



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
NOGs:	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
WC:	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 Sekyere East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 62,172 representing 1.3 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 52.5 percent and males represent 47.5 percent. More than half the population (54.1%) reside in the urban areas compared to 45.9 percent in the rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 90.4 which means that there are more females than males in the district. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 86.2 and the age dependency ratio for males is higher (93.3) than that of females (80.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.8. The General Fertility Rate is 114.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.5 per 1000 population. About 26 percent of the population in the district are migrants. Majority of the migrants are from Ashanti region (62.2%) and Brong Ahafo region (6.9%). About a third of the migrants have lived in the district between 1 and four years.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 61,136 with a total number of 13,668 households. The district has an average household size of 4.5 which is higher than the regional average of 4.1. About 42 percent of the members of the household are children (sons/daughters). Spouses form 9 percent of household members. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 24.6 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are never married while 39.9 percent are married. The peak age for marriage for females is much earlier (35-39 years with 73.0%) than for males (50-54 years with 82.3%). Widowhood is about 8 times higher for females than for males. Among the married, 20.4 percent have no formal education. More than half of the married population (57.6%) are employed, 3.7 percent are unemployed and 38.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (67.9%) are economically not active.

Nationality

About 95 percent of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth. Those who have naturalised constitute only 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 84.2 percent are literate and 15.8 percent are non-literate. Among the literates, 70.3 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 16.8 percent in Ghanaian language only, 11.9 percent in English only. Of the population aged 3 years and above (56,569) in the district, 13.4 percent has never attended school, 44.0 percent are currently attending and 42.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 68 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 31.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed while 6.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (51.0%) and performing household duties (22.4%). About 64 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 42.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 22.0 percent in service and sales and 14.0 percent in craft and related trade. A higher proportion of males (43.5%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers than females (41.4%).

Employment status and sector

Sixty percent of the employed persons are self-employed without employee(s) and 16.9 percent are employees. Females (70.1%) are more likely to be engaged as self-employed without employee(s) as their male counterparts (56.7%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 87.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 9.0 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 47.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 53.1 percent as compared to 43.6 percent of females. A little over 6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. About 6 percent of households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.7%) than males (2.5%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 35.1 percent followed by physical disability (29.5%). The proportion of persons with disability in rural areas (3.2%) is higher than urban areas (2.1%). Of the population disabled, 36.8 percent have never been to school. Out of the 1,355 persons with disability 15 years and older, 46.9 percent is employed, 2.4 percent unemployed, while 50.7 percent is economically not active.

Agriculture

About 48.9 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (70.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 31.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most agricultural households in the district (90.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Sekyere East District is 9,654 representing 1.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 64 percent of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 22.7 percent are separate houses and 5.6 percent are semi-detached houses. About 45.0 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 29.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 22.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are cement blocks/concrete (67.4%) and Mud brick/Earth (27.4). Cement (75.3%) and mud/earth (22.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (95.1 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Almost three-fifth of households (58.8%) in the district live in a single room. The proportion of six or more persons in a household using one room is quite high. It ranges from 43.1 percent among household of six members to 12.2 percent among household size of 10 or more in a room

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting for households is electricity (63.4%) and flashlight/torch (25.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are wood (52.7%), charcoal (29.2%), and gas (10.8%). About 6.1 percent of households in the district however, do not cook. Separate room use exclusive for cooking is the most common cooking space used by households. The main source of water for drinking in the district is Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (49.0%) and Pipe-borne outside dwelling (19%) and Public tap/Standpipe (11.7%).

About 10 percent of the households do not have any toilet facility. A higher proportion of households use public toilets (36.5%) and about a quarter uses the pit latrine (25.2%). Bathing facilities used are primarily of four main types: shared separate bathroom in the same house (47.5%), the bathroom for exclusive use (22.5%), the shared open cubicle (11.5%) and private open cubicle (9.2%).

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 63.9 percent. About six percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 1.3 percent. Majority of households in the district dispose of liquid waste by either throwing it onto the compound (35.0%) or onto the street or outside the house (41.7%).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sekyere East District, created in 1988 has Effiduase as its capital. It is one of the 30 districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. This chapter presents information on physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure and the economy of the district. Also included are the concepts and definitions used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census and organisation of the report.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features included in this report are location and size, climate, vegetation, landscape and drainage.

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District is located in the North-Eastern part of Ashanti Region, approximately between Latitude 6°45' - 6°55' North and Longitude 1°15' - 1°25' West. It shares boundaries with Sekyere Kumawu District to the North-East, Asante-Akim Central Municipal to the South-East, Ejisu-Juaben Municipal to the South-West, Sekyere South District to the west and Asante Akim North District to the East. It covers an estimated land area of about 239.1 square kilometres and has about forty-two (42) major settlements of varying sizes.

1.2.2 Climate

The climatic conditions in the District conform to the general conditions that prevail within the middle belt of Ghana. The District experiences monthly mean temperature around 26°C, although some areas record lower figures. Maximum temperatures are between 29°C and 31°C in March and April, while minimum temperatures of 21°C and 23°C are experienced in August.

Double maxima rainfall is experienced annually. The major season starts in April and ends in July, while the minor season begins in September and ends in early November. June is the wettest month of the year. Humidity is high during the wet months of the year and low during the dry months. Relative humidity within the District averages about 80 percent.

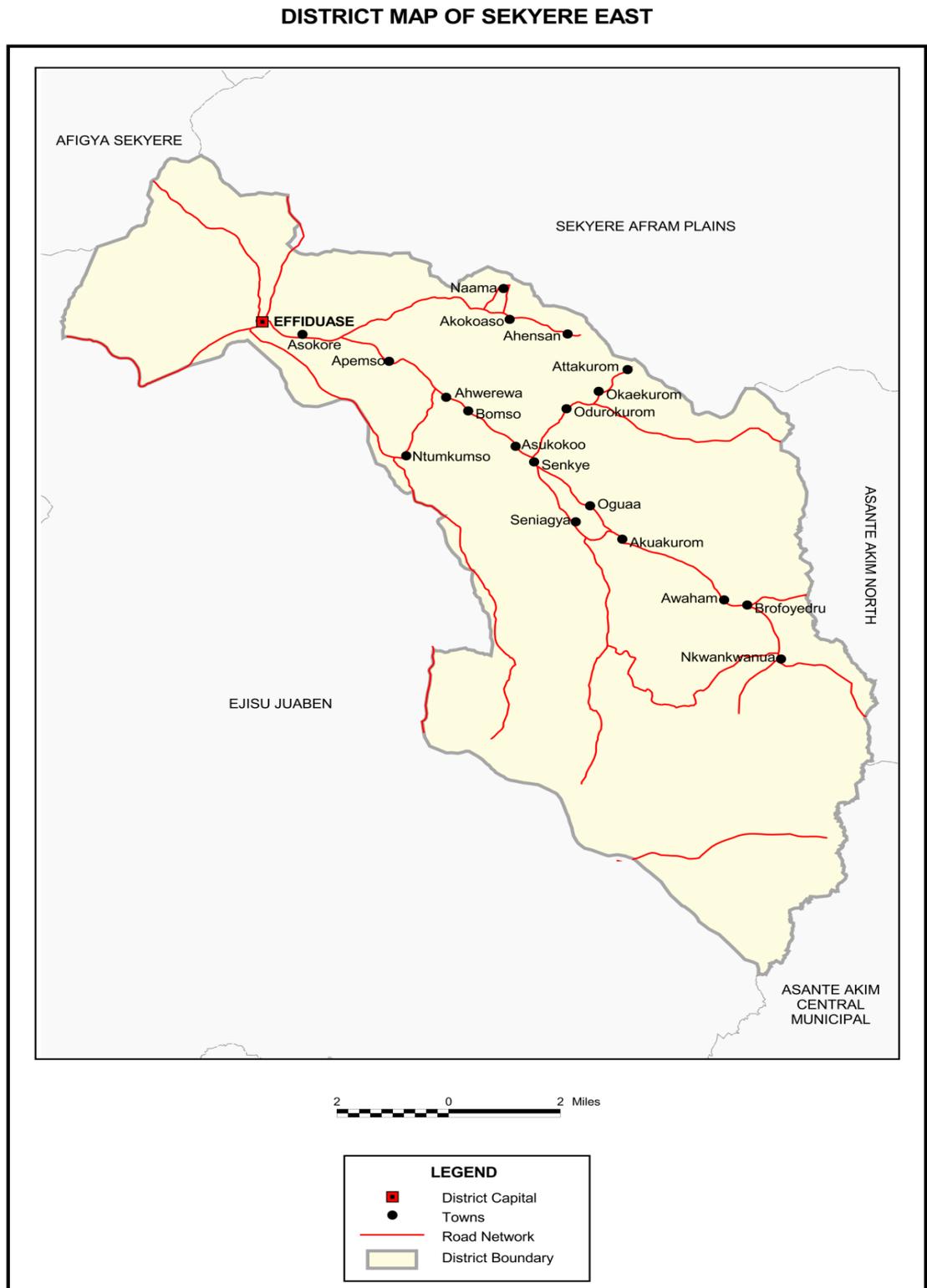
1.2.3 Vegetation

The District has a semi deciduous forest, which supports the growth of big and tall trees of different kinds such as Wawa, Sapele, Odum, Mahogany etc. Uncontrolled bush burning, particularly in the smaller settlements is fast threatening the District's bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing potential resources for future generations as the vegetation is fast degenerating.

1.2.4 Landscape and Drainage

The landscape of the District is generally undulating with an average elevation of between 100-150 meters above sea level. The highest point of the District is around the Ahinsan area. The Oworam, Gyemire and Subiri rivers run through the District. The Anum River in the South-Western part of the District forms the boundary between the District and the Asante Akim Central District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sekyere East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The District has one Parliamentary Constituency (Effiduase-Asokore), twenty-six (26) electoral areas, one Urban Council at Effiduase -Asokore and three Area Councils (Akwamu, Senchi-Nyamfa and Seniagya-Mponua). There are thirty-six (36) Assembly Members made up of twenty-six (26) elected and ten (10) appointed members.

The administrative structure of the District is headed by the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member and District Coordinating Directors function as administrative Head/Secretary to the Assembly. They are supported by other technical staff made up of various Departments and Agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Ghana Education Service, the Ministry of Food and the Agriculture, the Ghana Statistical Service and the Controller and Accountant General Department among others.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The District has one Paramount Chief (Asokore) a sub Chief and a Queen mother at Effiduase. The Effiduase sub chief owns allegiance to the paramount chief of Mampong. Per Ashanti culture, a paramount chief is the head of a traditional area and is known as the "Omanhene". The implementation of laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behaviour are vested in him. Under the Omanhene are divisional chiefs who are wing or sub-chiefs who assist the paramount chief in the performance of these duties. These sub-chiefs are the *Kontihene*, (*chiefs deputy*) *Akwamuhene*, *Adontenhene*, *Nifahene*, *Benkumhene*, *Kyidomhene* and the *Gyaasehene* and in some cases the *Nsumakwaahene* and *Nkosuohene*.

The major ethnic groups in the District are the Akans (84.5%), with a few Northern ethnic groups, the Ewes, Gas and other ECOWAS nationals such as the Fulanis. Most of the people in the District speak Asante-Twi and others who are mostly migrants speak other languages besides the Asante language.

The people in the district are predominantly Christians (76%), followed by Moslems (13.3%), those who adhere to no religious (8.6%) and Traditionalists (1.2%).

The district is endowed with tourist sites such as the *Efiefi Grove* at Effiduase from which the district capital derived its name and River Gyamire fish pond at Asokore. *Odwira* is the festival celebrated by the people of Effiduase during which they purify all ancestral stools and for a period of one month, there is prohibition of drumming and noise-making within the traditional chieftdom.

The District has 62 pre-schools, 62 Primary Schools and 34 Junior High Schools, four (4) Senior High Schools, namely, Effiduasi Senior High/Commercial, Asokore T.I.Ahmadiyya Girls Senior High, Hamdaniyya Senior High and Krobea Asante Technical/Vocational

Table 1.1 Number of schools in the District

Levels	Government	Private	Total
KG	42	20	62
Primary	42	20	62
JHS	34	10	44
SHS	4	-	4
Total	122	50	172

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sekyere East District

There are eight (8) health facilities in the District made up of two (2) hospitals, five (5) clinics and one (1) CHPS Compound. Three of these facilities are public facilities (the Effiduase District Hospital, Okaikrom Health Centre and the Aherewa CHPS Compound), while the remaining five are owned by the Ahmadiyya Mission, the Methodist Mission, the Catholic Church and two (2) privately owned facilities (1 hospital & 1 clinic).

All the eight facilities provide curative care on 24 hours basis. The District Hospital at Effiduase and the Asokore Ahmadiyya Hospital have laboratory facilities. In addition to its traditional services, the District Hospital provides specialist services such as eye and dental care to the general public. Surgical procedures are performed at the Effiduase and Ahmadiyya hospitals.

The main mode of transport in the District is the road. The District capital is approximately 50km from the Regional capital Kumasi. The total length of roads in the District is estimated at 277km and about 85 percent of the road network is classified as feeder road. There are only three (3) tarred roads in the District: the 15 km Ejisu - Effiduase road, the 25 km Asokore - Anunuso road and the 8km Effiduase - Oyoko - Nsuta road.

1.5 Economy

The major economic activities in the district are farming, retail trade, small-scale agro-processing and other trades such as hair dressing, tailoring, carpentry, metal fabrication among others.

Agriculture in the district is subsistent in nature and the farmers rely on traditional labour rudimentary farm implements. Major tree crops in the district are cocoa, citrus and oil palm. Other root and tuber crops cultivated are yam, cassava and cocoyam. Cereals cultivated are mainly maize and rice.

Various livestock are reared in the district these include cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, pig, grass-cutter and snail. However majority are on small scale basis under free range system.

Though the district does not have any large scale processing industry, few small scale industries such as palm oil, palm kernel oil extraction, soap-making, pottery and weaving exist in some communities. For instance, at Asokore, there is a women co-operative society which uses an extraction machine to extract palm-oil and palm kernel oil.

The district has some mineral deposits at Ntunkumso and its environs, Attakrom and along Anunuso river banks. Sand winning activities are also widespread in the district. Areas noted for sand-winning include Odurokrom, Okaikrom, Asokore, Senchi and Effiduase.

There are over four hotels operating in the district. Traditional caterers, restaurants, drinking bars as well as fuel stations abound in the district; Effiduase and Asokore have post offices and telephone services available across the district. There are six telecom service providers that operate within the district. Financial services are provided by three banks and other micro finance institutions.

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The entire report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one consists of the district profile; introduction, physical features, political administration, district figure (map), social and cultural structure, economy/ tourism, census methodology, concepts and definitions and organization of the report. Chapter two is made up of demographic characteristics; introduction, population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

Chapter three comprises social characteristics; introduction, household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. Chapter four consists of economic characteristics; introduction, activity status, occupation, industry and employment status and sector. Chapter five is information communication technology (ICT); introduction, ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facility, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six constitutes disability; introduction, population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy.

Chapter seven also comprises agriculture; introduction, households in agriculture, and types of farming activities. Chapter eight consists of housing conditions; introduction, housing stock, type of dwelling holding and tenancy agreement, construction materials used, room occupancy, access to utility and household facility, main source of water for drinking and other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal. The last chapter, nine, comprises summary and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Understanding the population size, distribution, composition and processes driving the stability or change in the population of a particular country, region or district is crucial for the development and implementation of programmes that adheres the needs of the local community. It is important to note that demographic analysis is a requisite for all aspects of the planning process. The demographic characteristics of any administrative locality such as a country, region or a district are essential for effective management, economic development, policy formation and development planning. An important characteristic of a population is its age and sex structure. Age and sex influence many demographic trends. This chapter analyses demographic characteristics of the population of the Sekyere East district such as population size and distribution, age and sex structure, fertility, mortality, migration, age dependency ratios and the distribution of the population by type of residence (urban, rural) as enumerated in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The classification of localities in Ghana is based on population size while the provision of services and infrastructure are also based on the distribution of the population. Changes in the size and distribution of the population are therefore exceedingly important in understanding the needs and demands of communities for services and infrastructure.

Table 2.1 shows that the Sekyere East district has a total population of 62,172, accounting for 1.3 percent of the Ashanti Regional population of 4,780,280. The female population 32,661 forms 52.5 percent of the district's population as against the male population of 29,511 constituting 47.5 percent. This translates into a sex ratio of 90.4 meaning there are 90 males to 100 females in the district. More than half the population 33,620 (54.1%) reside in the urban areas compared to 28,552 (45.9%) in the rural areas.

A general idea of the age structure of the population can be obtained by dividing the population into broad age groups; 0-14 years (children), 15-64 years (adults) and 65 years and older (the elderly). The age group 0-14 years, generally referred to as children, is 25,210 form about 40.5 percent of the population with sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 104.8. The adults 15- 64 years (33,385) (also referred to as the productive population) constitute 53.7 percent and a sex ratio of 84.3. The population 65 years and older of the district is 3,577 and make up of 5.7 percent (with sex ratio 60.1). The age dependency ratio which is defined as the population age 0-15 years plus the population aged 65 years and older divided by the population aged 15-64 years multiplied by 100 is 86.2 for the district. It is 93.3 and 80.3 among males and females and 75.0 and 101.5 for urban and rural respectively.

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

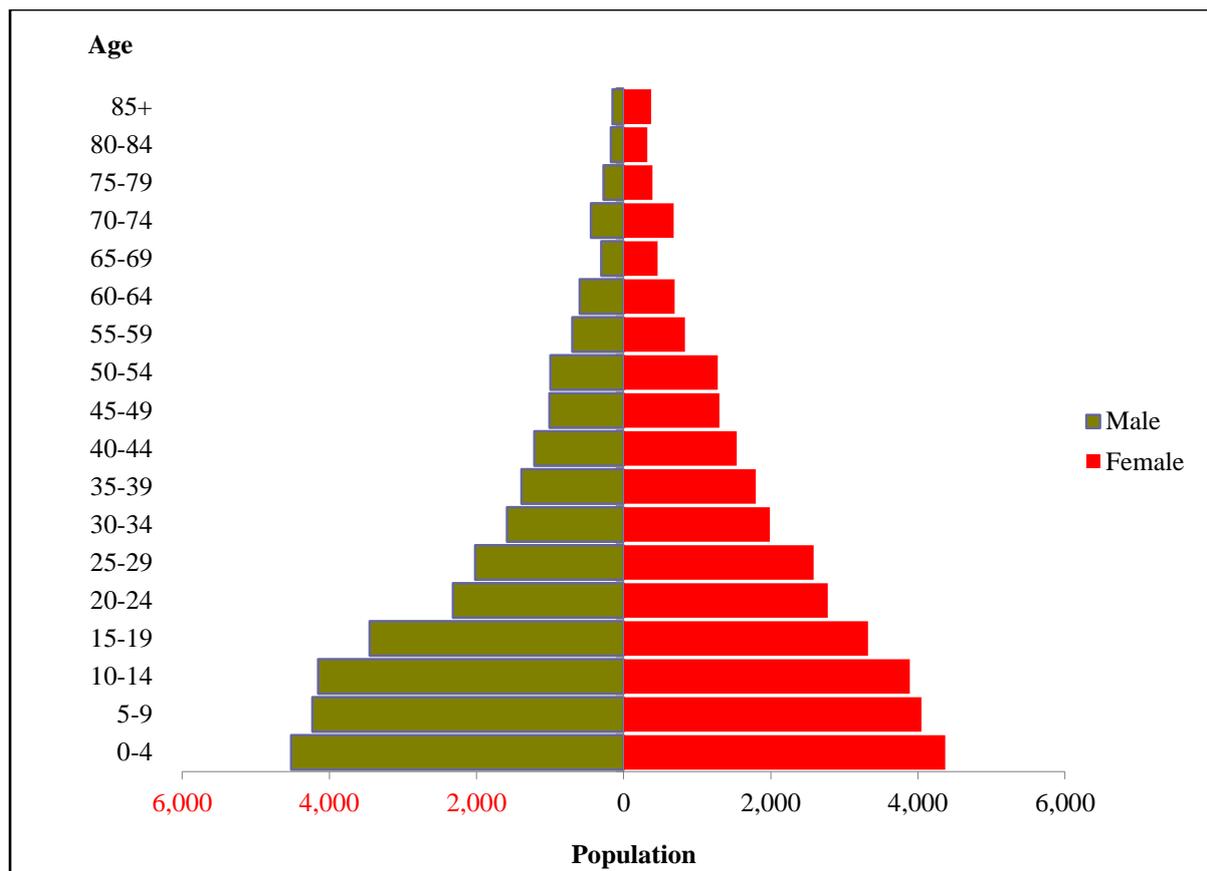
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	62,172	29,511	32,661	90	33,620	28,552
0 - 4	8,888	4,518	4,370	103	4,365	4,523
5 - 9	8,281	4,231	4,050	105	4,057	4,224
10-14	8,041	4,151	3,890	107	4,214	3,827
15 - 19	6,776	3,453	3,323	104	4,073	2,703
20 - 24	5,096	2,321	2,775	84	3,218	1,878
25 - 29	4,598	2,016	2,582	78	2,752	1,846
30 - 34	3,573	1,583	1,990	80	2,093	1,480
35 - 39	3,183	1,388	1,795	77	1,800	1,383
40 - 44	2,753	1,213	1,540	79	1,524	1,229
45 - 49	2,311	1,008	1,303	77	1,165	1,146
50 - 54	2,273	994	1,279	78	1,194	1,079
55 - 59	1,533	697	836	83	757	776
60 - 64	1,289	595	694	86	640	649
65 - 69	766	303	463	65	396	370
70 - 74	1,125	444	681	65	522	603
75 - 79	665	272	393	69	358	307
80 - 84	496	174	322	54	227	269
85+	525	150	375	40	265	260
All Ages	62,172	29,511	32,661	90	33,620	28,552
0-14	25,210	12,900	12,310	105	12,636	12,574
15-64	33,385	15,268	18,117	84	19,216	14,169
65+	3,577	1,343	2,234	60	1,768	1,809
Age-dependency ratio	86.2	93.3	80.3		75	101.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Population Pyramid

An important tool for analysing age and sex structure of a population is age-sex pyramid. As shown in Figure 2.1, the shape of the pyramid for the district is broad based in structure an indication of a youthful and growing population. The pyramid also shows that generally the population decreases as age increases until it finally ends with a conical shape. From age 20-24 onwards, there is a sharp narrowing of the pyramid for both male and female but more for males than females. This feature may be due to a combination of factors; higher levels of migration for males and relatively higher male mortality.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.2 gives the reported Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the district. Table 2.2 shows that the Sekyere East District has a total population of 62,172 of which 15,308 are females aged 15 to 49 years. In the 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC there were 1751 births which translate into a TFR of 3.83 which is slightly higher than the Regional TFR (3.26). On the other hand, the Sekyere East District has a GFR of 114.4, which is higher than that of the Region (96.4). The CBR of the district (28.4) is higher than the Regional CBR (26.0).

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

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	3.26	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
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
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: Ghana Statistical Service, 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

Table 2.3 shows that female population 12 years and older is 22,607 in the district. Children ever born to these women are 64,623 with 56,161 still alive constituting 86.9 percent of children ever born. Among the children surviving, there are more females 28,085 (87.7%) than males 28,076 (86.1%). Number of children to various age groups of women increased with increasing age and peaked at age 35-39 years (7,186 children) and decreased as mothers' age increased.

Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All									
Ages	22,607	64,623	2.9	32,615	32,008	56,161	2.5	28,076	28,085
10-14	2,256	12	0	5	7	8	0	2	6
15-19	3,323	344	0.1	186	158	316	0.1	165	151
20-24	2,775	2,075	0.7	1,033	1,042	1,886	0.7	895	991
25-29	2,582	4,635	1.8	2,352	2,283	4,340	1.7	2,175	2,165
30-34	1,990	5,912	3	2,966	2,946	5,562	2.8	2,767	2,795
35-39	1,795	7,186	4	3,643	3,543	6,710	3.7	3,386	3,324
40-44	1,540	7,052	4.6	3,633	3,419	6,426	4.2	3,278	3,148
45-49	1,303	6,870	5.3	3,435	3,435	6,100	4.7	3,026	3,074
50-54	1,279	7,184	5.6	3,614	3,570	6,321	4.9	3,183	3,138
55-59	836	4,581	5.5	2,352	2,229	3,939	4.7	2,028	1,911
60+	2,928	18,772	6.4	9,396	9,376	14,553	5	7,171	7,382

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, one of the three components of population dynamics, plays an important role in determining the growth of population of an area. Table 2.4 shows the deaths that occurred in households and crude death rates in the Sekyere East District. A total of 466 deaths are recorded in 13,668 households in the district with a Crude Death Rate of 7.5 deaths per 1000 people.

Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households, and crude death rate by district

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
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.5 also indicates that 5.4 percent (lowest in the region) of the deaths recorded in the district result from accidents, violence, homicide or suicide with the remaining 94.6 percent as death resulting from all other causes.

Table 2.5: Total deaths in households and causes of death by district

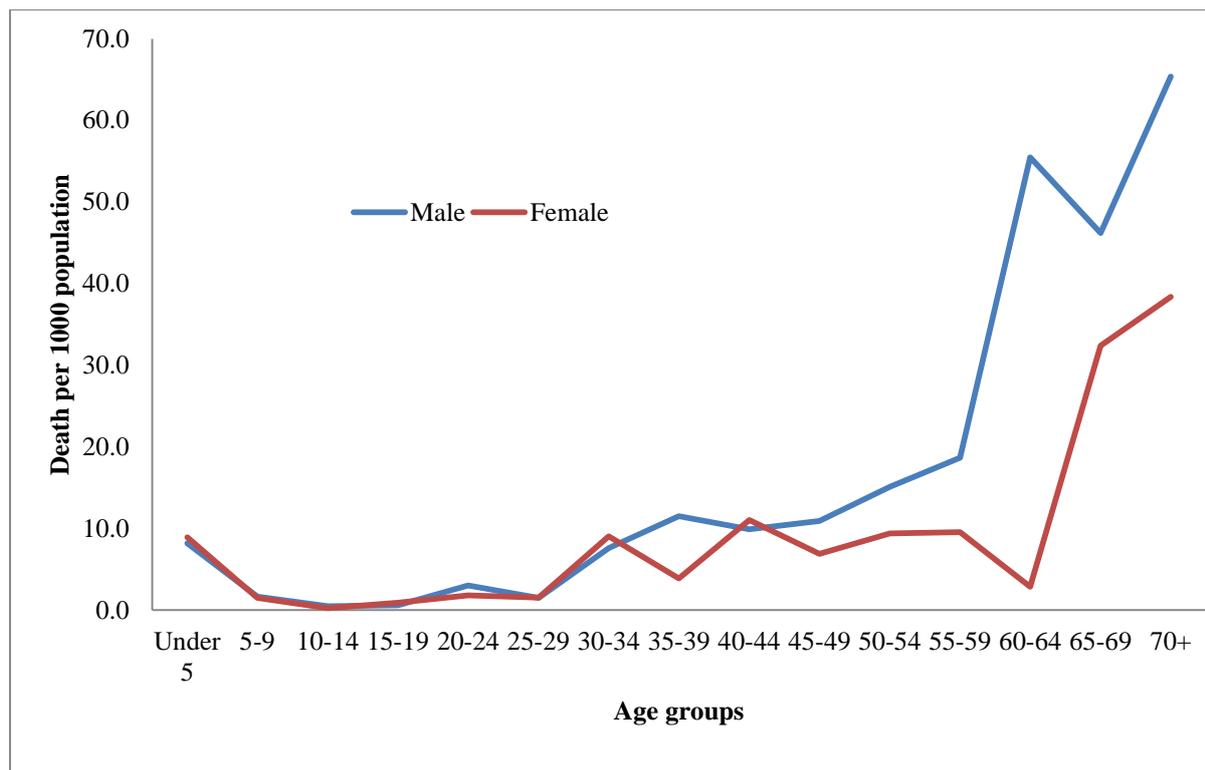
District	Total deaths	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
All Districts	27948	11.9	88.1
Atwima Mponua	639	12.4	87.6
Amansie West	957	11.8	88.2
Amansie Central	855	10.3	89.7
Adansi South	778	8.2	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	748	14.3	85.7
Adansi North	837	8.8	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	1031	11.7	88.3
Bosome Freho	512	9.6	90.4
Asante Akim South	982	11.0	89.0
Asante Akim North	898	10.5	89.5
Ejisu Juaben	891	13.5	86.5
Bosumtwi	617	9.2	90.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	493	15.4	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	9681	13.6	86.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	878	12.4	87.6
Ahafo Ano South	680	10.0	90.0
Ahafo Ano North	472	11.9	88.1
Offinso Municipal	455	11.6	88.4
Afigya Kwabre	976	11.3	88.7
Kwabre East	526	15.4	84.6
Afigya Sekyere	630	11.1	88.9
Mampong Municipal	620	14.8	85.2
Sekyere East	466	5.4	94.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	791	6.6	93.4
Sekyere Central	545	9.0	91.0
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	700	9.7	90.3
Offinso North	290	9.7	90.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Specific Death Rates

Figure 2.2 depicts the death rates among the various age groups within the Sekyere East District. The figure shows that the death rate among children (under age 5 years) is high with that of the females (8.9) being slightly higher than that of males (8.2). At age group 25-29 years the death rate among males (1.5) and females (1.5) is the same; there after the male death rate starts to rise and intensifies with increase in age while that of the female experiences occasional decreases at ages 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 60-64 years. The district experiences a higher male death rate than female from age 45 years and older; this is an indication of a low life expectancy among males compared to females. Additionally the difference in death rates for males and females from age 45 years and older is greater than at the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration has played an important function in spatially redistributing the population of Ghana. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the areas of origin or increase in the destination areas. Migration is also selective with respect to age, sex and economic impact on both the areas of origin and destination. Migration therefore implies a change in place of abode or place of usual residence from one geographic division and taking up life in a new or different place in another geographical division. This involves a physical movement of an individual or groups of individuals from one area to another, sometimes over long distances and in large groups.

For the 2010 PHC, migration of the population was measured by combining data on the place of birth, with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration. In the context of the 2010 PHC, the place of birth of a person is defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother, at the time of birth. The usual place of residence is measured in terms of the district where the enumerated person resides, and is defined as the place where the person spends most of his/her time. The difference between the place of birth and usual place of residence is an indication of individual migration. Such migration may be from one district to another, within the same region, from a district of one region to a district in another region, or from a district of one country to another country altogether. On the basis of the answer to the “place of birth” question in the 2010 PHC, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born, while non-migrants are persons who have never moved and were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.6 shows that a total number of 15,955 migrants constituting 25.7 percent of the districts population were enumerated in the district. This means one out of every four residents of the district is a migrant. Beside 9,921 (25.7%) of the migrants are from the

Ashanti Region and 17.7 percent of them have resided in the district between 10-19 years and 16.9 percent have resided in the district for 20 years or more.

Among the 15,955 migrants, 9,921 (62.2%) are from elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. The next group of migrants, is 1101 accounting for 6.9 percent of the migrant population, are from the Brong Ahafo Region. , and 1042 are from Eastern Region account for 6.5 percent.

Migrants from the three Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions account not only for over a tenth (11.9%) of the migrant population in this district but also 37.3 percent are long term residents of 10 or longer years in the district.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	15,955	15.7	30.9	17.2	17.7	16.9
Born elsewhere in the region	9,921	15.7	30.7	17.5	18.6	17.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	683	18.7	37.9	20.5	14.1	8.8
Central	379	18.2	38.0	12.4	14.5	16.9
Greater Accra	329	20.1	38.9	17.9	12.8	10.3
Volta	314	15.0	35.4	21.0	13.7	15.0
Eastern	1,042	14.7	34.2	13.2	17.2	20.7
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	1,101	20.3	28.8	18.7	18.9	13.4
Northern	677	11.5	32.6	17.9	15.2	22.7
Upper East	929	14.4	26.7	16.9	22.3	19.7
Upper west	306	13.7	31.0	23.2	13.1	19.0
Outside Ghana	274	20.4	30.3	16.8	17.9	14.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics of a population such as marriage, nationality, religion, literacy and household composition are necessary for understanding the social dynamics of a society. This chapter examines the social characteristics of the Sekyere East District.

3.2 Household Composition, Headship and Size

Table 3.1 shows that head of households (13,668) in the district form 22.4 percent of household population. Male heads among the male population in the district constitute 26 percent, while female heads among female population make up 19.1 percent. Child (Son/Daughter) constitutes the largest proportion of households (42.2%), followed by spouse (wife/husband) 9.0 percent. The lowest proportion son/daughter in-law is less than (0.6%) one percent.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,136	100.0	28,962	100.0	32,174	100.0
Head	13,668	22.4	7,522	26.0	6,146	19.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,483	9.0	694	2.4	4,789	14.9
Child (son/daughter)	25,789	42.2	12,873	44.5	12,916	40.1
Parent/Parent in-law	641	1.1	88	0.3	553	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	362	0.6	133	0.5	229	0.7
Grandchild	8,174	13.4	4,103	14.2	4,071	12.7
Brother/Sister	1,916	3.1	1,004	3.5	912	2.8
Step child	280	0.5	150	0.5	130	0.4
Adopted/Foster child	246	0.4	129	0.5	117	0.4
Other relative	3,757	6.2	1,813	6.3	1,944	6.0
Non-relative	820	1.3	453	1.6	367	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household Size

Table 3.2 provides information on household size in the district. The district has an average household size of 4.5 which is higher than the regional average of 4.1 and the national average of 4.4. Average household size is higher in the rural areas (4.7) than urban (4.3).

Table 3.2: Household size by place of residence

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	62,172	33,620	28,552
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	61,136	32,937	28,199
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	7,654	6,014
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household Structure

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/foster and/or biological). The extended family, on the other hand consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings and other relatives.

Table 3.2 provides information on household living arrangements with reference to whether the household is a nuclear family or extended family. The data show majority of households are made up of nuclear family structure with head, spouse(s) and children (24.6%) as well as single parent extended (single adult person living with a relative who is not a biological child) 22.4 percent and extended family structure with head, spouse (s), children and head's relatives (20.5%). The lowest (1.5%) covers those who live in households of single parent extended with non-relative. About equal proportions of males and females live in extended family structure with head, spouse/children and head's relative (21.7% males and 19.4% females). The proportions of males and females living in nuclear family (head, spouse and children) structure do not vary much (26.8% males and 22.7% females).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

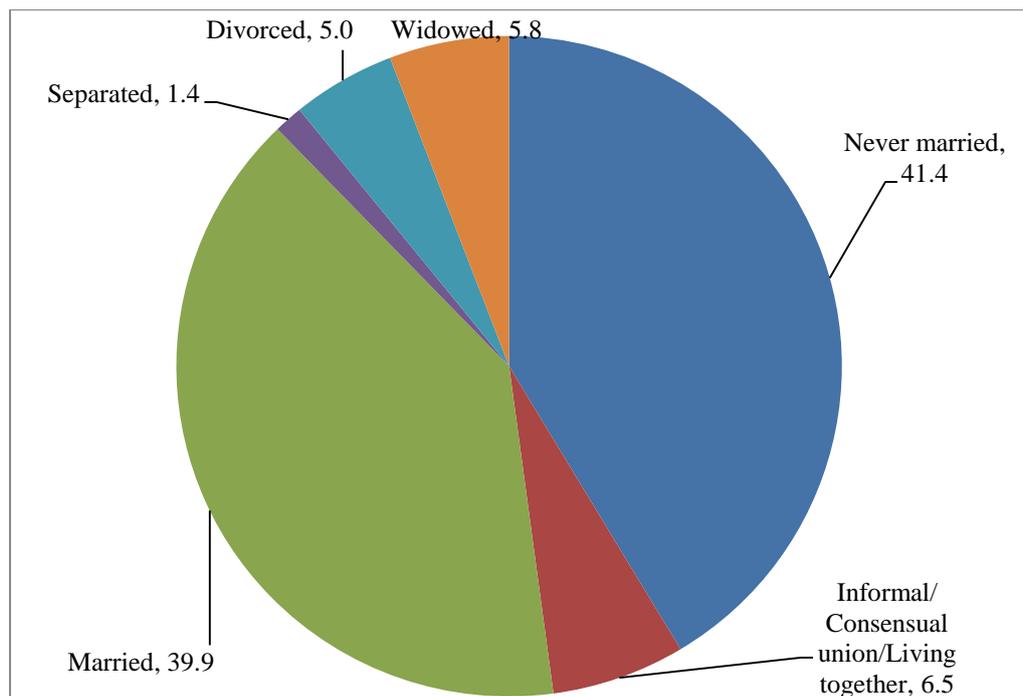
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,136	100.0	28,962	100.0	32,174	100.0
Head only	2,470	4.0	1,631	5.6	839	2.6
Head and a spouse only	980	1.6	488	1.7	492	1.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	15,066	24.6	7,766	26.8	7,300	22.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	12,525	20.5	6,281	21.7	6,244	19.4
Extended + non relatives	1,003	1.6	478	1.7	525	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,726	2.8	888	3.1	838	2.6
Single parent Nuclear	7,246	11.9	3,042	10.5	4,204	13.1
Single parent Extended	13,669	22.4	5,363	18.5	8,306	25.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	917	1.5	368	1.3	549	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,534	9.1	2,657	9.2	2,877	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 provides information on distribution of marital status in the district. The Figure shows that persons married constitutes 39.9 percent, never married 41.4 percent while widowed constitute 6.5 percent. The proportion of informal consensual union account for 6.5 percent, divorce 5.0 percent while separated also forms 1.4 percent respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For both sexes, the proportion of the never married population decreases with increasing age from 96.8 percent for age-group 12-14 years to 16.7 percent at age group 30-34 years after which the percentages decrease even below 10.0 percent from age-group 35-39 years (8.0%) to 3.7 percent at ages 65 years and older (Table 3.4).

Thus the peak age for marriage for females is much earlier (35-39 years with 73.0%) than for males (50-54 years with 82.3%). Divorce peaks are 5 year age earlier for males at age group 55-59 years (8.8%) compared with 60-64 years (16.0%) for females. Widowhood peaks at the same age group as divorce for males, 55-59 years (3.3%) compared with females which continues increasing till age group 60-65 years (35.2%) and 55.2 percent at age group 65 years and older. Widowhood is 8 times higher for females than for males.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	41,621	100.0	41.4	6.5	39.9	1.4	5.0	5.8
12 - 14	4,659	100.0	96.8	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,776	100.0	92.6	2.7	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,096	100.0	66.6	11.2	20.5	0.7	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	4,598	100.0	37.0	14.4	44.1	1.4	2.6	0.5
30 - 34	3,573	100.0	16.7	11.1	64.5	1.9	4.7	1.1
35 - 39	3,183	100.0	8.0	8.6	72.5	2.4	6.1	2.3
40 - 44	2,753	100.0	5.7	7.6	71.7	2.2	8.0	4.8
45 - 49	2,311	100.0	3.4	6.8	72.3	2.7	9.3	5.5
50 - 54	2,273	100.0	2.4	3.3	70.1	2.1	11.6	10.5
55 - 59	1,533	100.0	2.6	3.2	65.2	3.0	15.5	10.6
60 - 64	1,289	100.0	2.6	2.9	59.4	3.6	11.2	20.2
65+	3,577	100.0	3.7	1.9	41.6	1.7	13.3	37.9
Male								
Total	19,014	100.0	50.4	5.8	39.0	1.0	2.7	1.2
12 - 14	2,403	100.0	97.2	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,453	100.0	96.9	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	2,321	100.0	84.8	6.2	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	2,016	100.0	55.2	12.6	30.5	0.8	0.9	0.0
30 - 34	1,583	100.0	23.8	12.5	59.1	1.4	3.0	0.2
35 - 39	1,388	100.0	12.1	10.1	71.9	2.1	3.3	0.5
40 - 44	1,213	100.0	7.3	9.1	76.7	1.0	4.9	1.2
45 - 49	1,008	100.0	4.6	8.7	78.4	2.7	4.9	0.8
50 - 54	994	100.0	3.9	3.6	82.3	2.3	5.0	2.8
55 - 59	697	100.0	3.2	4.3	78.5	2.0	8.8	3.3
60 - 64	595	100.0	3.2	2.0	82.5	4.0	5.5	2.7
65+	1,343	100.0	4.4	3.2	72.0	1.3	10.1	9.1
Female								
Total	22,607	100.0	33.8	7.1	40.6	1.7	7.0	9.7
12 - 14	2,256	100.0	96.3	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,323	100.0	88.1	4.5	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	2,775	100.0	51.3	15.4	30.7	1.1	1.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,582	100.0	22.9	15.9	54.7	1.8	3.9	0.9
30 - 34	1,990	100.0	11.0	9.9	68.7	2.3	6.1	1.9
35 - 39	1,795	100.0	4.9	7.4	73.0	2.7	8.3	3.7
40 - 44	1,540	100.0	4.4	6.4	67.9	3.2	10.5	7.7
45 - 49	1,303	100.0	2.5	5.2	67.5	2.8	12.8	9.1
50 - 54	1,279	100.0	1.3	3.1	60.6	2.0	16.7	16.4
55 - 59	836	100.0	2.2	2.3	54.1	3.8	21.1	16.6
60 - 64	694	100.0	2.2	3.7	39.6	3.3	16.0	35.2
65+	2,234	100.0	3.2	1.1	23.4	1.9	15.2	55.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 reveals that among males who are never married, 4.4 percent has no education, while 67.4 percent has basic education and 20.9 percent has secondary education. Comparing it to their female counterpart, 5.3 percent of never married had never being to school, 70.3 percent attaining basic education and 18.8 percent has attained secondary education.

Among males who are married 14.6 percent has no education, 62 percent has basic education and 10.2 percent has secondary education. Females who are married and have no education constitute 25.0 percent and 64.4 percent has basic school. It is observed that 64.1 percent of female widowed has no education compared with 33.9 percent of male widowed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	41,621	100.0	16.2	64.4	12.5	1.1	4.3	1.5
Never married	17,223	100.0	4.8	68.7	20.0	0.9	4.3	1.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,701	100.0	11.9	71.9	11.0	1.1	3.0	1.1
Married	16,597	100.0	20.4	63.4	7.7	1.4	5.0	2.1
Separated	584	100.0	21.7	66.1	7.0	1.5	2.7	0.9
Divorced	2,091	100.0	29.7	62.3	4.0	0.9	2.6	0.5
Widowed	2,425	100.0	61.2	33.8	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.2
Male								
Total	19,014	100.0	9.5	65.4	15.6	1.3	5.6	2.6
Never married	9,582	100.0	4.4	67.4	20.9	0.9	4.6	1.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,098	100.0	8.6	69.7	13.6	1.5	4.2	2.5
Married	7,409	100.0	14.6	62.0	10.2	1.8	7.4	3.9
Separated	192	100.0	13.5	74.0	6.3	1.0	4.7	0.5
Divorced	506	100.0	20.9	66.4	7.1	1.0	3.6	1.0
Widowed	227	100.0	33.9	55.9	5.7	0.9	2.6	0.9
Female								
Total	22,607	100.0	21.9	63.6	9.8	0.9	3.1	0.6
Never married	7,641	100.0	5.3	70.3	18.8	0.9	4.0	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,603	100.0	14.2	73.4	9.3	0.8	2.2	0.2
Married	9,188	100.0	25.0	64.4	5.7	1.1	3.0	0.7
Separated	392	100.0	25.8	62.2	7.4	1.8	1.8	1.0
Divorced	1,585	100.0	32.6	61.0	3.0	0.9	2.3	0.3
Widowed	2,198	100.0	64.1	31.5	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 shows that out of 41,621 person's 12 years and older, 23,983 (57.6%) are employed, 1527 (3.7%) are unemployed and 16,111 (38.7%) are economically not creative. Among the population 12 years and older who are never married 27.8 percent is employed, 4.3 percent unemployed and 67.9 percent economically not active. With regards to married population, 82.5 percent is employed, 3.0 percent is unemployed and 14.5 percent

economically not active. Males who are never married and are employed in the district form 29.8 percent, 4.1 percent is unemployed and 66.1 percent is economically not active. Among males who are married, 86.4 percent is employed, 2.0 percent unemployed and 11.6 percent economically not active. In respect of females, 12 years and older who are never married, 25.2 percent is employed, 4.6 percent unemployed and 70.1 percent economically not active. The proportion of married indicates that, 79.3 percent is employed, 3.9 percent unemployed, and 16.9 percent economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	41,621	100.0	23,983	57.6	1,527	3.7	16,111	38.7
Never married	17,223	100.0	4,782	27.8	749	4.3	11,692	67.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,701	100.0	2,100	77.7	153	5.7	448	16.6
Married	16,597	100.0	13,685	82.5	506	3.0	2,406	14.5
Separated	584	100.0	423	72.4	30	5.1	131	22.4
Divorced	2,091	100.0	1,627	77.8	61	2.9	403	19.3
Widowed	2,425	100.0	1,366	56.3	28	1.2	1,031	42.5
Male								
Total	19,014	100.0	10,898	57.3	595	3.1	7,521	39.6
Never married	9,582	100.0	2,853	29.8	394	4.1	6,335	66.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,098	100.0	971	88.4	28	2.6	99	9.0
Married	7,409	100.0	6,402	86.4	150	2.0	857	11.6
Separated	192	100.0	141	73.4	2	1.0	49	25.5
Divorced	506	100.0	386	76.3	17	3.4	103	20.4
Widowed	227	100.0	145	63.9	4	1.8	78	34.4
Female								
Total	22,607	100.0	13,085	57.9	932	4.1	8,590	38.0
Never married	7,641	100.0	1,929	25.2	355	4.6	5,357	70.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,603	100.0	1,129	70.4	125	7.8	349	21.8
Married	9,188	100.0	7,283	79.3	356	3.9	1,549	16.9
Separated	392	100.0	282	71.9	28	7.1	82	20.9
Divorced	1,585	100.0	1,241	78.3	44	2.8	300	18.9
Widowed	2,198	100.0	1,221	55.6	24	1.1	953	43.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 which presents the nationality and sex of persons enumerated in the 2010 PHC in the Sekyere East District shows that 94.7 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth, 2.3 percent has dual nationality, 0.8 percent is Ghanaians by naturalisation and 1.3 percent ECOWAS nationals. The district also has 0.5 percent of Africans (other than ECOWAS). The sex composition of all the nationalities specified is almost balanced except for the ECOWAS nationals which has a difference of 0.3 percent between the males (1.4%) and female (1.1%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,172	100.0	29,511	100.0	32,661	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	58,873	94.7	27,925	94.6	30,948	94.8
Dual Nationality	1,415	2.3	648	2.2	767	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	513	0.8	232	0.8	281	0.9
ECOWAS	783	1.3	427	1.4	356	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	324	0.5	155	0.5	169	0.5
Other	264	0.4	124	0.4	140	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of people in the Sekyere East District. Christianity which is the dominant religious group constitutes 76.3 percent in the district and it is made up of 6.1 percent Catholic, 20.8 percent Protestant, 24.3 percent Pentecostal/Charismatic and Other Christians, 25.1 percent. The Islamic religion constitutes 13.3 percent while 1.2 percent adhere to traditional religion and 8.6 percent have no religious affiliation. Generally, a higher proportion of females (80.0%) than males (72.0%) are Christians. On the other hand, slightly higher proportion of males (14.5%) than females (12.2%) is Muslims.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,172	100.0	29,511	100.0	32,661	100.0
No Religion	5,325	8.6	3,326	11.3	1,999	6.1
Catholic	3,777	6.1	1,771	6.0	2,006	6.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,915	20.8	5,739	19.4	7,176	22.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,118	24.3	6,590	22.3	8,528	26.1
Other Christians	15,585	25.1	7,166	24.3	8,419	25.8
Islam	8,266	13.3	4,288	14.5	3,978	12.2
Traditionalist	754	1.2	415	1.4	339	1.0
Other (Specify)	432	0.7	216	0.7	216	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

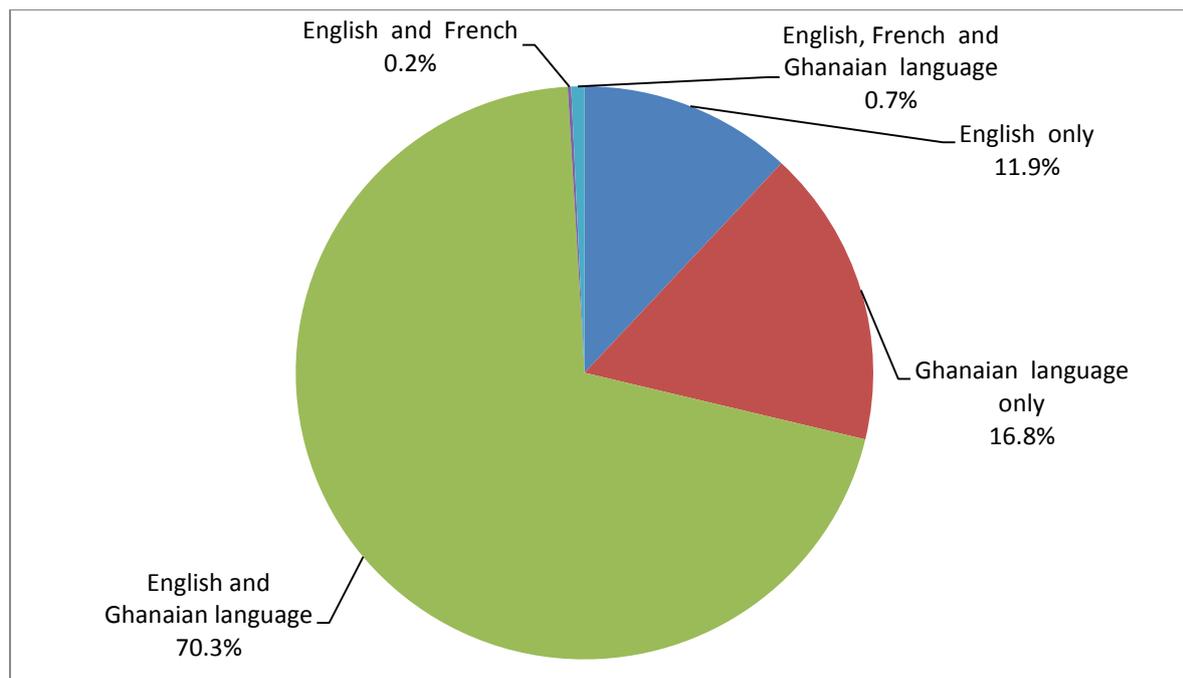
3.6 Literacy and Education

The ability to read and write is an essential component for societal development. Hence education has become a process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attributes that develop the individual's capabilities for the mutual benefit of society.

The 2010 PHC collected data on literacy based on one's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. Table 3.9 shows the literacy status of persons 11 years and older in the Sekyere East District by sex and age. The Table indicates that out of 43,085 persons 84.2 percent are literate and 15.8 percent are none literates.

Among the literates, 70.3 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 16.8 percent in Ghanaian language only, 11.9 percent in English only. Less than one-tenth is literate in French and English (0.2%) and 0.7 percent in English, French and Ghanaian language (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Languages of literate persons 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of non-literates (31.3%) are 65 years and older. Non-literacy generally increases with age.

From Table 3.9 females (4968) constitute 73.2 percent of non-literates in the District. Majority of males are literate in English and Ghanaian language (74.7%) with 12.8 percent in Ghanaian language only and 0.2 percent in English and French. Among females who are literate, about two-thirds are literate in English and Ghanaian language (66.1%) and 20.7 percent in Ghanaian language only. Literacy in English and Ghanaian language decreases with age till age group 35-39 years (62.1%) and then rises again from 63.8 percent at age group 40-49 years (with age till age group 60-64 years. On the other hand literacy in Ghanaian Language only increase with age till age group 45-49 years (27.1%), there after he percentage decrease with age to 18.5 percent for age group 60-64 years.

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French & Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	6,789	36,296	100.0	11.9	16.8	70.3	0.2	0.7
11-14	73	6,050	100.0	17.2	11.3	70.9	0.1	0.5
15-19	268	6,508	99.0	11.9	8.4	78.4	0.2	-
20-24	375	4,721	100.0	11.8	13.3	73.8	0.2	0.9
25-29	545	4,053	100.0	13.4	18.9	66.6	0.3	0.8
30-34	545	3,028	100.0	12.0	22.1	65.1	0.2	0.6
35-39	561	2,622	100.0	11.8	25.4	62.1	0.2	0.5
40-44	606	2,147	100.0	10.8	24.7	63.8	0.1	0.6
45-49	479	1,832	100.0	7.9	27.1	64.0	0.1	0.9
50-54	443	1,830	100.0	8.2	22.5	68.5	0.2	0.7
55-59	313	1,220	100.0	6.6	21.4	70.9	0.1	1.0
60-64	457	832	100.0	5.8	18.5	75.4	0.1	0.2
65+	2,124	1,453	100.0	6.6	19.4	73.2	0.2	0.6
Male								
Total	1,821	17,923	100.0	11.4	12.8	74.7	0.2	0.9
11-14	25	3,108	100.0	16.7	10.2	72.4	0.1	0.6
15-19	105	3,348	100.0	11.7	6.8	80.3	0.3	1.0
20-24	120	2,201	100.0	10.6	10.3	78.1	0.2	0.8
25-29	185	1,831	100.0	11.9	14.3	72.7	0.1	1.0
30-34	173	1,410	100.0	10.4	17.2	71.0	0.5	0.9
35-39	160	1,228	100.0	11.6	19.7	67.6	0.3	0.8
40-44	177	1,036	100.0	10.8	18.3	69.7	0.2	1.0
45-49	154	854	100.0	9.4	21.1	68.0	0.2	1.3
50-54	118	876	100.0	10.2	14.0	74.4	0.3	1.0
55-59	76	621	100.0	6.0	15.8	76.8	0.2	1.3
60-64	93	502	100.0	5.4	12.4	82.1	-	0.2
65+	435	908	100.0	6.1	13.9	79.0	0.3	0.8
Female								
Total	4,968	18,373	100.0	12.4	20.7	66.1	0.1	0.6
14-Nov	48	2,942	100.0	17.7	12.5	69.3	0.2	0.3
15-19	163	3,160	100.0	12.1	10.2	76.5	0.2	1.1
20-24	255	2,520	100.0	12.8	16.0	70.1	0.2	1.0
25-29	360	2,222	100.0	14.6	22.8	61.6	0.5	0.6
30-34	372	1,618	100.0	13.3	26.3	60.0	-	0.4
35-39	401	1,394	100.0	12.1	30.4	57.2	-	0.3
40-44	429	1,111	100.0	10.8	30.6	58.3	-	0.3
45-49	325	978	100.0	6.6	32.3	60.5	-	0.5
50-54	325	954	100.0	6.4	30.2	63.1	-	0.3
55-59	237	599	100.0	7.3	27.2	64.8	-	0.7
60-64	364	330	100.0	6.4	27.9	65.2	0.3	0.3
65+	1,689	545	100.0	7.5	28.6	63.5	-	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Past School Attendance

Table 3.10 shows that out of the total of 56,569 persons three years and older in the district, 13.4 percent has never been to school, 44.0 percent is in school now and 42.5 percent was in school in the past. School attendance is relatively tilted to the advantage of males with

regards to those now in school (13,121) to (11,782) for females. Although appreciable number of both males and females in the district have been to school, (49.2% now in school, 42.4% in school in the past for males and 39.4% now in school and 42.7% in school in the past for females) .

Table 3.10: School attendance by sex

School attendance	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	56,569	26,654	29,915	100	100	100
Never attended	7,604	2,244	5,360	13.4	8.4	17.9
Attending now	24,903	13,121	11,782	44	49.2	39.4
Attended in the past	24,062	11,289	12,773	42.5	42.4	42.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.11 classify the population 3 years and older by currently attending school and attended school in the past. Among the population currently in school, 46.4 percent is currently in primary school and 18.5 percent is in JSS/JHS. Nearly ten (9.6%) percent is in SSS/SHS and only 1.5 percent is attending tertiary level of education. The data by sex shows that the number of males in school at all educational levels is more than females in school in the district. Information on those who attended school in the past shows that more females than males attained primary, JSS and middle school level of education. From SSS/SHS level to tertiary, there are more males than females in the district.

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,903	100.0	13,121	100.0	11,782	100.0	24,062	100.0	11,289	100.0	12,773	100.0
Nursery	1,439	5.8	728	5.5	711	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	4,364	17.5	2,239	17.1	2,125	18.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	11,549	46.4	5,921	45.1	5,628	47.8	3,864	16.1	1,293	11.5	2,571	20.1
JSS/JHS	4,597	18.5	2,538	19.3	2,059	17.5	7,564	31.4	3,177	28.1	4,387	34.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,528	31.3	3,732	33.1	3,796	29.7
SSS/SHS	2,393	9.6	1,347	10.3	1,046	8.9	1,924	8.0	1,037	9.2	887	6.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	870	3.6	577	5.1	293	2.3
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	64	0.3	45	0.3	19	0.2	399	1.7	208	1.8	191	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	129	0.5	68	0.5	61	0.5	726	3.0	410	3.6	316	2.5
Tertiary	368	1.5	235	1.8	133	1.1	1,187	4.9	855	7.6	332	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

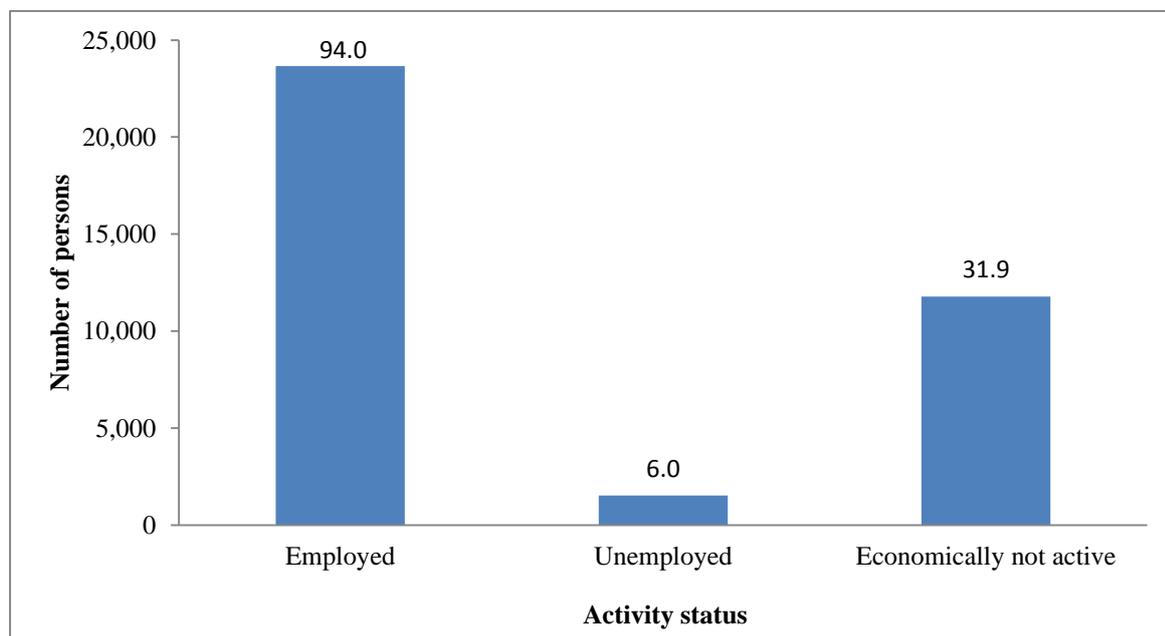
This chapter examines the economic characteristics of Sekyere East District based on a data from the 2010 PHC under the following five different headings: economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector for persons aged 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons fifteen years and older who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night irrespective of whether the person was attending school or not.

Figure 4 indicates that a total of 36,962 persons aged 15 years and older, 68.1 percent are economically active and 31.9 percent not economically active. Out of the economically active persons, 23,665 are employed constituting 94.0 percent and 1,523 unemployed forming 6.0 percent of the economically active population (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of economically not active males (31.7%) is almost the same as females economically not active (32%). About 22.4 percent of economically not active population is engaged in household chores, of which 23.8 percent can be found among the female population and 13.5 percent among the males population. A significant proportion of the economically not active population (51%) is also in full time education. Higher percentage of males (63.9%) among the male population compared with 40.5 percent among the female population.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,962	100.0	16,611	100.0	20,351	100.0
Economically active	25,188	68.1	11,348	68.3	13,840	68.0
Employed	23,665	94.0	10,753	94.8	12,912	93.3
<i>Worked</i>	22,077	93.3	10,179	94.7	11,898	92.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,497	6.3	545	5.1	952	7.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	91	0.4	29	0.3	62	0.5
Unemployed	1,523	6.0	595	5.2	928	6.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	551	36.2	209	35.1	342	36.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	972	63.8	386	64.9	586	63.1
Economically not active	11,774	31.9	5,263	31.7	6,511	32.0
Did home duties (household chore)	2,635	22.4	711	13.5	1,924	29.5
Full time education	6,001	51.0	3,362	63.9	2,639	40.5
Pensioner/Retired	327	2.8	241	4.6	86	1.3
Disabled/Sick	635	5.4	261	5.0	374	5.7
Too old/young	1,321	11.2	306	5.8	1,015	15.6
Other	855	7.3	382	7.3	473	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 indicates that, the highest proportion of the employed is in the age group 20-44 accounting for more than 50 percent of the employed population. The data also show that unemployment decreases with age. There are more unemployed population in age group 20-24 (30.5%), 25-29 (22.5%) and 15-19 (15.2%). The lowest proportion of unemployed is in age group 65 years and older (4.3%). Nearly 5 in 10 of the economically not active population are aged 15-19 years with significant proportion also aged 20-24 years (17.3%). The rest of the age groups, except age 65 years and older have proportions of less than 10 percent. The patterns of employed, unemployed and the economically not active described above are virtually the same for the male and female population (Table 4.2).

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
Both sexes								
Total	36,962	100.0	23,665	100.0	1,523	100.0	11,774	100.0
15 - 19	6,776	18.3	1,087	4.6	232	15.2	5,457	46.3
20 - 24	5,096	13.8	2,597	11.0	464	30.5	2,035	17.3
25 - 29	4,598	12.4	3,552	15.0	342	22.5	704	6.0
30 - 34	3,573	9.7	2,990	12.6	148	9.7	435	3.7
35 - 39	3,183	8.6	2,787	11.8	95	6.2	301	2.6
40 - 44	2,753	7.4	2,396	10.1	66	4.3	291	2.5
45 - 49	2,311	6.3	2,070	8.7	42	2.8	199	1.7
50 - 54	2,273	6.1	2,019	8.5	40	2.6	214	1.8
55 - 59	1,533	4.1	1,342	5.7	27	1.8	164	1.4
60 - 64	1,289	3.5	957	4.0	41	2.7	291	2.5
65+	3,577	9.7	1,868	7.9	26	1.7	1,683	14.3
Male								
Total	16,611	100.0	10,753	100.0	595	100.0	5,263	100.0
15 - 19	3,453	20.8	543	5.0	81	13.6	2,829	53.8
20 - 24	2,321	14.0	1,077	10.0	186	31.3	1,058	20.1
25 - 29	2,016	12.1	1,620	15.1	134	22.5	262	5.0
30 - 34	1,583	9.5	1,439	13.4	44	7.4	100	1.9
35 - 39	1,388	8.4	1,250	11.6	34	5.7	104	2.0
40 - 44	1,213	7.3	1,091	10.1	27	4.5	95	1.8
45 - 49	1,008	6.1	932	8.7	11	1.8	65	1.2
50 - 54	994	6.0	912	8.5	18	3.0	64	1.2
55 - 59	697	4.2	631	5.9	17	2.9	49	0.9
60 - 64	595	3.6	459	4.3	26	4.4	110	2.1
65+	1,343	8.1	799	7.4	17	2.9	527	10.0
Female								
Total	20,351	100.0	12,912	100.0	928	100.0	6,511	100.0
15 - 19	3,323	16.3	544	4.2	151	16.3	2,628	40.4
20 - 24	2,775	13.6	1,520	11.8	278	30.0	977	15.0
25 - 29	2,582	12.7	1,932	15.0	208	22.4	442	6.8
30 - 34	1,990	9.8	1,551	12.0	104	11.2	335	5.1
35 - 39	1,795	8.8	1,537	11.9	61	6.6	197	3.0
40 - 44	1,540	7.6	1,305	10.1	39	4.2	196	3.0
45 - 49	1,303	6.4	1,138	8.8	31	3.3	134	2.1
50 - 54	1,279	6.3	1,107	8.6	22	2.4	150	2.3
55 - 59	836	4.1	711	5.5	10	1.1	115	1.8
60 - 64	694	3.4	498	3.9	15	1.6	181	2.8
65+	2,234	11.0	1,069	8.3	9	1.0	1,156	17.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.3 shows that a little over 4 out of the 10 employed population 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The next patronized occupation is service and sales workers (22%), as well as craft and related trades workers (14%). There are more females (5,346) in agricultural, forestry, and fishing and service and sales (4,188) than males (4,675) and (1024) respectively. On the contrary more males than females are employed as professionals 958 (constituting 2.3%) and as against 627, (constituting 4.9%) of female workers in the district. Plant and machine operators and assemblers employs 8.8 percent of males and 0.2 percent of females.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Managers	435	1.8	223	2.1	212	1.6
Professionals	1,585	6.7	958	8.9	627	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	386	1.6	254	2.4	132	1.0
Clerical support workers	310	1.3	173	1.6	137	1.1
Service and sales workers	5,212	22.0	1,024	9.5	4,188	32.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	10,021	42.3	4,675	43.5	5,346	41.4
Craft and related trades workers	3,322	14.0	2,039	19.0	1,283	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	969	4.1	947	8.8	22	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,425	6.0	460	4.3	965	7.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Industry

Table 4.4 provides information on various industries of the employed population 15 years and older. Agriculture, forestry and fishing employ the largest proportion (43%) followed by wholesale and retail (18.1%) and manufacturing (8.9%). Education (6.5%) and accommodation and food service activities (5.7%) are also important industries in the district. The highest proportion of the males (45.2%) is in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector as well as wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11%). The same pattern is realised for females (41.2%) in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.1%). In addition 9.5 percent of females are employed in the accommodation and food service activities and but one percent of males is in the accommodation and food service activities.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	10,182	43.0	4,859	45.2	5,323	41.2
Mining and quarrying	26	0.1	23	0.2	3	0.0
Manufacturing	2,096	8.9	853	7.9	1,243	9.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	42	0.2	30	0.3	12	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	65	0.3	37	0.3	28	0.2
Construction	841	3.6	813	7.6	28	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,291	18.1	1,179	11.0	3,112	24.1
Transportation and storage	830	3.5	807	7.5	23	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,339	5.7	112	1.0	1,227	9.5
Information and communication	38	0.2	25	0.2	13	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	129	0.5	67	0.6	62	0.5
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	115	0.5	77	0.7	38	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	34	0.1	22	0.2	12	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	378	1.6	282	2.6	96	0.7
Education	1,549	6.5	904	8.4	645	5.0
Human health and social work activities	347	1.5	166	1.5	181	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	93	0.4	84	0.8	9	0.1
Other service activities	1,135	4.8	353	3.3	782	6.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	132	0.6	57	0.5	75	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employment status by sex of employed persons 15 years and older. The Table shows that, 64.0 percent of employed persons are self-employed without employee(s) and 16.9 percent are employees, 8.2 percent are contributing family workers and 5.7 percent are self-employed with employee(s). Apprentices constitute 3.2 percent and casual workers 1.4 percent. There are more females (70.1%) self-employed without employees than males (56.7%). The proportion of female who are contributing family worker is relatively higher (10%) compared with males who are contributing family worker (6%). However, more males 2,656 than females 1,348 are employees.

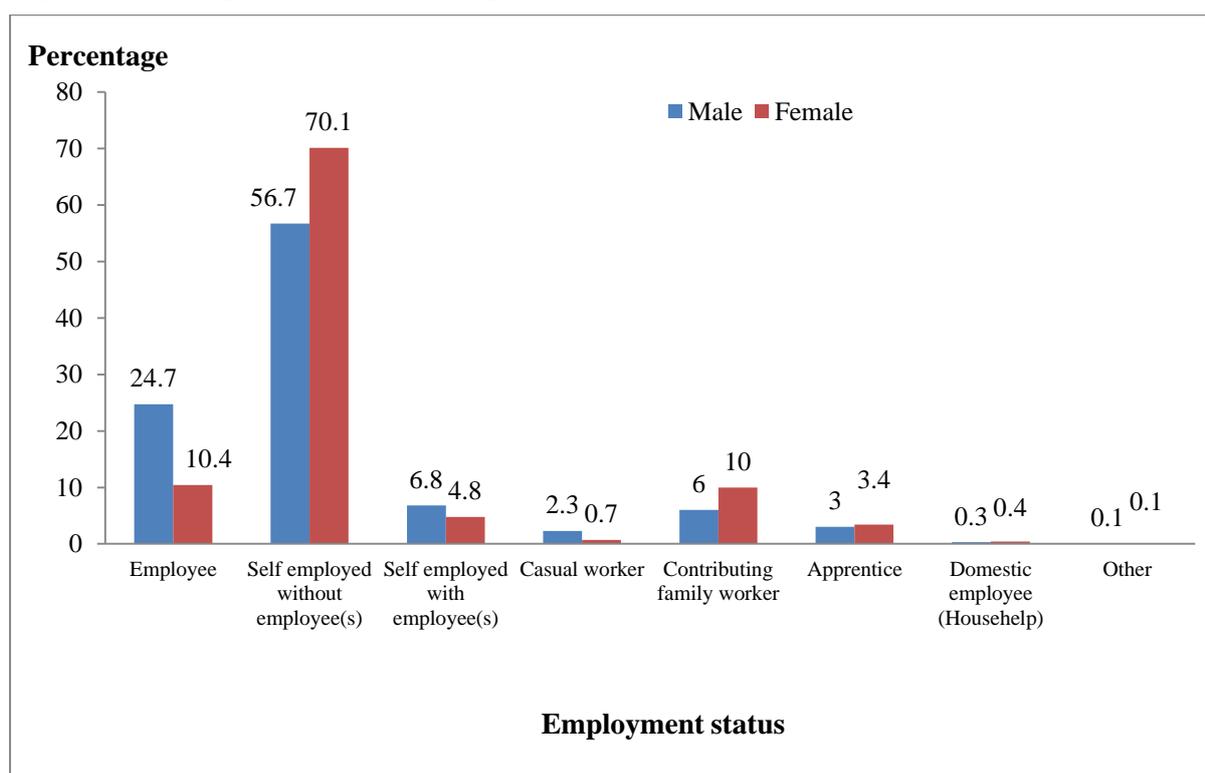
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Employee	4,004	16.9	2,656	24.7	1,348	10.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,152	64.0	6,097	56.7	9,055	70.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,355	5.7	733	6.8	622	4.8
Casual worker	343	1.4	250	2.3	93	0.7
Contributing family worker	1,941	8.2	647	6.0	1,294	10.0
Apprentice	756	3.2	323	3.0	433	3.4
Domestic employee (Househelp)	88	0.4	33	0.3	55	0.4
Other	26	0.1	14	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 presents employment status of males and females in the Sekyere East District. The Figure indicates that higher proportions of females (70.1%) are self-employed without employee(s) than males (56.7%). Also, approximately a quarter (24.7%) of the males is employees as compared to 10.4 percent of females.

Figure 4.2: Employment status of persons 15 years and older by sex

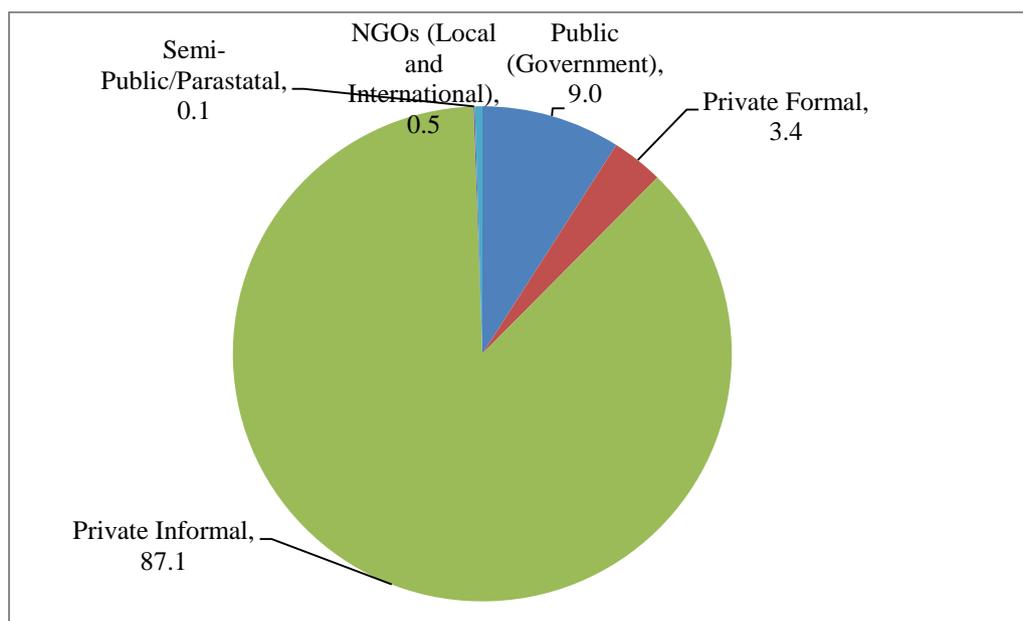


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 shows 87.1 percent of the employed population is in the private informal sector, and 9.0 percent in the public sector. Only 0.1 percent is in the Semi-Public/Parastatal sector and 3.4 percent in the private formal.

Figure 4.3: Employment sector of persons 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 also shows that 91.1 percent of employed females are in the Private informal sector compared with 82.2 percent of males while a higher percentage of males (12.0%) than females (6.6%) are in the Public (Government) sector.

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	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Public (Government)	2,135	9.0	1,286	12.0	849	6.6
Private Formal	795	3.4	523	4.9	272	2.1
Private Informal	20,601	87.1	8,835	82.2	11,766	91.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	21	0.1	16	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	113	0.5	93	0.9	20	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 TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

There is an increasing interest in, and use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) all over the world in almost all aspect of life in Ghana. In a technology driven society, getting information quickly is important for both the sender and receiver. ICTs have made it possible to quickly find and distribute information. Thoiune (2003) observed that many initiatives have been taken at the international level to support Africa's efforts to develop a communication infrastructure and enable African countries, to find faster ways to achieve durable and sustainable development.

This chapter discusses ICT usage in the Sekyere East District in the context of: the ownership of mobile phones, household ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the use of the internet.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

A mobile phone is a telephone which can be moved easily and quickly from place to place. Mobile phones which were, once the tool of rich and busy executives are now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is impressive.

The 2010 PHC enumerated 19,943 persons representing 47.9 percent of persons 12 years and older in the Sekyere East District who own mobile phones. This proportion is slightly higher than the National proportion of 47.7 percent and lower than the Ashanti Regional proportion of 56.1 percent.

5.3 Use of Internet

The Internet is a global collection of many types of computers and computer networks that are linked together. It is increasingly becoming the solution to many information problems, information exchange, and marketing (Adesanya, 2002). With Internet connectivity, one can do business all over the world without physical contact with the buyer or the need for a business intermediary” Woherem (2000). The importance of ICTs in the development process was long recognized and access to ICTs was even made one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goal No. 8 (MDG 8); thus emphasizing the benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs in the fight against poverty.

According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people are using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70.0 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20.0 percent of households in developing countries. (National Analytical Report, 2010 PHC)

Table 5.1 shows that 2,617 persons (6.3%), use internet facility in, out of a total of 41,621 persons 12 years and older in the district. The percentage of the population 12 years and older who used internet facility in the district (6.3%) is lower than the regional and the national values of 8.9 percent and 7.8percent respectively. Translating the 6.3 percent using

internet in the district into percentages, 2-out-of-3 (67.0%) of males compared with one-out-of-3 females (33.0%) use internet facility.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,621	100.0	19,943	47.9	2,617	6.3
Male	19,014	100.0	10,087	53.1	1,754	9.2
Female	22,607	100.0	9,856	43.6	863	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Computers (Desktop/laptop) are useful for accessing and processing information. Computers are now commonly used for writing letters and reports, printing books, newspapers, and magazines, drawing pictures and diagrams, doing statistics, mathematics and handling financial records, controlling traffic lights, flying aeroplanes, making and playing music and video, sending messages anywhere in the world and other services.

The 2010 PHC recorded 13,668 households in the district of which 802 own a laptop/desktop computer constituting 5.9 percent. This figure is relatively lower than the regional and national values of 9.3 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. A higher proportion of male-headed (7.6%) than female-headed (3.7%) household own a desktop/laptop computer.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,668	100.0	802	5.9
Male	7,522	100.0	572	7.6
Female	6,146	100.0	230	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability as defined by the World Health Organisation is a "restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". It describes a functional limitation or activity restriction caused by impairment. Disabilities are descriptions of disturbances in function at the level of the person such as difficulty in seeing, speaking or hearing; difficulty moving or climbing stairs; difficulty grasping, reaching, bathing, eating, toileting etc.

Over the past few decades (since 1945) the United Nation's General Assembly established the foundation for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disability, when it proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 of the Declaration states that each person has "the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control" (<http://www.un.org/disabilities>). There has been an international consent on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities which promote dignity, and inclusive development.

In planning, evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Understanding the numbers and knowing the characteristics of people with disabilities can help address barriers and provide services that allow people with disabilities to participate more effectively in national development.

The 2010 PHC was the first census in Ghana to include questions on disabilities. This chapter therefore presents data on the population with disability, type of Disability, distribution of persons with disabilities (PWDs) by type of locality in the district.

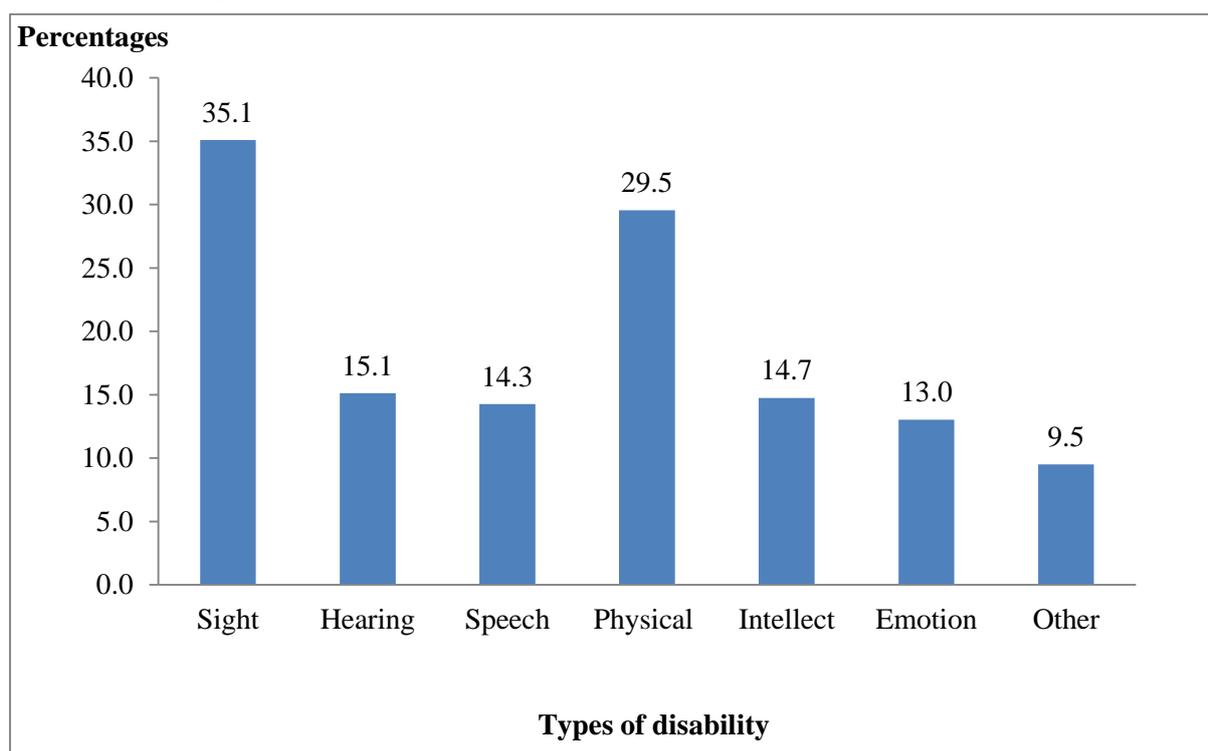
6.2 Population with Disability

As shown in Table 6.1, there are 1,621 persons with some form of disability in the district which constitutes 2.6 percent of the total population of the District. This proportion is the same as the Ashanti Regional proportion (2.6%) but it is lower than the National proportion (3.0%). The proportion of persons with disability in the District is higher among females (2.7%) than males (2.5%). At the Sekyere East district level the sight disability (35.0%) and the physical disability (29.5%) together constitute 64.6% of all disability. This is time for females at the national level (2.7%) than for males (2.5%) and females at the regional level (2.9%) than males (2.5%).

6.3 Type of Disability

The proportion of persons with disability by type of disability is shown in Figure 6.1. The main type of disabilities recorded (1,621) in the district are Sight or Visual impairment (35.1%) and Physical disability (29.5%). Hearing difficulties (15.1%), intellect disability (14.7%) and speech difficulty (14.3%) are also quite significant among PWDs in the district. The distribution of the various types of disability in the District is similar to that at the National and Regional levels. For instance, at the National level, Sight and Physical disability constitute 40.1 percent and 25.4 percent respectively whereas at the Regional level, Sight constitutes 40.2 percent and physical 25.9 percent.

Figure 6.1: Types of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of type of disability by sex shows that Sight (32.2%) and Physical (28.2%) disabilities are the most common form of disabilities among male disabled population and 37.6 percent and 30.7 percent respectively among female PWDs. (Table 6.1)

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows that while the proportion of person with disability in the district is 2.6 percent, it is higher among females (2.7%) than males (2.5%). The Visual or Sight impairment which is the main type of disability in the district (35.1%) is much higher among females (37.6%) than males (32.0%). The next main disability which is the Physical disability (29.5%) is also much higher among females (30.7%) than males (28.2%). These two disabilities account for 64.6 percent of disabilities in the district, made up of 68.3 percent of females and 60.2 percent of male PWDs in the district.

While rural localities in the district have a higher prevalence of disability (3.2%) the urban localities recorded 2.1percent, urban males (1.9%) and urban females (2.3%) have a relatively lower percentage of disability than rural males (3.2%) and females (3.3%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	62,172	100.0	29,511	100.0	32,661	100.0
Without disability	60,551	97.4	28,780	97.5	31,771	97.3
With disability	1,621	2.6	731	2.5	890	2.7
Sight	569	35.1	234	32.0	335	37.6
Hearing	245	15.1	108	14.8	137	15.4
Speech	231	14.3	111	15.2	120	13.5
Physical	479	29.5	206	28.2	273	30.7
Intellect	239	14.7	118	16.1	121	13.6
Emotion	211	13.0	89	12.2	122	13.7
Other	154	9.5	75	10.3	79	8.9
Urban						
Total	33,620	100.0	15,762	100.0	17,858	100.0
Without disability	32,920	97.9	15,467	98.1	17,453	97.7
With disability	700	2.1	295	1.9	405	2.3
Sight	244	34.9	88	29.8	156	38.5
Hearing	105	15.0	48	16.3	57	14.1
Speech	89	12.7	40	13.6	49	12.1
Physical	218	31.1	95	32.2	123	30.4
Intellect	99	14.1	45	15.3	54	13.3
Emotion	96	13.7	41	13.9	55	13.6
Other	73	10.4	35	11.9	38	9.4
Rural						
Total	28,552	100.0	13,749	100.0	14,803	100.0
Without disability	27,631	96.8	13,313	96.8	14,318	96.7
With disability	921	3.2	436	3.2	485	3.3
Sight	325	35.3	146	33.5	179	36.9
Hearing	140	15.2	60	13.8	80	16.5
Speech	142	15.4	71	16.3	71	14.6
Physical	261	28.3	111	25.5	150	30.9
Intellect	140	15.2	73	16.7	67	13.8
Emotion	115	12.5	48	11.0	67	13.8
Other	81	8.8	40	9.2	41	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic activity status

In respect of disability and economic status, Table 6.2 shows that out of the 1355 persons with disability, 46.9 percent is employed, 2.4 percent unemployed, while 50.7 percent is economically not active. The proportion with hearing disability and are employed accounts for (49.5%), unemployed (2.9%) while economically not active is (47.5%). The data also show that generally, PWDs who are economically not active form a sizable percentage with respect to all forms disability.

Table 6.2 also show that 58.5 percent of males with sight disability and 43.5 percent of females of sight disability are employed, while males and females with sight disability who are unemployed constitute 0.0 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. Males (41.5%) and females (53.4%) of sight impairment are economically not active. The data further show that males (51.2%) and females (48.3%) with hearing disability are employed, while males (47.6%) and females also with hearing impaired (47.6%) are economically not active. The

data indicate that more females generally are likely to be employed than their male counterparts irrespective of the type of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,962	100.0	23,665	64.0	1,523	4.1	11,774	31.9
Without disability	35,607	100.0	23,029	64.7	1,491	4.2	11,087	31.1
With disability	1,355	100.0	636	46.9	32	2.4	687	50.7
Sight	487	100.0	241	49.5	9	1.8	237	48.7
Hearing	204	100.0	101	49.5	6	2.9	97	47.5
Speech	179	100.0	68	38.0	5	2.8	106	59.2
Physical	432	100.0	174	40.3	6	1.4	252	58.3
Intellect	204	100.0	72	35.3	6	2.9	126	61.8
Emotion	188	100.0	70	37.2	3	1.6	115	61.2
Other	115	100.0	58	50.4	10	8.7	47	40.9
Male								
Total	16,611	100.0	10,753	64.7	595	3.6	5,263	31.7
Without disability	16,025	100.0	10,460	65.3	587	3.7	4,978	31.1
With disability	586	100.0	293	50.0	8	1.4	285	48.6
Sight	193	100.0	113	58.5	0	0.0	80	41.5
Hearing	84	100.0	43	51.2	1	1.2	40	47.6
Speech	84	100.0	32	38.1	1	1.2	51	60.7
Physical	180	100.0	78	43.3	0	0.0	102	56.7
Intellect	97	100.0	36	37.1	1	1.0	60	61.9
Emotion	80	100.0	25	31.3	2	2.5	53	66.3
Other	54	100.0	29	53.7	4	7.4	21	38.9
Female								
Total	20,351	100.0	12,912	63.4	928	4.6	6,511	32.0
Without disability	19,582	100.0	12,569	64.2	904	4.6	6,109	31.2
With disability	769	100.0	343	44.6	24	3.1	402	52.3
Sight	294	100.0	128	43.5	9	3.1	157	53.4
Hearing	120	100.0	58	48.3	5	4.2	57	47.5
Speech	95	100.0	36	37.9	4	4.2	55	57.9
Physical	252	100.0	96	38.1	6	2.4	150	59.5
Intellect	107	100.0	36	33.6	5	4.7	66	61.7
Emotion	108	100.0	45	41.7	1	0.9	62	57.4
Other	61	100.0	29	47.5	6	9.8	26	42.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 show that out of the 1,581 persons 3 years and older with disability, 36.8 percent have never been to school, 2.3 percent had only pre-primary education, 50 percent have basic education attainment and 10.3 percent have secondary and higher level of education. Only 5.4 percent of persons with hearing difficulties have attained secondary and higher level of education.

The Table also shows that females (44.8%) PWDs do not go to school (compared to 26.9 percent of males. There are more males with visual impairment with basic educational level

attainment (51.5%) than females (40.1%) The data indicates that more females generally are likely to go to school than their male counterparts irrespective of the type of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	56,569	7,604	5,803	35,102	8,060	100.0	13.4	10.3	62.1	14.2
No disability	54,988	7,022	5,757	34,312	7,897	100.0	12.8	10.5	62.4	14.4
With a disability	1,581	582	46	790	163	100.0	36.8	2.9	50.0	10.3
Sight	554	224	13	248	69	100.0	40.4	2.3	44.8	12.5
Hearing	241	108	3	117	13	100.0	44.8	1.2	48.5	5.4
Speech	227	104	11	99	13	100.0	45.8	4.8	43.6	5.7
Physical	471	194	8	229	40	100.0	41.2	1.7	48.6	8.5
Intellectual	237	80	3	119	35	100.0	33.8	1.3	50.2	14.8
Emotional	210	71	3	114	22	100.0	33.8	1.4	54.3	10.5
Other	144	30	6	87	21	100.0	20.8	4.2	60.4	14.6
Male										
Total	26,654	2,244	2,967	16,661	4,782	100.0	8.4	11.1	62.5	17.9
No disability	25,945	2,053	2,936	16,281	4,675	100.0	7.9	11.3	62.8	18.0
With a disability	709	191	31	380	107	100.0	26.9	4.4	53.6	15.1
Sight	227	56	10	117	44	100.0	24.7	4.4	51.5	19.4
Hearing	104	40	2	56	6	100.0	38.5	1.9	53.8	5.8
Speech	109	52	9	39	9	100.0	47.7	8.3	35.8	8.3
Physical	203	55	5	111	32	100.0	27.1	2.5	54.7	15.8
Intellectual	117	37	1	54	25	100.0	31.6	0.9	46.2	21.4
Emotional	89	24	0	51	14	100.0	27.0	0.0	57.3	15.7
Other	69	9	4	41	15	100.0	13.0	5.8	59.4	21.7
Female										
Total	29,915	5,360	2,836	18,441	3,278	100.0	17.9	9.5	61.6	11.0
No disability	29,043	4,969	2,821	18,031	3,222	100.0	17.1	9.7	62.1	11.1
With a disability	872	391	15	410	56	100.0	44.8	1.7	47.0	6.4
Sight	327	168	3	131	25	100.0	51.4	0.9	40.1	7.6
Hearing	137	68	1	61	7	100.0	49.6	0.7	44.5	5.1
Speech	118	52	2	60	4	100.0	44.1	1.7	50.8	3.4
Physical	268	139	3	118	8	100.0	51.9	1.1	44.0	3.0
Intellectual	120	43	2	65	10	100.0	35.8	1.7	54.2	8.3
Emotional	121	47	3	63	8	100.0	38.8	2.5	52.1	6.6
Other	75	21	2	46	6	100.0	28.0	2.7	61.3	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

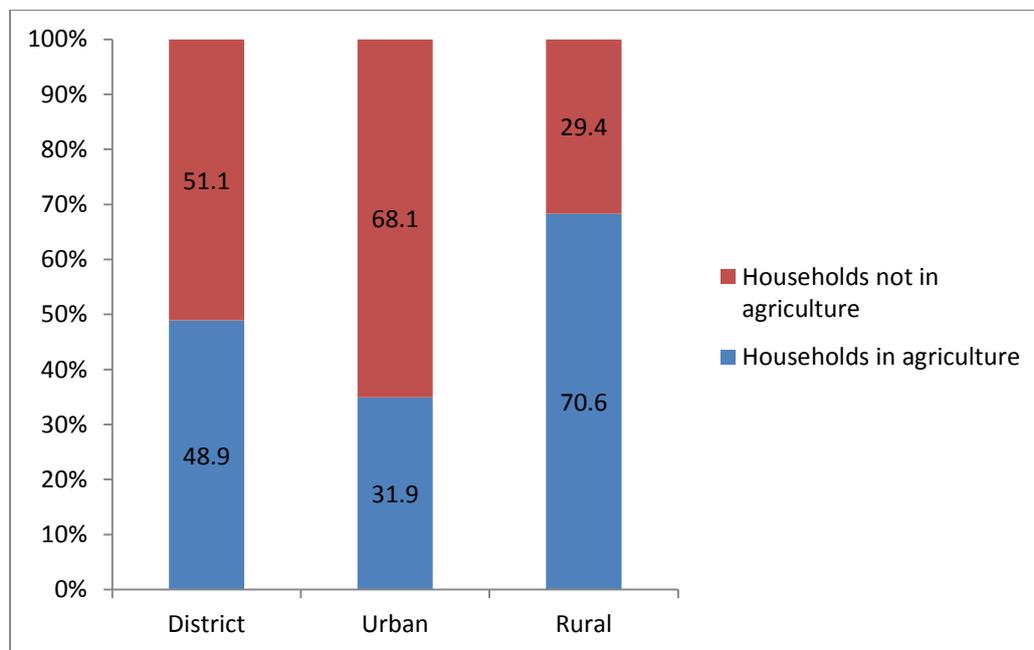
7.1 Introduction

An agricultural household, according to the 2010 PHC, is one that engages in agricultural activities or at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. This chapter provides a description of household in agriculture and the main agricultural activities they are engaged in.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households in the Sekyere East District by type of locality. About 48.9 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities in the District; 36.5 percent in urban and 63.5 percent in the rural areas.

Figure 7.1: Percentage of households engaged in Agriculture by locality of residence



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 shows that 48.9 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture. The proportion of households engaged in agriculture and into crop farming is 90.9 percent, while 35.0 percent is in livestock rearing. Households engage in tree planting and fish farming together account for only one percent. The proportion (70.6%) of households in agriculture in the rural areas is higher than those in urban areas (31.9%). The information further indicates that among households that engaged in agricultural activities in the urban areas, 90.5 percent is engaged in crop farming, while those engaged in crop farming in the rural localities is 91.1 percent. Livestock rearing in the rural locality accounts for 41.7 percent, as against 23.4 percent in urban areas. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting in the urban locality accounts for 1.2 percent while in rural localities it is less than one percent.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	13,668	100.0	7,654	100.0	6,014	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	6,686	48.9	2,443	31.9	4,243	70.6
Crop Farming	6,079	90.9	2,212	90.5	3,867	91.1
Tree Planting	62	0.9	30	1.2	32	0.8
Livestock Rearing	2,339	35.0	571	23.4	1,768	41.7
Fish Farming	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of farming activities in which any member of a household was engaged in at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or livestock rearing. The data show that the total number of livestock reared in the district is 62,832. There are 3,670 keepers in the district with an average of 17 animals per keeper. The main livestock reared in the district is chicken (39,865) with 1,415 keepers and an average of 28 birds per keeper followed by goat 12,092 with 1,280 keepers, an average of 9 animals per keeper. The least number of livestock in the district is snail (12) with 2 keepers averaging of 6 snails per keeper. (Table 7.2)

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other Animals	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	62,832	3,670	17
Beehives	29	6	5
Cattle	915	46	20
Chicken	39,865	1,415	28
Dove	25	2	13
Duck	861	81	11
Goat	12,092	1,280	9
Grass-cutter	49	7	7
Guinea fowl	311	23	14
Ostrich	68	4	17
Pig	1,387	61	23
Rabbit	312	30	10
Sheep	5,566	683	8
Silk worm	80	5	16
Snail	12	2	6
Turkey	95	11	9
Fish farming	1,032	6	206
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	133	8	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITION

8.1 Introduction

Housing is an integral element of a District's economy. Its linkages with other parts of the economy are closely bond with people's needs, demands, social processes with the supply of land, infrastructure, building materials, technology, labour, and housing finance. These linkages allow housing to act as an important engine for sustainable development and poverty reduction in both society and the economy (UN-Habitat, 2010).

Housing data helps in understanding key aspects of housing and the housing condition. It assists policy makers and planners make evidence-based decisions on housing policies and interventions. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Sekyere East District. Data presented include housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing utilities with particular reference to the main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use such as toiletry. It also covers issues on toilet facilities and methods of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock in the District is presented in Table 8.1. The Table indicates that the total stock of houses in the District is 9,654, of which the largest number (5,278) is in the rural areas constituting 54.7 percent compared with that of urban (4,376) constituting 45.3 percent in urban areas.

The data further show that there are 13,668 households in the District of which 7,654 (56.0%) live in urban localities and the remaining 6,014 (44.0%) live in rural localities. The district average households per house is 1.4, which is lower than the regional (2.0) and national (1.6) averages. The average population per house is 6.3 and average household size is 4.5.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	62,172	33,620	28,552
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	61,136	32,937	28,199
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	9,654	4,376	5,278
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	7,654	6,014
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6.3	7.5	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows that household member(s) own 45.0 percent of dwelling units. A relative who is not a household member 24.2 percent and other private individuals own 27.4 percent. Public or government-owned housing forms only a small proportion, 1.1 percent. Private employers own 1.0 percent and less than one percent of dwelling units are being purchased. In terms disparities, the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household members in rural

areas is higher (57.3%) than in urban areas (35.3%). Private ownership of dwelling units is not common in the rural areas (14.3%) of the district.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	6,151	45.0	43.7	46.6	35.3	57.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	62	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	3,305	24.2	22.7	25.9	23.5	25.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	3,745	27.4	29.3	25.0	37.6	14.4
Private employer	83,610	20,482	150	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.9	1.4
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	34	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	152	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.6
Other	24,000	4,653	69	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.3, there are 13,668 occupied dwelling units in the district with compound house being the most common type of dwelling unit constituting over half (63.7%) of dwelling units. The proportion of separate or detached dwelling units is 22.7 percent. The proportion of separate detached houses is higher in rural (31.9%) than urban localities. Over two-thirds of houses in urban areas are compound houses (70.8%) compared with 54.7 percent in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	3,101	22.7	22.2	23.3	15.5	31.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	762	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.3	7.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	598	4.4	4.5	4.2	6.6	1.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	8,708	63.7	63.8	63.6	70.8	54.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	212	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.1	3.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	27	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	1,791	18	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	80	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	130	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.2
Other	9,846	1,951	7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 indicates the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling (occupied and vacant) units in the district. The main materials for construction of outer walls are Cement

blocks/Concrete (67.4%) and Mud brick/Earth (27.4) with the other materials such as wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, landcrete, bamboo among others constituting 5.1 percent. The distribution by urban and rural areas shows that mud/earth brick is the main construction material in rural (51.3%) than in urban (8.0%) localities. By contrast almost nine out of ten dwellings units in urban localities (89.2%) is made with Cement/Concrete compared with 40.7 percent in rural localities. Landcrete (1.7%) is more used in rural (3.5%) than urban (0.3%) localities. The same is true of burnt a brick (0.9%) which is negligible in urban areas (0.3%) but accounts for 1.8 percent of walls of rural localities.

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	14,531	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	3,984	27.4	8.0	51.3
Wood	200,594	27,438	188	1.3	1.0	1.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	91	0.6	0.8	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	23	0.2	0.2	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	135	0.9	0.3	1.8
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	9,800	67.4	89.2	40.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	249	1.7	0.3	3.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	47	0.3	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.5, main materials for floors of dwellings (occupied dwellings) in the district are largely of cement or concrete (75.3%) accounting for 84.7 percent of floors in urban and 63.3 percent rural localities. About a fifth of houses have floors (22.5%) made of earth or mud, with 12.4 percent in urban areas and over a third (35.3%) in rural localities.

Table 8.5: 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	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	3,076	22.5	12.4	35.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	10,289	75.3	84.7	63.3
Stone	32,817	8,731	47	0.3	0.2	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	39	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	51	0.4	0.6	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	77	0.6	0.8	0.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	63	0.5	0.8	0.0
Other	15,567	2,624	22	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows main material for roofing dwelling units (Occupied and vacant) in the district and there is clear indication that metal sheets (95.1%) is the most predominant (96.0% in urban and 94.0% in rural). bamboo (1.1%) is used mainly in rural (2.4%) than urban (0.1%) localities while concrete roofs are sometimes seen in urban (1.1%) than rural (0.6%) areas. Roofed houses with slate are mainly found in urban (1.4%) than in rural (0.1%) areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	14,531	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	80	0.6	0.1	1.1
Wood	45,547	10,933	77	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	13,815	95.1	96.0	94.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	117	0.8	1.4	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	128	0.9	1.1	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	164	1.1	0.1	2.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	82	0.6	0.2	1.0
Other	35,935	5,517	62	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household is one of the indicators for assessing crowding with reference to sleeping rooms and space available to households. There are health and wellness implications for household members. Almost three-fifth of households (58.8%) in the district lives in a single room.

Table 8.7 further shows that out of 13,668 household units in the district, 92.9 percent of single person households occupy one sleeping room. In addition, 76.2 percent of households with two household members and 71.6 percent of households with three members occupy one sleeping room. The proportion of four-member households who occupy two rooms account for only 26.1 percent. The critical situation where six or more persons use one room for sleeping with its associated risk needs attention. It is really significant in the district ranging from 43.1 percent among household of six members to 12.2 percent among household size of 10 or more in a room.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	13,668	100.0	58.8	23.6	9.0	4.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
1	2,470	100.0	92.9	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	1,669	100.0	76.2	19.8	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
3	1,754	100.0	71.6	19.7	6.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	1,822	100.0	61.2	26.1	8.5	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
5	1,581	100.0	51.6	32.3	8.8	4.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
6	1,355	100.0	43.1	32.7	13.9	6.9	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
7	982	100.0	33.3	35.3	16.2	6.9	4.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
8	682	100.0	26.1	33.4	20.1	8.9	6.0	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.9
9	481	100.0	17.7	37.0	19.8	12.9	5.6	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.6
10+	872	100.0	12.2	25.3	20.6	15.1	12.6	6.3	2.4	2.1	3.3

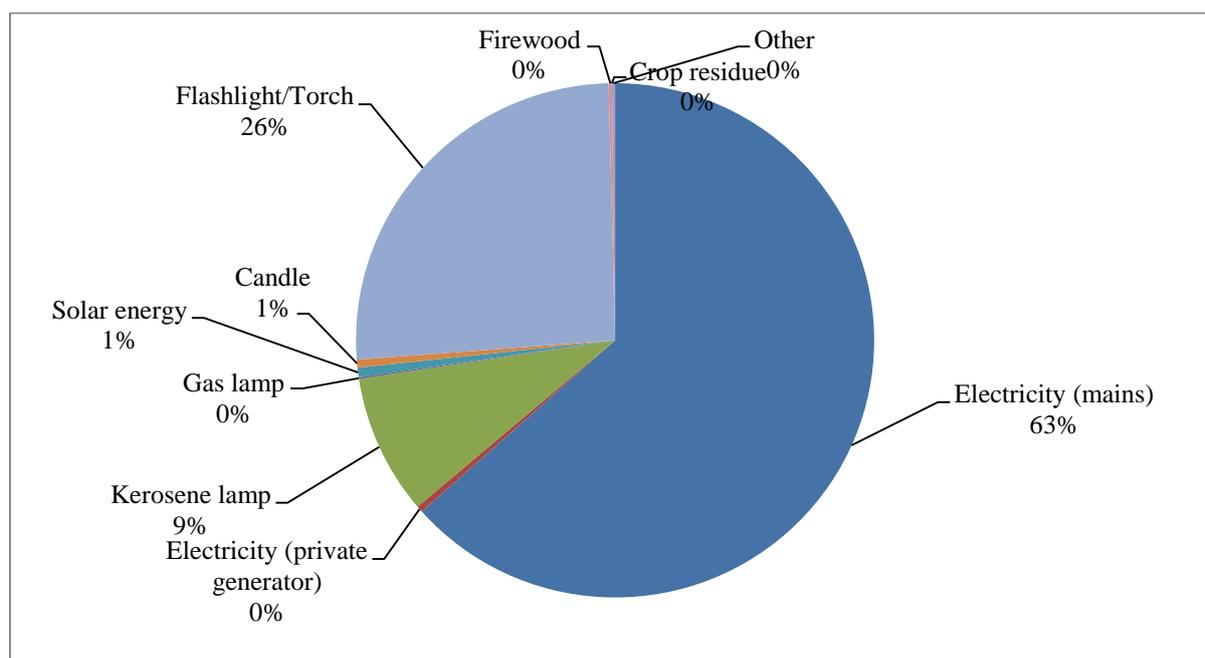
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The nature of household utilities and facilities are indicators of the level and quality of life. As society develops, the source of energy used for lighting and cooking as well as the quality of cooking space changes from the use of low quality to improved or modern facilities.

The main source of lighting of dwellings (occupied) is shown in Figure 8.1. The Figure indicates that, the main source of lighting for households is Electricity (63.4%) and Flashlight/torch (25.8%) with the remaining sources such as Gas lamp, Candle, firewood and Crop residue constituting about 10.8 percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lightening



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Though electricity is the main source of lighting in both urban and rural localities, the proportion is higher in urban (76.9%) than in rural localities (46.3%). The next important source of lighting is the Flashlight/Torch (25.8%) which is much more used in rural (39.6%) than urban (14.9%) localities. The Kerosene lamp is also an important source of lighting in the district used by 11.6 percent of rural households and 6.5 percent of urban households.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	8,671	63.4	76.9	46.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	59	0.4	0.6	0.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,200	8.8	6.5	11.6
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	18	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	80	0.6	0.0	1.3
Candle	41,214	9,472	65	0.5	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	3,524	25.8	14.9	39.6
Firewood	13,241	1,484	22	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	23	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cooking Fuel

As shown in Table 8.9, the three main sources of energy used for cooking in households in the district are wood (52.7%), charcoal (29.2%), and gas (10.8%). About 6.1 percent of households in the district however, do not cook. As much as 85 percent of households in the rural areas use fire wood as the main source of cooking fuel compared with 27.3 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal, is mostly used for cooking in urban areas (47.2%) as compared with 6.3 percent in rural areas. The use of wood and charcoal as the main source of fuel has negative implications on the environment.

Cooking Space

The distribution of cooking space used by households in the district is presented in Table 8.9. Separate room use exclusive for cooking by households is the most common in the district accounting for 33.1 percent of all types of spaces used for cooking. It is commonly available in rural (42.8%) than urban (25.4%) localities. About 18.3 percent of households cook in separate room but shared with other household(s). Cooking in 17.4 percent of households, usually take place on the veranda; 26.1 percent in urban and 6.3 percent in rural. The proportion of households in the District with no cooking space is 7.2 percent. Almost the same proportions of households in urban (13.7%) and in rural (13.0%) localities cook in open spaces around the compound.

Table 8.9: 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		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	836	6.1	7.4	4.5
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	7,203	52.7	27.3	85.0
Gas	996,518	237,251	1,478	10.8	16.4	3.6
Electricity	29,794	7,952	47	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	35	0.3	0.4	0.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	3,990	29.2	47.2	6.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	38	0.3	0.5	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	988	7.2	8.2	6.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,520	33.1	25.4	42.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,506	18.3	19.5	16.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	203	1.5	1.1	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,121	8.2	5.1	12.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	61	0.4	0.5	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	2,378	17.4	26.1	6.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	1,829	13.4	13.7	13.0
Other	21,007	3,961	62	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the burden of disease in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea, typhoid fever and other water borne diseases. Water is often classified as “improved” or “unimproved”. Sources considered as improved piped water, bore-hole, protected spring, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unprotected wells and unprotected springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks are considered unimproved.

The main source of water for drinking in the district is Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (49.0%) and Pipe-borne outside dwelling (19%) and Public tap/Standpipe (11.7%). About 94.2 percent of households in the District patronise improved sources of drinking water while 5.8 percent patronise unimproved sources. The majority of urban households (27.7%) use pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of drinking water while majority of rural households (78.4%) use the Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well.

The main source of water used by households in occupied dwellings units for other domestic purposes in the District is Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (50.1%); the remaining 49.9 percent use pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, protected wells etc. The proportion of urban households using the Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well is far lower (29.3%) than rural households (76.6%). Similarly, the proportions of households in occupied

dwellings that use pipe-borne inside the dwelling, pipe-borne outside the dwelling and public tap/standpipe are lower in rural areas than in urban localities.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	887	6.5	10.9	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	2,591	19.0	27.7	7.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	1,598	11.7	17.0	4.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	6,696	49.0	25.9	78.4
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,046	7.7	12.4	1.6
Rain water	39,438	1,457	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	33	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	10	0.1	0.1	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	41,265	234	1.7	3.0	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	103	0.8	1.1	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	437	3.2	1.4	5.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	850	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	881	6.4	10.8	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	2,148	15.7	22.2	7.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	1,379	10.1	14.4	4.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	6,850	50.1	29.3	76.6
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,567	11.5	18.8	2.1
Rain water	39,916	2,376	42	0.3	0.2	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	52	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	206	1.5	1.8	1.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	509	3.7	1.9	6.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	10,302	1,860	13	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 presents bathing and toilet facilities used by households in the district. Bathing facilities used are primarily of four main types: shared separate bathroom in the same house (47.5%), the bathroom for exclusive use (22.5%), the shared open cubicle (11.5%) and private open cubicle (9.2%). Bathing in an open space around the house is patronized by 5.7 percent of households and it is a practice by 3.1 percent urban dwellers as against 1.0 percent of rural households and 5.7 percent of rural households, use bathing facilities in another house.

The rural and urban distribution of bathing facilities shows that, the use of shared separate bathroom in the same house is common in urban dwellings (59.2%) than in rural dwellings (32.6%). A higher proportion of rural households (26.9%) own bathroom for exclusive use than urban households (19.0%) and 9.6 percent of rural households use the open space around the house compared with 2.7 percent in urban localities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,386	10.1	4.6	17.2
W.C.	839,611	261,106	1,195	8.7	13.9	2.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	3,446	25.2	24.7	25.9
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,528	18.5	22.3	13.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	36	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WCKVIP PitPan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	4,995	36.5	33.6	40.2
Other	23,385	3,867	82	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	3,074	22.5	19.0	26.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	6,493	47.5	59.2	32.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,259	9.2	4.2	15.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	1,576	11.5	13.3	9.3
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	423	3.1	1.0	5.7
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	783	5.7	2.7	9.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	46	0.3	0.4	0.2

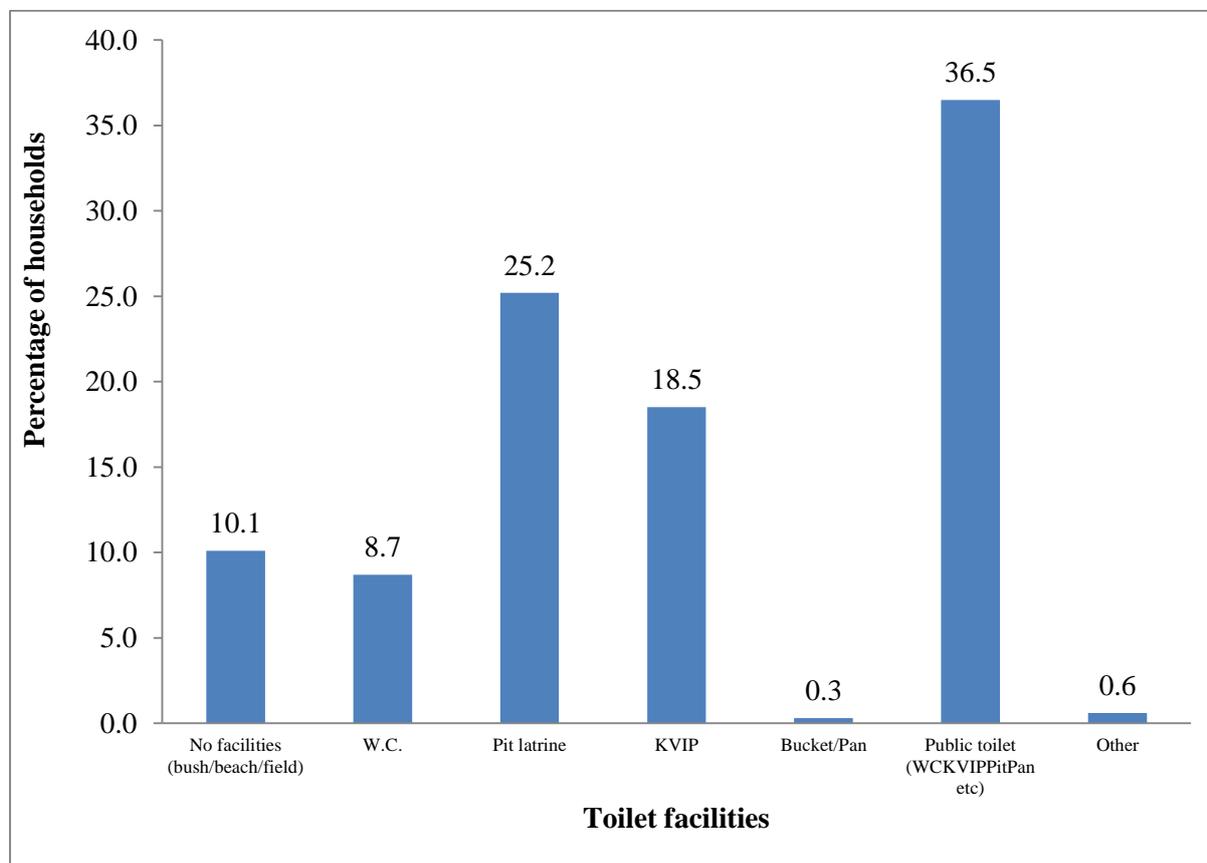
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Toilet Facilities

The distribution of type of toilet facility used by households in dwellings (occupied) in the district shows that, her (Figure 8.2). It is worth noting that 10.1 percent of households population have no toilet facilities and resort to the bush, or field as places of convenience.

As shown in Table 8.11, a higher proportion of households in rural localities (40.2%) use public toilets than in urban localities (33.6%). It is worth noting that 17.2 percent of households in rural localities have no toilet facilities as most of these housing units may be built without provision for toilet facilities.

Figure 8.2: Types of household toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

A major challenge of districts in Ghana is the inefficient solid (refuse) and liquid waste disposal. As shown in Table 8.12, the most popular means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the Sekyere East District is the public dump (63.9%), by half (50.2%) of urban households and 81.3 percent of rural household. The second main means of disposing of solid waste is either dumping it in a container, mainly by urban (25.8%) than rural (1.9%) households, or burned by households (6.2% in urban () and 3.3% in rural). Although there are differences in proportions, the dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the main method of waste disposal in both rural (81.3%) and urban areas (50.2%) in the district.

Majority of households in the district as shown in Table 8.12, dispose of liquid waste by either throwing onto the compound (35.0%) or onto the street/outside the house (41.7%), throwing into a gutter (13.4%) or through drainage system into a gutter (7.8%). About half of households in rural areas (47.1%) and more than one third in urban areas (35.0%) dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside.

Table 8.12: 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		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	179	1.3	2.1	0.3
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,145	8.4	11.8	4.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,084	15.2	25.8	1.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	8,731	63.9	50.2	81.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	800	5.9	3.7	8.6
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	676	4.9	6.2	3.3
Other	53,805	7,540	53	0.4	0.3	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	13,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	120	0.9	1.3	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	1,066	7.8	11.1	3.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	154	1.1	1.4	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	5,700	41.7	37.4	47.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,828	13.4	20.0	4.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	4,783	35.0	28.7	43.1
Other	38,294	3,550	17	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Waste management in the district leaves much to be desired and requires concerted efforts by the District Assembly and the relevant decentralised Departments to give a little more priority to efficiently managing waste generated in the district. The benefits are likely to much more outweigh the efforts.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the census of 2010 collected data on Information and communications technologies (ICT), disability, emigration, maternal mortality and agriculture. Although censuses are organized every ten years, the results form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

This report is the first district report on the Sekyere East District with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics, policy makers as well as the general public. This chapter therefore highlights the findings conclusions and policy recommendations of the report.

9.2 Summary of findings

Population Characteristics

The population of the Sekyere East District is 62,172 made up of 47.5 percent males and 52.5 percent females. The district has a sex ratio of 90.4 males per 100 females. More than half of the district's population (54.1%) reside in the urban areas and 45.9 percent are in the rural areas.

Generally the district has a youthful population with almost half (51.5%) of the population within ages 0 to 19 years. The age-dependency ratio of the district is 86.2 with a ratio of 75.0 in urban and 101.5 in rural areas of the district.

Fertility

The district recorded 1,751 births in the twelve months preceding the census, yielding a Total Fertility Rate of 3.83 births per woman within the period of her reproductive years. Children ever born to women between 15-49 years are 64,623 out of which 86.9 percent are alive or still surviving. On the average, there are 2.9 children ever born per female (15-49 years) in the district with an average of 2.5 surviving. The General Fertility Rate is (14.4%) and the Crude Birth Rate is 28.2.

Mortality

A total of 466 deaths were recorded in 13,668 households in the District giving a Crude Death Rate of 7.50 deaths per 1000 people. The death rate among children is high, with that of females (8.9) being slightly higher than that the males (8.2). Also 5.4 percent of deaths recorded in the District are as a result of accident, violence, homicide or suicide.

Migration

There are a total of 15,955 migrants in the District out of which 62.2 percent was born elsewhere within the Ashanti Region, 36.1 percent was born elsewhere in another region and

1.7 percent was born outside the country. Majority of those born elsewhere in another region are from the Brong Ahafo Region.

Households

There are 13,668 households in the district of which 7,522 (55.0%) are male headed and 6,146 (45.0%) are female headed households. The majority of households (57.9%) consist of extended families, made up of the head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives and nonrelatives of the head. About two-fifth of household members are children (42.2%) while about a quarter (22.4%) are household heads.

Marital status

About forty percent (39.9%) of persons 12 years and older in the district are married while 6.5 percent are living together or in informal consensual union. Over two fifths (41.4%) never married and 5.0 percent are divorced. The proportion separated is 1.4 percent and widowed is 5.8 percent. About half of males 12 years and older (50.4%), and one third (33.8%) of females are never married.

Nationality

Majority of the people in the Sekyere East District are Ghanaians by birth (94.7%), 2.3 percent have dual nationality and 0.8 percent are Ghanaians by naturalisation; 1.3 percent are ECOWAS nationals. The District also recorded 0.9 percent of other nationals made up of Africans other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and other not specified (0.4%).

Religion

Christians (76.3%) are the dominant religious group in the Sekyere East District made up of Catholics (6.1%), Protestants (20.8%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (24.3%) and Other Christians (25.1%). The Islamic religion forms 13.3 percent of the population, 1.2 percent adhere to the traditional religion and 8.6 percent adhere to no religion

Literacy

The District has a total of 36,296 (58.3%) literate population out of which 70.3 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language followed by 16.8 percent in Ghanaian language only, 11.9 percent in English only with less than one-tenth in either French and English (0.2%) or English, French and Ghanaian language (0.7%).

Economic activity

Over two-thirds (68.1%) the district population 15 years and older is economically active and the remaining (31.9%), economically not active. The economically active population is made up of 94.0 percent employed and 6.0 percent unemployed.

Occupation

The main occupations of most employed people in the district are in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (42.3%), service and sales (22.0%), and craft and related trade work (14.0%) with the least in clerical support work (1.6%). A higher proportion of males (8.9%) than females (4.9%) is in professional occupation in the District.

Industry

Majority of the population in the District are employed in the agricultural forestry and fishing industry (43.0%) and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (18.1%) and manufacturing (8.9%).

Employment status

Majority of employed population (64.0%) in the district are self-employed without employee(s), 16.9 percent are employees while 8.2 percent are contributing family workers and 5.7 percent are self-employed with employee(s).

Employment sector

Almost nine out of ten (87.1%) of the employed population in the district belong to the private informal sector and 9.0 percent in the public sector and 3.4 percent belong to the private formal sector.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

A total of 19,943 persons representing 47.9 percent of the population of the district own mobile phones. Almost equal proportion of males (50.6%) and females (49.4%) own mobile phones. Also 6.3 percent of the population use the internet services in the district. The use of the Internet among males is higher (67.0%) than females (33.0%). Only 5.9 percent of all households in the district own laptop or desktop computers.

Disability

There are 1,621 persons with disability in the district and this constitutes 2.6 percent of the total population of the District. Disability is higher among females (2.7%) than males (2.5%). The main type of disabilities in the district are Sight impairment (35.1%) , Physical disability (29.5%) and Hearing (15.1%). About half (49.3%) of PWDs are economically active and 50.7 percent economically not active. A higher proportion (95.2%) of the economically active PWDs is employed and 4.8 percent unemployed. More than one-third (36.8%) of PWDs have never attended school.

Agriculture

The district has 48.9 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities. Majority of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (90.9%), while about a third (35.0%) is livestock rearing. Less than 1.0 percent of farming households are engaged in tree growing (0.9%) and fish farming (0.1%). A higher proportion of rural households (70.6%) engage in agriculture than urban households (31.9%)

Housing Conditions

There are 9,654 houses in the district with 54.7 percent in rural and 45.3 percent in urban areas. The average household per house is 1.4, the average population per house is 6.3 and household size in the District is and 4.5.

Type of dwelling Units (occupied and vacant)

There are 14,531 dwelling units in the district of which 94.1 percent are occupied and the rest unoccupied. Compound houses are the main type of dwelling units in the district constituting almost two thirds of the dwelling units (63.7%) in the district.

Materials for outer wall (occupied and vacant)

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the district are cement blocks/concrete (67.4%) and mud bricks/earth (27.4%). In the rural areas, over half of outer walls (51.3%) are made of mud bricks or earth while 89.2 percent of outer walls in urban areas are made of cement blocks/concrete.

Materials for roof (occupied and vacant)

Roofs of dwellings in Sekyere East District are made of one main material. Over nine in ten dwelling units (95.1%) in the district have roofs made of metal sheets. Bamboo is used for 1.1 percent of dwelling units.

Materials for the Floor

Floors of dwelling units are mainly made of cement or concrete (75.3%). About a fifth of houses (22.5%) have floors made of earth or mud. Although cement floors are common in both rural and urban areas, the proportion is higher in urban (84.7%) than in rural areas (63.3%). Also 35.3 percent of floors in rural areas are made of earth or mud compared with only 12.4 percent in urban areas.

House ownership

Household members own 45.0 percent, of dwelling units, relatives who are not household members own 24.2 percent while other private individuals own 27.4 percent. The proportion of dwelling Private employers were 1.0 percent and less than one percent of dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes. In rural areas the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher (57.3%) than in urban areas (35.3%).

Room occupancy

Slightly more than half of households (58.8%) in the district occupy a single room in contrast to 64.5 percent at the regional level. More than half of Households with sizes varying between one and five occupy single rooms while 7.5 percent of households with ten or more members live in single rooms

Facilities in Dwelling Unit: Source of lighting

The main sources of lighting in homes are electricity (63.4%) and flashlight/torch (25.8%). Though electricity is the source of lighting in both urban and rural localities, the proportion is higher in urban (76.9%) than in rural localities (46.3%). The proportion of households using Flashlight (39.6%) and Kerosene lamps (11.6%) is higher in rural than urban households.

Dwelling facilities: source of energy for cooking

The main sources of energy used for cooking by households in the District are wood (52.7%), charcoal (29.2%), and gas (10.8%). The use of gas is on the increase. In rural areas wood is the main source of cooking fuel (85.0%) for households compared with 27.3 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal is used by 47.2 percent of households in urban areas and 6.3 percent in rural areas.

Dwelling facilities: cooking space

About one in three dwelling units (33.1%) have cooking spaces that are separate for exclusive use of households while 18.3 percent of households cook in separate rooms shared with other household(s). Also 17.4 percent of households, cook on verandas, particularly in urban areas.

Sanitation- bathing facilities

Bathing facilities used in the district are primarily of three main types: shared bathroom in the same house (47.5%), bathroom for exclusive use (22.5%), and shared open bathing cubicle (11.5%). The proportion of households using the open space around the house is 5.7 percent while 3.1 percent of households use bathrooms in another house. A small proportion of households (0.1%) use the public bath houses.

Sanitation- toilet facilities

Majority of households (36.5%) in the district use public toilets, about a quarter use pit latrines (3,446) with the remaining using KVIP (18.5%) and Water Closet (8.7%). A higher proportion of households in rural localities (40.2%) use public toilets than in urban localities (33.6%).

Sanitation- disposal of solid waste

The most popular means of disposing off solid waste (refuse) in the district is by public dump (79.1%), either dumping in a container (15.2%) or dumping unto open dump site (63.9%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practised. The proportion of households who dump solid wastes indiscriminately is 5.9 percent and the proportion of households who burn their solid wastes is 8.4 percent. Although there are differences in proportions, the dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the common method of waste disposal in both rural (81.3%) and urban areas (50.2%) in the District

Sanitation- disposal of liquid waste

Majority of households in the district dispose of liquid waste by either throwing it onto the compound (35.0%) or onto the street or outside the house (41.7%). About one-tenth of dwelling units (13.4%) dispose of liquid waste by throwing it into the gutter and another 1.1 percent use the drainage into a pit (or soak away system). About half of households in rural areas (47.1%) and more than one third in urban areas (35.0%) dispose of liquid waste by throwing unto the street/outside.

Main source of drinking water

Majority of households in the District (49.0%) use the Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well as their main source of drinking water followed by Pipe-borne outside dwelling (19%) and Public tap/Standpipe (11.7%). The majority of urban households (27.7%) use pipe-borne outside the dwelling as their main source of drinking water while majority of rural households (78.4%) use the Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well. About 94.2 households in the District patronise improved sources drinking water while 5.8 percent patronise unimproved sources.

9.3 Conclusions

The population of the district is 1.3 percent of the Ashanti Regional population. The sex ratio of the District (90.4) is lower than the Regional (94.0) and National (95.2) sex ratios. The urban/rural distribution of the District's population is similar to the Regional and National Distribution with majority living in urban areas. The age-dependency ratio of the District (86.2) is higher than the Regional (72.5) and National ratios (75.6).

The District fertility indicators (TFR, GFR, CBR) are higher than the Regional averages. The Crude Death Rate of the District (7.5) is higher than the regional Crude Death Rate of 5.85.

The economic characteristics of the District do not differ much from the Regional characteristics. Similar to the Region (69.6), the District recorded an economically active population of 68.1 percent. The District (42.3%) as in the region (30.3%) has majority of the population engaged in the skilled agriculture forestry and fishing. Additionally, majority of the employed in the District (64.0%) are self-employed without employees just as at the Regional level (58.7%).

The use of the internet is low in the district (6.3%) compared to the region (8.9%). Similarly, a lower proportion of households in the district have fixed telephone lines (0.3%) than in the Region (2.5%).

Persons with disability in the district constitute 1.3 percent of the total PWDs in the Region. Persons with disability constitute 2.6 percent of the district population.

9.4 Policy Recommendations

The demographic characteristics of the district present some challenges for the district including creating employment for the youthful population. Stakeholders and policymakers need to focus on formulating policies and programmes that will provide the youth with employable skills to enable them setup their own businesses. Efforts should also be made to enhance the expansion of existing businesses to enable them employ and mentor the youth.

The average of 2.9 children ever born in the district with an average of 2.5 surviving children calls for initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health delivery system in the district. Also promoting healthy living and enhancing both financial and physical access to health services should be intensified to help promote quality health care in the district.

The 2010 PHC showed that over 70.0 percent of all those with some education in the district did not go beyond basic education. As Ghana now enters the lower middle income bracket and keeps growing, there is the need to have people with the relevant skills to be able to manage affairs. Effort must therefore be made to improve the level of attainment at the secondary and tertiary levels. In doing so, conscious effort must be made to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education.

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business facilitation has become critical in this knowledge age. Given the importance of mobile phones in community and health development through mobile-health (m-health), government should encourage and motivate private phone companies to expand access to mobile phones particularly in rural communities. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT, based on the information available from the census data

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC has provided opportunity to assess the social, demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The results should inform the development of strategies which will respond to the effective implementation of the Disability Act in the District. For instance, a greater proportion of PWDs in the rural areas of the district brings to bare the need for the district authorities to establish special schools and centres, for example schools for the deaf and blind which will offer them opportunities to enhance their livelihoods in the district.

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for the rapid deforestation in the district. The intermittent shortages of gas and relatively high cost of the product should be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help

save the environment. The use of improved cook stoves should also be promoted to minimize the use of fuel wood.

Crop farming is the major farming activity of agriculture households in the district which engages ninety percent of agriculture households. The results show that, livestock rearing, tree growing, and fish farming in the district require effective promotion beyond what currently exists in order to encourage an increasing number of agricultural households to go into those farming activities.

Finally, the introduction of district reports in the 2010 PHC should be sustained in subsequent censuses so that district census data will be available to users and policy makers at the district level to enable them formulate evidence based policies.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	61,136	100.0	32,937	100.0	28,199	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,470	4.0	1,486	4.5	984	3.5
Household with head and a spouse only	980	1.6	542	1.6	438	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,246	11.9	4,370	13.3	2,876	10.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	15,066	24.6	7,801	23.7	7,265	25.8
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,525	20.5	6,219	18.9	6,306	22.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,003	1.6	587	1.8	416	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,726	2.8	931	2.8	795	2.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	13,669	22.4	7,373	22.4	6,296	22.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	917	1.5	595	1.8	322	1.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,534	9.1	3,033	9.2	2,501	8.9

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	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	13,668	61,136	28,962	32,174	12,275	5,921	6,354
Households engaged in agricultural activities	6,686	34,656	16,560	18,096	12,275	5,921	6,354
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	6,093	31,383	14,952	16,431	11,024	5,275	5,749
Households engaged in crop farming	6,079	31,324	14,920	16,404	11,000	5,263	5,737
Households engaged in tree growing	62	300	156	144	127	65	62
Agro forestry (tree planting)	62	300	156	144	127	65	62
Alligator pepper	14	68	38	30	38	18	20
Apples	14	79	42	37	35	21	14
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	17	77	37	40	41	22	19
Avocado	4	17	5	12	8	5	3
Banana	25	138	70	68	45	23	22
Beans	26	139	77	62	69	42	27
Black pepper	2	6	4	2	2	0	2
Black berries	1	4	2	2	2	2	0
Cabbage	4	12	9	3	4	3	1
Carrot	92	489	239	250	192	104	88
Cashew	20	106	46	60	35	19	16
Cassava	4,279	22,450	10,432	12,018	7,806	3,488	4,318
Citronella	14	80	39	41	29	14	15
Citrus	228	1,260	658	602	437	254	183
Cloves	1	9	5	4	1	1	0
Cocoa	2,881	15,200	7,461	7,739	5,549	2,819	2,730
Coconut	24	128	69	59	38	23	15
Cocoyam	1,060	5,511	2,526	2,985	1,975	841	1,134
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	69	394	198	196	125	52	73
Coffee	2	13	8	5	3	2	1
Cola	3	31	15	16	14	7	7
Cotton	3	9	4	5	6	3	3
Cucumber	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
Garden eggs	62	348	188	160	120	70	50
Ginger	3	16	4	12	3	3	0
Groundnut	11	58	34	24	21	13	8
Guava	6	40	20	20	10	6	4
Kenaf	1	4	2	2	2	0	2
Lettuce	18	80	35	45	23	9	14
Maize	1,466	7,954	3,747	4,207	2,859	1,325	1,534
Mango	1	10	3	7	3	1	2
Millet	2	6	2	4	3	2	1

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	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	636	3,450	1,765	1,685	1,213	677	536
Okro	106	586	288	298	238	132	106
Onion	3	15	7	8	8	3	5
Pawpaw	22	104	43	61	31	16	15
Peas	12	68	33	35	33	15	18
Pepper	194	1,067	525	542	403	210	193
Pineapple	10	54	24	30	17	7	10
Plantain	4,237	22,026	10,249	11,777	7,782	3,499	4,283
Potatoes	3	16	7	9	4	3	1
Rice	367	2,171	1,141	1,030	845	495	350
Rubber	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
Spinach	2	13	8	5	5	2	3
Sun flower	1	6	4	2	2	1	1
Sweet pepper	2	6	2	4	2	0	2
Tiger nut	4	10	6	4	4	4	0
Tomatoes	92	525	250	275	177	97	80
Water melon	1	5	4	1	1	1	0
Yam	367	1,965	910	1,055	777	362	415
Other	75	446	196	250	147	73	74

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Effiduase	20,546	9,656	10,890	4,693	2,598
2	Asokore	13,074	6,106	6,968	2,961	1,778
3	Seniagya	3,557	1,709	1,848	788	570
4	Ntumkumso	2,712	1,284	1,428	524	439
5	Nkwankwanua	2,620	1,288	1,332	511	416
6	Senkye	2,310	1,063	1,247	504	419
7	Okaekurom	2,298	1,106	1,192	539	458
8	Ahensan	1,281	604	677	255	241
9	Naama	1,064	512	552	174	167
10	Akokoaso	1,057	456	601	246	222
11	Brofoyedru	917	478	439	177	147
12	Awaham	880	431	449	202	157
13	Odurokurom	809	374	435	181	161
14	Oguaa	765	329	436	168	130
15	Akuakurom	737	363	374	193	149
16	Attakurom	731	373	358	142	144
17	Apemso	693	331	362	141	131
18	Ahwerewa	669	301	368	118	122
19	Bomso	611	282	329	110	110
20	Asukokoo	573	294	279	122	108

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial 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	Effiduase	20,546	2,605	2,439	2,448	2,458	1,923	1,722	1,307	1,130	952	765	768	465	403	267	351	543
2	Asokore	13,074	1,760	1,618	1,766	1,615	1,295	1,030	786	670	572	400	426	292	237	129	171	307
3	Seniagya	3,557	503	518	455	387	220	218	192	181	158	129	152	97	82	52	95	118
4	Ntumkumso	2,712	439	413	342	238	183	215	139	133	114	115	84	69	56	44	62	66
5	Nkwankwanua	2,620	424	405	364	268	157	166	139	125	121	93	93	76	39	29	52	69
6	Senkye	2,310	352	373	348	193	130	115	95	107	109	104	106	56	64	36	46	76
7	Okaekurom	2,298	359	322	299	201	160	169	129	100	107	96	85	67	64	23	41	76
8	Ahensan	1,281	225	189	175	109	67	92	56	54	56	55	42	37	34	10	36	44
9	Naama	1,064	198	166	160	122	81	53	49	41	34	27	34	28	21	13	16	21
10	Akokoaso	1,057	168	151	142	91	87	63	33	37	40	62	33	37	22	16	36	39
11	Brofoyedru	917	138	101	121	114	75	55	53	36	40	44	36	19	12	9	31	33
12	Awaham	880	131	139	121	63	56	62	40	46	37	39	44	39	12	6	14	31
13	Odurokurom	809	119	123	130	77	41	46	40	57	34	22	32	19	22	14	18	15
14	Oguaa	765	106	95	104	76	68	56	52	30	32	28	34	19	23	12	8	22
15	Akuakurom	737	113	101	70	72	65	60	48	31	27	28	42	17	24	4	14	21
16	Attakurom	731	112	136	84	84	46	35	47	30	20	30	26	23	14	12	11	21
17	Apemso	693	118	114	105	66	47	47	39	43	22	17	26	8	19	8	5	9
18	Ahwerewa	669	91	93	104	65	47	40	31	29	25	25	17	23	23	15	16	25
19	Bomso	611	87	84	71	65	58	50	37	25	33	9	23	18	18	8	12	13
20	Asukokoo	573	98	106	79	40	34	31	29	29	18	19	19	16	13	9	15	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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