



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

| | |
|---------|--|
| AGI | Association of Ghanaian Industries |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ASCII | American Standard Code for Information Interchange |
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CDR | Crude death Rate |
| CEB | Children Ever Born |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CS | Children Surviving |
| CEDAW | Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination |
| CERSCIS | Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems |
| CHPS | Community-based Health Planning Services |
| CWIQ | Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire |
| DA | District Assembly |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| DCD | District Coordinating Director |
| DCE | District Chief Executive |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DPCU | District Planning and Coordinating Unit |
| ECOWAS | Economic Commission of West African States |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| EU | European Union |
| fCUBE | Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education |
| GA | General Assembly |
| GETFund | Ghana Education Trust Fund |
| GREDA | Ghana Real Estate Developers Association |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GFR | General Fertility Rate |
| GSS | Ghana Statistical Service |
| GSDP | Ghana Statistics Development Plan |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GPRTU | Ghana Private Road Transport Union |
| GES | Ghana Education Service |

| | |
|--------|---|
| GDHS | Ghana Demography Health Survey |
| GYEEDA | Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| ISCO | International Standard Classification of Occupation |
| ISIC | International Standard Classification of Industry |
| ICU | International Communication Union |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| ISSER | Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research |
| JSS | Junior Secondary School |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| SSS | Senior Secondary School |
| SHS | Senior High School |
| LEAP | Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty |
| LESDEP | Local Enterprise and Skills Development |
| MMDAs | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| MDAs | Ministries, Department and Agencies |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MER | Migration Effectiveness Ratio |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOFA | Ministry of Food and Agriculture |
| MOTI | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| NCA | National Communication Authority |
| NCTA | National Census Technical Advisory Committee |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NDPC | National Development Planning Commission |
| NGOs | Non-governmental Organisations |
| OIC | Opportunities Industrialization Centres |
| PDA | Portable Digital Device |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnerships |
| PNDC | Provisional National Defense Council |
| PAS | Population Analysis Spread sheet |
| PWDs | Persons with Disabilities |
| PASEX | Population Analysis System |
| PES | Post Enumeration Survey |

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| PWDs | People Living with Disabilities |
| SADA | Savannah Accelerated Development Authority |
| SAP | Structural Adjustment Programme |
| SHEP | Self Help Electrification Project |
| SHC | Senior High School |
| SSS | Senior Secondary School |
| SMAM | Singulate Mean Age at Marriage |
| TBAs | Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Education Fund |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| W.C | Water Closet |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the district, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district. 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 South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 94,009 representing 2 percent of the Ashanti Regional population. Males constitute 47.5 percent and females represent 52.5 percent. About 47 percent of the population live in rural. The district has a sex ratio of 91. The population of the district is youthful (40.5%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 109.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.7 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.1 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.9 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (55.0 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 45 percent were born outside the Ashanti Region. The regions with the highest migrants in the district are Upper East (2,121), Brong Ahafo (1,511) and Northern (1,231).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 91,819 with a total number of 19,445 households. The average household size in the district is 4.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42 percent. Spouses form 8.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 22.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About 37 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the district are married, 43.1 percent have never married and 7.5 percent are in consensual union. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (52.2%) are married compared to 28.1 percent. At age 65, widowed females account for as high as 56.2 percent while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent. . Among the married, 26.9 percent have no education while about 5.5 percent of the never married have never no formal education. More than half of the married population (81.0%) are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 16.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (71.3%) are economically not active with 3.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 81.6 percent are literate in one language or the other. The percentage of female population who are literate (50.4%) are more than the percentage of male population (49.6%) who are literate. Seven out of ten people (70.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older (86,337) in the district, 15.3 percent has never attended school, 45.6 percent are currently attending and 39.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status and occupation

About 64.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 35.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent are employed while 5.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.4%), 22.3% perform household duties and 6.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About 69 percent unemployed are seeking work for the first time. Of the employed population, about 45.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 19.2 percent in service and sales, 16.1 percent in craft and related trade and 7.0 percent are engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, majority of both males (62.2%) and females (73.6%) are self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 88.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 8.9 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 47.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 50.7 percent as compared to 49.3 percent of females. Four percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Nine Hundred and thirty nine of the district's total households have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.8 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 (4.0%) than males (3.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 45.0 percent followed by physical disability (23.7%). Of the population disabled, 33.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 67.3 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (77.8%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 58.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district

(96.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Sekyere South District is 12,782 representing 2.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (56.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 28.3 percent are separate houses and 7.6 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (52.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 24.8 percent are owned by relative not a household member and 16.8 percent are owned by other private individual. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The two main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are cement blocks/concrete (68.7%) and mud bricks/earth (23.0%). Cement (67.5%) and mud/earth (30.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.2 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 7.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) (61.7%) and flashlight/torch (20.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (56.5%). The proportion for rural (73.8%) is higher than that of urban (42.3%). The three main sources of water in the district are borehole, public tap and pipe borne water and river/stream. More than forty percent of households in the district drink water from boreholes.

The main toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 44.7 percent followed by pit latrine (24.9%). About 7.8 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 49 percent households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 51.8 percent with 7.6 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (38.1%) and onto compound (37.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the Assemblies as the planning authority. The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, Municipalities, Urban and Rural localities. The Sekyere South District, established in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1898, is one of the thirty administrative Districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. Before 2008, the District was known as Afigya Sekyere District. As a result of re-demarcation of Districts in 2008 however, Afigya was carved out and the District boundary redefined and named Sekyere South District.

In all of these, population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The objective of this report is to make available to the general public, the District Assembly and its various organs, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District. Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure off the Sekyere South District, concepts and definitions, methodology and organization of the report.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Sekyere South District is located in the north eastern part of the Ashanti Region. Agona Ashanti which is the administrative capital, is located 37 kilometers from Kumasi, along the Kumasi - Mampong trunk road. The District shares common borders with Ejura Sekyedumasi to the north, Mampong Municipal and Sekyere East to the east, Kwabre East to the south and Offinso Municipal to the west. The District has a total land area of 416.8 square kilometers representing about 1.7 percent of the total land size of the Region of 24,389 square kilometers. The District has a density of 226 persons per square Km. The District lies between latitude 6o 50'N and 7o 10'N and Longitude 10 40'W and 10 25' W.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

A greater part of the District falls within a dissected plateau with heights between 800m and 1200m above sea level. The only high land can be found in the northern portion which happens to be the Mampong Escarpment stretching from Jamasi to Boanim. Major rivers in the District include the Offin, Oyon and Abankro. These rivers serve as source of water for most settlements in the District. Human activities such as farming along the banks have negatively impacted on their flows.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sekyere South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.3 Climate

The District experiences equatorial climate type with double rainfall maxima regime. The major rainy seasons occur between March and July with the minor rainfall season occurring between September and November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. Temperatures are very high especially during the dry periods with mean monthly temperature hovering around 27°C.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District can be best described as moist-semi-deciduous. The rain forest abounds in different species of tropical woods of high economic value which includes Wawa, Odum, Sapele, and Mahogany. The vegetative cover is dictated by the soil type and human activities. Some trees shed their leaves during the dry season. The vegetation supports crops such as cocoa, coffee, plantain, banana, citrus, cassava, cocoyam and maize.

1.2.5 Road infrastructure

The Sekyere South District can boast of a 12 kilometer first class road which stretches from Jamasi through Agona and ends at Kona. The second class roads in the District are Agona-Asamang which covers a distance of 10 kilometers, Jamasi-Boanim, about 7 kilometers, Agona-Wiamoase which is about 15 kilometers and Wiamoase-Bepoase which also covers about 10 kilometers. In addition to these roads are other feeder roads all over the District covering a distance of 107.8 kilometers?

1.3 Political Administration

The highest political body in the District is the District Assembly. The Assembly has 50 members for the Electoral Areas, including 34 elected members and 16 appointees. In all, nine Councils exist with three having Town Council Status whereas the remaining six are Area Councils. Under the Councils are the various Unit Committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute a society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies

1.4.1 Social infrastructure

Over the years successive governments have implemented a number of reforms in a bid to increase enrolment and improve quality of education. Ghana's national policy to reduce poverty and increase democratic participation in governance is ultimate dependent on an educational system that provides children with basic skills for active participation in economic, social and political activities. The District has been divided into seven circuits with 92 pre-schools, 85 primary schools, 75 junior high schools and 8 secondary/vocational schools.

Currently the District has police stations in four of its communities namely; Agona, Jamasi, Wiamoase and Kona. There are nine health facilities of which five are government facilities

and four belong to Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG). Two of these are hospitals while the remaining seven are health centers.

1.4.2 Traditional administration

Traditionally, the District has only one paramount, Agona Traditional Authority. The remaining communities serve under other paramountcies found in the region which includes Mampong, Ejisu etc. There are three main religious groups namely, Christians, Moslem and Traditional believers. The Christians are in the majority with the Adventist dominating. This is followed by Moslems. The Traditional believers are in the minority. Their main festival celebrated in the District is Akwasidae festival and it is the main festival of the people of Ashanti.

1.5 Economy

The economy of the District is mainly agrarian and it engages about 78.7 percent of the active population. The Industrial sector employs 7.0 percent while the Service sector engages 3.2 percent. Trade and Commerce take place in the major towns. Income generation in the District is generally low. About 35 percent of people who are gainfully employed as well as those property owners, pay taxes, rates, fees, fines and licenses to the Assembly. The Assembly also has few sources of revenue. The District has large tracts of fertile agricultural land (4,587 Hectares) and vast forest reserves. Major cash and food crops like cassava, oil palm, maize, cocoa, kola nut, plantain, etc are largely cultivated on about 3,062 hectares (*Revised report by MOFA, Sekyere South, Agona, 2010*).

1.5.1 Communication

There are Post Offices at Jamasi, Agona, Wiamoase and Asamang which also undertake EMS and money transfer services especially by the Western Union. Mobile phone operators can be found in most parts of the District. All the major telecommunication service providers are currently operating in the District.

1.5.2 Trade and finance

There are three major marketing centres in the District. These are; Agona with weekly market days on Tuesdays, Bepoase weekly market on Wednesdays and Wiamoase weekly market on Thursdays. Aside these major marketing centers, are smaller daily markets found in communities such as Jamasi, Asamang and Kona. Agricultural products normally from the farming centers dominate the trading activities. Commodities such as plantain, banana, cocoyam, maize, cassava, and vegetables dominate the trading activities. Finished goods such as footwear, clothing, provisions, etc are also traded in most of these market centers.

There are four recognized financial institutions operating in the District namely Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd, located at Agona, Komfo Anokye Rural Bank Ltd with its headquarters at Wiamoase, Sekyere Rural Bank Ltd at Jamasi. Kwamanman Rural Bank Ltd with a mobilization centre at Kona. Aside these financial institutions are other non-banking firms such as Credit Unions and other aligned firms. Notable among them are Dreamland Financial Services located at Agona.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and District levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 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 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 (made-up of 164 Districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). The six metropolitan areas in all have 33 sub-metros which the Statistical Service considered as Districts for the purpose of the exercise. Thus, the total number of statistical Districts was 197.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

- c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information communication technology (ICT)

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

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report is divided into 9 chapters. Chapter one provides a background information of the District. Chapter Two describes the demographic characteristics of the Districts such as population size and growth, age-sex structure, population distribution, migration, fertility and mortality. Chapter Three describes social characteristics of the people in the District such as household size, structure and composition and household headship. Chapter Four looks at economic characteristics like economic activity status, occupation and industry. Chapter Five presents discussion on information communications technology (ICT) usage in the District. It

includes: ownership and use of mobile phones, internet, desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. Chapter Six discusses disability. Chapter Seven examines agricultural activities in the District. Chapter Eight addresses relevant issues relating to agricultural activities of households and types of farming activities. Chapter Nine is the concluding chapter and it is devoted to the summary, recommendations and policy implications.

CHAPETR TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age and sex structure of the 2010 Census in Sekyere South District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents population of Sekyere South District by age, sex, and type of locality in which they live. As shown in the Table, the total population of the District according to the 2010 PHC is 94,009. Out of this figure, 44,691 (47.5%) are males while the remaining 49,318 (52.5%) are females. The share of the population among urban and rural localities are 50,118 (53.5%) and 43,891 (46.7%) respectively.

The Table also shows that the District sex ratio is 90.6 percent meaning that for every 100 females in the District there are about 91 males. The sex ratio again indicates that within the age 0-19 there are more males and then females. The ratio however, changes at age twenty years and above.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition - the number and proportion of males and females in each age group - and this structure can have considerable impact on the population's current and future social and economic situation.

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

Data in Table 2.1 shows that, the proportion for ages 14 years and below form the highest proportion of the population; also it indicates that, ages 0-14 records 40.5 percent of the total proportion of the District. This is followed by ages 10-14 (11.6%), with 12.3 percent for males and 10.9 percent for females. The age structure of the District is relatively youthful. The Age-Sex structure of the District is broad based, comprising of concentration of children at younger ages. The percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males as year advances.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

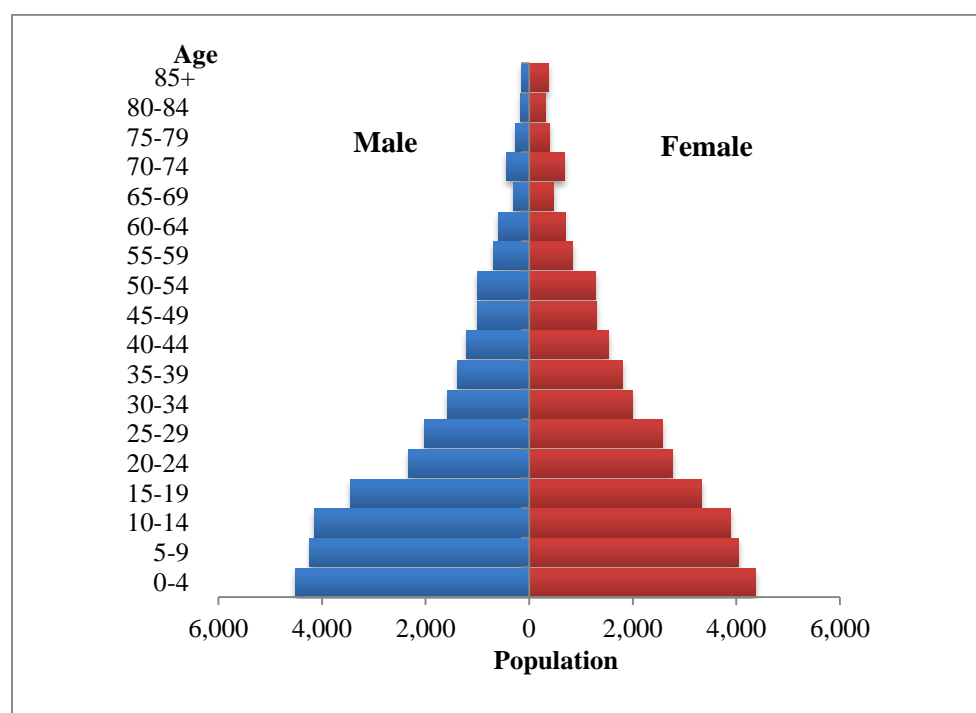
| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio |
|-----------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| All Ages | 94,009 | 100.0 | 44,691 | 100.0 | 49,318 | 100.0 | 90.6 |
| 0 - 4 | 12,577 | 13.4 | 6,475 | 14.5 | 6,102 | 12.4 | 106.1 |
| 5 - 10 | 12,616 | 13.4 | 6,489 | 14.5 | 6,127 | 12.4 | 105.9 |
| 15-19 | 12,841 | 13.7 | 6,617 | 14.8 | 6,224 | 12.6 | 106.3 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,884 | 11.6 | 5,496 | 12.3 | 5,388 | 10.9 | 102.0 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,252 | 8.8 | 3,770 | 8.4 | 4,482 | 9.1 | 84.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,420 | 6.8 | 2,810 | 6.3 | 3,610 | 7.3 | 77.8 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,125 | 5.5 | 2,274 | 5.1 | 2,851 | 5.8 | 79.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,654 | 5.0 | 2,048 | 4.6 | 2,606 | 5.3 | 78.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,072 | 4.3 | 1,799 | 4.0 | 2,273 | 4.6 | 79.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,510 | 3.7 | 1,520 | 3.4 | 1,990 | 4.0 | 76.4 |
| 50 - 54 | 3,328 | 3.5 | 1,450 | 3.2 | 1,878 | 3.8 | 77.2 |
| 55 - 59 | 2,221 | 2.4 | 934 | 2.1 | 1,287 | 2.6 | 72.6 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,058 | 2.2 | 913 | 2.0 | 1,145 | 2.3 | 79.7 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,217 | 1.3 | 543 | 1.2 | 674 | 1.4 | 80.6 |
| 70 - 74 | 1,718 | 1.8 | 667 | 1.5 | 1,051 | 2.1 | 63.5 |
| 75 - 79 | 931 | 1.0 | 396 | 0.9 | 535 | 1.1 | 74.0 |
| 80 - 84 | 721 | 0.8 | 233 | 0.5 | 488 | 1.0 | 47.7 |
| 85+ | 864 | 0.9 | 257 | 0.6 | 607 | 1.2 | 121.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of the population's age and sex composition. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Sekyere South District. Figure 2.2 shows a graphical presentation of the population's age and sex composition in the Sekyere South District. The horizontal bars represent the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group. The population pyramid shows a youthful population with the normal pattern of numbers reducing as population advances to the old ages. Nonetheless, the population of the age group 10-14 is broader than 0-4 and 5-9. This can be attributed to the outcome of family planning campaign in the District. Besides, despite both males and females population reducing with old ages, the males' population rather reduces faster than that of the females'. This has implications for the economic development.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid of Sekyere South



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio by locality

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the working population (15-64 years) constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the welfare of the people. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

As shown in Table 2.2, the age-dependency ratio for the District is 86.1, which means, that for every 100 population of the working group (15-64), there are about 86 persons in the inactive age groups (0-14 and 65+) to cater for. The Table further shows that, the dependency ratio is higher in the rural areas (91.7) than the urban areas (81.4). The data also indicates that, there are more children who dependent (75.3) on the working population than those in the old age (10.8) group.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

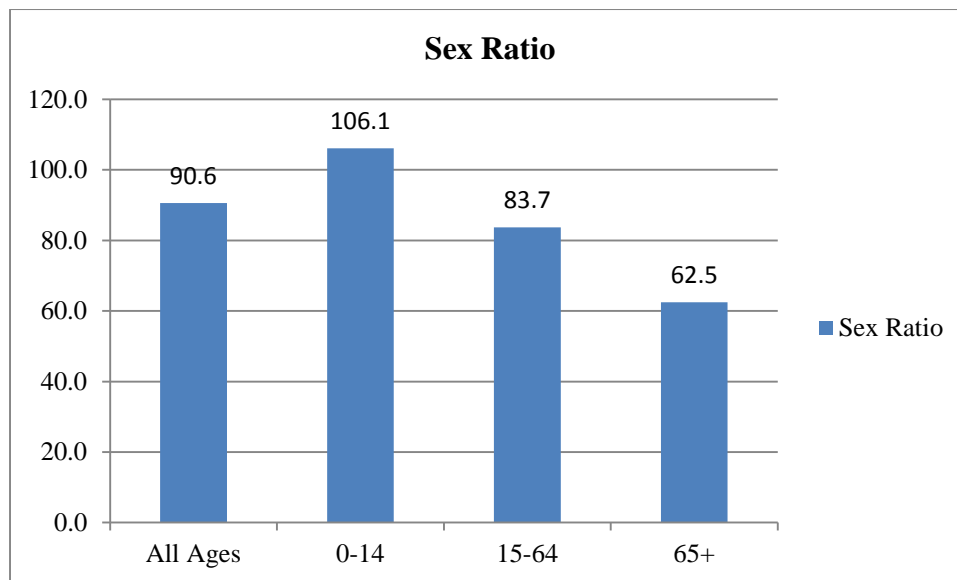
| Age group/ratio | Total | Urban | Rural |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| All Ages | 94,009 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| 0-14 | 38,034 | 19,600 | 18,434 |
| 15-64 | 50,524 | 27,626 | 22,898 |
| 65+ | 5,451 | 2,892 | 2,559 |
| Total dependency ratio | 86.1 | 81.4 | 91.7 |
| Child dependency ratio | 75.3 | 70.9 | 80.5 |
| Old age dependency ratio | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 Sex ratio

Sex ratio of a population is the number of males per 100 females. It therefore explains how many men there are for every 100 females. As shown in Figure 2.2 the District's sex ratio is 90.7 percent which means that for every 100 females in the District there are about 91 males. The sex ratio again indicates that at early ages (0-14) males are normally more than females (106.1); however, the ratio dwindles to 83.7 for the 15-64 and still decreases to 62.5 for 65 and above age group. This means that more males die from age 15 years and as age advances.

Figure 2.2: Sex ratio



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have, while mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population and migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence.

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

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

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 the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the population in Ashanti region and the Sekyere South District. The Total Fertility Rate is (3.93) the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through all those years of bearing children at the current observed age specific fertility rates (SFR). Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are expressed as the number of births per thousand women in a specified age group and represent a valuable measure for assessing the current age pattern of childbearing. From Table 2.3, the TFR is 3.9; this means a woman in Sekyere South District within the age group 15-49 is expected to give birth to 4 children on the average.

The General Fertility Rate is the number of live births occurring during a specific period per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49. Table 2.3, further indicates that, GFR is 109.5 for the District. This means, every 1,000 women within the ages 15-49 in the Sekyere South District would give birth to 110 children which is higher than the Ashanti regional rate (96.4) of 96 children per 1,000 women. Again, the Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000

population in a given year. The Table further shows that, there are 27.3 births per 1,000 population in Sekyere South District which is also higher than the regional rate (26.0). This means that there were 27 births for every 1000 people in the District (irrespective of age and sex).

Child ever born and child survival

Table 2.4 presents information on the population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The Table shows that women 12 years and older in the District are 34,529. The number of children given birth to by these women are 98,624; out of which, 85,325 are surviving. Also, 42,483 and 42,842 of the children surviving are males and females respectively. However, males and females figures for children ever born are 49,578 and 49,046 respectively. These figures show that at birth, there are normally more males than females but as they grow older the more males die comparing to their female counterpart.

The Table also shows that women in the District usually do not give birth in their early ages as shown in the age group 12-14. However, the fertility rate increases as they get older. For instance, at age group 15-19, the total children born to 5,388 women are 516, while at age group 45-49, 10,358 children are born to 1,990 women. Finally, the figures of children ever born for the ages 35 and older are higher in the Table because at these ages, most of the women would have finished giving birth but those within the ages 12-34 might have just began or in the middle of their reproductive age.

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

| Age | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | Children Surviving | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| All Ages | 34,529 | 98,624 | 49,578 | 49,046 | 85,325 | 42,483 | 42,842 |
| 11-14 | 3,664 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| 15-19 | 5,388 | 516 | 266 | 250 | 477 | 239 | 238 |
| 20-24 | 4,482 | 3,220 | 1,671 | 1,549 | 2,908 | 1,486 | 1,422 |
| 30-34 | 2,851 | 8,782 | 4,438 | 4,344 | 8,096 | 4,059 | 4,037 |
| 35-39 | 2,606 | 10,714 | 5,408 | 5,306 | 9,941 | 5,009 | 4,932 |
| 40-44 | 2,273 | 10,786 | 5,449 | 5,337 | 9,828 | 4,933 | 4,895 |
| 45-49 | 1,990 | 10,358 | 5,194 | 5,164 | 9,314 | 4,643 | 4,671 |
| 50-54 | 1,878 | 10,523 | 5,337 | 5,186 | 9,141 | 4,588 | 4,553 |
| 55-59 | 1,287 | 7,487 | 3,821 | 3,666 | 6,469 | 3,271 | 3,198 |
| 60+ | 4,500 | 29,999 | 14,894 | 15,105 | 23,344 | 11,408 | 11,936 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Several interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others have been done by government and development agencies to reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality. Mortality during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates and age specific death rate in the Sekyere South District.

Deaths in the household

Table 2.5 presents information on total deaths in households, crude death rate, and causes of death in Ashanti Region and Sekyere South District. The reported deaths in households for both the region and District are 27,948 and 630 respectively. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1,000 population stands at 6.7 in the District and 5.9 at the regional level. This means that for every 1000 population in the District, approximately 7 persons die. This figure shows that the rate of death in the Sekyere South District is slightly higher than that of the Ashanti Region of 6 persons dying per 1,000 population.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate

| District | Total Population | Deaths in households | *Crude death rate |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| All Districts | 4,780,380 | 27,948 | 5.9 |
| Adansi North | 107,091 | 837 | 7.8 |
| Adansi South | 115,378 | 778 | 6.7 |
| Afigya Kwabre | 136,140 | 976 | 7.2 |
| Ahafo Ano North | 94,285 | 472 | 5 |
| Ahafo Ano South | 121,659 | 680 | 5.6 |
| Amansie Central | 90,741 | 855 | 9.4 |
| Amansie West | 134,331 | 957 | 7.1 |
| Asante Akim Central Municipal | 71,508 | 433 | 6.1 |
| Asante Akim North | 69,186 | 465 | 6.7 |
| Asante Akim South | 117,245 | 982 | 8.4 |
| Asokore Mampong Municipal | 304,815 | 1,571 | 5.2 |
| Atwima Kwanwoma | 90,634 | 493 | 5.4 |
| Atwima Mponua | 119,180 | 639 | 5.4 |
| Atwima Nwabiagya | 149,025 | 878 | 5.9 |
| Bekwai Municipal | 118,024 | 1,031 | 8.7 |
| Bosome Freho | 60,397 | 512 | 8.5 |
| Bosumtwi | 93,910 | 617 | 6.6 |
| Ejisu Juaben Municipal | 143,762 | 891 | 6.2 |
| Ejura Sekye Dumasi | 85,446 | 700 | 8.2 |
| Kumasi Metropolis | 1,730,249 | 8,110 | 4.7 |
| Kwabre East | 115,556 | 526 | 4.6 |
| Mampong Municipal | 88,051 | 620 | 7 |
| Obuasi Municipal | 168,641 | 748 | 4.4 |
| Offinso Municipal | 76,895 | 455 | 5.9 |
| Offinso North | 56,881 | 290 | 5.1 |
| Sekyere Afram Plains North | 28,535 | 110 | 3.9 |
| Sekyere Central | 71,232 | 545 | 7.7 |
| Sekyere East | 62,172 | 466 | 7.5 |
| Sekyere Kumawu | 65,402 | 681 | 10.4 |
| Sekyere South | 94,009 | 630 | 6.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Distribution on causes of death

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the District and the whole country. Data in Table 2.6 shows that, 11.9 percent and 11.1 percent of the causes of death in the Ashanti Region and Sekyere South District respectively are through accident or violence or homicide or suicide. The percentages for all other causes of deaths are 88.1 percent and 88.9 percent in the region and District respectively.

Table 2.6: The cause of death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide

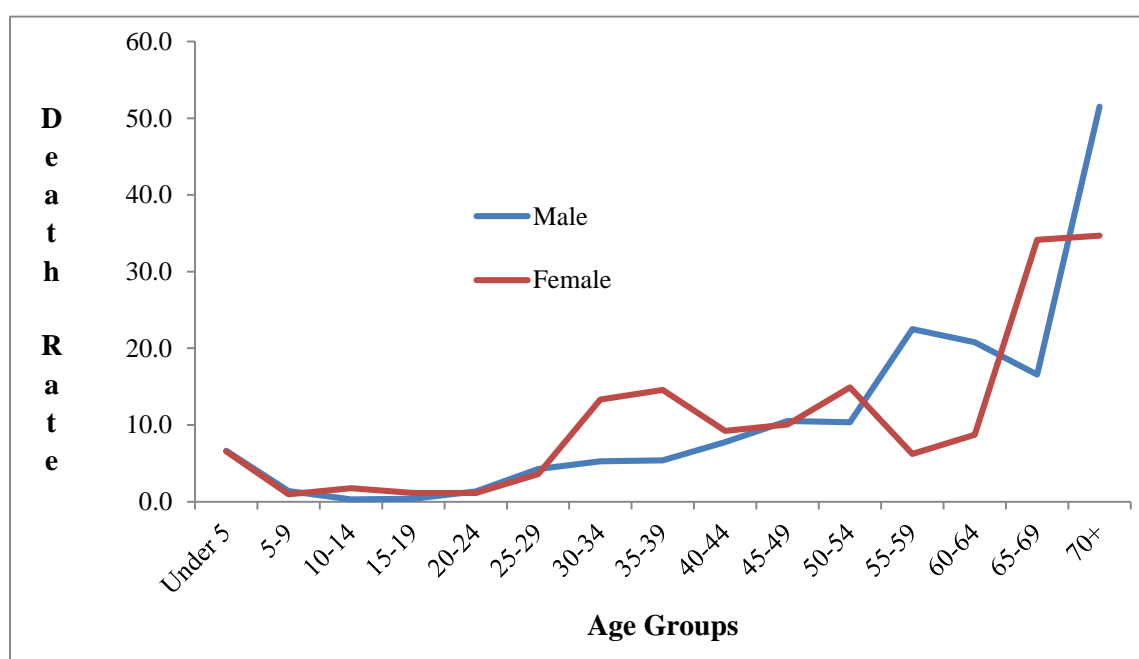
| District | Total deaths | Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide | Percent | All other causes | Percent |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Total Districts | 27,948 | 3,329 | 11.9 | 24,619 | 88.1 |
| Adansi North | 837 | 74 | 8.8 | 763 | 91.2 |
| Adansi South | 778 | 64 | 8.2 | 714 | 91.8 |
| Afigya Kwabre | 976 | 110 | 11.3 | 866 | 88.7 |
| Ahafo Ano North | 472 | 56 | 11.9 | 416 | 88.1 |
| Ahafo Ano South | 680 | 68 | 10.0 | 612 | 90.0 |
| Amansie Central | 855 | 88 | 10.3 | 767 | 89.7 |
| Amansie West | 957 | 113 | 11.8 | 844 | 88.2 |
| Asante Akim Central Municipal | 433 | 43 | 9.9 | 390 | 90.1 |
| Asante Akim North | 465 | 51 | 11.0 | 414 | 89.0 |
| Asante Akim South | 982 | 108 | 11.0 | 874 | 89.0 |
| Asokore Mampong Municipal | 1,571 | 235 | 15.0 | 1,336 | 85.0 |
| Atwima Kwanwoma | 493 | 76 | 15.4 | 417 | 84.6 |
| Atwima Mponua | 639 | 79 | 12.4 | 560 | 87.6 |
| Atwima Nwabiagya | 878 | 109 | 12.4 | 769 | 87.6 |
| Bekwai Municipal | 1,031 | 121 | 11.7 | 910 | 88.3 |
| Bosome Freho | 512 | 49 | 9.6 | 463 | 90.4 |
| Bosumtwi | 617 | 57 | 9.2 | 560 | 90.8 |
| Ejisu Juaben Municipal | 891 | 120 | 13.5 | 771 | 86.5 |
| Ejura Sekye Dumasi | 700 | 68 | 9.7 | 632 | 90.3 |
| Kumasi Metropolis | 8,110 | 1,083 | 13.4 | 7,027 | 86.6 |
| <i>Asokwa</i> | 615 | 115 | 18.7 | 500 | 81.3 |
| <i>Bantama</i> | 1,395 | 280 | 20.1 | 1,115 | 79.9 |
| <i>Manhyia</i> | 994 | 115 | 11.6 | 879 | 88.4 |
| <i>Nhyiaeso</i> | 629 | 86 | 13.7 | 543 | 86.3 |
| <i>Kwadaso</i> | 1,079 | 96 | 8.9 | 983 | 91.1 |
| <i>Oforikrom</i> | 1,208 | 126 | 10.4 | 1,082 | 89.6 |
| <i>Old Tafo</i> | 692 | 48 | 6.9 | 644 | 93.1 |
| <i>Suame</i> | 680 | 91 | 13.4 | 589 | 86.6 |
| <i>Subin</i> | 818 | 126 | 15.4 | 692 | 84.6 |
| Kwabre East | 526 | 81 | 15.4 | 445 | 84.6 |
| Mampong Municipal | 620 | 92 | 14.8 | 528 | 85.2 |
| Obuasi Municipal | 748 | 107 | 14.3 | 641 | 85.7 |
| Offinso Municipal | 455 | 53 | 11.6 | 402 | 88.4 |
| Offinso North | 290 | 28 | 9.7 | 262 | 90.3 |
| Sekyere Afram Plains North | 110 | 6 | 5.5 | 104 | 94.5 |
| Sekyere Central | 545 | 49 | 9.0 | 496 | 91.0 |
| Sekyere East | 466 | 25 | 5.4 | 441 | 94.6 |
| Sekyere Kumawu | 681 | 46 | 6.8 | 635 | 93.2 |
| Sekyere South | 630 | 70 | 11.1 | 560 | 88.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rates

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.3 shows age specific death rates for the Figure 2.4 shows a line graph of death rate (crude death rate) of the various age-groups by sex in the Sekyere South District. From the Figure, the figures for age under 5 are the same for both male and female (6.6). This means that for every 1000 population under 5 years, about 7 persons (6.6) die in both males and females. Likewise, both male and female have their highest death rates at age 70 years and older (51.5 and 34.7 respectively). However, more males die compare to their female counterpart at this age (51.5 deaths per 1000 for males whiles 34.7 deaths per 1000 for females). Again, males have their lowest death rates of 0.3 and 0.4 occurring at age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 respectively. On the other hand, females have their lowest death rates of 1.0, 1.1 and 1.1 occurring at age-groups 5-9, 15-19 and 20-24 respectively.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The birth place of a person is defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.7 indicates that the total population of in-migrants in the Sekyere South District is 18,956, of which, 10,394 are born in the Ashanti region. The highest proportion of the in-migrant population (30.4%) has stay in the District between 1-4 years whilst 16.4 percent has stayed for less than a year. The regions in Ghana other than Ashanti with highest in-migrants in the District are Upper East (2,121), Brong Ahafo (1,511) and Northern (1,231). Volta region and Greater Accra region are regions with the least migrants of 322 and 397 respectively in the District. The Table also shows that 412 of migrants to the District were from outside Ghana. These international migrants (28.6%) have stayed in the District between 10 to 19 years, followed by 27.7 percent who have stayed for 1-4 years. About seven percent (7.3%) have stayed for less than a year. Migrants with the longest duration of residence (20 or more years) in the District are from the three northern regions (Northern, Upper East and Upper West). Migrants from the Greater Accra (21.9%) and Western (21.6%) regions have stayed the shortest duration of residence (less than a year).

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Total | | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-19 years | 20+ years |
| Total | 18,956 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 30.4 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.2 |
| Born elsewhere in the region | 10,394 | 55.0 | 15.7 | 31.8 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 17.5 |
| Born elsewhere in another region | | | | | | | |
| Western | 751 | 4.0 | 21.6 | 33.4 | 20.9 | 17.0 | 7.1 |
| Central | 485 | 3.0 | 16.9 | 32.2 | 21.4 | 15.1 | 14.4 |
| Greater Accra | 397 | 2.0 | 21.9 | 39.1 | 18.9 | 10.3 | 9.8 |
| Volta | 322 | 2.0 | 15.8 | 36.6 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 17.7 |
| Eastern | 683 | 4.0 | 18.7 | 31.2 | 19.5 | 15.5 | 15.1 |
| Ashanti | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Brong Ahafo | 1,511 | 8.0 | 18.3 | 33.6 | 20.5 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Northern | 1,231 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 26.0 | 17.9 | 21.0 | 25.6 |
| Upper East | 2,121 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 25.6 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 28.2 |
| Upper west | 649 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 31.4 | 14.8 | 19.0 | 24.0 |
| Outside Ghana | 412 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 27.7 | 21.4 | 28.6 | 15.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Knowledge of household structure, constitute important units in social and economic planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household level. Some of these interventions include cash transfers to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, i.e., the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide opportunities to target beneficiaries and exempt them from payment of a premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare. This chapter presents a discussion of household characteristics of the District based on the 2010 PHC results. This includes: household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

Household population provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to resource allocation for social services such as shelter, health and education. A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives

3.2.1 Household size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or ‘ruralized’ a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 shows that there are 4,671,982 total household population in Ashanti Region with 91,819 in Sekyere South. There are 19,445 households in the District comprising 10,702 (55.0%) households in the urban locality and 8,743 (45.0%) households in the rural localities. The average household size in the rural areas is 4.9 persons per household compared with 4.6 persons per household in urban areas in 2010.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

| Categories | Total country | Region | District | Urban | Rural |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Total population | 24,658,823 | 4,780,380 | 94,009 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 4,671,982 | 91,819 | 48,757 | 43,062 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 10,702 | 8,743 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows household composition in the District. The largest composition of households (42.0%) in the District is made up of children (son/daughter). About 20 percent (21.2%) of the household composition are heads of households and 15.4 percent constitute grandchildren.

The Table also shows that, there are more male children (44.0%) than female children (40.2%) in the households. About a quarter (25.2%) of males in households is heads and 17.5% of females in households are household heads. Female headship may result from their becoming widowed, divorced, and abandoned by husband or simply single women who cater for themselves. The extended family has insignificant representation in households in the District: parents-in-law (0.9%), son/daughter-in-law (0.7%), stepchild (0.5%) and adopted/foster child (0.3%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

| Household composition | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 91,819 | 100.0 | 43,637 | 100.0 | 48,182 | 100.0 |
| Head | 19,445 | 21.2 | 10,994 | 25.2 | 8,451 | 17.5 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 7,404 | 8.1 | 493 | 1.1 | 6,911 | 14.3 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 38,550 | 42.0 | 19,186 | 44.0 | 19,364 | 40.2 |
| Parent/parent in-law | 811 | 0.9 | 80 | 0.2 | 731 | 1.5 |
| Son/daughter in-law | 630 | 0.7 | 234 | 0.5 | 396 | 0.8 |
| Grandchild | 14,102 | 15.4 | 7,127 | 16.3 | 6,975 | 14.5 |
| Brother/sister | 3,689 | 4.0 | 1,994 | 4.6 | 1,695 | 3.5 |
| Step child | 437 | 0.5 | 214 | 0.5 | 223 | 0.5 |
| Adopted/foster child | 242 | 0.3 | 124 | 0.3 | 118 | 0.2 |
| Other relative | 5,045 | 5.5 | 2,383 | 5.5 | 2,662 | 5.5 |
| Non-relative | 1,464 | 1.6 | 808 | 1.9 | 656 | 1.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is determined by the people living together in one unit and their relationship to the head of household. Table 3.3 shows that nearly one quarter (24.5%) of households in the District comprise of single parent extended family structure, 22.5 percent are nuclear household structure and nearly one-fifth 19.0 percent are extended structure. The structure of a single parent nuclear type is 12.1 percent.

Male household heads (5.0) dominate comparing with female heads (2.0) in the District. Majority of the male's population (24.5%) is greatest in the Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) structure of households, also, there are more female (20.8%) dormant than among the other household structures.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

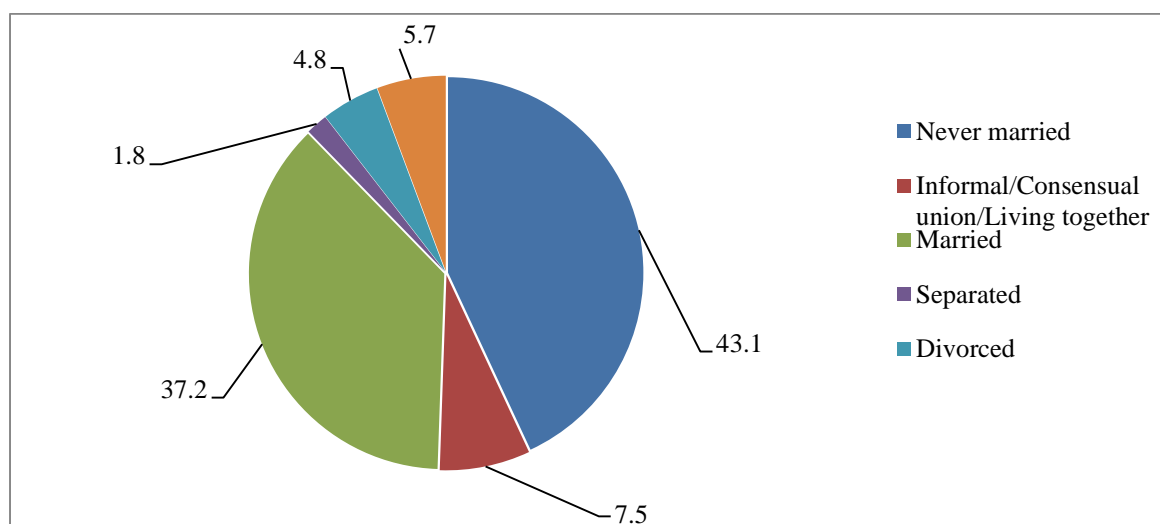
| Household structure | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 91,819 | 100.0 | 43,637 | 100.0 | 48,182 | 100.0 |
| Head only | 3,209 | 3.5 | 2,243 | 5.1 | 966 | 2.0 |
| Head and a spouse only | 1,216 | 1.3 | 617 | 1.4 | 599 | 1.2 |
| Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) | 20,630 | 22.5 | 10,629 | 24.4 | 10,001 | 20.8 |
| Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) | 17,471 | 19.0 | 8,587 | 19.7 | 8,884 | 18.4 |
| Extended + non relatives | 1,725 | 1.9 | 861 | 2.0 | 864 | 1.8 |
| Head, spouse(s) and other composition | 2,844 | 3.1 | 1,447 | 3.3 | 1,397 | 2.9 |
| Single parent Nuclear | 11,087 | 12.1 | 4,712 | 10.8 | 6,375 | 13.2 |
| Single parent Extended | 22,475 | 24.5 | 9,095 | 20.8 | 13,380 | 27.8 |
| Single parent Extended + non relative | 2,365 | 2.6 | 1,075 | 2.5 | 1,290 | 2.7 |
| Head and other composition but no spouse | 8,797 | 9.6 | 4,371 | 10.0 | 4,426 | 9.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. These are the Customary, Ordinance and the Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', 'separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage.

As shown in Figure 3.1, the proportion of the Sekyere South population married or livings with a spouse constitute 44.7 percent (37.2 % + 7.5 %). The never married follow with 43.1. The widowed, divorced and separated are also represented with 5.7, 4.8 and 1.8 respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age-specific marital status

Data in Table 3.4 shows that, the age group that emerges highest among the married or living with a spouse is 40-44 years with 79.8 percent, 35-39 has 79.7 percent and 45-49 and 30-34 has 78 percent and 75 percent respectively. More than 50 percent of persons in 25 to 64 are either married or living with a spouse and age groups 20-24, 15-19, 12-14 and 65+ have 28.6, 7.3, 4.1 and 45.1 percent respectively who are married. For those who have never married, the percentage decreases steadily from the youngest age group 12-14 (95.9%) to 50-54 (2.1%).

There are some other groups of people who have ever been in marriage but are out either due to separation, divorced or widowed. The widowed dominate this category with 5.7 percent, the proportion for the various age groups decline from ages 65+ at 37.9 percent to the youngest age group 12-14 at 0.0 percent as indicated in Table 3.4. Similarly, the 4.8 percent divorcees also range from 13.1 percent of age group 60-64 and decreases to 0.0 percent of age group 12-14. Among the separated (1.8 %), the age group with the highest rate of separation is 50-54 with 3.7 percent.

Regarding the differences of marital status in the various sexes, there are only few significant differences. The never married category is high among the male population (52.6%) compared to 35.1 percent among females. Females dominate in all the other categories with 46.5 percent married or living with a man against 42.6 percent of males married or living with a woman. Females dominate those who have married before but are currently not married either through separation, divorce or widowhood.

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

| Sex/Age-group | Number | Total | Never married | Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63,565 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 7.5 | 37.2 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| 12 - 14 | 7,590 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,884 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,252 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 10.6 | 18.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,420 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 16.2 | 41.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,125 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 61.0 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,654 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 67.2 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 1.9 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,072 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 10.3 | 69.5 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 4.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,510 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 69.7 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 4.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 3,328 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 65.5 | 3.7 | 12.5 | 9.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 2,221 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 64.6 | 3.2 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,058 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 59.1 | 3.2 | 13.1 | 18.3 |
| 65+ | 5,451 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 42.9 | 2.1 | 11.6 | 37.9 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29,036 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 6.6 | 36.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| 12 - 14 | 3,926 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 5,496 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,770 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,810 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 14.6 | 28.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,274 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 14.6 | 53.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,048 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 12.5 | 66.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,799 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 71.2 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 1.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,520 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 74.3 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 1.4 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,450 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 77.0 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 1.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 934 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 77.9 | 2.1 | 7.2 | 2.0 |
| 60 - 64 | 913 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 76.7 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 4.2 |
| 65+ | 2,096 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 74.1 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 |

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

| Sex/Age-group | Number | Total | Never married | Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 34,529 | 100.0 | 35.1 | 8.3 | 38.2 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 9.4 |
| 12 - 14 | 3,664 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 5,388 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 4,482 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 15.7 | 26.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| 25 - 29 | 3,610 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 17.5 | 52.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,851 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 66.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 1.9 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,606 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 12.5 | 67.9 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 3.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,273 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 8.9 | 68.2 | 4.1 | 9.5 | 6.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,990 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 66.2 | 4.1 | 12.8 | 7.3 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,878 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 56.7 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 15.7 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,287 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 54.9 | 4.0 | 16.7 | 20.4 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,145 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 45.2 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 29.6 |
| 65+ | 3,355 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 56.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Among the never married population, 66.9 percent possess basic educational qualification, 22.3 percent completed secondary school, 5.5 percent have no education, 3.8 percent completed post-secondary and 0.6 percent had tertiary education. About seven out of every ten persons (72.1%) in the informal consensual union or living together have completed basic education, 12.3 percent have no education and 11.3 percent have completed secondary school with 4.2 percent completing tertiary. The married population also have high basic school completion rate of 56.4 percent. Those who have never been to school are 26.9 percent.

The population 12 years and older who are out of marriage as a result of either separation, divorced or widowed are 7,756 constituting 12.2 percent. On the average, 40.9 percent of the people in these three categories did not go to school, 49.6 percent have basic education, 5.7 percent have completed secondary school and the remaining 3.8 percent have either completed post-secondary, vocational/technical/commercial or tertiary education.

Comparing male and female levels of education in relation to the various marital status categories, Table 3.5 again shows that there is high level of education among the male population 12 years and older than the female of the same age group. There are only 12.3 percent of males of this age group who have never been to school as against 24.6 females of the same age group who have never been to school. About sixty-two percent of males and 59.9 percent of females have completed basic education. For secondary level education, 17.9 percent of males 11.2 percent of females have completed that level of education. Among the male population 12 years and older, 5.1 percent have completed post-secondary, 2.1 percent have completed Tertiary and 0.8 percent have completed vocational/technical/commercial education. Similarly, among the females 12 years and older, 2.8 percent have completed post-secondary, 0.4 percent have completed tertiary and 1.1 percent vocational/technical/commercial.

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 | Secondary | Voc. Tech Comm | Post middle/sec. cert/diploma ³ | Tertiary ⁴ |
|---|--------|------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63,565 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 60.7 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.2 |
| Never married | 27,393 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 66.9 | 22.3 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 4,783 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 72.1 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Married | 23,633 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 56.4 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
| Separated | 1,143 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 61.6 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| Divorced | 3,021 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 56.8 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Widowed | 3,592 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 30.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29,036 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 61.7 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 2.1 |
| Never married | 15,276 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 65.2 | 23.5 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 1,925 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 70.1 | 15.2 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| Married | 10,451 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 55.6 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 3.4 |
| Separated | 317 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 65.0 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 0.3 |
| Divorced | 726 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 60.9 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 |
| Widowed | 341 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 44.9 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.2 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 34,529 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 59.9 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Never married | 12,117 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 69.0 | 20.8 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 2,858 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 73.4 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Married | 13,182 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 57.0 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 |
| Separated | 826 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 60.3 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Divorced | 2,295 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 55.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Widowed | 3,251 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 28.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.5, shows the marital status of the employed population in the District stands at 81.0 percent married, 2.6 percent not employed and 16.3 percent are economically not active, married, 10.2 percent in a consensual union and the remaining 14.6 percent separated, divorced or widowed.

Of the unemployed population, 48.4 percent have never been married, 28.0 percent are married, 15.4 percent are in a consensual union and the remaining 8.2 are out of marriage either by separation, divorced or widowed.

For the economically not active population majority (71.3%) have never been married. Those who are unemployed are highest with 6.9 percent also for the never married population. From Table 3.6 85 percent of the male and 78 percent of the female population employed are married, while one out of ten of both sexes are in a consensual union. The male employed populations who have never been married are 27.3 percent while of the female employed only 13.3 percent have never been married. There are more female employed

(21.7%) who are out of marriage than male employed (6.2%) who are out of marriage by separation, divorced or widowed.

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

| Sex/marital status | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 63,565 | 100.0 | 34,542 | 54.3 | 2,162 | 3.4 | 26,861 | 42.3 |
| Never married | 27,393 | 100.0 | 6,804 | 24.8 | 1,047 | 3.8 | 19,542 | 71.3 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 4,783 | 100.0 | 3,536 | 73.9 | 332 | 6.9 | 915 | 19.1 |
| Married | 23,633 | 100.0 | 19,151 | 81.0 | 605 | 2.6 | 3,877 | 16.4 |
| Separated | 1,143 | 100.0 | 864 | 75.6 | 60 | 5.2 | 219 | 19.2 |
| Divorced | 3,021 | 100.0 | 2,211 | 73.2 | 89 | 2.9 | 721 | 23.9 |
| Widowed | 3,592 | 100.0 | 1,976 | 55.0 | 29 | 0.8 | 1,587 | 44.2 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29,036 | 100.0 | 15,746 | 54.2 | 835 | 2.9 | 12,455 | 42.9 |
| Never married | 15,276 | 100.0 | 4,303 | 28.2 | 565 | 3.7 | 10,408 | 68.1 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 1,925 | 100.0 | 1,599 | 83.1 | 85 | 4.4 | 241 | 12.5 |
| Married | 10,451 | 100.0 | 8,863 | 84.8 | 143 | 1.4 | 1,445 | 13.8 |
| Separated | 317 | 100.0 | 245 | 77.3 | 19 | 6.0 | 53 | 16.7 |
| Divorced | 726 | 100.0 | 558 | 76.9 | 21 | 2.9 | 147 | 20.2 |
| Widowed | 341 | 100.0 | 178 | 52.2 | 2 | 0.6 | 161 | 47.2 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 34,529 | 100.0 | 18,796 | 54.4 | 1,327 | 3.8 | 14,406 | 41.7 |
| Never married | 12,117 | 100.0 | 2,501 | 20.6 | 482 | 4.0 | 9,134 | 75.4 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 2,858 | 100.0 | 1,937 | 67.8 | 247 | 8.6 | 674 | 23.6 |
| Married | 13,182 | 100.0 | 10,288 | 78.0 | 462 | 3.5 | 2,432 | 18.4 |
| Separated | 826 | 100.0 | 619 | 74.9 | 41 | 5.0 | 166 | 20.1 |
| Divorced | 2,295 | 100.0 | 1,653 | 72.0 | 68 | 3.0 | 574 | 25.0 |
| Widowed | 3,251 | 100.0 | 1,798 | 55.3 | 27 | 0.8 | 1,426 | 43.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further shows that for the unemployed population, 8.3 percent are in formal union compare to 4.4 of their male counterparts. Also, 0.8 percent of the female unemployed group are widowed compare to the males (0.6%). For the economically not active, 68.1 percent of the male have never been married with 75.4 percent female.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that in the Sekyere South District, Ghanaian by birth constitute 95.8%, 1.8 percent have dual nationality, and 0.6 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. The data further shows that 1.0 percent are from other ECOWAS states, 0.5 percent are from African other than ECOWAS and the remaining 0.4 are from other countries not in Africa. The percentages of male and female are almost the same for both sexes in all the categories.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

| Nationality | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 94,009 | 100.0 | 44,691 | 100.0 | 49,318 | 100.0 |
| Ghanaian by birth | 90,078 | 95.8 | 42,785 | 95.7 | 47,293 | 95.9 |
| Dual Nationality | 1,652 | 1.8 | 771 | 1.7 | 881 | 1.8 |
| Ghanaian by naturalization | 568 | 0.6 | 258 | 0.6 | 310 | 0.6 |
| ECOWAS | 909 | 1.0 | 494 | 1.1 | 415 | 0.8 |
| Africa other than ECOWAS | 467 | 0.5 | 225 | 0.5 | 242 | 0.5 |
| Other | 335 | 0.4 | 158 | 0.4 | 177 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

As shown in Table 3.8, the majority (74.6%) of the population in Sekyere South District in 2010 reported an affiliation with Christianity. Muslims constitute 18.2 percent and traditionalists (1.6%). Among the Christians, the protestants are in the majority with 27.2 percent. However, 5.3% of the population indicated they had no affiliation to any religion. The various Christian groups all have more female than male. Table 3.7 also shows there are more males than females in the Islamic (19.5%, 17%) and Traditional (1.8%, 1.3%) religions.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 94,009 | 100.0 | 4,691 | 100.0 | 49,318 | 100.0 |
| No Religion | 5,000 | 5.3 | 3,240 | 7.2 | 1,760 | 3.6 |
| Catholic | 9,133 | 9.7 | 4,201 | 9.4 | 4,932 | 10.0 |
| Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.) | 25,559 | 27.2 | 11,483 | 25.7 | 14,076 | 28.5 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 13,228 | 14.1 | 5,867 | 13.1 | 7,361 | 14.9 |
| Other Christians | 22,164 | 23.6 | 10,229 | 22.9 | 11,935 | 24.2 |
| Islam | 17,066 | 18.2 | 8,697 | 19.5 | 8,369 | 17.0 |
| Traditionalist | 1,461 | 1.6 | 800 | 1.8 | 661 | 1.3 |
| Other (Specify) | 398 | 0.4 | 174 | 0.4 | 224 | 0.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

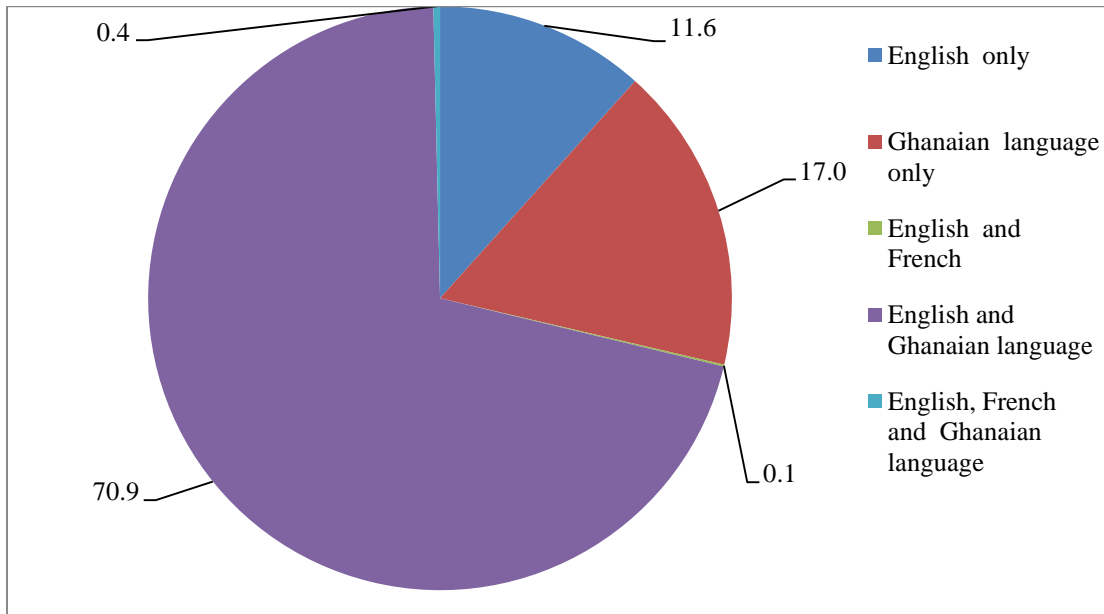
Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth. Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010). It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 3 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

The 2010 PHC, included questions on education for persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time educational (past and present) level and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending.

3.6.1 Literacy

The population 11 years and older by language of literacy is shown in Figure 3.2. The Figure shows that of the population 11 years and older, literacy in English and Ghanaian language constitutes 70.9 percent. The literate in only Ghanaian language constitute 17.0 percent. This is followed by English only 11.6 percent. The Table also exhibits the five year age group literacy rate for the District.

Figure 3.2: Language of literacy for persons 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 indicates that a higher proportion (81.6%) of the population aged 11 years and older are literate in one language or the other. The Table further shows that about two in every ten persons (18.4%) aged 11 years and older in the Sekyere South District are not literate in any language. The proportion of non-literate females 70.3 percent is more than three times that of males (29.7%). The percentage of female population who are literate (50.4%) are more than the percentage of male population (49.6%) who are literate.

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

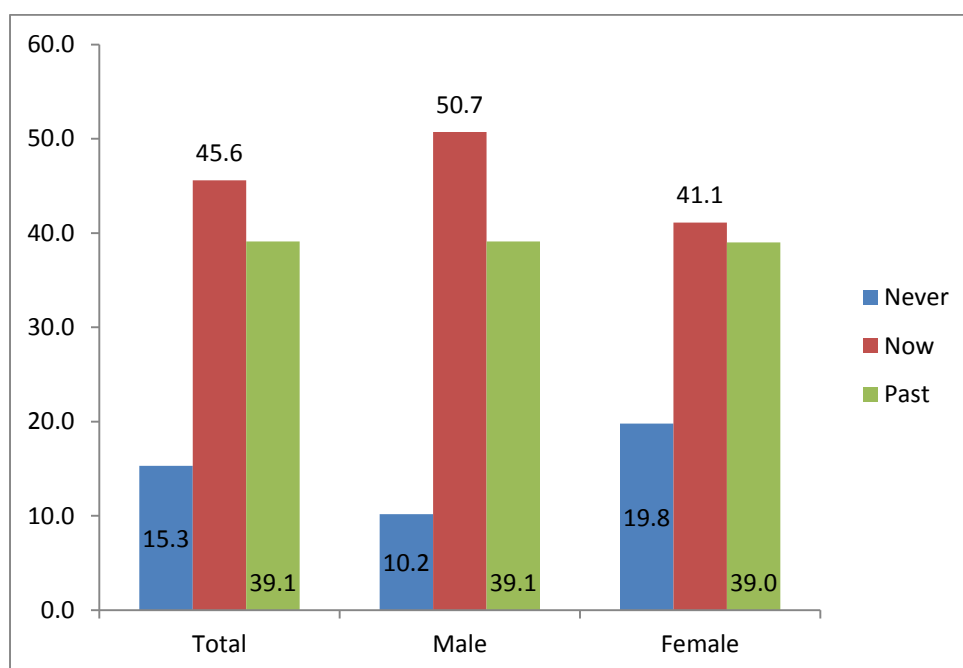
| Literacy status | None (not literate) | Literate | Total | English only | Ghanaian language only | English and Ghanaian language | English and French | English, French and Ghanaian language |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,125 | 53,664 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 17.0 | 70.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| 10-14 | 184 | 9,630 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 70.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 439 | 10,445 | 99.7 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 78.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 20-24 | 767 | 7,485 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 76.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 25-29 | 953 | 5,467 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 17.4 | 69.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 30-34 | 907 | 4,218 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 24.3 | 64.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| 35-39 | 1,056 | 3,598 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 25.9 | 63.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 40-44 | 1,051 | 3,021 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 28.2 | 62.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| 45-49 | 847 | 2,663 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 27.4 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 50-54 | 848 | 2,480 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 24.7 | 66.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 55-59 | 587 | 1,634 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 20.7 | 71.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 60-64 | 901 | 1,157 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 19.6 | 74.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| 65+ | 3,585 | 1,866 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 22.0 | 70.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,603 | 26,598 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 75.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 10-14 | 76 | 5,015 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 11.8 | 71.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 163 | 5,333 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 80.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 20-24 | 250 | 3,520 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 81.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 25-29 | 329 | 2,481 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 75.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| 30-34 | 287 | 1,987 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 18.6 | 71.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| 35-39 | 330 | 1,718 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 69.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 40-44 | 342 | 1,457 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 21.5 | 69.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| 45-49 | 257 | 1,263 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 20.8 | 70.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 50-54 | 287 | 1,163 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 17.0 | 73.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 55-59 | 162 | 772 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 82.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| 60-64 | 242 | 671 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 14.0 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| 65+ | 878 | 1,218 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 14.8 | 78.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,522 | 27,066 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 20.9 | 66.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 10-14 | 108 | 4,615 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 69.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 276 | 5,112 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 77.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 20-24 | 517 | 3,965 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 15.7 | 71.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 25-29 | 624 | 2,986 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 22.1 | 64.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 30-34 | 620 | 2,231 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 29.4 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 35-39 | 726 | 1,880 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 31.3 | 57.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 40-44 | 709 | 1,564 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 34.4 | 55.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 45-49 | 590 | 1,400 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 33.3 | 55.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 50-54 | 561 | 1,317 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 31.5 | 60.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 55-59 | 425 | 862 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 29.2 | 62.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 60-64 | 659 | 486 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 27.4 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 65+ | 2,707 | 648 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 35.5 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Figure 3.3 presents the status of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. There are 86,337 persons aged 3 years and older who are either in school or have ever attended school in the District. The data shows that, the District has a population of 39,396 which constitutes 46.6 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 50.7 percent male and 41.1 percent female. The Table also shows that, 39.1 percent of the total District population 3 years and older have attended school in the past. This is made up of 39.1 percent males and 39.0 percent females.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance

Figure 3.10 presents the population 3 years and older by school attendance and level of education by sex. Of the 73,123 persons aged 3 years and older who are either in school or have ever attended school in the District, 2,346 representing 6.0 percent are in the Nursery, 15.3 percent in Kindergarten, 46.5 percent in primary and 19.9 percent in JSS/JHS. SSS/SHS has about 10.2 percent. Tertiary level has a proportion of 1.3.

The Table further shows that 33,727 persons attended school in the past, none attended either Nursery or Kindergarten due to the fact that it was not part of the then educational structure. About 31.5 percent of males ever attended middle school in the past, 26.4 percent of males ever attended JHS and 11.6 percent ever attended primary school in the past. Also, 31.9 percent of females ever attended JSS/JHS, 20.3 percent ever attended primary school and 29.5 percent ever attended middle school all in the past.

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

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 39,396 | 100.0 | 20,616 | 100.0 | 18,780 | 100.0 | 33,727 | 100.0 | 15,897 | 100.0 | 17,830 | 100.0 |
| Nursery | 2,346 | 6.0 | 1,211 | 5.9 | 1,135 | 6.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kindergarten | 6,020 | 15.3 | 3,063 | 14.9 | 2,957 | 15.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Primary | 18,326 | 46.5 | 9,440 | 45.8 | 8,886 | 47.3 | 5,469 | 16.2 | 1,844 | 11.6 | 3,625 | 20.3 |
| JSS/JHS | 7,848 | 19.9 | 4,138 | 20.1 | 3,710 | 19.8 | 9,949 | 29.5 | 4,259 | 26.8 | 5,690 | 31.9 |
| Middle | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,268 | 30.4 | 5,015 | 31.5 | 5,253 | 29.5 |
| SSS/SHS | 4,032 | 10.2 | 2,296 | 11.1 | 1,736 | 9.2 | 3,753 | 11.1 | 2,069 | 13.0 | 1,684 | 9.4 |
| Secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,288 | 3.8 | 841 | 5.3 | 447 | 2.5 |
| Vocational/technical/commercial | 65 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.1 | 42 | 0.2 | 544 | 1.6 | 217 | 1.4 | 327 | 1.8 |
| Post middle/secondary certificate | 236 | 0.6 | 108 | 0.5 | 128 | 0.7 | 934 | 2.8 | 549 | 3.5 | 385 | 2.2 |
| Tertiary | 523 | 1.3 | 337 | 1.6 | 186 | 1.0 | 1,522 | 4.5 | 1,103 | 6.9 | 419 | 2.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, economically active and economically not active, the employed and the unemployed population. These population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, sector and status of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status presents information of the population 15 years and older who are economically active and those economically not active. Economically active population in this context refers to people 15 years and older who are working currently or have jobs to go back to (employed) and those who do not have jobs, but actively searching for jobs to engage in (unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active population refers to people 15 years and older who are not engaged in any form of economic activity and they are not making any effort to find one. The situation is normally caused by one or more of the following: full time education, pensioner/retired, disabled/sick, too old/young, etc.

Figure 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Sekyere South District. The employed and unemployed form the economically active population which is 64.7 percent with economically not active population forming 35.3 percent. About 70 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed while 3.8 percent are unemployed.

Similarly, 61.8 percent of the male population 15 years and older are employed while 34.9 percent are not economically active. These figures are a bit better than the female figures which have 60.2 percent of the population employed and 35.6 percent economically not active. The unemployed figures for both males and females are 3.3 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. The figures show that males are slightly economically active than their female counterpart in the District.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status

Table 4.1 shows that 64.7 percent of the population 15 years and older in Sekyere South District are economically active, while 35.3 percent economically not active. The data further show that, 94.1 percent of the economically active population is employed while 5.9 percent are unemployed. Also, majority of economically not active population are in full time education (50.4%) with 2.0 percent them being retired/pensioners. Again, the Table indicates that, 94.9 percent of male population 15 years and older are employed and 93.4 percent of the female population 15 years and older are also employed. Additionally, majority of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time (69.2%) while the rest have worked before but do not have jobs currently and seeking for work to engage in (30.8%).

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 | 55,975 | 100.0 | 25,110 | 100.0 | 30,865 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 36,240 | 64.7 | 16,350 | 65.1 | 19,890 | 64.4 |
| Employed | 34,092 | 94.1 | 15,520 | 94.9 | 18,572 | 93.4 |
| Worked | 31,977 | 93.8 | 14,706 | 94.8 | 17,271 | 93 |
| Did not work but had job to go back | 1,990 | 5.8 | 761 | 4.9 | 1,229 | 6.6 |
| Did voluntary work without pay | 125 | 0.4 | 53 | 0.3 | 72 | 0.4 |
| Unemployed | 2,148 | 5.9 | 830 | 5.1 | 1,318 | 6.6 |
| Worked before seeking work and available | 662 | 30.8 | 242 | 29.2 | 420 | 31.9 |
| Seeking work for the first time and available | 1,486 | 69.2 | 588 | 70.8 | 898 | 68.1 |
| Economically not active | 19,735 | 35.3 | 8,760 | 34.9 | 10,975 | 35.6 |
| Did home duties (household chore) | 4,403 | 22.3 | 1,354 | 15.5 | 3,049 | 27.8 |
| Full time education | 9,952 | 50.4 | 5,372 | 61.3 | 4,580 | 41.7 |
| Pensioner/Retired | 393 | 2.0 | 294 | 3.4 | 99 | 0.9 |
| Disabled/Sick | 1,272 | 6.4 | 484 | 5.5 | 788 | 7.2 |
| Too old/young | 2,145 | 10.9 | 540 | 6.2 | 1,605 | 14.6 |
| Other | 1,570 | 8.0 | 716 | 8.2 | 854 | 7.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents information of population 15 years and older by sex, age group and economic activity status. The Table shows that most of the economically active population falls within the age group 20-44 years.

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

| Sex/Age group | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 55,975 | 100.0 | 34,092 | 60.9 | 2,148 | 3.8 | 19,735 | 35.3 |
| 15-19 | 10,884 | 100.0 | 1,586 | 14.6 | 305 | 2.8 | 8,993 | 82.6 |
| 20-24 | 8,252 | 100.0 | 3,765 | 45.6 | 763 | 9.2 | 3,724 | 45.1 |
| 25-29 | 6,420 | 100.0 | 4,509 | 70.2 | 506 | 7.9 | 1,405 | 21.9 |
| 30-34 | 5,125 | 100.0 | 4,153 | 81.0 | 217 | 4.2 | 755 | 14.7 |
| 35-39 | 4,654 | 100.0 | 4,021 | 86.4 | 129 | 2.8 | 504 | 10.8 |
| 40-44 | 4,072 | 100.0 | 3,605 | 88.5 | 75 | 1.8 | 392 | 9.6 |
| 45-49 | 3,510 | 100.0 | 3,137 | 89.4 | 38 | 1.1 | 335 | 9.5 |
| 50-54 | 3,328 | 100.0 | 2,949 | 88.6 | 37 | 1.1 | 342 | 10.3 |
| 55-59 | 2,221 | 100.0 | 1,941 | 87.4 | 20 | 0.9 | 260 | 11.7 |
| 60-64 | 2,058 | 100.0 | 1,526 | 74.1 | 41 | 2.0 | 491 | 23.9 |
| 65+ | 5,451 | 100.0 | 2,900 | 53.2 | 17 | 0.3 | 2,534 | 46.5 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25,110 | 100.0 | 15,520 | 61.8 | 830 | 3.3 | 8,760 | 34.9 |
| 15-19 | 5,496 | 100.0 | 822 | 15.0 | 124 | 2.3 | 4,550 | 82.8 |
| 20-24 | 3,770 | 100.0 | 1,707 | 45.3 | 271 | 7.2 | 1,792 | 47.5 |
| 25-29 | 2,810 | 100.0 | 2,075 | 73.8 | 196 | 7.0 | 539 | 19.2 |
| 30-34 | 2,274 | 100.0 | 1,920 | 84.4 | 74 | 3.3 | 280 | 12.3 |
| 35-39 | 2,048 | 100.0 | 1,824 | 89.1 | 59 | 2.9 | 165 | 8.1 |
| 40-44 | 1,799 | 100.0 | 1,630 | 90.6 | 32 | 1.8 | 137 | 7.6 |
| 45-49 | 1,520 | 100.0 | 1,379 | 90.7 | 17 | 1.1 | 124 | 8.2 |
| 50-54 | 1,450 | 100.0 | 1,319 | 91.0 | 16 | 1.1 | 115 | 7.9 |
| 55-59 | 934 | 100.0 | 847 | 90.7 | 5 | 0.5 | 82 | 8.8 |
| 60-64 | 913 | 100.0 | 681 | 74.6 | 27 | 3.0 | 205 | 22.5 |
| 65+ | 2,096 | 100.0 | 1,316 | 62.8 | 9 | 0.4 | 771 | 36.8 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 30,865 | 100.0 | 18,572 | 60.2 | 1,318 | 4.3 | 10,975 | 35.6 |
| 15-19 | 5,388 | 100.0 | 764 | 14.2 | 181 | 3.4 | 4,443 | 82.5 |
| 20-24 | 4,482 | 100.0 | 2,058 | 45.9 | 492 | 11.0 | 1,932 | 43.1 |
| 25-29 | 3,610 | 100.0 | 2,434 | 67.4 | 310 | 8.6 | 866 | 24.0 |
| 30-34 | 2,851 | 100.0 | 2,233 | 78.3 | 143 | 5.0 | 475 | 16.7 |
| 35-39 | 2,606 | 100.0 | 2,197 | 84.3 | 70 | 2.7 | 339 | 13.0 |
| 40-44 | 2,273 | 100.0 | 1,975 | 86.9 | 43 | 1.9 | 255 | 11.2 |
| 45-49 | 1,990 | 100.0 | 1,758 | 88.3 | 21 | 1.1 | 211 | 10.6 |
| 50-54 | 1,878 | 100.0 | 1,630 | 86.8 | 21 | 1.1 | 227 | 12.1 |
| 55-59 | 1,287 | 100.0 | 1,094 | 85.0 | 15 | 1.2 | 178 | 13.8 |
| 60-64 | 1,145 | 100.0 | 845 | 73.8 | 14 | 1.2 | 286 | 25.0 |
| 65+ | 3,355 | 100.0 | 1,584 | 47.2 | 8 | 0.2 | 1,763 | 52.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the other hand, most of the economically not active population are within the age groups 15-24 years and 65 years and older. This situation is expected because at these ages (15-24 years), most of the people will still be in school while at age 65 years and older, most of the people will be on retirement or incapacitated to engage in any economic activity. The Table, further shows that age group 15-19 years alone has 45.6 percent of the economically not active population in the District followed by age group 20-24 years (18.9%) and 65 years and

older (12.8%). Again, it can be seen from the Table that unemployment decreases as the population grows older (20-59 years).

Majority of the male and female population that are economically not active, fall within the age groups 15-19 (51.9% - males and 40.5% - females), 20-24 (20.5%-males and 17.6% females) and 65 and older (8.8%- males and 16.1%- females). The data shows that at early ages (15-24), majority of males are economically not active compared to females. However, at age 65 and older, females (16.1%) are more economically not active compared to their male (8.8%) counterparts.

Again, at early ages, the males are more likely to be employed than their female counterparts. However, at older ages (45-59??), the females become more likely to be employed than the males as shown in Table 4.2.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. For the 2010 PHC, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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.

Table 4.3 shows that 45.6 percent of the population 15 years and older engage in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery as their occupation, followed by service and sales, and craft and related trades which have 19.2 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. The occupations with the least population in the District are clerical support (0.8%), technicians and associate professionals (1.3%) and managers (1.7%). These figures indicate that majority of the people in the District engage in agriculture for their livelihood.

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 | 34,092 | 100.0 | 15,520 | 100.0 | 18,572 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 580 | 1.7 | 218 | 1.4 | 362 | 1.9 |
| Professionals | 2,384 | 7.0 | 1,450 | 9.3 | 934 | 5.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 458 | 1.3 | 310 | 2.0 | 148 | 0.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 276 | 0.8 | 167 | 1.1 | 109 | 0.6 |
| Service and sales workers | 6,559 | 19.2 | 1,189 | 7.7 | 5,370 | 28.9 |
| Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | 15,546 | 45.6 | 7,087 | 45.7 | 8,459 | 45.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 5,473 | 16.1 | 3,403 | 21.9 | 2,070 | 11.1 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1,095 | 3.2 | 1,066 | 6.9 | 29 | 0.2 |
| Elementary occupations | 1,716 | 5.0 | 626 | 4.0 | 1,090 | 5.9 |
| Other occupations | 5 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although majority of both males (45.7%) and females (45.5%) engage in skilled agricultural activity for their livelihood, the second largest occupation for male is craft and related trades (21.9%) while service and sales (28.9%) is the second largest occupation for the females. Clerical support occupation employs the least percentage of males (1.1%) whereas plant and machine operation and assembling employ 0.2 percent of females.

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows that agriculture; forestry and fishing industry engaged 46.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the District. The agricultural industry is followed by wholesale and retail, and manufacturing industries which employed 15.2 percent and 12.7 percent respectively. The industries that employed least population in the District are: mining and quarrying (0.1%), electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply (0.1%), and information and communication (0.1%). The data shows that there is no one into Real estate activities in the District.

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

| Industry | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 34,092 | 100.0 | 15,520 | 100.0 | 18,572 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 15,832 | 46.4 | 7,352 | 47.4 | 8,480 | 45.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 19 | 0.1 | 14 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 4,321 | 12.7 | 2,316 | 14.9 | 2,005 | 10.8 |
| Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply | 28 | 0.1 | 21 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities | 60 | 0.2 | 26 | 0.2 | 34 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 839 | 2.5 | 822 | 5.3 | 17 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 5,196 | 15.2 | 1,134 | 7.3 | 4,062 | 21.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 970 | 2.8 | 943 | 6.1 | 27 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1,532 | 4.5 | 176 | 1.1 | 1,356 | 7.3 |
| Information and communication | 46 | 0.1 | 36 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 135 | 0.4 | 78 | 0.5 | 57 | 0.3 |
| Real estate activities | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Professional scientific and technical activities | 100 | 0.3 | 61 | 0.4 | 39 | 0.2 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 68 | 0.2 | 43 | 0.3 | 25 | 0.1 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 298 | 0.9 | 214 | 1.4 | 84 | 0.5 |
| Education | 2,296 | 6.7 | 1,381 | 8.9 | 915 | 4.9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 480 | 1.4 | 230 | 1.5 | 250 | 1.3 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 132 | 0.4 | 123 | 0.8 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Other service activities | 1,625 | 4.8 | 498 | 3.2 | 1,127 | 6.1 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use | 115 | 0.3 | 52 | 0.3 | 63 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

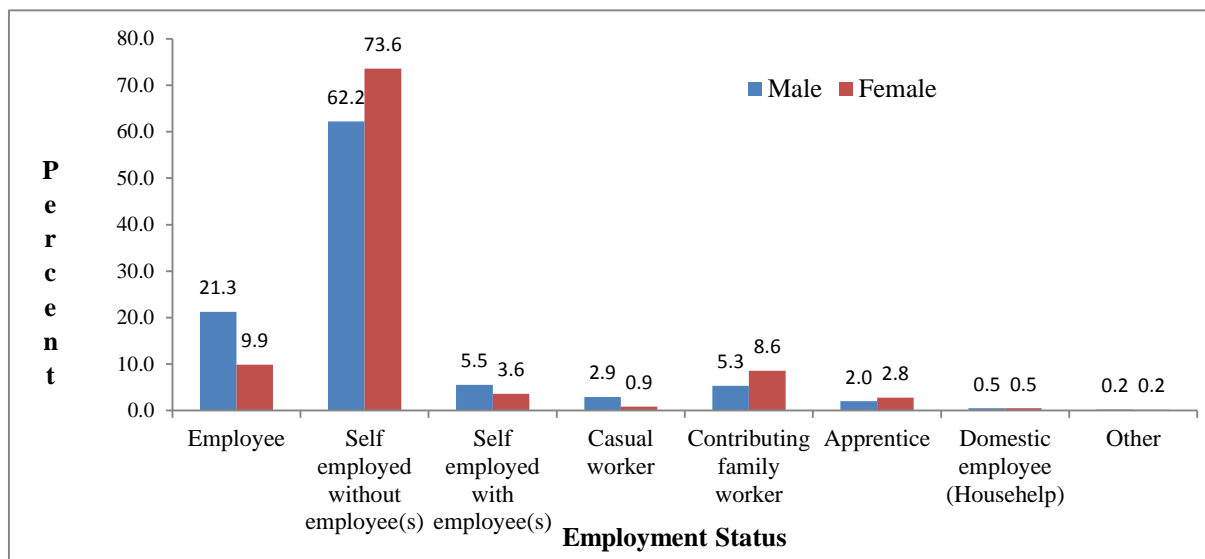
The Table shows that 47.4 percent of males are working in the Agricultural industry followed by manufacturing industry (14.9%) with mining and quarrying, and electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply being the least industries to employ male population. Similarly,

the Agricultural industry employs majority of the female population (45.7%) followed by wholesale and retail industry (21.9%). The industries that employ least females in the District are: mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and arts, entertainment and recreation.

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. From the graph, majority of both males (62.2%) and females (73.6%) are self-employed without employees. This is followed by employees with 21.3 percent and 9.9 percent for males and females respectively. Though both males and females have majority of their population being self-employed without employees, there are more females than males in this category. However, the males also dominate in the employee’s category. Again, males dominate in the self-employed with employees and casual workers categories with 5.5 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. On the other hand, the females also dominate in contributing to family work and apprentice with 8.6 percent and 2.8 percent respectively. The categories with least engaged males and females are domestic employee (House-help) and other with percentages 0.5 and 0.2 respectively for both males and females.

Figure 4.2: Employment status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Appendix Table 4 indicates that 68.4 percent of the employed population 15 year and older are self-employed without employee(s). This is followed by employees (15.1%), contributing family workers (7.1%) and self-employed with employee(s) (4.5%). Population with other employment status, domestic employees (house-helps) and casual workers form the least employment status with 0.2 percent, 0.5 percent and 1.8 percent respectively.

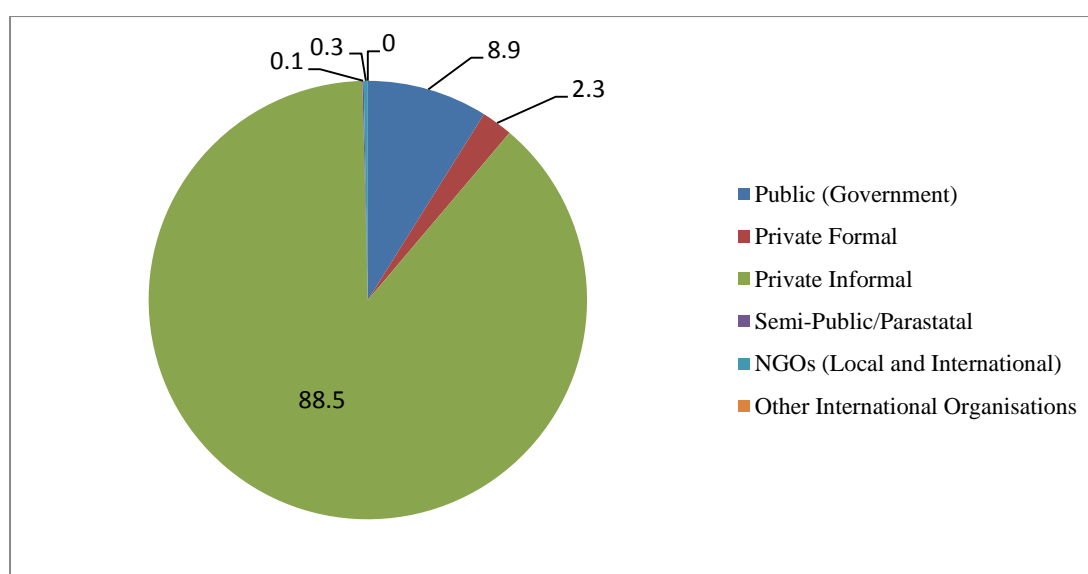
The percentage of male population who are self-employed without employee(s) is 62.2%, the percentage who are employees are 21.3 percent and self-employed with employees 5.5 percent. Majority of the female population is self-employed without employees (73.6%).

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The following sectors were covered in the census: Public, Private formal, Private informal, Semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations.

Figure 4.3 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by their employment sector. The graph indicates that 88.5 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in the private informal sector. This is followed by the public (government) sector with 8.9 percent and private formal with 2.3 percent. This means that majority of the people in the District are into their own businesses that are not formalized. However, few people are employed by the other international organizations, semi-public sector and NGOs.

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 shows that 84.4 percent males and 91.9 percent of females are employed in the private informal sector. The public sector is the second largest sector in terms of employment for both males (11.9%) and females (6.3%) in the District. The sectors that employ least people in the District are: other international organization (0.0%) for males and females, semi-public (0.1%) for males and females, and NGOs (0.4%) for males and (0.2%) for females.

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

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 34,092 | 100.0 | 15,520 | 100.0 | 18,572 | 100.0 |
| Public (Government) | 3,020 | 8.9 | 1,842 | 11.9 | 1,178 | 6.3 |
| Private Formal | 794 | 2.3 | 504 | 3.2 | 290 | 1.6 |
| Private Informal | 30,158 | 88.5 | 13,097 | 84.4 | 17,061 | 91.9 |
| Semi-Public/Parastatal | 31 | 0.1 | 19 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.1 |
| NGOs (Local and International) | 86 | 0.3 | 55 | 0.4 | 31 | 0.2 |
| Other International Organisations | 3 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in the daily activities of the people of Sekyere South District. In recent times, the District, like at the national level, has witnessed a rapid increase in ICT penetration. The use of mobile phone, internet and desktop computers by households and businesses has been increasing by leaps and bounds. The ICT infrastructure in the District has also improved significantly. Today almost all the mobile phone companies, such as MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel, are present in the District.

At the national level, the impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana, seem to have been positive as available statistics show that: the contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, 2011). This was realized as mobile penetration rate increased at the same period from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011; the number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and the use of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices. Information on households with desktop/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines were also collected.

This chapter analyses access and use of these ICT technologies/facilities by age and sex.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that the Ashanti region has a total population of 3,312,023 aged 12 years and above with 1,859,656 representing 56.1 percent owning mobile phones. Table 5.1 indicates that 30,131 (47.4%) out of 63,565 population 12 years and older have mobile phones in the Sekyere South District. Slightly more males (50.7%) than females (49.3%) have mobile phones. The 47.4 percent proportion of the population 12 years and older having mobile phone is slightly lower than the regional average of 56.1 percent.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex

| Sex | Population 12 years and older | | Population having mobile phone | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 63,565 | 100.0 | 30,131 | 100.0 |
| Male | 29,036 | 45.7 | 15,282 | 50.7 |
| Female | 34,529 | 54.3 | 14,849 | 49.3 |
| Percentage of Population 12 years and older having mobile phone | | | 47.4 | |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. 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 were 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 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded 1,312,971 users of internet facilities out of 16,886,306 population 12 years and above. This indicates that in Ghana, only 7.8 percent of the population 12 years and older have access to the internet.

Data from the 2010 PHC show that, a higher proportion of males 12 years and older use internet facility compared to 6.1 percent of females in the Ashanti region.

Table 5.2 shows that out of the 63,565 population aged 12 years and older in Sekyere South District, only 2,559 representing 4.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the District. About seven out of every ten males (71.6%) use the internet compared to three out of every ten females (28.4%) in the District.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex

| Sex | Population 12 years and older | | Population using internet facility | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 63,565 | 100.0 | 2,559 | 100.0 |
| Male | 29,036 | 45.7 | 1,832 | 71.6 |
| Female | 34,529 | 54.3 | 727 | 28.4 |
| Percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility | | | | 4.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Lines

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent.

Table 5.3 shows the households having desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of household head. Sekyere South District has a total of 19,445 households with only 77 (0.4%) having fixed telephone lines with male heads having a higher proportion of 57.1 percent and 42.9 percent for female heads of households.

Table 5.3: Households having fixed telephone lines and sex of head

| Sex | Number of households | | Households having fixed telephone lines | |
|---|----------------------|---------|---|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 19,445 | 100.0 | 77 | 100.0 |
| Male | 10,994 | 56.5 | 44 | 57.1 |
| Female | 8,451 | 43.5 | 33 | 42.9 |
| Percentage of households having fixed telephone lines | | | | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

The distribution of households with ownership of desktop/laptop and sex of household head is shown in Table 5.4. According to the 2010 PHC only 9.3 percent (104,197) of households in the Ashanti region have desktop/laptop whereas only 4.8 percent (939 households) out of the 19,445 households in Sekyere South District owns a desktop/laptop. Households with male heads having desktop/laptop have a higher proportion (70.1%) compared to households with female heads (29.9%) in the District.

Table 5.4: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head

| Sex | Number of households | | Households having desktop/laptop | |
|--|----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 19,445 | 100.0 | 939 | 100.0 |
| Male | 10,994 | 56.5 | 658 | 70.1 |
| Female | 8,451 | 43.5 | 281 | 29.9 |
| Percentage of households having fixed desktop/laptop/computers | | | | 4.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because a disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. A Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries.

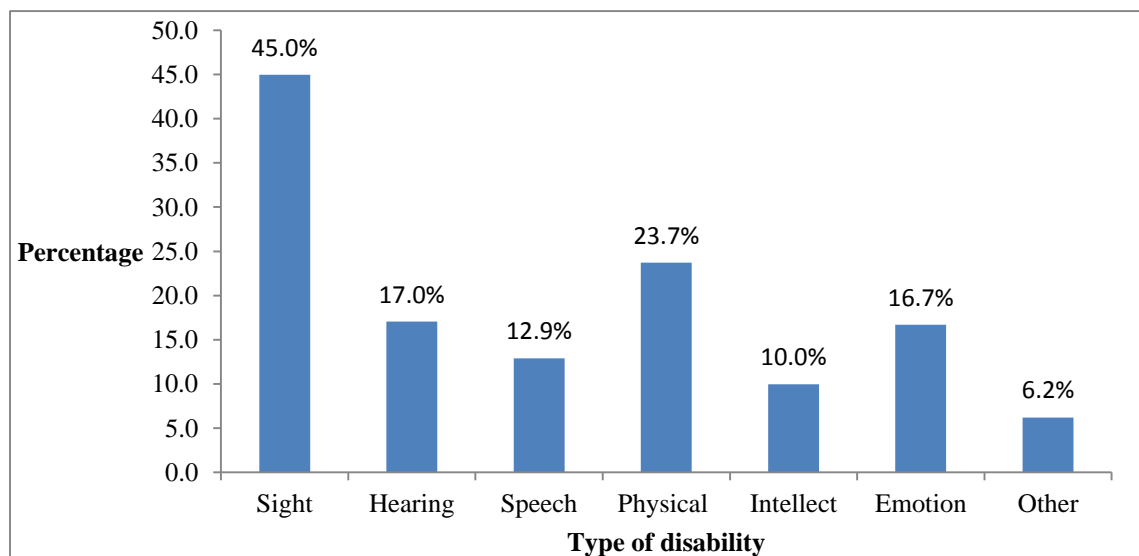
The objective of this chapter, is to analyze the composition of persons with disability and the various types in relation to sex, activity status, education and literacy, and type of locality.

6.2 Type of Disability

Type of disability refers to the various forms of disability that affect the population in the District. The 2010 census captured data on six main forms of disability namely; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect and emotion. Besides, any other form of disability apart from the ones mentioned above is categorized as 'other'. It should be noted that some people have more than one form of disability and therefore makes the total of the percentages for the various types more than 100.0 percent.

Figure 6.1 shows that the population with sight related disability is 45.0 percent which is the highest among all the types of disability in the District. This is followed by physical (23.7%), hearing (17.0%), emotion (16.7%), speech (12.9%) and intellect (10.0%). All the other forms of disability form the minority in the District (6.2%).

Figure 6.1: Distribution of type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows that the population with some form of disability in the District is 3,609 (3.8%) out of a total population of 94,009. From the Table, percentage of males and females with disability in the District are 3.7 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. The Table also shows that the percentage of females with sight or hearing disability (48.8% and 18.1% respectively) is higher than the percentage of males having the same form of disability (40.5% and 15.7%). However, the percentages of males PWDs with speech, intellectual or emotion disabilities (15.7%, 12.0% and 18.1%) are higher than that of females (10.5%, 8.3% and 15.5%) respectively.

In terms of location, 3.5 percent and 4.2 percent of urban and rural populations have a form of disability respectively. The Table again shows that the percentages of urban population with hearing, speech, physical or intellect disability (17.3%, 14.9%, 25.6% and 15.9% respectively) are higher than the percentages of rural population (16.8%, 11.0%, 21.9% and 8.5%). However, the percentages of rural population with sight and emotion disabilities (44.5% and 17.4%) are higher than those of urban population (44.5% and 15.9%).

With regards to the urban population, males with physical disability are 26.9 percent which is higher than that of the females (24.5%). However, in the rural population, females that suffer the same disability are 23.4 percent which is also more than that of the males (20.1%). Similarly, females that suffer emotional disability in urban population are 16.0 percent which a bit more than their male counterpart (15.8%). Yet, males that suffer the same disability in the rural population are 20.3 percent which is also higher than that of the females (15.0%).

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 | 94,009 | 100.0 | 44,691 | 100.0 | 49,318 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 90,400 | 96.2 | 43,040 | 96.3 | 47,360 | 96.0 |
| With disability | 3,609 | 3.8 | 1,651 | 3.7 | 1,958 | 4.0 |
| Sight | 1,623 | 45.0 | 668 | 40.5 | 955 | 48.8 |
| Hearing | 615 | 17.0 | 260 | 15.7 | 355 | 18.1 |
| Speech | 465 | 12.9 | 259 | 15.7 | 206 | 10.5 |
| Physical | 856 | 23.7 | 387 | 23.4 | 469 | 24 |
| Intellect | 360 | 10.0 | 198 | 12.0 | 162 | 8.3 |
| Emotion | 602 | 16.7 | 299 | 18.1 | 303 | 15.5 |
| Other | 224 | 6.2 | 90 | 5.5 | 134 | 6.8 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Total | 50,118 | 100.0 | 23,722 | 100.0 | 26,396 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 48,369 | 96.5 | 22,907 | 96.6 | 25,462 | 96.5 |
| With disability | 1,749 | 3.5 | 815 | 3.4 | 934 | 3.5 |
| Sight | 779 | 44.5 | 316 | 38.8 | 463 | 49.6 |
| Hearing | 303 | 17.3 | 128 | 15.7 | 175 | 18.7 |
| Speech | 260 | 14.9 | 152 | 18.7 | 108 | 11.6 |
| Physical | 448 | 25.6 | 219 | 26.9 | 229 | 24.5 |
| Intellect | 201 | 11.5 | 117 | 14.4 | 84 | 9.0 |
| Emotion | 278 | 15.9 | 129 | 15.8 | 149 | 16.0 |
| Other | 92 | 5.3 | 36 | 4.4 | 56 | 6.0 |

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

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Total | 43,891 | 100.0 | 20,969 | 100.0 | 22,922 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 42,031 | 95.8 | 20,133 | 96.0 | 21,898 | 95.5 |
| With disability | 1,860 | 4.2 | 836 | 4.0 | 1,024 | 4.5 |
| Sight | 844 | 45.4 | 352 | 42.1 | 492 | 48 |
| Hearing | 312 | 16.8 | 132 | 15.8 | 180 | 17.6 |
| Speech | 205 | 11.0 | 107 | 12.8 | 98 | 9.6 |
| Physical | 408 | 21.9 | 168 | 20.1 | 240 | 23.4 |
| Intellect | 159 | 8.5 | 81 | 9.7 | 78 | 7.6 |
| Emotion | 324 | 17.4 | 170 | 20.3 | 154 | 15 |
| Other | 132 | 7.1 | 54 | 6.5 | 78 | 7.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.3 presents information on persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the population 15 years and older and their economic activity status by sex. From the Table, there are 3,004 PWDs representing 5.4 percent of the total population 15 years and older. Of the total PWDs in the District, a little over half of them (53.6 %) are economically active. 95.0 percent of the economically active PWDs are employed.

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 |
| Total | 55,975 | 100.0 | 34,092 | 60.9 | 2,148 | 3.8 | 19,735 | 35.3 |
| No disability | 52,971 | 100.0 | 32,562 | 61.5 | 2,068 | 3.9 | 18,341 | 34.6 |
| With a disability | 3,004 | 100.0 | 1,530 | 50.9 | 80 | 2.7 | 1,394 | 46.4 |
| Sight | 1,348 | 100.0 | 708 | 52.5 | 26 | 1.9 | 614 | 45.5 |
| Hearing | 494 | 100.0 | 231 | 46.8 | 12 | 2.4 | 251 | 50.8 |
| Speech | 331 | 100.0 | 137 | 41.4 | 14 | 4.2 | 180 | 54.4 |
| Physical | 756 | 100.0 | 314 | 41.5 | 9 | 1.2 | 433 | 57.3 |
| Intellectual | 309 | 100.0 | 101 | 32.7 | 10 | 3.2 | 198 | 64.1 |
| Emotional | 526 | 100.0 | 287 | 54.6 | 15 | 2.9 | 224 | 42.6 |
| Other | 189 | 100.0 | 109 | 57.7 | 8 | 4.2 | 72 | 38.1 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25,110 | 100.0 | 15,520 | 61.8 | 830 | 3.3 | 8,760 | 34.9 |
| No disability | 23,793 | 100.0 | 14,803 | 62.2 | 799 | 3.4 | 8,191 | 34.4 |
| With a disability | 1,317 | 100.0 | 717 | 54.4 | 31 | 2.4 | 569 | 43.2 |
| Sight | 524 | 100.0 | 300 | 57.3 | 8 | 1.5 | 216 | 41.2 |
| Hearing | 190 | 100.0 | 97 | 51.1 | 6 | 3.2 | 87 | 45.8 |
| Speech | 173 | 100.0 | 79 | 45.7 | 8 | 4.6 | 86 | 49.7 |
| Physical | 330 | 100.0 | 153 | 46.4 | 3 | 0.9 | 174 | 52.7 |
| Intellectual | 166 | 100.0 | 62 | 37.3 | 2 | 1.2 | 102 | 61.4 |
| Emotional | 262 | 100.0 | 141 | 53.8 | 7 | 2.7 | 114 | 43.5 |
| Other | 68 | 100.0 | 41 | 60.3 | 2 | 2.9 | 25 | 36.8 |

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)

| Sex/Disability type | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 30,865 | 100.0 | 18,572 | 60.2 | 1,318 | 4.3 | 10,975 | 35.6 |
| No disability | 29,178 | 100.0 | 17,759 | 60.9 | 1,269 | 4.3 | 10,150 | 34.8 |
| With a disability | 1,687 | 100.0 | 813 | 48.2 | 49 | 2.9 | 825 | 48.9 |
| Sight | 824 | 100.0 | 408 | 49.5 | 18 | 2.2 | 398 | 48.3 |
| Hearing | 304 | 100.0 | 134 | 44.1 | 6 | 2.0 | 164 | 53.9 |
| Speech | 158 | 100.0 | 58 | 36.7 | 6 | 3.8 | 94 | 59.5 |
| Physical | 426 | 100.0 | 161 | 37.8 | 6 | 1.4 | 259 | 60.8 |
| Intellectual | 143 | 100.0 | 39 | 27.3 | 8 | 5.6 | 96 | 67.1 |
| Emotional | 264 | 100.0 | 146 | 55.3 | 8 | 3.0 | 110 | 41.7 |
| Other | 121 | 100.0 | 68 | 56.2 | 6 | 5.0 | 47 | 38.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents information on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The data shows that 3,538 persons representing 4.1 percent of the total population 3 years and older have some form of disability in the Sekyere South District. Of this figure, 1,192 (33.7%) have never been to school. Also, 1,124 (31.8%) persons with disability have reached Middle/JSS/JHS school level whereas only 0.6 percent have attained Bachelor's degree. The population with disabilities 3 years and older who have attained first degree or higher is 29 representing 0.8 percent of the total population with disability (3,538).

In terms of sex 1,615 of the male population 3 years and older representing 4.0 percent have some form of disability. Out of this population, 23.3 percent (376) have never been to school, 36.1 percent have attained Middle/JSS/JHS education and 1.6 percent have attained first degree or higher. Similarly, 1,923 representing 4.2 percent of the female population 3 years and older have a type of disability. The female population 3 years and older with disabilities and have never been to school at all is 42.4 percent while 537 representing 27.9 percent have attained Middle/JSS/JHS education. Three females representing 0.2 percent with disability have attained bachelor's degree.

Among males with disability sight disability is the most common representing 40.2 percent (650). Among females the percentage is 48.3 percent (928). This is followed by physical disability with 23.7 percent (382) for males and 24.3 percent (467) for females. Other forms of disability that were not specified has the least occurrence for both male and female with 5.3 percent (86) and 6.9 percent (132) respectively.

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

| Sex/Disability type | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher |
| Total | 86,337 | 13,214 | 8,366 | 51,860 | 12,897 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 9.7 | 60.1 | 14.9 |
| No disability | 82,799 | 12,022 | 8,259 | 50,064 | 12,454 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 10.0 | 60.5 | 15.0 |
| With a disability | 3,538 | 1,192 | 107 | 1,796 | 443 | 100.0 | 33.7 | 3.0 | 50.8 | 12.5 |
| Sight | 1,578 | 523 | 53 | 788 | 214 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 3.4 | 49.9 | 13.6 |
| Hearing | 602 | 271 | 21 | 270 | 40 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 3.5 | 44.9 | 6.6 |
| Speech | 453 | 152 | 26 | 216 | 59 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 5.7 | 47.7 | 13.0 |
| Physical | 849 | 370 | 16 | 364 | 99 | 100.0 | 43.6 | 1.9 | 42.9 | 11.7 |
| Intellectual | 358 | 152 | 6 | 168 | 32 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 1.7 | 46.9 | 8.9 |
| Emotional | 598 | 198 | 10 | 313 | 77 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 1.7 | 52.3 | 12.9 |
| Other | 218 | 72 | 6 | 107 | 33 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 2.8 | 49.1 | 15.1 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,677 | 4,164 | 4,274 | 24,696 | 7,543 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 60.7 | 18.5 |
| No disability | 39,062 | 3,788 | 4,215 | 23,811 | 7,248 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 61.0 | 18.6 |
| With a disability | 1,615 | 376 | 59 | 885 | 295 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 3.7 | 54.8 | 18.3 |
| Sight | 650 | 133 | 30 | 350 | 137 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 4.6 | 53.8 | 21.1 |
| Hearing | 254 | 70 | 13 | 139 | 32 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 5.1 | 54.7 | 12.6 |
| Speech | 249 | 70 | 15 | 120 | 44 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 6.0 | 48.2 | 17.7 |
| Physical | 382 | 110 | 7 | 199 | 66 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 1.8 | 52.1 | 17.3 |
| Intellectual | 197 | 70 | 5 | 102 | 20 | 100.0 | 35.5 | 2.5 | 51.8 | 10.2 |
| Emotional | 298 | 87 | 4 | 158 | 49 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 1.3 | 53.0 | 16.4 |
| Other | 86 | 25 | 3 | 38 | 20 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 3.5 | 44.2 | 23.3 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 45,660 | 9,050 | 4,092 | 27,164 | 5,354 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 9.0 | 59.5 | 11.7 |
| No disability | 43,737 | 8,234 | 4,044 | 26,253 | 5,206 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 9.2 | 60.0 | 11.9 |
| With a disability | 1,923 | 816 | 48 | 911 | 148 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 2.5 | 47.4 | 7.7 |
| Sight | 928 | 390 | 23 | 438 | 77 | 100.0 | 42.0 | 2.5 | 47.2 | 8.3 |
| Hearing | 348 | 201 | 8 | 131 | 8 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 2.3 | 37.6 | 2.3 |
| Speech | 204 | 82 | 11 | 96 | 15 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 5.4 | 47.1 | 7.4 |
| Physical | 467 | 260 | 9 | 165 | 33 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 1.9 | 35.3 | 7.1 |
| Intellectual | 161 | 82 | 1 | 66 | 12 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 0.6 | 41.0 | 7.5 |
| Emotional | 300 | 111 | 6 | 155 | 28 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 2.0 | 51.7 | 9.3 |
| Other | 132 | 47 | 3 | 69 | 13 | 100.0 | 35.6 | 2.3 | 52.3 | 9.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s. The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s. The District is predominantly agricultural based with 46.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in that sector (2010 PHC).

The objective of this chapter is to analyse the number of households that are engaged in agricultural activities and type of farming activities by type of locality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defined agricultural household as a household where, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Table 7.1 shows that 13,092 households representing 67.3 percent of the total households of 19,445 are engaged in agriculture in the District. Most of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (96.7%) and this is followed by livestock rearing (30.8%). It should be noted that some households engage in more than one farming activity; and that accounts for the percentages to be more than 100.0 percent.

As expected more rural households (77.8%) are engaged in agriculture compared to their urban counterpart (58.8%). However, urban households that engage in tree planting (0.3%) are more than rural households that engage in the same activity (0.1%).

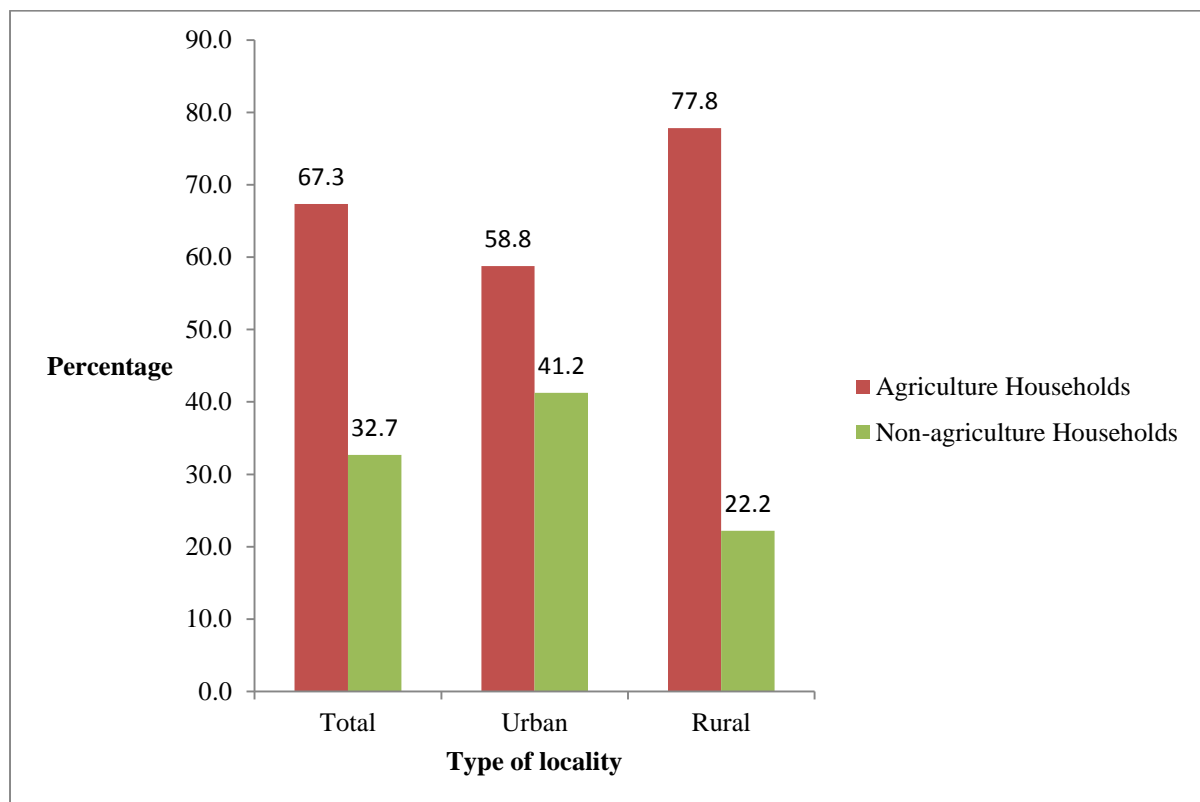
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

| Type of activity | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total households | 19,445 | 100.0 | 10,702 | 100.0 | 8,743 | 100.0 |
| Households engaged in agriculture | 13,092 | 67.3 | 6,288 | 58.8 | 6,804 | 77.8 |
| Crop farming | 12,666 | 96.7 | 6,033 | 95.9 | 6,633 | 97.5 |
| Tree planting | 32 | 0.2 | 22 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Livestock rearing | 4,028 | 30.8 | 1,464 | 23.3 | 2,564 | 37.7 |
| Fish farming | 3 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows a graph of the agricultural and non-agricultural households in the District. The Figure shows that agricultural households dominate in the District, both in urban (58.8%) and rural (77.8%) areas.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of agriculture and non-agriculture households by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keepers

Table 7.2 presents information on livestock and their keepers in the District. The reported total number of animals in the District as presented in Table 7.2 is 110,231. The keepers are 6,263 in total. Chicken rearing dominates with 67,995 birds and 2,697 keepers followed by goats with 19,756 animals and 1,826 keepers. The Table also shows that, the keepers of Sheep are 1108, that of are duck 150, that of guinea fowl are 133, and cattle 108 with 13,868 sheep, 2,093 ducks, 1,436 guinea fowls and 1,198 cattle respectively.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

| Type | Total | Number of keepers | Average animals per Keeper |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| All livestock | 110,231 | 6,263 | 18 |
| Beehives | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Cattle | 1,198 | 108 | 11 |
| Chicken | 67,995 | 2,697 | 25 |
| Dove | 997 | 17 | 59 |
| Duck | 2,093 | 150 | 14 |
| Goat | 19,756 | 1,826 | 11 |
| Grass-cutter | 211 | 19 | 11 |
| Guinea fowl | 1,436 | 133 | 11 |
| Ostrich | 108 | 5 | 22 |
| Pig | 909 | 55 | 17 |
| Rabbit | 321 | 29 | 11 |
| Sheep | 13,868 | 1,108 | 13 |
| Silk worm | 262 | 17 | 15 |
| Snail | 27 | 3 | 9 |
| Turkey | 486 | 55 | 9 |
| Other | 331 | 36 | 9 |
| Fish farming | 230 | 3 | 77 |
| Inland fishing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine fishing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 331 | 36 | 9 |
| Marine fishing | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITION

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, access to utilities and household facilities. This chapter presents a description of housing conditions in the Sekyere South District. More specifically, the chapter discusses housing stock, type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities and main source of water usage.

8.2 Housing Stock

The Sekyere South District has a total population of 94,009 with 53.3 percent residing in the urban areas and 46.7 percent in the urban area. The District has a total of 19,445 households. The distribution of housing stock is presented in Table 8.1, indicating a total of 12,782 houses of which the rural area accounted for 52.0 percent and 48.0 percent representing the urban proportion. The average households per house and household size are 1.5 and 4.7 persons respectively.

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 | 94,009 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 4,671,982 | 91,819 | 48,757 | 43,062 |
| Number of houses | 3,392,745 | 574,066 | 12,782 | 6,134 | 6,648 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 10,702 | 8,743 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Population per house* | 7.1 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.5 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 presents information on ownership of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that 52.7 percent of dwelling units in the District are owned by a household member, 24.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. Other private individuals own 16.8 percent of dwelling units in the District. A higher proportion of female household heads (54.5 %) own their dwelling units compared to male household heads who own their dwelling units. The Table further shows that the proportion of rural households (58.5%) who own their dwelling units is higher than the proportion in urban areas (48.1%). The percentage of total housing units in the District owned by Employers to accommodate their employees is 2.4 percent, while government ownership stands at 3.0 percent of the housing stock. Only a small number of dwelling units (0.8%) is being purchased by their dwellers.

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

| Ownership status | Total | | Total | | Male headed | | Female headed | | Urban | | Rural | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 10,994 | 100.0 | 8,451 | 100.0 | 10,702 | 100.0 | 8,743 | 100.0 |
| Owned by household member | 2,883,236 | 471,623 | 10,257 | 52.7 | 5,650 | 51.4 | 4,607 | 54.5 | 5,144 | 48.1 | 5,113 | 58.5 |
| Being purchased (e.g. mortgage) | 45,630 | 13,648 | 148 | 0.8 | 94 | 0.9 | 54 | 0.6 | 74 | 0.7 | 74 | 0.8 |
| Relative not a household member | 851,630 | 218,145 | 4,816 | 24.8 | 2,414 | 22.0 | 2,402 | 28.4 | 2,888 | 27.0 | 1,928 | 22.1 |
| Other private individual | 1,439,021 | 370,415 | 3,271 | 16.8 | 2,121 | 19.3 | 1,150 | 13.6 | 2,144 | 20.0 | 1,127 | 12.9 |
| Private employer | 83,610 | 20,482 | 475 | 2.4 | 396 | 3.6 | 79 | 0.9 | 52 | 0.5 | 423 | 4.8 |
| Other private agency | 21,123 | 5,113 | 79 | 0.4 | 51 | 0.5 | 28 | 0.3 | 70 | 0.7 | 9 | 0.1 |
| Public/Government ownership | 118,804 | 22,126 | 260 | 1.3 | 187 | 1.7 | 73 | 0.9 | 226 | 2.1 | 34 | 0.4 |
| Other | 24,000 | 4,653 | 139 | 0.7 | 81 | 0.7 | 58 | 0.7 | 104 | 1.0 | 35 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Types of Dwelling Units

Table 8.3 presents information on types of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that of the 19,445 dwelling units in the District, the most common type of dwelling is the compound house type (56.1 %) followed by separate house type (28.3%), semi-detached house type (7.6%) and flat/apartment type (3.1%). Other dwelling types like Huts/Buildings, Tent, Improvised home (kiosk/container), living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building constitute marginal percentages. A higher proportion of female headed households (61.4%) live in compound houses compared to the proportion of male headed households (52.0%). The Table also shows that 62.3 percent of urban houses are of the compound type compared to 48 percent of rural houses.

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

| Type of dwelling | Total | | Sex of household head | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Country | Region | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Separate house | 1,471,391 | 266,516 | 5,499 | 28.3 | 30.2 | 25.8 | 24.9 | 32.4 |
| Semi-detached house | 391,548 | 89,485 | 1,471 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 8.2 |
| Flat/apartment | 256,355 | 91,227 | 597 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Compound house (rooms) | 2,942,147 | 605,025 | 10,903 | 56.1 | 52.0 | 61.4 | 62.6 | 48.0 |
| Huts/buildings (same compound) | 170,957 | 22,399 | 552 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.8 |
| Huts/buildings (different compound) | 36,410 | 4,176 | 98 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Tent | 10,343 | 1,791 | 31 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) | 90,934 | 16,304 | 63 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Living quarters attached to office/shop | 20,499 | 4,046 | 16 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Uncompleted building | 66,624 | 23,285 | 193 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Other | 9,846 | 1,951 | 22 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Construction Materials

8.5.1 Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows that the main construction materials for outer walls of houses are cement blocks/ concrete and mud bricks/ earth. The Table 8.4 indicates that, 68.7 percent of houses has cement blocks/concrete as their outer wall main construction material, 23.0 percent houses have mud brick/earth as their outer wall construction material and 5.7 has landcrete as the main material for outer wall. In terms of urban/rural respect, the proportion of houses using landcrete in urban areas (78.6%) is higher than the proportion using same (56.8%) in rural areas.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,817,607 | 1,169,030 | 20,188 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud brick/earth | 1,991,540 | 250,238 | 4,636 | 23.0 | 13.4 | 34.4 |
| Wood | 200,594 | 27,438 | 171 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Metal sheet/slate/asbestos | 43,708 | 10,549 | 161 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Stone | 11,330 | 2,014 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Burnt bricks | 38,237 | 7,580 | 124 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Cement blocks/concrete | 3,342,462 | 840,519 | 13,860 | 68.7 | 78.6 | 56.8 |
| Landcrete | 104,270 | 19,878 | 1,152 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Bamboo | 8,206 | 1,381 | 17 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia | 38,054 | 1,768 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 39,206 | 7,665 | 44 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.2 Main Materials for floor

The type of material used for the floor of a house has health implications for occupants of the house. Table 8.5, shows that for the main construction materials of floors of dwellings in the District is cement/concrete 67.5 percent followed by earth/mud (30.5%).

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

| Materials for the floor | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earth/mud | 872,161 | 164,333 | 5,937 | 30.5 | 25.6 | 36.5 |
| Cement/concrete | 4,255,611 | 875,714 | 13,126 | 67.5 | 72.6 | 61.2 |
| Stone | 32,817 | 8,731 | 109 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Burnt brick | 6,537 | 1,365 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 52,856 | 6,032 | 31 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Vinyl tiles | 57,032 | 15,120 | 37 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles | 88,500 | 19,826 | 99 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles | 85,973 | 32,460 | 60 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other | 15,567 | 2,624 | 37 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Main Materials for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main materials used for roofing of the dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets have the highest proportion of 92.2 percent followed by bamboo (2.5%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia being the third highest with a percentage of 1.8 percent as the main material for roofing in the District.

Urban dwelling units have the highest usage of metal sheets with a proportion of 96.2 percent and rural dwelling unit 87.3 percent. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia has a proportion of 3.7 percent for rural dwelling units and 0.3 percent for urban dwelling units. A small proportion (5.0%) of rural dwelling units uses bamboo for roofing and 0.4 percent for urban dwelling units.

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

| Main Roofing material | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,817,607 | 1,169,030 | 20,188 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud/Mud bricks/earth | 80,644 | 4,885 | 148 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Wood | 45,547 | 10,933 | 99 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Metal sheet | 4,152,259 | 1,046,820 | 18,608 | 92.2 | 96.2 | 87.3 |
| Slate/asbestos | 759,039 | 12,990 | 129 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Cement/concrete | 141,072 | 36,284 | 246 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Roofing tile | 31,456 | 4,381 | 23 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Bamboo | 71,049 | 13,921 | 503 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Thatch/palm leaf or raffia | 500,606 | 33,299 | 373 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.7 |
| Other | 35,935 | 5,517 | 59 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Room Occupancy

The number of persons using a room indicates the extent of overcrowding in room occupancy. Table 8.7 shows that 53.4 percent of households in Sekyere South District occupy a single room, with a further 23.1 percent occupying two rooms. The Table further shows that, for one-member household size, 91.5 percent of them occupy one room with 4.3 percent occupying two rooms. For two-member household size, 73.5 percent of them occupy one room and 20.9 percent occupy two rooms. More than half (58.8%) of four-member households occupy one room. For household sizes of five, 45.5 percent of them occupy one room and 32.0 percent occupy two rooms.

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 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 23.1 | 11.3 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| 1 | 3,209 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| 2 | 2,352 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 20.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 3 | 2,376 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 21.6 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 2,498 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 27.1 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 2,222 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 32.0 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 6 | 1,972 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 32.3 | 16.5 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 7 | 1,458 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 33.8 | 21.2 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 8 | 1,056 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 32.8 | 21.7 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 9 | 719 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 29.5 | 24.5 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| 10+ | 1,583 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 17.7 | 22.1 | 17.4 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 5.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.8.1 Source of lighting

Households were asked about their main source of lighting facility in the house. The response indicates that a higher proportion (61.7%) is connected to the electricity main grid. This is followed by the use of flashlight or torch, kerosene lamp is 20.7 percent and 15.4 percent

respectively. However, the least source of lighting for the households is crop residue with an insignificant proportion as shown in Table 8.8

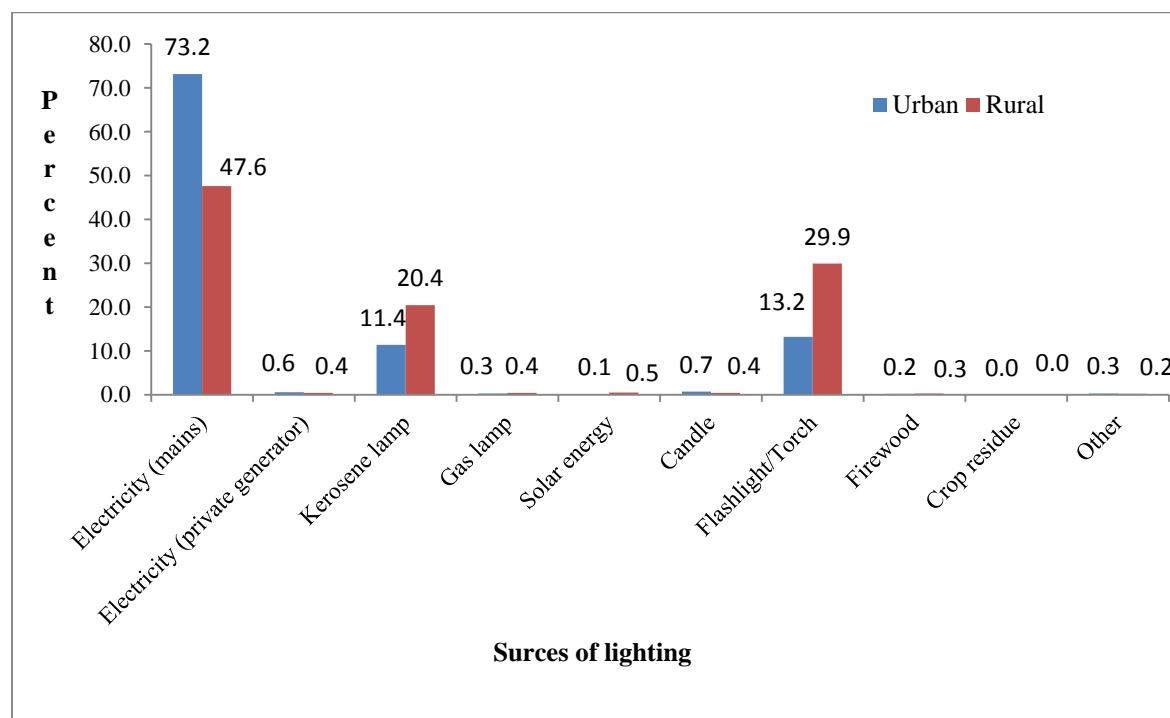
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality

| Main source of light | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity (mains) | 3,511,065 | 828,924 | 11,998 | 61.7 | 73.2 | 47.6 |
| Electricity (private generator) | 36,142 | 6,343 | 97 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Kerosene lamp | 971,807 | 78,756 | 3,000 | 15.4 | 11.4 | 20.4 |
| Gas lamp | 9,378 | 1,881 | 63 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Solar energy | 9,194 | 1,693 | 55 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Candle | 41,214 | 9,472 | 103 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Flashlight/Torch | 858,651 | 195,345 | 4,026 | 20.7 | 13.2 | 29.9 |
| Firewood | 13,241 | 1,484 | 48 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Crop residue | 4,623 | 414 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 11,739 | 1,893 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to Figure 8.1, majority of urban and rural households use main electricity for lighting. However, urban households dominate with 73.2 percent and rural households with 47.6 percent. On the other hand, the rural households dominate in the use of flashlight/torch and kerosene lamp 29.9 percent and 20.4 percent respectively as against urban households with 13.2 percent and 11.4 percent.

Figure 8.1: Source of lighting by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Type of fuel used for cooking

The main type of fuel use for cooking by households in the Sekyere South District includes wood, charcoal and gas as shown in Table 8.9. Overall, wood dominates with 56.5 percent followed by charcoal at 27.5 percent and gas, 7.6 percent. Animal waste as fuel for cooking is the least used by households with an insignificant proportion. A significant proportion of households (7.3%) do not cook at all. More rural households (73.8%) use wood as cooking fuel compared to urban households (42.3%). On the other hand, greater proportion of urban households use charcoal (38.1%) and gas (10.8%) compared to rural households with 14.5 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.

Cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 again shows that 29.0 percent of households in the District have their own exclusive separate rooms for cooking. This is followed by separate room shared with other households (22.8%), those who cook on verandahs constitutes 14.2 percent and those who cook in open space in compound 13.8 percent. Also, 8.7 percent of the households do not have cooking space at all while 0.3 percent cook in their bedroom/hall/living room.

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

| Source of cooking fuel/cooking space | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Main source of cooking fuel for household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None no cooking | 306,118 | 91,717 | 1,416 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| Wood | 2,197,083 | 335,439 | 10,978 | 56.5 | 42.3 | 73.8 |
| Gas | 996,518 | 237,251 | 1,482 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 3.7 |
| Electricity | 29,794 | 7,952 | 33 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene | 29,868 | 4,263 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Charcoal | 1,844,290 | 443,144 | 5,350 | 27.5 | 38.1 | 14.5 |
| Crop residue | 45,292 | 2,573 | 62 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Saw dust | 8,000 | 1,545 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Animal waste | 2,332 | 427 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 7,759 | 1,894 | 65 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Cooking space used by household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No cooking space | 386,883 | 105,491 | 1,691 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.2 |
| Separate room for exclusive use of household | 1,817,018 | 319,235 | 5,635 | 29.0 | 26.3 | 32.3 |
| Separate room shared with other household(s) | 410,765 | 165,781 | 4,424 | 22.8 | 25.9 | 18.8 |
| Enclosure without roof | 117,614 | 14,147 | 429 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Structure with roof but without walls | 349,832 | 52,530 | 1,669 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 12.5 |
| Bedroom/hall/living room) | 74,525 | 4,918 | 59 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Verandah | 1,173,946 | 304,294 | 2,761 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 9.2 |
| Open space in compound | 1,115,464 | 155,848 | 2,679 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 15.0 |
| Other | 21,007 | 3,961 | 98 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to the urban and rural households, majority of urban and rural households also have their own separate cooking rooms for exclusive use with 26.3 percent and 332.3 percent respectively. This is also followed by households who share separate cooking space with

other households for both urban (25.9%) and rural (18.8%). A higher percentage of urban households cook in their verandah (18.3%) as against 9.2 percent in the rural households. On the other hand, a higher percentage of rural households do their cooking at open space in compound (15.0%) as against 12.8 percent of the urban households. Moreover, 9.1 percent and 8.2 percent of urban and rural households respectively have no cooking space at all while bedroom/hall/living room is the least cooking space used by both urban and rural households with 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

8.8.3 Source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Source of water for drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aims to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The main sources of drinking water in Sekyere South District are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water was obtained from six main sources as follows: bore-hole including pump or tube well (40.2%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (17.2%), river or stream (14.6%), public tap or standpipe (14.2%), protected well (8.4%) and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (2.3%).

In Table 8.10, the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities, ‘Borehole/pump/Tube well’ have a higher proportion of 33.6 percent and 48.3 percent respectively followed by ‘pipe-borne water outside the dwelling’, 19.4 percent for urban and 14.4 percent for rural households. Households that use ‘public stand-pipe’ are 6.8 percent urban and 24.1 percent rural. The proportion of dwelling units that use sachet water for drinking is 2.4 percent for urban and 0.8 percent for rural.

Source of water for other domestic use

The main sources of water for domestic use in Sekyere South District are also presented in Table 8.10. Water for domestic use by households from six main sources are as follows: bore-hole including pump or tube well (40.4%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (16.9%), river or stream (14.8%), public tap or standpipe (14.5%), protected well (8.9%) and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (2.6%).

Again, Table 8.10 shows that borehole/pump/tube well dominates water for domestic use for both urban and rural households with 33.7 percent and 48.6 percent respectively. This is followed by public stand-pipe for urban with 22.0 percent and river/stream for rural with 23.8 percent. Significant number of households in both urban and rural areas use pipe-borne water outside the dwelling and protected well for their domestic activities with 19.4 percent and 11.9 percent for urban and 14.0 percent and 5.2 percent for rural respectively. The least used source by urban households for domestic is unprotected spring whereas that of rural households is tanker supply/vendor provided.

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

| Sources of water | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | | |
| Main source of drinking water for household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 790,493 | 247,769 | 446 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0.7 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,039,667 | 210,802 | 3,335 | 17.2 | 19.4 | 14.4 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 712,375 | 113,626 | 2,752 | 14.2 | 21.4 | 5.2 |
| Bore-hole/pump/tube well | 1,267,688 | 348,433 | 7,818 | 40.2 | 33.6 | 48.3 |
| Protected well | 321,091 | 80,800 | 1,636 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 4.8 |
| Rain water | 39,438 | 1,457 | 24 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Protected spring | 19,345 | 4,692 | 55 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Bottled water | 20,261 | 2,958 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sachet water | 490,283 | 41,265 | 334 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.8 |
| Tanker supply/vendor provided | 58,400 | 4,676 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 112,567 | 7,652 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Unprotected spring | 12,222 | 1,451 | 55 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| River/stream | 502,804 | 58,333 | 2,839 | 14.6 | 6.8 | 24.1 |
| Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal | 76,448 | 1,441 | 29 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 3,972 | 850 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Main source of water for other domestic use of household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 905,566 | 257,088 | 503 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 0.8 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,089,030 | 205,678 | 3,293 | 16.9 | 19.4 | 14.0 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 704,293 | 112,574 | 2,813 | 14.5 | 22.0 | 5.2 |
| Bore-hole/pump/tube well | 1,280,465 | 354,585 | 7,853 | 40.4 | 33.7 | 48.6 |
| Protected well | 465,775 | 101,863 | 1,735 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 5.2 |
| Rain water | 39,916 | 2,376 | 45 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Protected spring | 18,854 | 4,323 | 55 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tanker supply/vendor provided | 100,048 | 5,110 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 152,055 | 10,674 | 97 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Unprotected spring | 15,738 | 1,797 | 54 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| River/stream | 588,590 | 65,730 | 2,879 | 14.8 | 7.5 | 23.8 |
| Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal | 96,422 | 2,547 | 32 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 10,302 | 1,860 | 75 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.4 Bathing and toilet facilities

Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows the toilet and bathing facilities by type of locality of households in the Sekyere South District. With regard to toilet facilities, public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) has the highest proportion of households' usage with 44.7 percent followed by pit latrine (24.9%) and KVIP with 14.9 percent. Other forms of toilet facilities not specified have the least proportion of households with 0.3 percent. Households that do not have any toilet facility and therefore defecate in bushes form 7.8 percent of the households in the District which is the fourth highest among the categories.

Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 shows that majority of the households in the Sekyere South District use 'shared separate bathroom in the same house' as their bathing facility with 48.6 percent followed by 'own bathroom for exclusive use' with 21.9 percent. Also, significant numbers of households use 'shared open cubicle' (10.3%) and 'open space around house' (9.3%) as their bathing

facility. Bathing facility that is used least by households in the Sekyere South District is river/pond/lake/dam with 0.1 percent.

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

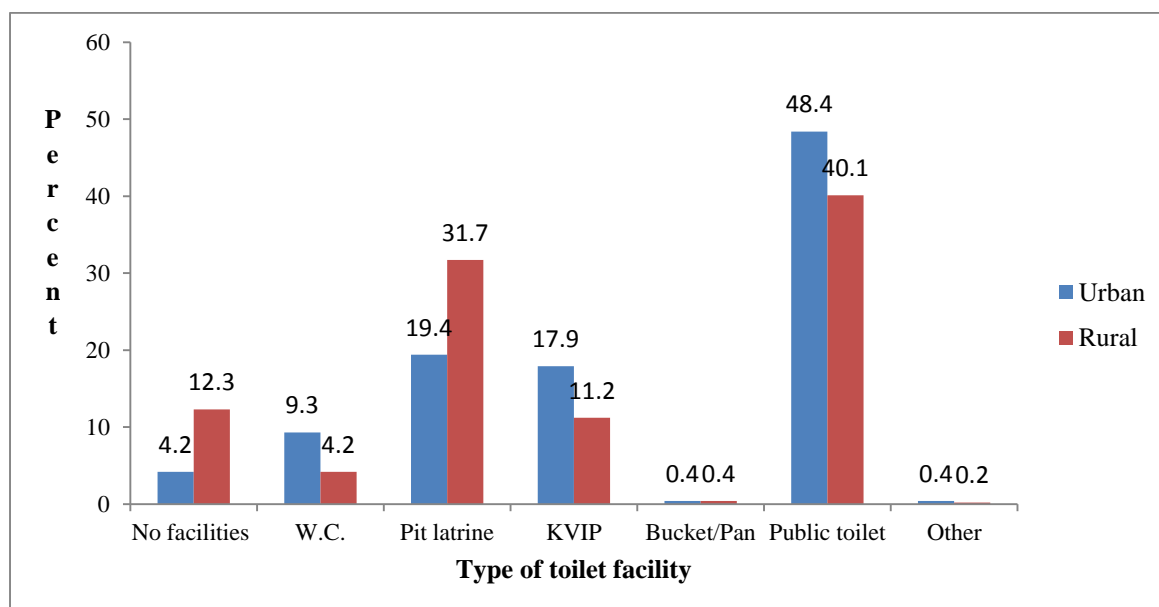
| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total country | Region | Type of locality | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Toilet facility used by household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No facilities (bush/beach/field) | 1,056,382 | 71,322 | 1,522 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 12.3 |
| W.C. | 839,611 | 261,106 | 1,365 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 4.2 |
| Pit latrine | 1,040,883 | 200,798 | 4,851 | 24.9 | 19.4 | 31.7 |
| KVIP | 572,824 | 98,434 | 2,888 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 11.2 |
| Bucket/pan | 40,678 | 3,082 | 78 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.) | 1,893,291 | 487,596 | 8,686 | 44.7 | 48.4 | 40.1 |
| Other | 23,385 | 3,867 | 55 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Bathing facility used by household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Own bathroom for exclusive use | 1,535,392 | 280,657 | 4,266 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 24.4 |
| Shared separate bathroom in the same house | 1,818,522 | 501,675 | 9,451 | 48.6 | 57.2 | 38.0 |
| Private open cubicle | 381,979 | 65,409 | 1,153 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 9.0 |
| Shared open cubicle | 1,000,257 | 158,985 | 1,999 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 8.8 |
| Public bath house | 140,501 | 16,648 | 86 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Bathroom in another house | 187,337 | 31,329 | 580 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 4.3 |
| Open space around house | 372,556 | 67,321 | 1,801 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 13.7 |
| River/pond/lake/dam | 14,234 | 1,320 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 16,276 | 2,861 | 94 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, Table 8.11 shows that majority of both urban and rural households use ‘shared separate bathroom in the same house’ as their bathing facility with 57.2 percent and 38.0 percent respectively. This is followed by ‘own bathroom for exclusive use’ with 20.0 percent for urban and 24.4 percent for rural. The numbers of households that own their bathroom are higher in the rural (24.4%) than that of the urban (20.0%) areas. Moreover, a higher proportion of rural households use ‘open space around house’ for their bathing (13.7%) while a significant households in the urban areas use ‘shared open cubicle’ for bathing (11.5%). River/pond/lake/dam is the least facility used by households in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 8.2 shows graphical representation of toilet facilities use by households in the Sekyere South District by type of locality. Public toilet (WC/KVIP/pit/pan) dominates in both urban and rural households with 48.4 percent and 40.1 percent respectively. This is followed by pit latrine which has 31.7 percent and 19.4 percent for rural and urban respectively. KVIP is the third most used toilet facility with 17.9 percent for urban and 11.2 percent for rural. The percentage of households who use bucket/pan as toilet facility is the same for both urban and rural with 0.4 percent.

Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facility use by households by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.5 Method of waste disposal

Solid waste

Table 8.12 shows the methods of household's disposal of solid and liquid waste by type of locality. Majority of households, 80.5 percent dispose of their solid waste at the public dump (open space and container). This is followed by dumping indiscriminately, 7.6 percent of the households burn their solid waste. Other methods of waste disposal not specified happen to have the least proportion of households with 1.1 percent. Again, the Table 8.12 shows that majority of the households in the urban areas dispose their solid waste using public dump (container, 45.4%) and public dump (space, 38.3%) whereas majority of the rural households dispose their solid waste using public dump (space, 68.4%) and dump indiscriminately (12.4%).

Liquid waste

From Table 8.12, throwing of liquid waste into the street/outside is the most used method of disposal in the District at 38.1 percent and is closely followed by throwing of liquid waste onto compounds with 37.5 percent. About one out of every ten households (10.2%) disposes their liquid waste into a drainage system (gutter), with small proportion of households (0.5%) disposing their liquid waste using other methods of liquid waste disposal not specified. With regards to type of locality, majority of both urban and rural households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside and onto the compound. However, liquid thrown on to the street dominates in the urban households with 37.8 percent followed by liquid thrown onto compound with 32.2 percent. On the other hand, liquid thrown onto compound dominates in rural households with 44.0 percent followed by liquid thrown onto the street/outside with 38.4 percent. Significant households in the urban also throw liquid into gutter (12.9%) and through drainage system into gutter (12.2%)

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

| Method of waste disposal | Total | | Type of locality | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Solid waste | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Collected | 785,889 | 102,035 | 507 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 0.8 |
| Burned by household | 584,820 | 59,303 | 961 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Public dump (container) | 1,299,654 | 399,121 | 5,589 | 28.7 | 45.4 | 8.4 |
| Public dump (open space) | 2,061,403 | 472,344 | 10,082 | 51.8 | 38.3 | 68.4 |
| Dumped indiscriminately | 498,868 | 55,647 | 1,472 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 12.4 |
| Buried by household | 182,615 | 30,215 | 614 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Other | 53,805 | 7,540 | 220 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Liquid waste | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 19,445 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Through the sewerage system | 183,169 | 35,882 | 486 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Through drainage system into a gutter | 594,404 | 223,451 | 1,981 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 7.7 |
| Through drainage into a pit (soak away) | 167,555 | 28,885 | 371 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 1,538,550 | 258,473 | 7,400 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 38.4 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1,020,096 | 245,146 | 1,822 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 5.0 |
| Thrown onto compound | 1,924,986 | 330,818 | 7,291 | 37.5 | 32.2 | 44.0 |
| Other | 38,294 | 3,550 | 94 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of all the issues discussed in the previous chapters. This District report is based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the Sekyere South District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population Size Distribution

The District recorded a population of 94,009 in 2010 which is the 16th most populated District constituting about 2.0 percent of the Ashanti Regional population with a sex ratio of about 91 male to every 100 female. The population density of the District is 225 persons per square kilometer in 2010. The age-dependency ratio for the District is 86.1. The District's sex ratio is 90.7

The highest proportion of the population is in the 14 years and below year age group and declines with age such that the oldest age group 95-99 years is the smallest proportion of the population. The District's population is youthful in structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and an apex of a small number of elderly persons.

9.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

9.3.1 Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate recorded for the District is about 4 and the Crude Birth Rate is 109.5 per 1000 female which are both higher than the regional rate of 3.3 and 96.4 respectively. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 109.5 per 1,000 women, meaning 12 months prior to the census night, there were 110 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the District

9.3.2 Mortality

Approximately, 7 persons die (6.70) per every 1000 of the population in the Sekyere South District and this figure is slightly higher than that of the Ashanti Region which is about 6 persons per every 1000 people (5.85). About one in every 10 deaths (11.1%) are caused by accident, violence, homicide or suicide in the Sekyere South District.

9.3.3 Migration

The regions in Ghana other than Ashanti with highest migrants in the District are Upper East (2,121), Brong Ahafo (1,511) and Northern (1,231). Volta region and Greater Accra region are the regions with the least migrants of 322 and 397 respectively in the District. Also, 412 of the migrants in the District are born outside Ghana. Migrants from the three northern regions (Northern, Upper East and Upper West) stay longer in the District than the other regions (20+ years).

9.4 Household size, structure and composition

Household composition shows that about 21.2 percent of household members in Sekyere South District are heads; 25.2 percent of males and 17.5 percent of females being head of households. Female headship may result from their becoming widowed, divorced, and abandoned by husband or simply single women who cater for themselves. Children and grandchildren constitute 57.4 percent of household members indicating a high parental responsibility in the households. The average household size is 4.7 and it is higher than the Ashanti regional figure of 4.1.

Nearly a quarter (24.5%) of households in the District comprise single parent extended family, 22.5 percent comprise a nuclear household made up of head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only, nearly one-fifth 19.0 percent are extended which includes head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives. Male household heads dominate in all the types of households in the District except in three types that is single parent nuclear, single parent extended and single parent extended and non-relative.

9.4.1 Marital status

The proportion of the Sekyere South population married or living with a spouse are in the majority of 44.7 percent, the never married follow with 43.1. The widowed, divorced and separated are also represented with 12.3 with female dominance. The age group that emerges highest among the married or living with a spouse is 40-44 with 79.8 percent; 35-39 has 79.7 whereas 45-49 and 30-34 has 78 and 75 percent respectively. For those who have never married in the Sekyere south District, the percentage decreases steadily from the youngest age group 12-14 (95.9%) to 50-54 (2.1%).

Marital status of the employed population in the District stands at 55.4 percent married, 19.7 percent are never married, 10.2 percent in a consensual union and the remaining 14.6 percent are separated, divorced or widowed. The unemployed population has 48.4 percent of them who have never been married with only 28.0 percent who are married, 15.4 percent are in a consensual union and the remaining 8.2 are out of marriage either by separation, divorced or widowed. For the economically not active population majority (72.8%) have never been married, 17.8 percent are married or living with a spouse while the remaining 9.4 percent are separated, divorced or widowed.

9.4.2 Nationality

Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization and they constitute 98.2 percent of the District population. The remaining 1.8 percent are foreigners in the District either from ECOWAS states, African other than ECOWAS and from other countries not in Africa.

9.4.3 Religious affiliation

Majority (74.6%) of the population in Sekyere South in 2010 reported an affiliation with Christianity. Muslims constitute 18.2 percent and traditionalists (1.6%). However, 5.3 percent of the population indicated they had no affiliation to any religion. There are more females than males in the Christian faith. On the other hand there are more males than females in adherents of Islam, traditionalist and persons who indicated they have no religion.

9.4.4 Literacy and Education

The analysis of the data on education indicates that a higher proportion (81.6%) of the population aged 11 years and older are literate in one language or the other. Literacy in English and Ghanaian language constitutes 70.9 percent. The literate in only Ghanaian language constitutes 17.0 percent. This is followed by English only (11.6%). About two in every ten persons (18.4%) aged 11 years and older in the Sekyere South District are not literate in any language. The proportion of non-literate females which is 70.3 percent is more than three times that of males (29.7%).

9.4.5 Economic characteristics

The employed and unemployed form the economically active population. About 70 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed while 35.3 percent are economically not active. The population 15 years and older who are not employed (unemployed) are 3.8 percent. Similarly, 61.8 percent of the male population 15 years and older are employed while 34.9 percent are not economically active.

Majority of the population who are economically not active fall in the age groups 15-19 years, 20-24 and 65 and older respectively. In the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 there are more males than females.. However, at age 65 and older, females are more economically not active than the males.

9.4.6 Occupation

About half (45.6%) of the population 15 years and older engage in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery as their occupation, followed by service and sales, and craft and related trades which have 19.2 percent and 16.1 percent respectively.

Most males (45.7%) and females (45.5%) engage in agriculture for their livelihood. The second largest occupation for the males is craft and related trades (21.9%) while service and sales (28.9%) is the second largest occupation for the females. Besides, the occupation that employs the least males is clerical support (1.1%) whereas plant and machine operation and assembling (0.2%) is the occupations that employ the least females in the District.

9.4.7 Employment status

About sixty percent (62.2%) of the male population are self-employed without employee(s). This is followed by employees (21.3%) and self-employed with employees (5.5%). Similarly, majority of the female population are self-employed without employees (73.6%). Although this is also followed by employees (9.9%) but unlike the males, the third largest employment status is 8.6 percent for contributing family workers. The figures indicate more females are self-employed without employees and also contribute to family work than their male counterpart.

9.4.8 Industry

Agriculture; forestry and fishing industry engaged 46.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the District, followed by wholesale and retail, and manufacturing industries which employed 15.2 percent and 12.7 percent respectively. The industries that employed least population in the District are: mining and quarrying (0.1%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (0.1%), and information and communication (0.1%). There is no one into Real estate activities in the District.

9.4.9 Information Communication Technology

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that in Ashanti region, 56.1 percent of the population 12 years and older are owning mobile phones. In the Sekyere South District, 47.4 percent of population 12 years and older have mobile phones. A higher proportion of males (50.7%) than female (49.3%) use mobile phones in the District.

Four percent (4.0%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the District. About seven out of every ten males (71.6%) use the internet compared to three out of every ten females (28.4%) in the District.

Sekyere South District has a total of 19,445 households with only 77 (0.4%) having fixed telephone lines with a higher proportion of male heads (57.1%) having using fixed telephones lines compared to the proportion of female heads (42.9%).

9.4.9 Disability

The District has 3,609 persons with disabilities. This constitutes 3.8 percent of the total population in the District. Among persons with disabilities, sight is the most common (45.0%) type, followed by physical (23.7%), hearing (17.0%), emotion (16.7%), speech (12.9%) and intellect (10.0%). Unclassified forms of disabilities constitute 6.2 percent.

There are 3,004 persons, 15 years and older, with disabilities in the District. A little over half of them (1,619) are economically active. Again, 95.0 percent of the economically active disabled population are employed (1,530) and 5.0 percent (80) are unemployed.

9.5 Agricultural Activities

More than two-thirds (67.3%) of households are engaged in agriculture. Most of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (96.7%) followed by livestock rearing (30.8%). Most rural households (77.8%) are engaged in agriculture compared to their urban counterpart (58.8 %). Crop farming is the predominant type of agriculture followed by livestock rearing which accounts for 23.3 percent and 37.7 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. There are 6,263 keepers of livestock in the District. Chicken rearing dominates with 2,697 keepers, followed by goats with 1,826 keepers. There are keepers of sheep, duck, guinea fowl, cattle, beehives and snail.

9.6 Housing Conditions

The District has a total of 19,445 households. Housing stock is 12,782 houses of which the rural area accounted for 52.0 percent and 48.0 percent representing the urban proportion. The average households per house and household size are 1.5 and 4.7 persons respectively.

Majority of households in the Sekyere South District live in compound houses (56.1%) followed by separate houses (28.3%). A higher proportion of male household heads (30.2%) live in separate houses whilst female headed households have a proportion of 25.8 percent. In urban areas, 24.9 percent of households live in separate houses whilst 32.4 percent live in the rural area. This is followed by compound houses (rooms) with 52.0 percent of male heads and 61.4 percent of female heads living in that dwelling unit.

9.6.1 Construction material

Cement blocks/concrete is the most used material (68.7%) for outer walls of houses with urban dwelling units having a proportion of 78.6 percent and 56.8 percent of rural dwelling units. Mud bricks/ earth is the second highest with a proportion of 23.0 percent with 13.4 percent for urban dwelling units and 34.4 percent for rural dwelling units. Stones and bamboo have the least proportions of 0.1 percent.

Metal Sheets has the highest proportion of 92.2 percent of main materials for roofing by dwelling units in the District followed by bamboo (2.5%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia being the third highest with a percentage of 1.8 percent. Urban dwelling units have the highest usage of metal sheets with a proportion of 96.2 percent and rural dwelling unit of 87.3 percent. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia has a proportion of 3.7 percent for rural dwelling units and 0.3 percent for urban dwelling units. A small proportion (5.0%) of rural dwelling units uses bamboo for roofing and 0.4 percent of urban dwelling units.

9.6.2 Room occupancy

More than half (53.4%) of households in Sekyere South District occupy a single room, with a further 23.1 percent occupying two rooms. About ninety percent (91.5%) of one-member household size, occupy one room. A little over seventy percent (73.5%) of two-member households occupy one room. More than half (58.8%) of four-member households occupy one room. For household sizes of five, 45.5 percent of them occupy one.

9.6.3 Access to utilities and household facilities

About sixty percent (61.7%) of households are connected to the electricity main grid. The next sources of power are flashlight/torch (20.7%) and kerosene lamp (15.4%).

Overall, use of wood as fuel for cooking is the most common (56.5%), followed by charcoal (27.5%) and gas (7.6%). About seven percent (7.3%) of households do not cook at all. Majority of both urban and rural households use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking.

The main sources of drinking water in Sekyere South District is bore-hole including pump or tube well (40.2%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (17.2%), river or stream (14.6%), public tap or standpipe (14.2%), protected well (8.4%) and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (2.3%).

Most households in the District (44.7%) use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan), followed by pit latrine (24.9%) and KVIP with 14.9 percent.

Majority of the households (48.6%) in the Sekyere South District use 'shared separate bathroom in the same house'. This is followed by 'own bathroom for exclusive use' with 21.9 percent. Also, significant numbers of households use 'shared open cubicle' (10.3%) and 'open space around house' (9.3%) as their bathing facility.

Majority of households, 80.5 percent dispose of their solid waste at the public dump (open space and container), followed by dumping indiscriminately (7.6%) and burning, 4.9 percent.

Throwing of liquid waste into the street/outside (38.1%) is the commonest form of liquid disposal, followed by throwing of liquid waste onto compounds (37.5%). About one out of every ten households (10.2%) disposes their liquid waste into a drainage system (gutter), with small proportion of households (0.5%) disposing their liquid waste using other methods of liquid waste disposal not specified.

9.7 Conclusions

Sekyere South District has a youthful structure and this has a potential for the population to have a large working population in future. There are gaps in measuring targeting to improve the health status of people in the District especially children under five years. It is therefore important to ensure that effective health care and adequate numbers of health personnel are available to provide these services.

The role and contribution of the private sector in the provision of service to the employment sector cannot be overemphasized. It is the main source of employment in the District.

The population has been affected by migration and high birth rates. The relatively high fertility is an indication of low patronage of family planning methods About 98.2 percent of people District are Ghanaians and the rest non Ghanaians.

Though the proportion of PWDs is low, a higher proportion of males have one form of disability or another than females. Sight disability is the main form of disability in the District followed by physical disability. And also, the level of education among PWDs in the District is very low.

Room occupancy data in the District suggest that there is overcrowding in the sleeping rooms. The two main sources of energy in the District are wood and charcoal.

Bore-hole is the principal source of water for drinking and domestic use in the District.

Public place of convenience is meant for strangers. The authorities of the District must still continue to prosecute landlords who have no toilet facilities in their houses in order to reduce the dependence on public toilets.

Information communication technology has come to stay but its usage is very minimal in the District and less than half of the people 12 years and old Thus, policies in the direction of compulsory basic education must be pursued in order to ensure that every one has basic education. The use of internet facility usage is low especially among the females

9.8 Policy Implication and Recommendations

The analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census has brought to the fore, important and key demographic and socio-economic issues about the population of the Sekyere South District to facilitate development planning in the District. The issues as discussed in the summary of findings and the following policy implications and recommendations are expected guide future development policies and programmes in the District and the nation as a whole.

Many policy issues have a population dimension, usually about the number of people, their age/sex or background etc. Demographic characteristics are critical when developing policy for the future. A clearly defined policy on population is the basis for a meaningful intervention in the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender, agriculture, is highlighted, and this is relevant in mainstreaming population factors into sectorial policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction.

The District's population forming 2.0 percent of the Ashanti Regional population is substantial and requires consideration in all policy and decision making in the country.

The youthful nature of the District's population requires that programmes should be geared toward the needs of the youth including efforts to provide them with the requisite knowledge and employable skills for their development.

The high fertility rate of the District requires more family planning education and personnel to check the high growth rate of the District.

The 7 deaths in every 1000 population in the District which is higher than that of the region (6 in 1000) should be dealt with using a more proactive measure to reduce this incidence.

The 11.1 percent cause of death by accident, violence, homicide or suicide in the District should be prevented with effective measures to reduce such incidence.

The illiteracy rate of 2 of 10 people in the District should be addressed with effective programmes and strategies to improve literacy in the District. Moreover, female education should be given much attention in the District.

Agriculture employs 45.6 percent of the total population of the District and 67.3 percent of the households and therefore should be improved through efficient and effective programmes to ensure improved practices and ready market for their produce.

Crop farming dominates the farming activities in the District and therefore should be given the necessary attention through installation of storage facilities and establishment of agro-processing industries in the District.

Non-existence of fish farming activities in the District is surprising because of the availability of numerous streams and rivers in the District and the lucrative nature of the activity. Therefore, programmes should be designed by the Assembly and the Agriculture Department to encourage and promote fish farming in the District.

The proportion of self-employed without employees in the District is very large (68.4%) and they should be supported to expand their businesses to employ others in order to reduce unemployment in the District.

The District's population (4.0%) that uses internet facility is very low and therefore ICT usage should be promoted through effective campaigning in the District.

People with Disability (PWD) constitute 3.8 percent of the District's population and therefore they should be supported through proactive programmes and strategies to ensure their development and wellbeing in the District. Again, campaign against some forms of preventable disabilities should be intensified to reduce the incidence of disability in the District.

The proportion of households that use public toilet is very high (44.7%) in the District. This practice should be discouraged through proactive programmes and strategies to promote household toilet facilities within houses.

In the District, 7.6 percent of the households dispose their solid waste indiscriminately. Throwing of liquid waste into the street/outside is 38.1 percent and is closely followed by throwing of liquid waste onto compounds with 37.5 percent. These practices of solid and liquid waste disposal should be discouraged through effective means of waste management to avoid sanitary related diseases.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

| | Total country | Region | District | | |
|--|------------------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 5,467,136 | 19,445 | 19,445 | 10,702 | 8,743 |
| Household with head and a spouse only | 208,340 | 608 | 608 | 332 | 276 |
| Household with head and multiple spouse only | - | - | - | - | - |
| Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only | 1,337,416 | 3,932 | 3,932 | 1,948 | 1,984 |
| Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only | 762,847 | 2,153 | 2,153 | 1,121 | 1,032 |
| Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head | 47,570 | 168 | 168 | 96 | 72 |
| Household with head spouse(s) and other composition | 165,052 | 543 | 543 | 281 | 262 |
| Head only | 960,700 | 3,209 | 3,209 | 1,936 | 1,273 |
| Household with head and biological/adopted children only | 707,214 | 2,980 | 2,980 | 1,666 | 1,314 |
| Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only | 603,295 | 3,299 | 3,299 | 1,869 | 1,430 |
| Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head | 41,189 | 268 | 268 | 150 | 118 |
| Household with head and other composition but no spouse | 633,513 | 2,285 | 2,285 | 1,303 | 982 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 94,009 | 44,691 | 49,318 | 90.6 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| 0 - 4 | 12,577 | 6,475 | 6,102 | 106.1 | 6,371 | 6,206 |
| 5 - 9 | 12,616 | 6,489 | 6,127 | 105.9 | 6,458 | 6,158 |
| 10 - 14 | 12,841 | 6,617 | 6,224 | 106.3 | 6,771 | 6,070 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,884 | 5,496 | 5,388 | 102 | 6,015 | 4,869 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,252 | 3,770 | 4,482 | 84.1 | 4,619 | 3,633 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,420 | 2,810 | 3,610 | 77.8 | 3,509 | 2,911 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,125 | 2,274 | 2,851 | 79.8 | 2,863 | 2,262 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,654 | 2,048 | 2,606 | 78.6 | 2,447 | 2,207 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,072 | 1,799 | 2,273 | 79.1 | 2,152 | 1,920 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,510 | 1,520 | 1,990 | 76.4 | 1,902 | 1,608 |
| 55 - 59 | 2,221 | 934 | 1,287 | 72.6 | 1,248 | 973 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,217 | 543 | 674 | 80.6 | 647 | 570 |
| 70 - 74 | 1,718 | 667 | 1,051 | 63.5 | 922 | 796 |
| 75 - 79 | 931 | 396 | 535 | 74 | 501 | 430 |
| 80 - 84 | | | | | | |
| 85 - 89 | 444 | 147 | 297 | 49.5 | 239 | 205 |
| 90 - 94 | 301 | 78 | 223 | 35 | 149 | 152 |
| 95 - 99 | 119 | 32 | 87 | 36.8 | 57 | 62 |
| All Ages | 94,009 | 44,691 | 49,318 | 90.6 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| 0-14 | 38,034 | 19,581 | 18,453 | 106.1 | 19,600 | 18,434 |
| 15-64 | 50,524 | 23,014 | 27,510 | 83.7 | 27,626 | 22,898 |
| 65+ | 5,451 | 2,096 | 3,355 | 62.5 | 2,892 | 2,559 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 86.1 | 94.2 | 79.3 | | 81.4 | 91.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age, sex and type of locality

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 94,009 | 44,691 | 49,318 | 90.6 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| 0 - 4 | 12,577 | 6,475 | 6,102 | 106.1 | 6,371 | 6,206 |
| 5 - 9 | 12,616 | 6,489 | 6,127 | 105.9 | 6,458 | 6,158 |
| 14-Oct | 12,841 | 6,617 | 6,224 | 106.3 | 6,771 | 6,070 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,884 | 5,496 | 5,388 | 102 | 6,015 | 4,869 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,252 | 3,770 | 4,482 | 84.1 | 4,619 | 3,633 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,420 | 2,810 | 3,610 | 77.8 | 3,509 | 2,911 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,125 | 2,274 | 2,851 | 79.8 | 2,863 | 2,262 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,654 | 2,048 | 2,606 | 78.6 | 2,447 | 2,207 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,072 | 1,799 | 2,273 | 79.1 | 2,152 | 1,920 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,510 | 1,520 | 1,990 | 76.4 | 1,902 | 1,608 |
| 50 - 54 | 3,328 | 1,450 | 1,878 | 77.2 | 1,796 | 1,532 |
| 55 - 59 | 2,221 | 934 | 1,287 | 72.6 | 1,248 | 973 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,058 | 913 | 1,145 | 79.7 | 1,075 | 983 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,217 | 543 | 674 | 80.6 | 647 | 570 |
| 70 - 74 | 1,718 | 667 | 1,051 | 63.5 | 922 | 796 |
| 75 - 79 | 931 | 396 | 535 | 74 | 501 | 430 |
| 80 - 84 | 721 | 233 | 488 | 47.7 | 377 | 344 |
| 85 - 89 | 444 | 147 | 297 | 49.5 | 239 | 205 |
| 90 - 94 | 301 | 78 | 223 | 35 | 149 | 152 |
| 95 - 99 | 119 | 32 | 87 | 36.8 | 57 | 62 |
| All Ages | 94,009 | 44,691 | 49,318 | 90.6 | 50,118 | 43,891 |
| 0-14 | 38,034 | 19,581 | 18,453 | 106.1 | 19,600 | 18,434 |
| 15-64 | 50,524 | 23,014 | 27,510 | 83.7 | 27,626 | 22,898 |
| 65+ | 5,451 | 2,096 | 3,355 | 62.5 | 2,892 | 2,559 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 86.1 | 94.2 | 79.3 | | 81.4 | 91.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

| Employment Status | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 34,092 | 100.0 | 15,520 | 100.0 | 18,572 | 100.0 |
| Employee | 5,132 | 15.1 | 3,300 | 21.3 | 1,832 | 9.9 |
| Self-employed without employee(s) | 23,325 | 68.4 | 9,657 | 62.2 | 13,668 | 73.6 |
| Self-employed with employee(s) | 1,533 | 4.5 | 859 | 5.5 | 674 | 3.6 |
| Casual worker | 618 | 1.8 | 454 | 2.9 | 164 | 0.9 |
| Contributing family worker | 2,416 | 7.1 | 826 | 5.3 | 1,590 | 8.6 |
| Apprentice | 834 | 2.4 | 311 | 2.0 | 523 | 2.8 |
| Domestic employee (House-help) | 173 | 0.5 | 80 | 0.5 | 93 | 0.5 |
| Other | 61 | 0.2 | 33 | 0.2 | 28 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

| No. | Community Name | Sex | | | House holds | Houses |
|-----|-----------------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | | Both sexes | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Wiamoase | 13,800 | 6,419 | 7,381 | 2,802 | 1,696 |
| 2 | Jamasi | 10,983 | 5,164 | 5,819 | 2,410 | 1,376 |
| 3 | Agona | 10,955 | 5,218 | 5,737 | 2,495 | 1,362 |
| 4 | Kona | 8,022 | 3,857 | 4,165 | 1,663 | 958 |
| 5 | Asamang | 6,358 | 3,064 | 3,294 | 1,332 | 742 |
| 6 | Tano - Odumasi | 4,825 | 2,219 | 2,606 | 979 | 693 |
| 7 | Bepoase | 4,514 | 2,218 | 2,296 | 920 | 606 |
| 8 | Bipoa | 4,481 | 2,101 | 2,380 | 868 | 587 |
| 9 | Afamanso | 3,470 | 1,610 | 1,860 | 767 | 527 |
| 10 | Boanim | 3,294 | 1,472 | 1,822 | 679 | 458 |
| 11 | Bedomase | 2,290 | 1,089 | 1,201 | 411 | 305 |
| 12 | Konya - Brehoma | 1,968 | 911 | 1,057 | 468 | 287 |
| 13 | Akrofonso | 1,817 | 838 | 979 | 377 | 240 |
| 14 | Domeabra | 1,586 | 783 | 803 | 313 | 240 |
| 15 | Amenase | 1,099 | 485 | 614 | 197 | 161 |
| 16 | Dawu | 923 | 421 | 502 | 189 | 133 |
| 17 | Abrakaso | 869 | 412 | 457 | 193 | 153 |
| 18 | Yaw Ntem Akura | 849 | 443 | 406 | 127 | 123 |
| 19 | Tabre | 783 | 349 | 434 | 156 | 107 |
| 20 | Dome | 739 | 329 | 410 | 142 | 127 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A6: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

| No. | Community Name | All ages | Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | 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 | Wiamoase | 13,800 | 1,754 | 1,840 | 2,055 | 1,787 | 1,234 | 923 | 679 | 590 | 557 | 509 | 442 | 317 | 281 | 171 | 285 | 376 |
| 2 | Jamasi | 10,983 | 1,326 | 1,374 | 1,374 | 1,396 | 1,031 | 777 | 626 | 545 | 452 | 434 | 390 | 314 | 253 | 170 | 189 | 332 |
| 3 | Agona | 10,955 | 1,409 | 1,433 | 1,408 | 1,227 | 1,016 | 829 | 752 | 588 | 522 | 418 | 399 | 273 | 202 | 112 | 167 | 200 |
| 4 | Kona | 8,022 | 1,024 | 957 | 1,142 | 941 | 762 | 555 | 467 | 383 | 347 | 294 | 328 | 172 | 179 | 94 | 147 | 230 |
| 5 | Asamang | 6,358 | 858 | 854 | 792 | 664 | 576 | 425 | 339 | 341 | 274 | 247 | 237 | 172 | 160 | 100 | 134 | 185 |
| 6 | Tano - Odumasi | 4,825 | 670 | 621 | 612 | 518 | 429 | 371 | 291 | 251 | 231 | 187 | 172 | 85 | 104 | 54 | 95 | 134 |
| 7 | Bepoase | 4,514 | 559 | 636 | 648 | 520 | 455 | 327 | 252 | 253 | 191 | 130 | 128 | 67 | 106 | 49 | 98 | 95 |
| 8 | Bipoa | 4,481 | 687 | 600 | 657 | 534 | 317 | 293 | 212 | 197 | 178 | 165 | 140 | 92 | 109 | 76 | 84 | 140 |
| 9 | Afamanso | 3,470 | 407 | 524 | 449 | 358 | 297 | 233 | 215 | 194 | 166 | 128 | 135 | 77 | 83 | 48 | 68 | 88 |
| 10 | Boanim | 3,294 | 437 | 449 | 449 | 364 | 273 | 181 | 149 | 135 | 127 | 146 | 129 | 96 | 79 | 54 | 82 | 144 |
| 11 | Bedomase | 2,290 | 331 | 343 | 323 | 224 | 188 | 133 | 126 | 122 | 77 | 97 | 78 | 55 | 55 | 30 | 36 | 72 |
| 12 | Konya - Brehoma | 1,968 | 267 | 247 | 252 | 185 | 153 | 148 | 106 | 103 | 69 | 69 | 82 | 71 | 58 | 31 | 37 | 90 |
| 13 | Akrofonso | 1,817 | 265 | 225 | 229 | 211 | 135 | 123 | 98 | 94 | 84 | 58 | 77 | 52 | 41 | 22 | 23 | 80 |
| 14 | Domeabra | 1,586 | 231 | 199 | 230 | 194 | 140 | 100 | 82 | 66 | 80 | 70 | 56 | 34 | 28 | 16 | 28 | 32 |
| 15 | Amenase | 1,099 | 155 | 156 | 150 | 134 | 76 | 75 | 66 | 42 | 50 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 44 |
| 16 | Dawu | 923 | 138 | 151 | 135 | 97 | 71 | 45 | 40 | 56 | 26 | 37 | 31 | 27 | 17 | 8 | 21 | 23 |
| 17 | Abrakaso | 869 | 134 | 122 | 105 | 93 | 71 | 60 | 47 | 44 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 16 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 11 |
| 18 | Yaw Ntem Akura | 849 | 158 | 140 | 125 | 99 | 74 | 51 | 38 | 32 | 40 | 25 | 21 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| 19 | Tabre | 783 | 116 | 118 | 84 | 80 | 66 | 62 | 36 | 36 | 44 | 23 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 27 |
| 20 | Dome | 739 | 114 | 91 | 101 | 83 | 71 | 45 | 43 | 35 | 27 | 24 | 14 | 22 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 30 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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