



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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

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

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

LI	Legislative Instrument
MW	Megawatts
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN	United Nations
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
PHC	Population and Housing Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
CS	Children Surviving
CEB	Children ever Born
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States



# 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 the Banda District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 20,282 representing less than one percent (0.9%) of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.1 percent and females represent 48.9 percent. The district is entirely rural. The District has a sex ratio of 104.7. The population of the District is youthful (41.1%) of the 0-14 age group, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 65 plus years (6.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 89.3, the age dependency ratio for females is higher (92.1) than that of males (86.7)

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 3.7 which is higher than the region (3.6), the General Fertility Rate is 107.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 9.4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for the age group 70 plus years representing more than 50 deaths per 1000 population while for the females; the highest death rate of about 30 deaths per 1000 population is for the age group 70 plus years. Out of the total deaths in the region of 14,189, there had been 191 cases of deaths in the Banda District. Majority of migrants (57.0%) living in the District were born in another region while 38.7 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong-Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West Region constitute 49.5 percent followed by those in Ashanti Region (15.8%) then born outside Ghana with 4.3 percent.

## Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 20,171 with a total number of 3,685 households. The average household size in the District is about 6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 41.7 percent. Heads form 18.3 percent and Spouses 8.4 percent. Extended family system constitutes 68.6 percent of the total number of households in the District.

## Marital status

More than four in ten (44 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43 percent have never married, 4 percent are in consensual unions, 6 percent are widowed, 3 percent are divorced and one percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, almost two thirds of females (62.7%) are married compared to a little over one fifth of the male population (20.6%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 54.8 percent while widowed males account for only 12.2 percent. Among the married, 60.1 percent have no

education while only 14.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Almost nine out of every ten of the married population (89.8%) are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 8.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who are widowed (45.0%) are economically not active with 0.4 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent (0.6%) and while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.7 percent.

Proportion of the Muslim population in the Banda District is about 20.2 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Catholics constitute the majority (24.0%) with no region 7.4 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 59.2 percent are literate with a little over two fifth (40.8%) of the population, not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (58.0%) than that of females (42.0%). More than six out of ten people (64.6%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 62.5 percent are currently attending school and 37.5 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic activity status**

Almost eight out of ten (79.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. Of the economically active population, 97 percent are employed while 3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.5%), 23.5 percent perform household duties and 7.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost half (47.5%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 71.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.5 percent in service and sales, 8.8 percent in craft and related trades workers, only 0.7 percent engaged as managers, professionals and Technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older, 61.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 21.6 percent are contributing family workers, 4.3 percent are casual workers. Only 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees, casual workers and domestic employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 89.1 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 5.9 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 29 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 35.9 percent as compared to 21.8 percent of females. Almost two percent (1.6%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 108 households representing 2.9 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About three percent (571) of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (2.9%) with disability is higher than male (2.8%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.5 percent followed by physical disability (34.9%). About 46.4 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with speech disability accounting for the majority of 65.9 percent.

## **Agriculture**

Almost eight out of ten of the population (78.6%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with almost seven out of ten (67.0%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing accounts for (32.0%) and tree planting (1.0%). Poultry (chicken – 58.1%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Banda District is 2,871 with 3,685 households. The population per house in the District is 7.1 compared to 7.0 in the region.

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

Over one thirds (38.5%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 45.1 percent are separate houses and 9.4 percent are semi-detached houses. More than six in ten (64.0%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 11.7 percent are owned by other private individuals; 10.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.0 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.9%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is Mud bricks or Earth block accounting for 61.8 percent. More than seven in ten (72.4%) floors are constructed with cement or concrete in the District. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (73.2%) for dwelling units in the District.

### ***Room occupancy***

Single room constitutes the highest percentage (45.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. About 9.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (46.3%), flashlight/torch (40.4%) and kerosene lamp (11.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (75.5%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water (96.4%). Almost six percent of the households drink water from river or stream, while 0.4 percent drinks water from dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal.

The most commonly used toilet facility in the District is the bush/field accounting for 43.9 percent followed by public toilet (34.2%). Only 3.4 percent of the households in the District have WC toilet facility. More than two in ten of the household (20.4%) in the District also share separate bathrooms in the same house while 30 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use and 13.9 percent use open space around house.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) accounting for 75.1 percent. About 9.9 percent of the households also dump their solid waste by dumping indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (57.6 %) and thrown into onto the street/outside (36.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Banda District is a new district carved out of the Tain District in the Brong Ahafo Region. It was created with a Legislative Instrument (LI) 2092 (Republic of Ghana, 2012) and inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2012. The Banda District has Banda Ahenkro as its capital. It arose as a result of the large size of the then Tain District which was not in one way or the other allowing the government to fully implement its policies of local governance to the benefit of the entire citizenry. Banda Ahenkro, the capital is 126 kilometres away from Sunyani, the regional capital (approximately 1 hour 47 minutes' drive by road).

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Area, size and location

The Banda District lies within latitudes 7° and 8° 45` north and longitudes 2° 52` and 0° 28` west. In terms of land area, the district covers a total of 2,298.3 square kilometres out of the region's size of 39,558 square kilometers. The district shares boundaries with the Bole District (Northern Region) to the north, Tain District to the south, La Cote d'Ivoire to the east and Kintampo South District to the west.

#### 1.2.2 Climate, rainfall and drainage

The prevailing climatic conditions in the district constitute important parameters for development. The temperature in the Banda District is generally high averaging about 24.5°C (779°F) throughout the year (Benneh and Dickson, 1970). Average maximum temperature is 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C with the hottest months being February, March and April.

With an average annual rainfall between 1,140 and 1,270mm, the district has a double rainfall regime. The major rainy season occurs between April and July and the minor rainfall period occurs between September and November. Following the minor rainy season is the dry season, which starts in late November and ends in March. Relative humidity in the district is also quite high averaging over 75.0 percent throughout the year. Humidity is high in the wet months and low in the dry months.

The rivers which drain the district are Tain, Tombe, Chin, Sidoo, Lepla, Kuhuli, Jinde, Yooloo, Fini, Seeloo and Gojongo. Some of the rivers dry up during the dry season but River Tain flows throughout the year. The Black Volta marks the northern boundary of the district (and that of BAR) with the Northern Region. This river also flows throughout the year and as a result, the second largest hydroelectric dam (Bui Dam) in Ghana has been constructed, which supports the national grid with 400 megawatt (MW) of power. The Bui Dam, the construction of which began in January 2008 and fully became operational in December 2013, was built across the Black Volta River at the Bui Gorge, at the southern end of the Bui National Park. It is located on the border between the Brong Ahafo and Northern regions. The dam serves as a tourist attraction site which will attract a lot of people into the district. As a multipurpose dam, it provides water for irrigation and also improves the fishing industry in Ghana. This is likely to lead to the creation of employment avenues for those within or outside the district.

Ground water potential in the district is highly viable and this has accounted for the construction and high dependence on boreholes for water supply. There is also a high stretch of Table Mountains known as escarpment with valleys which serve as basins to the tributaries of the Black Volta River.

### **1.2.3 Vegetation**

The Banda District lies within the Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. Timber species like Odum, Sapele, Wawa and Mahogany are found in places such as Dorbor and Bongase. Wildlife like the deer, hippopotamus and antelope are found in the Bui National Park. Other forest reserves in the district are Sawsaw, Yaya and Bawa Watershed. The combination of the vegetation zones – Guinea Savannah and the Forest permit the cultivation of a variety of crops – cereals, tubers and vegetables; and animal rearing.

The forest reserves and the few groves around the water bodies in the district help protect the Black Volta and Tain rivers from excessive evapo-transpiration.

## **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The Banda District has six electoral areas, and two Area Councils located at Sabiye and Banda Ahenkro. The Banda District Assembly has a total of nine members (six elected and three appointed). The district also constitutes a constituency. The District Assembly in line with the provisions in the Constitution comprises the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member, Member of Parliament, and Assembly Members (Republic of Ghana, 1992). The District Chief Executive is the political and executive head of the District Assembly who is appointed by the President of the Republic with the prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of the Assembly Members present and voting. The Member of Parliament does not have voting powers at the Assembly meetings. The Assembly has a Presiding Member who is elected every two years by not less than two-thirds majority of the Assembly Members present.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

The district has one traditional area: The original name of the settlement was Sermainakuo meaning “groups of grasses”. This name was changed to Banda, which is a corruption of ‘Woanda’ meaning ‘they did not sleep’. Ancestors of Banda Ahenkro were allies of the Asante Kingdom during wars and they provided a strong military force that virtually refused to ‘sleep’ during war times. Later ‘woanda’ was also corrupted by their Brong neighbours to become Banda. The settlement evolved to become the principal town or ‘Ahenkro’ within a collection of Nafana communities.

The Banda traditional area is located in the north-western part of the Brong Ahafo Region just southwest of the boundary between Brong-Ahafo and the Northern regions. The district’s dominant population is the Banda’s whose language is Nafaana. The other ethnic groups are Kologo, Bono, Lugei to mention but a few. In terms of the traditional set up, there is a paramount Chief who resides at Banda Ahenkro with other chiefs in the various communities. More than one-half of the population in the district belongs to the Christian faith (69.4%) followed by Islam (20.3%). A few of the people are African Traditionalists while some do not belong to any religious group.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Banda District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The popular festival celebrated in the district is *Fofie* by the people of Banda Ahenkro. *Fofie* is a Yam festival celebrated in the month of October every year. The festival is used as a means to remember their ancestors for protection and favour. It is also held to purify the area and allow its people to go into the traditional New Year with hope

## **1.5 Economy**

The Banda District is endowed with a few tourist attraction sites such as the Bui National Park, series of mountains and hills, Bui Dam, Banda Cave, and some mining potentials are being explored on small scale by Birim Goldfields.

The Bui National Park established in 1971 (the third largest wildlife protected area in Ghana), is notable for its Hippopotamus population in the Black Volta. The endangered Black and White Colobus monkey and a variety of antelopes, baboons, crocodiles and birds are also present.

The people mainly cultivate yam, pepper, cassava, groundnut, cowpea and plantain in large quantities. Apart from these food crops, the district is also a major producer of cashew for export. The majority of the people are therefore, engaged in farming and related activities. Others are engaged in services such as carpentry, trading, teaching, masonry, weaving, tailoring, craftsmanship, blacksmith and brewing.

Fishing activities also goes on in the district at Bongase but this is on a small scale basis. With regards to communication, most of the telecommunication networks are present except GLO and Expresso making mobile phone communication relatively easy. There is also the Nafaana Rural Bank and Brodi Community Credit Union which provide financial services. However, there is no agro-based industry in the District.

The District has educational facilities for basic (preschools, primary and junior high schools) and one second cycle institution (senior high school). There also exist six health centres, four CHPS compound and 28 outreach points to cater for the health needs of the people.

The District is endowed with 44 hand dug wells, 114 boreholes out of which 37 are broken down and two rivers that flow throughout the year. There is a 27-kilometre stretch of tarred road and 40 kilometres of untarred road.

## **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 (BrongAhafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

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

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such

as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

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

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

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

## **Locality**

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a name or local recognized status. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns and cities. Localities are grouped into rural and urban based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. 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 is defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other 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 comprises 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are 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 is 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 belongs 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 place of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her place 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 is 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**

Literacy refers to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person is literate if he/she can 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 of 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 receives certificate or recognition of attendance.

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 of 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 is 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. Was unemployed.

The economically not active is a person who did not work and not seeking for work. Economically not active persons include homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

### **Occupation**

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works/ed. A question on occupation was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days prior to the census night, and those who did not work but had jobs to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. For those who did not work but had jobs to return to, their occupations were the jobs they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are now seeking for work and available for work, their occupations were on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, the main one is considered.



**Industry**

Industry refers 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 are 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**

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

**Disability**

Persons with disability are 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. Information is collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

**Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

For household having desktop/laptop computer, reference was on head of household.

**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 collected information on household members engaged in agricultural activities for sale or for family consumption, specifically, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and

fish farming. Information was also collected on farm size, crops cultivated, type of livestock reared and numbers, and keepers.

### **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.

Dwelling unit refers 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 Organisation of the Report**

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

According to United Nations Population Fund(1975) “just as effective development depends on reliable knowledge of natural and other resources, so does effective development planning depends upon natural knowledge of the composition, growth and movement of population”. Knowledge about the characteristics of a population is relevant to identifying the developmental goals and aspirations of the people. This chapter seeks to analyze the size of the population, its distribution in terms of urban or rural settlement, the structure of the age and sex together with the fertility, mortality and migration trends.

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

Table 2.1a presents the population distribution of the Banda District in relation to age, sex and type of locality of residence. The Banda District has a population of 20,282 which represents less than one percent (0.9%) of the population of the Brong Ahafo Region. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that there are 10,373 males constituting 51.1 percent and 9,910 females representing 48.9 percent. This gives a district sex ratio of 104.7 as compared to the regional sex ratio of 98.2 (sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females). Again, Table 2.1a shows that Banda District is entirely rural.

Table 2.1a further depicts that the age group 5-9 years, which has the highest population, is made up of 51.7 percent (1,477) males and 48.3 percent (1,380) females, with a sex ratio of 107.0. Furthermore, some age categories have sex ratio above 100 of which age category 95-99 has the highest sex ratio of 162.5. Table 2.1a also shows some age categories with sex ratio below 100 of which age category 90-94 has the least sex ratio of 66.7.

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

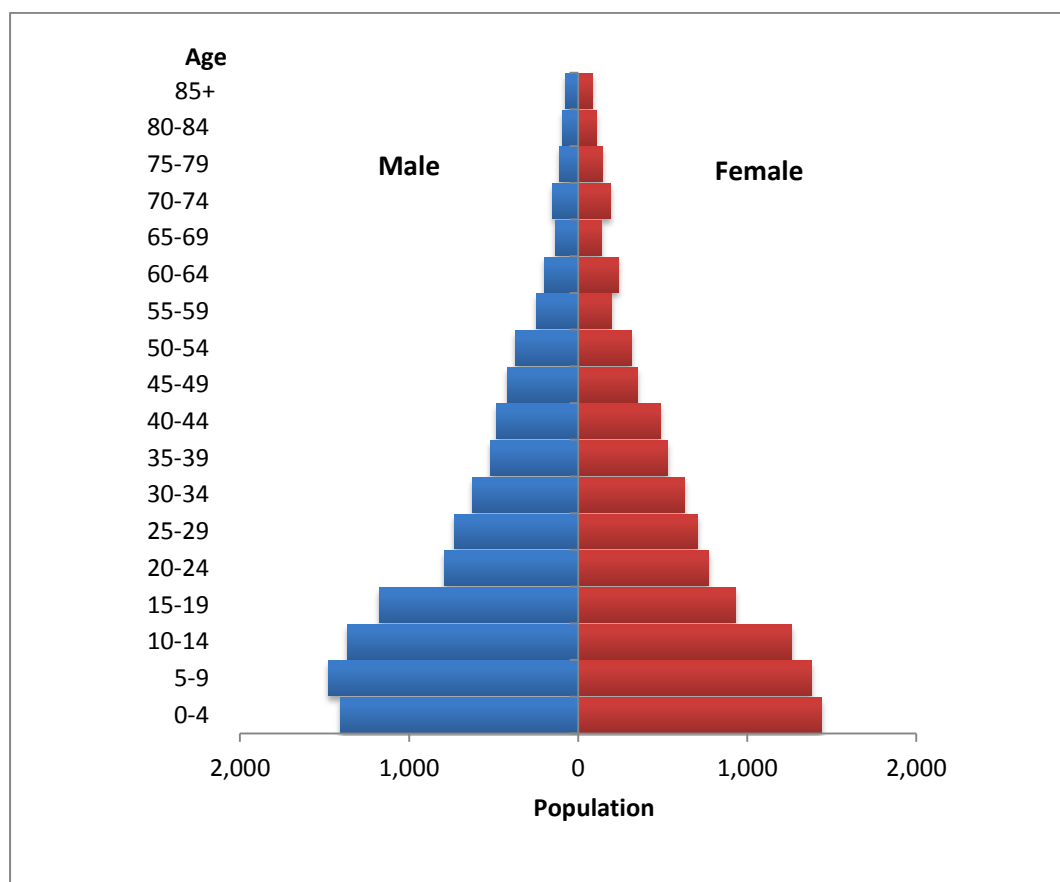
Age group	Sex			Sex ratio
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages	20,282	10,372	9,910	104.7
0 – 4	2,845	1,406	1,439	97.7
5 – 9	2,857	1,477	1,380	107.0
10 – 14	2,631	1,367	1,264	108.1
15 – 19	2,108	1,176	932	126.2
20 – 24	1,558	789	769	102.6
25 – 29	1,442	734	708	103.7
30 – 34	1,251	624	627	99.5
35 – 39	1,047	518	529	97.9
40 – 44	969	482	487	99.0
45 – 49	770	420	350	120.0
50 – 54	687	369	318	116.0
55 – 59	444	245	199	123.1
60 – 64	440	200	240	83.3
65 – 69	274	136	138	98.6
70 – 74	343	149	194	76.8
75 – 79	255	109	146	74.7
80 – 84	200	94	106	88.7
85 – 89	80	40	40	100.0
90 – 94	60	24	36	66.7
95 – 99	21	13	8	162.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Effective planning needs to be carried out in order to meet the developmental needs of the people in the Banda District. Knowledge of age and sex structure is fundamental in determining the sort of resources to provide for the people. For instance, with a large proportion of the population belonging to the lower age groups, the provision of more schools will be among the top developmental priorities. Figure 2.1 presents the age-sex composition of the population.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. It is also the graphical representation of age and sex data for the district. From Figure 2.1 which depicts the population pyramid of the Banda District, the proportion of males is less than the proportion of females from age group 0-4 years. There is a sharp decline among females from age groups 10-14 to 15-19 and also there is a sharp decline among the male population from age group 15-19 to 20-24 (depicted by the short bars).

The broad base of the pyramid denotes a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years and a narrow apex comprising a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older). This can be seen by a decline in the bars as the population advances in age. Persons in the age cohort 0-14 years represents 41.1 percent, 15-64 years represent 52.8 percent and 65 years and above accounted for 6.1 percent of the total population. This implies that the district has a greater percentage of labour force since a greater fraction of the population can be found in the economically active group.

### 2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1b depicts that the district has age dependency ratio of 89.3 which is higher than the regional age dependency ratio of 81.3 (GSS, 2013). This means one person in the working group (15-64) takes care of less than one person in the dependent group (0-14 years and 65

years and older). It is essential to note however that, not all those in the working class group are actually working and similarly, not all those in the dependent population especially 65 years and above are actually dependents.

The female age dependency ratio (92.1) is 5.4 percentage points higher than the male ratio of 86.7. Given this low age dependency ratio in the district, less proportion of government expenditure will be required for health, social security and education which are mostly used by the youngest and oldest in the district, that is, 0-14 and 65 and above.

**Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio**

Age group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio
All ages	20,282	10,372	9,910	104.7
0-14	8,333	4,250	4,083	104.1
15-64	10,716	5,557	5,159	107.7
65+	1,233	565	668	84.6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	<b>89.27</b>	<b>86.65</b>	<b>92.09</b>	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Population dynamics of an area is largely affected by three components namely fertility, mortality and migration. Population thus, may increase as a result of in-migration, high fertility and low mortality. On the other hand, it may reduce as a result of out-migration, low fertility and high mortality. In the end, changes in population result from the net effects of these factors.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have and is measured via some indicators including, Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman (during her productive age 15-49 years) by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rate of a given year. This is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life. GFR on the other hand, refers to the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year while CBR refers to the number of live births per 1,000 persons in a given year.

Table 2.2 shows reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Banda District and Brong Ahafo Region. From Table 2.2, a total of 4,402 representing 21.7 percent of the entire population of the district is females within the reproductive ages of 15-49 years in the district and has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.7. This means that, every woman aged 15-49 years in the district would give birth to 3.7 children throughout their reproductive years. The TFR of 3.7 for the district is higher than the regional average of 3.6 and the national figure of 3.3.

The district has a higher GFR of 107.7 compared to the regional figure of 105.9. However, the district's CBR of 23.4 is lesser than the regional CBR of 26.3 live births per 1,000 populations.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.6	105.9	26.3
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4

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 populations

### Children ever born and children surviving

Children Ever Born (CEB) measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of females in the reproductive age group 15-49 and that of Children Surviving (CS) are all males and females born alive by females aged 12 years and older who are still living. From Table 2.3 a total of 6,523 females aged 12 years and older in the district have 16,794 children surviving out of a total of 22,632 children ever born.

Table 2.3 depicts the children ever born and children surviving by specific age groups. The district child survival rate is 74.2 and that is lower than the regional child survival rate of 86.2. Cohort age group 25-29 has the highest child surviving rate of 86.6 as compared to the regional child survival rate of 91.7. However, that of age group 60 years and above have the least child surviving rate of 59.0 as compared to the regional child survival rate of 74.2.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>11,312</b>	<b>11,320</b>	<b>16,794</b>	<b>8,353</b>	<b>8,441</b>
12 - 14	696	9	2	7	6	1	5
15 - 19	932	111	59	52	86	41	45
20 - 24	769	673	335	338	568	278	290
25 - 29	708	1,486	754	732	1,288	631	657
30 - 34	627	2,305	1,173	1,132	1,955	971	984
35 - 39	529	2,653	1,400	1,253	2,214	1,158	1,056
40 - 44	487	2,783	1,394	1,389	2,200	1,083	1,117
45 - 49	350	2,242	1,076	1,166	1,721	819	902
50 - 54	318	2,288	1,091	1,197	1,771	845	926
55 - 59	199	1,495	794	701	1,097	575	522
60 +	908	6,587	3,234	3,353	3,888	1,951	1,937

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While all human beings will eventually die, the probability of dying during a given period is linked to many factors such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class (people having the same social, economic, or educational status). The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, in the Banda District and Brong Ahafo Region. Household deaths recorded in the district in 2010 is 191 and 14,189 constituting less than one percent (0.9%) and 0.6 percent of the entire population for the district and region respectively. The crude death rate (CDR) for the district stands at 9.4 per 1,000 persons which is higher compared to the regional figure of 6.1 per thousand of the population.

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

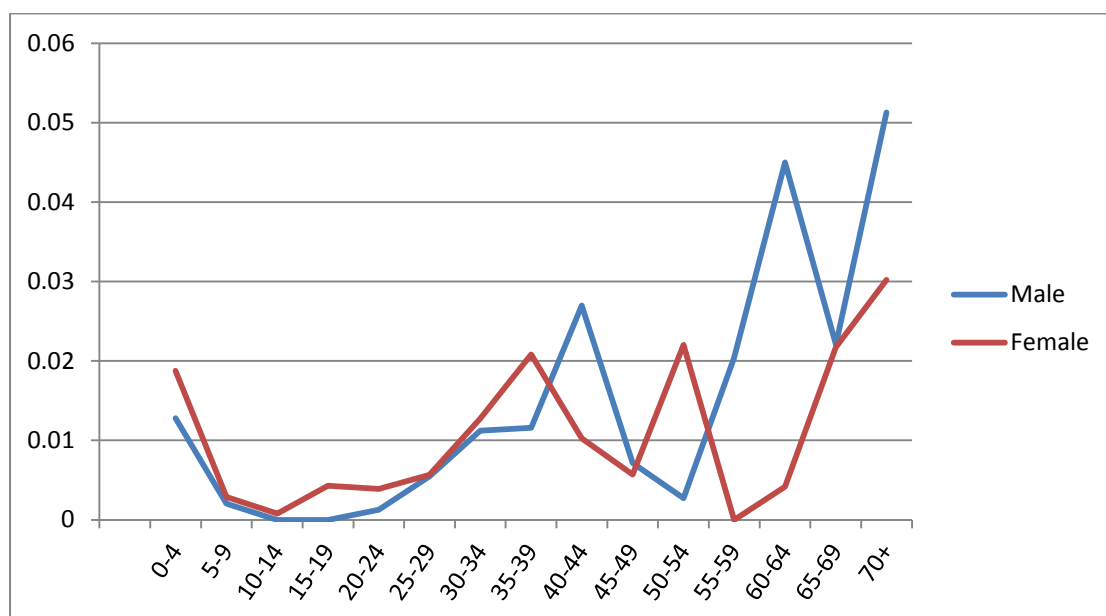
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Banda	20,282	191	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Figure 2.2 illustrates the reported age-specific death rates by sex in the district in 2010. For both sexes, mortality declines steadily from age 0-4 and reaches a low at age 10-14 for females and 15-19 for males and rises to a peak at age 35-39 for females and 40-44 for males. In all these ages male rates are a little lower than females. From these age groups the rates fluctuate wildly for both sexes, with peaks at age group 50-54 and the highest peak at age 70 and above, and a trough at 55-59 for females, and at 60-64 years and the highest at age 70 and above and a trough at 65-69 for males. Beyond age 65 male rates are significantly higher than females’.

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death in the Banda District and Brong Ahafo Region. A higher proportion of deaths in both the district and region is attributed to deaths due to other causes which accounts for 94.0 percent compared to a regional figure of 91.3 percent. Deaths resulting from accident, violence, homicide and suicide in the district account for about six percent (5.8%) which is lower than the regional average (8.7%).



**Table 2.5: Cause of death by district**

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
Brong Ahafo	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Banda	191	11	5.8	180	94.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region (between administrative districts within the same region), while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants. Table 2.6 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Banda District.

**Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)						
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	3,671	100.0	19.9	30.1	14.2	16.0	19.8
Born elsewhere in the region	1,419	38.7	19.6	30.8	15.2	13.6	20.9
Born elsewhere in another region:	2,095	57.0					
Western	71	3.4	22.5	35.2	14.1	16.9	11.3
Central	56	2.7	23.2	23.2	8.9	17.9	26.8
Greater Accra	56	2.7	28.6	37.5	19.6	1.8	12.5
Volta	96	4.6	19.8	34.4	7.3	8.3	30.2
Eastern	49	2.3	12.2	40.8	20.4	10.2	16.3
Ashanti	331	15.8	23.9	40.5	13.0	12.7	10.0
Northern	290	13.8	19.3	31.0	11.7	17.9	20.0
Upper East	109	5.2	11.9	34.9	11.9	17.4	23.9
Upper west	1,037	49.5	18.4	23.2	14.7	21.8	21.9
Outside Ghana	157	4.3	28.0	33.8	13.4	12.7	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A total of 3,671 persons enumerated in the district during the 2010 PHC were born outside the district and therefore considered as migrants. They represent 18.1 percent of the total population in the district relative to 19.7 percent for the Brong Ahafo Region. Also, 38.7 percent of them were born elsewhere in the region. On the other hand, majority (57.0%) of the migrants were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. The remaining 4.3 percent of the migrants were born outside Ghana. Nearly half of the migrants born in other regions were from the Upper West Region (49.5%), followed by Ashanti Region (15.8%) and the Northern Region (13.8%). The least proportion of migrants in this category were born in the Eastern Region (2.3%).

With the exception of the Central Region, majority of the migrants from all the regions are recent migrants, having lived in the region for less than five years. Migrants from the Volta Region (30.2%) have stayed in the district for 20 years or more, followed by migrants from the Central region (26.8%). The long presence of migrants from these two regions could be related to fishing in the Black Volta and the Volta Lake which is not too far from the district (see Table 2.6).

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

The nuclear and extended family systems are two major family ties that inform household formation. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family on the other hand, consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003). The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration.

Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to knowledge of the characteristics of a country's population. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of the population, and planning of housing needs. Households also constitute important units in planning for goods and services, studying of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012).

This chapter seeks to analyze the household size, composition and headship, and also look at marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education of the district.

### 3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Household Headship

#### 3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows the total district household population as 20,171, the regional household population is 2,265,458 and that for the country is 24,076,327. This means that the total non-household population is 111 representing less than one percent (0.6%). The Table also depicts that there are 3,685 households in the district with an average household size of 5.5 persons, which is higher than 4.6 persons and 4.4 persons for the region and country respectively.

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	20,171
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	3,685
Average household size	4.4	4.6	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows a total household population of 20,171 with 51.2 percent males and 48.8 percent females. Children of the head of household constitute majority (41.7%) of the household members and the heads form 18.3 percent. Adopted or foster children form the

lowest proportion (0.3%) and this shows that adoption is not a common practice in the district. Male household population form 51.2 percent compared to 48.8 percent for females. With respect to male household population, heads constitute 24.7 percent and male children (sons) form 43.2 percent. On the other hand, female children (daughters) and female household heads represent 40.1 percent and 11.5 percent respectively. Table 3.2 indicates that wives who are not heads of their household's form 16.6 percent relative to less than one percent (0.6%) for husbands.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,171</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,847</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Head	3,685	18.3	2,554	24.7	1,131	11.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	1,696	8.4	66	0.6	1,630	16.6
Child (son/daughter)	8,411	41.7	4,462	43.2	3,949	40.1
Parent/parent in-law	140	0.7	22	0.2	118	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	101	0.5	27	0.3	74	0.8
Grandchild	2,597	12.9	1,254	12.1	1,343	13.6
Brother/sister	1,084	5.4	666	6.5	418	4.2
Step child	137	0.7	73	0.7	64	0.6
Adopted/foster child	54	0.3	26	0.3	28	0.3
Other relative	1,784	8.8	825	8.0	959	9.7
Non-relative	482	2.4	349	3.4	133	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. The table depicts that 31.4 percent of the households are the nuclear type with that of the extended family representing 68.6 percent. For nuclear family types, a greater proportion of 20.7 percent belong to the household which is made up of head, spouse(s) and children consisting of 52.1 percent males and 47.9 percent females. The single parent nuclear also has 1,492 (7.4%) members with 47.3 percent males and 52.7 percent females. Table 3.3 shows that, the extended family (that includes head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) has the highest members of 5,592 (27.7%) consisting of 51.2 percent (2,863) males and 48.8 percent (2,729) females. This is followed by the single parent extended with 4,026 (20.0%) consisting 44.0 percent (1,772) males and 56.0 percent (2,254) females.

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,171</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,847</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nuclear Family</b>						
Head only	454	2.3	352	3.4	102	1.0
Head and a spouse only	200	1.0	103	1.0	97	1.0
Nuclear (head spouse(s) and children)	4,170	20.7	2,174	21.1	1,996	20.3
Single parent nuclear	1,492	7.4	705	6.8	787	8.0
<b>Extended Family</b>						
Extended + non relatives	820	4.1	448	4.3	372	3.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	828	4.1	453	4.4	375	3.8
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	5,592	27.7	2,863	27.7	2,729	27.7
Single parent extended	4,026	20.0	1,772	17.2	2,254	22.9
Single parent extended + non relative	465	2.3	253	2.5	212	2.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,124	10.5	1,201	11.6	923	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

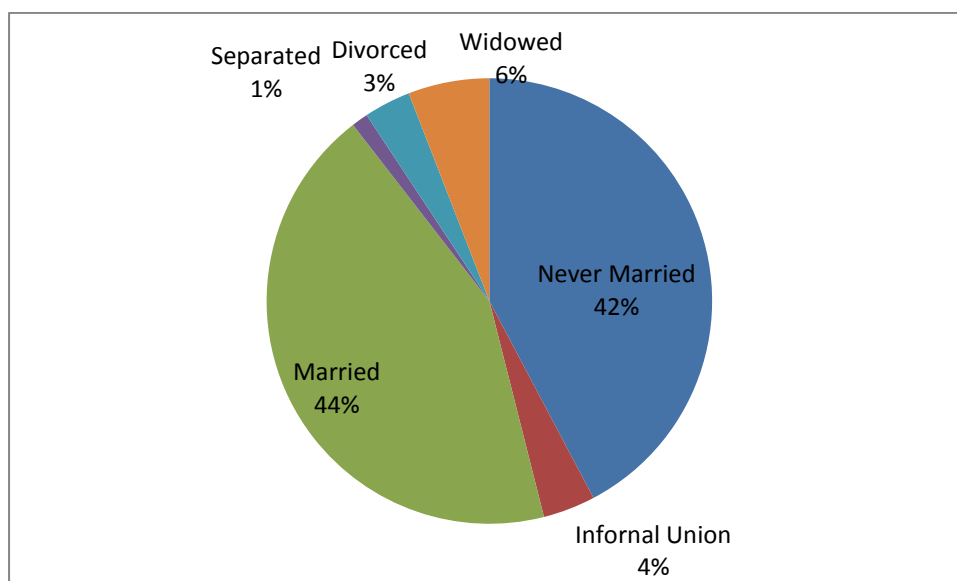
Marriage is a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children. It serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. In Ghana, marriage is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriage in Ghana are customary, ordinance and Islamic. Also, there is informal consensus co-habiting with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC asked questions on marital status of persons aged 12 years and older.

#### 3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age

The results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census reveal that a total of 13,400 persons in the district are 12 years and older. This means that the population 12 years and older constitute about two-thirds of the 20,171 persons enumerated in the district. In terms of sex distribution of the population aged 12 years and older, 51.3 percent is male and females form 48.7 percent.

Figure 3.1 depicts that 44.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and above are married which is closely followed by the never married population constituting 43.0 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that a greater percentage of young persons within the school-going age also fall within this category. Those in informal, consensual union or living together and that of the widowed constitute 10.0 percent.

**Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by marital status, sex and age groups. The proportion females who are married is 46.4 percent and in the case of males, it is 41.1 percent. The results of the analysis show that males who are within the never married group form 50.9 percent being the highest proportion while widowers and separated constitute 1.7 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. Similarly, the females who are married represent the highest proportion (46.0%) relative to the least proportion of 1.4 percent for those who have separated. Widows form 10.2 percent which is much higher than that of widowers (1.7%). This could be explained by the fact that many females outlive their husbands. It is also because males usually marry females who are relatively younger and in polygamous relationships, one deceased husband could leave behind about three widows. Another reason for a comparatively higher percentage of males than females aged 65 years and above are married could be attributed to the fact that many males than their female counterparts at older ages remarry when their spouses pass away.

The majority of males in the following age cohorts are in the never married category: 12-14 (95.5%), 15-19 (97.1%), and 20-24 (89.0%) up to 25-29 (68.6%). However, males who are married constitute majority in the age cohorts within 30 years and above (30 -65 years or more). In the case of females, it is observed that, majority of those who have never married is within the age cohorts in 12–19 years. For instance, they constitute 97.2 percent and 88.6 percent of those aged 12-14 years and 15-19 years respectively.

On the contrary, females who are married constitute a higher percentage for all age cohorts within 25 and 59 years and increases with advancing age, reaching a peak at 35-39 years (81.8%) and declines steadily to 31.5 percent among those in the age bracket 65 years and older. Thus, the tendency for females to marry early is higher than their male counterparts. For instance, just 8.1 percent of males aged 20-24 years are married compared with 32.4 percent among females in that age group. However, widows (54.8%) are the highest proportion of females aged 65 years and above, which is about 5 times that of their male counterparts (12.2%).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	13,481	100.0	42.3	3.8	43.5	1.2	3.4	5.9
12 - 14	1,474	100.0	96.3	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,112	100.0	93.3	2.1	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	1,585	100.0	69.2	9.0	20.1	0.5	1.1	0.2
25 - 29	1,444	100.0	45.8	8.7	41.4	1.3	1.7	1.0
30 - 34	1,262	100.0	21.7	6.7	65.0	1.9	3.5	1.3
35 - 39	1,052	100.0	10.1	4.6	76.8	2.7	3.7	2.2
40 - 44	962	100.0	5.4	2.9	80.6	2.2	5.0	4.0
45 - 49	770	100.0	4.3	0.6	82.1	1.9	6.6	4.4
50 - 54	691	100.0	3.6	1.9	76.1	2.0	8.2	8.1
55 - 59	446	100.0	1.8	0.9	69.5	2.5	9.9	15.5
60 - 64	442	100.0	1.8	1.6	64.5	1.4	10.0	20.8
65+	1,241	100.0	3.7	1.0	52.1	0.9	6.8	35.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	6,886	100.0	50.9	2.8	41.0	1.0	2.6	1.7
12 - 14	756	100.0	95.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,176	100.0	97.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	803	100.0	89.0	2.4	8.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
25 - 29	729	100.0	68.6	8.5	20.6	1.1	1.0	0.3
30 - 34	628	100.0	35.4	7.5	53.0	1.8	2.1	0.3
35 - 39	520	100.0	15.8	5.6	71.7	3.1	2.9	1.0
40 - 44	478	100.0	8.8	4.2	80.5	2.1	4.2	0.2
45 - 49	423	100.0	6.4	0.7	83.7	1.7	5.2	2.4
50 - 54	368	100.0	5.4	1.4	81.5	1.4	7.6	2.7
55 - 59	241	100.0	2.1	0.8	80.5	2.5	10.8	3.3
60 - 64	200	100.0	3.0	1.0	83.5	1.5	7.5	3.5
65+	564	100.0	4.1	0.9	77.0	0.9	5.0	12.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	6,595	100.0	33.3	4.9	46.0	1.4	4.2	10.2
12 - 14	718	100.0	97.2	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	936	100.0	88.6	4.7	5.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	782	100.0	48.8	15.7	32.4	1.0	1.7	0.4
25 - 29	715	100.0	22.7	8.8	62.7	1.5	2.5	1.8
30 - 34	634	100.0	8.2	5.8	76.8	2.1	4.9	2.2
35 - 39	532	100.0	4.5	3.6	81.8	2.3	4.5	3.4
40 - 44	484	100.0	2.1	1.7	80.6	2.3	5.8	7.6
45 - 49	347	100.0	1.7	0.6	80.1	2.3	8.4	6.9
50 - 54	323	100.0	1.5	2.5	70.0	2.8	9.0	14.2
55 - 59	205	100.0	1.5	1.0	56.6	2.4	8.8	29.8
60 - 64	242	100.0	0.8	2.1	48.8	1.2	12.0	35.1
65+	677	100.0	3.4	1.2	31.5	0.9	8.3	54.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 also shows that the females enter into marital relationship at a faster rate than their male counterparts. For instance, although 4.5 percent of males are married at age 12-14 compared to only 2.8 percent of their female counterparts, a cumulative proportion of 40.7 percent of the latter are married by age 20-24, only 15.5 percent of the former are in similar relationship.

### **3.3.2 Marital status and education**

It has been observed that education constitutes one of the major factors that delays marriage for both men and women. This assertion is partially based on the demanding roles that married partners are required to perform, therefore making people hold on onto marriage till they have completed their education. In addition, education helps to train and prepare people for life. Table 3.4 presents data on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From the table, a total population of 13,400 persons is aged 12 years and older in the district. As much as 41.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have never been to school and the sex distribution reveals that females form the majority.

The Table further shows that apart from the never married (14.8%) and the informal/consensual union/living together (33.5%) groups, people with no education are in the majority in all the other marital categories, ranging from 53.3 percent among the separated, to 60.1 percent among the married, 67.7 percent among the divorced and 89.0 percent among the widowed. The pattern is perfectly repeated among the females but with higher proportions in all the marital categories but with a slight variation among the males. On the other hand, majority of the never married (70.1%) and the informal/consensual union/living together (55.1%) have basic education while in the other marital categories it constitutes the larger proportions, ranging from 9.4 percent among the widowed, to 27.1 percent among the divorced, 32.0 percent among the married and 39.4 percent among the separated. Generally, the never married and those in informal/consensual union/living together are better educated than the rest. However, the separated have the highest proportion of those with tertiary education (3.0%) and a significant proportion of those with post middle/secondary certificate/diploma (1.8%). The patterns observed among the total population are almost repeated among the males and females. However, while the male and female proportions for basic education are almost similar, the former have higher proportions in all the higher education categories.



**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 <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Never married	5,634	100.0	14.8	70.1	11.7	0.5	2.4	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	508	100.0	33.5	55.1	7.1	0.6	3.3	0.4
Married	5,856	100.0	60.1	32.0	4.5	0.8	2.0	0.6
Separated	165	100.0	53.3	39.4	2.4	0.0	1.8	3.0
Divorced	443	100.0	67.7	27.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.2
Widowed	794	100.0	89.0	9.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Never married	3,486	100.0	15.8	67.5	12.9	0.5	2.9	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	196	100.0	29.6	54.1	8.7	1.0	5.6	1.0
Married	2,829	100.0	51.7	35.6	7.1	1.3	3.4	1.0
Separated	71	100.0	45.1	46.5	1.4	0.0	2.8	4.2
Divorced	176	100.0	63.6	24.4	8.0	1.7	1.7	0.6
Widowed	119	100.0	76.5	18.5	2.5	0.8	1.7	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Never married	2,148	100.0	13.2	74.4	9.9	0.7	1.7	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	312	100.0	35.9	55.8	6.1	0.3	1.9	0.0
Married	3,027	100.0	67.8	28.6	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.2
Separated	94	100.0	59.6	34.0	3.2	0.0	1.1	2.1
Divorced	267	100.0	70.4	28.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Widowed	675	100.0	91.3	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

4 Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

As shown in Table 3.6, in all the marital categories majority of the persons 12 years and older are employed with the married having the highest proportion of 89.9 percent followed by the separated (85.4%) and the divorced (83.1%). On the other hand, the widowed have the highest proportion of the economically not active (45.0%) followed by the never married (42.1%). The former could include people who are too old to work, while the latter could include many young people who are perhaps still schooling. Unemployment rate is highest among people in consensual union/living together (9.1%) and is least among the widowed (0.4%).

The patterns are generally repeated among both males and females. However, male employment rates are much higher than those of females. For example, while a majority of 61.0 percent of never married males is employed, only 46.1 percent of their female counterparts are employed. The highest employment rate of 94.4 percent is found among the

males who are separated, followed by the informal/consensual union/living together (93.9%) and the married (92.4%). Among the females, however, the highest employment rate is found among the married (87.3%) followed by the divorced (82.0%) and the separated (78.7%). Majority of the never married females (51.1%) is economically not active compared with only 36.6 percent of their male counterparts. Again, while 47.0 percent of the widowed females are economically not active, only 33.6 percent of their male counterparts are in similar situation. Unemployment rates are higher in all the marital categories among the females than males.

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Never married	5,634	100.0	3,117	55.3	145	2.6	2,372	42.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	508	100.0	393	77.4	46	9.1	69	13.6
Married	5,856	100.0	5,259	89.8	85	1.4	512	8.7
Separated	165	100.0	141	85.4	3	1.8	21	12.7
Divorced	443	100.0	368	83.1	7	1.6	68	15.3
Widowed	794	100.0	434	54.7	3	0.4	357	45.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Never married	3,486	100.0	2,126	61.0	85	2.4	1,275	36.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	196	100.0	184	93.9	4	2.0	8	4.1
Married	2,829	100.0	2,615	92.4	22	0.8	192	6.8
Separated	71	100.0	67	94.4	0	0.0	4	5.6
Divorced	176	100.0	149	84.7	3	1.7	24	13.6
Widowed	119	100.0	79	66.4	0	0.0	40	33.6
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>28.4</b>
Never married	2,148	100.0	991	46.1	60	2.8	1,097	51.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	312	100.0	209	67.0	42	13.5	61	19.5
Married	3,027	100.0	2,644	87.3	63	2.1	320	10.6
Separated	94	100.0	74	78.7	3	3.2	17	18.1
Divorced	267	100.0	219	82.0	4	1.5	44	16.5
Widowed	675	100.0	355	52.6	3	0.4	317	47.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to a country to which a person belongs or has citizenship. Table 3.7 reveals that Ghanaians by birth constitute majority of the population in the district (96.0%), followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (1.7%) and naturalization (0.6%). On the other hand, non-Ghanaians (ECOWAS nationals, Africans other those from ECOWAS and Others) residing in the district form less than one percent. Nationals from ECOWAS Member States form majority of the non-Ghanaian population (46.0%).

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ghanaian by birth	19,467	96.0	9,947	95.9	9,520	96.1
Ghanaians with dual nationality	342	1.7	168	1.6	174	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	112	0.6	58	0.6	54	0.5
ECOWAS	166	0.8	105	1.0	61	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	104	0.5	50	0.5	54	0.5
Other	91	0.4	44	0.4	47	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of the nationality of the population by sex shows that females outnumber males among Ghanaians with dual nationality, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals and other nationals (non-Africans). On the other hand, the males among ECOWAS nationals in the district are slightly higher (63.3.0%) than their female counterparts (36.7%). Similarly, male Ghanaians by birth and naturalized Ghanaians form slightly higher proportion (51.1%) than females in that category (48.9%).

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on population by religion and sex. The table shows that, 69.4 percent of the population belongs to the Christian faith (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal and other Christians). With respect to the disaggregation of the followers of Christian religion, it emerged that Catholics form majority with a proportion of 34.6 percent. Followers of Islam form 20.2 percent of the total population. Only 2.5 percent belongs to traditional religion and 7.4 percent of the population has no religion (see Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 further shows that more females (51.0%) than males (49.0%) tend to belong to the Christian faith and the specific denominations with higher proportion of males than females are Catholic and other Christian groups. Males also form the majority of the population practicing Islam, Traditional religion, other religion and no religion.

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,392</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,388</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,004</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No religion	1,507	7.4	905	8.7	602	6.0
Catholic	4,903	24.0	2,463	23.7	2,440	24.4
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,587	22.5	2,209	21.3	2,378	23.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2,877	14.1	1,351	13.0	1,526	15.3
Other Christian	1,795	8.8	910	8.8	885	8.8
Islam	4,127	20.2	2,198	21.2	1,929	19.3
Traditionalist	515	2.5	306	2.9	209	2.1
Other	81	0.4	46	0.4	35	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy on the other hand, refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language. Specifically, literacy refers to the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. In Ghana, most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational institutions although some obtain it informally (evening or night classes). From Table 3.9, majority (59.2%) of the population 11 years and older is literate while the remaining 40.8 per cent is not literate. In terms of sex, males (58.0%) are more likely to be literates than females (42.0%). Males who are not literate form a proportion of 41.1 percent which is less than their female counterparts (58.9%).

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

Sex/age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>8,272</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
11-14	116	1,842	100.0	37.0	9.3	53.1	0.1	0.4
15-19	232	1,880	100.0	26.0	7.2	66.3	0.2	0.3
20-24	404	1,181	100.0	20.8	7.3	71.5	0.3	0.1
25-29	523	921	100.0	23.5	11.1	64.0	0.8	0.8
30-34	541	721	100.0	19.1	11.9	68.4	0.1	0.4
35-39	561	491	100.0	21.2	11.4	65.2	1.0	1.2
40-44	592	370	100.0	16.2	9.7	72.4	0.8	0.8
45-49	489	281	100.0	19.6	11.4	68.7	0.0	0.4
50-54	482	209	100.0	17.2	11.0	70.3	1.4	0.0
55-59	315	131	100.0	17.6	12.2	67.9	0.8	1.5
60-64	355	87	100.0	17.2	9.2	73.6	0.0	0.0
65+	1,083	158	100.0	20.3	12.0	67.1	0.6	0.0

**Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (Cont'd)**

Sex/age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
11-14	55	949	100.0	36.7	6.8	56.0	0.2	0.3
15-19	120	1,056	100.0	24.1	5.1	70.5	0.0	0.3
20-24	167	636	100.0	15.4	6.3	78.0	0.2	0.2
25-29	203	526	100.0	20.7	9.7	68.4	0.2	1.0
30-34	189	439	100.0	18.2	11.4	69.5	0.2	0.7
35-39	206	314	100.0	21.0	8.0	69.1	1.3	0.6
40-44	229	249	100.0	15.3	5.2	78.7	0.0	0.8
45-49	213	210	100.0	20.0	9.0	70.5	0.0	0.5
50-54	208	160	100.0	15.6	10.0	72.5	1.9	0.0
55-59	148	93	100.0	15.1	8.6	73.1	1.1	2.2
60-64	139	61	100.0	13.1	9.8	77.0	0.0	0.0
65+	460	104	100.0	20.2	7.7	71.2	1.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
11-14	61	893	100.0	37.4	11.9	50.2	0.0	0.6
15-19	112	824	100.0	28.3	10.0	61.0	0.4	0.4
20-24	237	545	100.0	27.2	8.4	64.0	0.4	0.0
25-29	320	395	100.0	27.1	12.9	58.0	1.5	0.5
30-34	352	282	100.0	20.6	12.8	66.7	0.0	0.0
35-39	355	177	100.0	21.5	17.5	58.2	0.6	2.3
40-44	363	121	100.0	18.2	19.0	59.5	2.5	0.8
45-49	276	71	100.0	18.3	18.3	63.4	0.0	0.0
50-54	274	49	100.0	22.4	14.3	63.3	0.0	0.0
55-59	167	38	100.0	23.7	21.1	55.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	216	26	100.0	26.9	7.7	65.4	0.0	0.0
65+	623	54	100.0	20.4	20.4	59.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About one-quarter (25.3%) of the literate population can read and write English only and 9.3 percent can read and write in at least one Ghanaian Language while a relatively high proportion (64.6%) is literate in English and one Ghanaian Language. The proportion of the population that can read and write in English, French and at least one Ghanaian language is 0.4 percent. The cohort age 11-14 years has 37.0 percent who can read and write in English only. However, 53.1 percent can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language and 9.3 percent within the age bracket 11-14 years can read and write only a Ghanaian language. For ages 55-59 years, 73.6 percent can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language and 67.1 percent of those aged 65 and above are also able to do same.

Below one percent (0.2) of males of ages 11-14 years can read and write in English and French. For males among ages 15-19 years, 24.1 percent can read and write in English only while 70.5 percent of the same male age group can read and write both English and Ghanaian Language. Majority (71.2%) of adult males of ages 65 and above can read and write English and a Ghanaian language. While no female in the age category 11-14 years can read and write in English and French, 50.2 percent of them are able to read and write in English and a Ghanaian language. More than one-half (65.4%) of females aged 60-64 years can read and

write in English and a Ghanaian Language with only 26.9 percent reading and writing in English only.

Table 3.10 shows the level of education, school attendance and sex of population three years and older in the Banda District. A total of 7,747 of the population three years and older are currently attending school and males form the majority (55.4%). The results of the analysis further reveal that more than nine out of every ten persons (93.4%) are attending basic school (nursery, kindergarten, primary, JHS/JSS and middle). On the other hand, just 5.1 percent is in the second cycle (secondary, SSS/SHS, vocational, technical and commercial) relative to about one percent who are in post-secondary (0.3%) and tertiary (0.8%) institutions.

A comparatively higher proportion (95.4%) of the female population aged three years and older is currently attending basic school compared to 92.4 percent of their male counterparts. Greater proportions of the male population are currently in tertiary (1.2%) and post middle (0.3%) levels compared to 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent of the female population respectively. There is an equal proportion of male and female population currently attending vocational, technical and commercial institutions.

The total population three years and older in the district who have attended school in the past is 4,641. On the basis of sex distribution of the population who have attended school in the past, three out of every five are males. Comparatively, a higher proportion (86.7%) of females aged three years and older is currently attending basic school compared to 75.2 percent of their male counterparts. On the other hand, 17.6 percent of males relative to 10.0 percent of females in this age category and have been to school reached the second cycle. Although population who attained post-secondary and tertiary levels in the district is low, the proportion of females (3.3%) is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts (7.2%).

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,747</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Nursery	551	7.1	300	7.3	251	6.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,552	20.0	756	18.3	796	22.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	3,863	49.9	2,044	49.6	1,819	50.2	1,052	22.7	501	17.9	551	29.9
JSS/JHS	1,300	16.8	711	17.2	589	16.3	1,850	39.9	1,008	36.0	842	45.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	800	17.2	596	21.3	204	11.1
SSS/SHS	377	4.9	241	5.8	136	3.8	469	10.1	325	11.6	144	7.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	139	3.0	118	4.2	21	1.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	16	0.2	8	0.2	8	0.2	70	1.5	50	1.8	20	1.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	23	0.3	14	0.3	9	0.2	106	2.3	72	2.6	34	1.8
Tertiary	65	0.8	50	1.2	15	0.4	155	3.3	128	4.6	27	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Labour and employment statistics are essential for effective planning of a nation's economy. The census results in the past have not only provided data on Ghana's labour market and its population characteristics, but have also been a major source of information for advocacy and manpower planning in the country. This chapter discusses the changes in the structure of the population of Ghana with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the Banda District. The economically active population comprises the unemployed and the employed. The characteristics of the population are related to age, sex, location, marital status and level of education.

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

##### **4.2.1 Economic activity status and sex**

Table 4.1 shows the activity status by sex of all persons 15 years and older in the population of the Banda District. Out of the total population of 20,282 in the district, 58.9 percent are 15 years and older. From the table, the economically active population constitutes 79.2 percent with that of the economically not active being 20.8 percent. The majority of those aged 15 years and older is employed (97.0%) and the unemployed form just 3.0 percent. The male population aged 15 years and above who are economically active constitutes 82.7 percent and 17.3 percent is economically not active. Close to one-quarter (24.3%) of the female population aged 15 years and over are economically not active while those who are economically active constitute 75.7 percent in the district. Of the male population aged 15 years and older, 97.8 percent are employed and 2.2 percent is unemployed. For females aged 15 years and older, 3.9 percent is unemployed while 96.1 percent is employed.

With respect to the unemployed, majority of them is first time job seekers (52.5%) compared to the remaining 47.5 percent who had worked before. In terms of sex, almost three out of every five males (60.0%) are seeking job for the first time compared to 47.6 percent of their female counterparts.

There is a marked variation between males and females in terms of the proportion of the economically inactive population who performed home duties and full time education. Table 4.1 indicates that 58.9 percent of the males who are economically not active are in full time education compared with just 33.6 percent for their female counterparts. On the other hand, females form a higher proportion (29.7%) of those who did household chores than males (15.3%). In addition, females form more than twice the proportion of males (13.9%) who did not work due to their age (25.7%). Pensioners or retired persons in the district constitute the least percentage (1.0%).



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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>75.7</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<i>9,187</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>4,948</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>4,239</i>	<i>96.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>8,947</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>4,845</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>96.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>52.4</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>47.6</i>
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	583	23.5	162	15.3	421	29.7
Full time education	1,102	44.4	625	58.9	477	33.6
Pensioner/retired	24	1.0	12	1.1	12	0.8
Disabled/sick	185	7.5	91	8.6	94	6.6
Too old/young	512	20.6	148	13.9	364	25.7
Other	74	3.0	24	2.3	50	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.2 Economic activity status, sex and age

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the Census Night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. On the other hand, the economically not active population includes those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled, sick, too old or young and others.

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status of population aged 15 years and older by sex and age. The table shows a sharp increase in employment rate from 45.9 percent in the age group 15-19 to 70.0 percent in the 20-24 age groups. From there the rates increase steadily with increasing age to a peak of 95.2 percent in the age groups 45-49 and 50-54 and declines from there to 55.9 percent at the extreme age group of 65+. On the other hand, the not economically active proportion decreases sharply from 51.5 percent in the age group 15-19 to 23.7 percent in the 20-24 age group. It continues to decrease steadily to a lowest of 3.9 percent and picks up again until it reaches 43.4 percent in the extreme age of 65+.

Similar patterns could be observed between males and females. However, employment rates are generally higher among the males than females while the economically not active rates are higher among females than males. For example, 80.8 percent of the males are employed compared to 72.7 percent of their female counterparts and 24.3 percent of the latter as against 17.3 percent of the former are economically not active. In addition, male unemployment rate (1.8%) is significantly lower than females' (2.9%). At the extreme ages (65 and over), while 69.7 percent of males are still employed, only 41.2 percent of their male counterparts are in similar situation. On the other hand, while majority of females (54.9%) in the 65+ age category is economically not active, only 29.7 percent of their male counterparts are in that

category. In fact in all the age groups male employment rates are higher than females while the reverse is true in the economically not active category.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>20.8</b>
15-19	2,108	100.0	967	45.9	55	2.6	1,086	51.5
20-24	1,558	100.0	1,090	70.0	98	6.3	370	23.7
25-29	1,442	100.0	1,228	85.2	53	3.7	161	11.2
30-34	1,251	100.0	1,139	91.0	25	2.0	87	7.0
35-39	1,047	100.0	990	94.6	16	1.5	41	3.9
40-44	969	100.0	921	95.0	9	0.9	39	4.0
45-49	770	100.0	733	95.2	5	0.6	32	4.2
50-54	687	100.0	654	95.2	3	0.4	30	4.4
55-59	444	100.0	398	89.6	2	0.5	44	9.9
60-64	440	100.0	378	85.9	7	1.6	55	12.5
65+	1,233	100.0	689	55.9	9	0.7	535	43.4
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>17.3</b>
15-19	1,176	100.0	577	49.1	28	2.4	571	48.6
20-24	789	100.0	577	73.1	40	5.1	172	21.8
25-29	734	100.0	663	90.3	15	2.0	56	7.6
30-34	624	100.0	590	94.6	11	1.8	23	3.7
35-39	518	100.0	499	96.3	5	1.0	14	2.7
40-44	482	100.0	469	97.3	4	0.8	9	1.9
45-49	420	100.0	408	97.1	2	0.5	10	2.4
50-54	369	100.0	360	97.6	1	0.3	8	2.2
55-59	245	100.0	225	91.8	0	0.0	20	8.2
60-64	200	100.0	186	93.0	3	1.5	11	5.5
65+	565	100.0	394	69.7	3	0.5	168	29.7
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>24.3</b>
15-19	932	100.0	390	41.8	27	2.9	515	55.3
20-24	769	100.0	513	66.7	58	7.5	198	25.7
25-29	708	100.0	565	79.8	38	5.4	105	14.8
30-34	627	100.0	549	87.6	14	2.2	64	10.2
35-39	529	100.0	491	92.8	11	2.1	27	5.1
40-44	487	100.0	452	92.8	5	1.0	30	6.2
45-49	350	100.0	325	92.9	3	0.9	22	6.3
50-54	318	100.0	294	92.5	2	0.6	22	6.9
55-59	199	100.0	173	86.9	2	1.0	24	12.1
60-64	240	100.0	192	80.0	4	1.7	44	18.3
65+	668	100.0	295	44.2	6	0.9	367	54.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportional distribution of activity status by age shows the distinction between age-based dependency and economic dependency. The economic dependency distinguishes the economically active population of non-economically active population within the age-based dependency. For instance, in theory, the population aged 15-64 years is expected to be

economically active while those aged 0-14 and 65 years and older are expected to be economically not active and economically dependent on the population age 15-64 years.

However, Table 4.2 shows that more than one out of every two persons (55.9%) in the population aged 65 years and older is economically active (currently employed) when in theory they are supposed to be economically dependent on the population aged 15-64 years. This phenomenon could be explained by these reasons:

- The retirement benefits for the aged (population 65 years and older) are not sufficient to economically sustain them in order to live decently;
- The income levels of the population aged 15-64 years is not sufficient to enable them fully cater for the economic needs of their dependents;
- Some of the self-employed population decides to perform economic activities after attaining 64 years; and
- Demand for some special skills not attractive to the youth that requires many years of experience are only found among the population 65 years and older i.e. lecturers, research fellows, medical doctors, consultants, etc. Besides, there are some class of workers including judges of the superior courts and commissioners of statutory bodies who retire at age 70 years (Republic of Ghana, 1982); and there is no retirement age for politicians (executive and legislature), lawyers and to some extent, medical doctors.

Similarly, a total of 18.6 percent of the population aged 15-64 is economically not active when they are expected to be economically active. The non-activity status of this group is mainly concentrated in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 because they are mainly schooling. Together those aged 15 - 24 years constitute 58.7 percent of the economically not active population. However, the economically not active status of this group decreases with age. For instance, the proportion of the age group 15-19 that is economically not active is 51.5 percent compared to 23.7 percent and 11.2 percent respectively for the age group 20-24 and 25-29.

### **4.3 Occupation**

Occupation refers to the type of work that one is engaged in during the seven days preceding the Census Night, and those who did not work but had job to return to, as well as those employed who had worked before (GSS, 2010). Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and above by occupation and sex.

Out of the total of 9,187 people aged 15 years and older in the Banda District, over two-thirds (71.2%) is engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. Service and sales workers form 9.5 percent with the least proportion (0.4%) being clerical support workers. The majority of the male population (71.7%) also belongs to the skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. Less than one percent (0.6%) of the male population aged 15 years and older is employed as managers with 3.2 percent of the same population category being service and sales workers. Of the female population 15 years and above, one percent works as managers, 0.4 percent of them is plant and machine operators and assemblers while skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers make up 70.7 percent with 16.8 percent being service and sales workers.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	70	0.8	28	0.6	42	1.0
Professionals	303	3.3	220	4.4	83	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	65	0.7	47	0.9	18	0.4
Clerical support workers	40	0.4	25	0.5	15	0.4
Service and sales workers	871	9.5	160	3.2	711	16.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	6,541	71.2	3,546	71.7	2,995	70.7
Craft and related trades workers	812	8.8	556	11.2	256	6.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	202	2.2	186	3.8	16	0.4
Elementary occupations	283	3.1	180	3.6	103	2.4
Other occupations	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 depicts the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The results of the analysis show that males constitute 53.9 percent of the total employed population of 9,187 and females form 46.1 percent. Table 4.4 further shows that majority (70.4%) of the employed population 15 years and older are into agriculture, forestry and fishing; followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For electricity, gas stream and air conditioning supply only three people constituting less than 0.1 percent are in this category.

Table 4.4 further depicts that majority (71.7%) of the male population is into agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by construction (10%), with the least of two persons in water supply; sewerage management and remediation activities. Similarly, majority (68.8%) of the female labour force is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing; followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.4%) with the least proportion in information and communication where only one person is found.

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

Industry	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	6,464	70.4	3,546	71.7	2,918	68.8
Mining and quarrying	28	0.3	15	0.3	13	0.3
Manufacturing	289	3.1	122	2.5	167	3.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0
Water supply; sewerage management and remediation activities	5	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.1
Construction	533	5.8	522	10.5	11	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	642	7.0	158	3.2	484	11.4
Transportation and storage	106	1.2	101	2.0	5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	326	3.5	12	0.2	314	7.4
Information and communication	7	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	8	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1
Real estate activities	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	43	0.5	17	0.3	26	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	14	0.2	8	0.2	6	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48	0.5	39	0.8	9	0.2
Education	233	2.5	173	3.5	60	1.4
Human health and social work activities	55	0.6	25	0.5	30	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	68	0.7	60	1.2	8	0.2
Other service activities	210	2.3	76	1.5	134	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	105	1.1	58	1.2	47	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in an establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 depicts the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Disaggregation of the labour force by employment status shows that 61.3 percent is self-employed without employee(s), followed by contributing family workers accounting for 21.6 percent. In terms of sex, among the male labour force 58.0 percent is self-employed without employee(s), followed by contributing family workers (17.3%). Similarly, among the female employed population, majority (65.1%) is self-employed without employees, followed by contributing family workers (26.6%).

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

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employee	885	9.6	705	14.2	180	4.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	5,632	61.3	2,872	58.0	2,760	65.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	168	1.8	88	1.8	80	1.9
Casual worker	393	4.3	365	7.4	28	0.7
Contributing family worker	1,985	21.6	856	17.3	1,129	26.6
Apprentice	74	0.8	29	0.6	45	1.1
Domestic employee (househelp)	39	0.4	27	0.5	12	0.3
Other	11	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 depicts population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The sector under which one is employed is essential for national development and planning. For instance if there are lots of people employed by the government sector it has its adverse effects on development compared to a greater proportion of the population belonging to the private sector. Government can provide an enabling environment for the private sector to expand and employ more individuals, provided the population in the private sector is greater.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Public (Government)	400	4.4	299	6.0	101	2.4
Private Formal	542	5.9	495	10.0	47	1.1
Private Informal	8,206	89.3	4,132	83.5	4,074	96.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	5	0.1	5	0.1	-	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	33	0.4	16	0.3	17	0.4
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 depicts the employed population aged 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the district. From the table, a large majority (89%) of the employed population is in the private informal sector, followed by private formal (5.9%), then public (4.4%). Table 4.6 further shows that majority (83.5%) of the male employed population 15 years and older is in private informal sector, followed by private formal (10.0%), then public (government) (6.0%). Similarly, majority (96.1%) of the female employed population belong to the private informal sector, followed by public (government) (2.4%), then private formal (1.1%) and NGOs (local and international) has the least proportion (0.4%).

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become a major determinant in contemporary development debate of a country or an area. Thus, development depends on the quantity and quality of ICT infrastructure in a particular locality.

This chapter seeks to analyze the ownership of mobile phones and use of internet by individuals aged 12 years and older as well as household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers in the Banda District.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones are modern devices used for communication which transcend boundaries and considered as important devices that carry information to another party easily regardless of distance. Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and use of internet facility by sex. The population aged 12 years and above in the district is 13,400 with the male proportion being 51.3 percent representing a region's proportion of 0.9 percent and that of the females at 48.7 percent representing a regional proportion of 0.8 percent.

The analysis shown in Table 5.1 indicates that 29.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones compared to a regional average of 40.0 percent. The proportion of the male population owning mobile phones is 35.9 percent compared to a regional average of 45.3 percent and that of the female population is 21.8 percent relative to regional average of 35.5 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Male	6,877	51.3	2,469	35.9	154	2.2
Female	6,523	48.7	1,419	21.8	62	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

The use of internet requires devices such as mobile phones, computers, laptops, tablets to mention but a few. From Table 5.1, a total of 1.6 percent of the population 12 years and older uses internet facility in the district compared to a regional average of 3.4 percent. The use of internet facility among the male population 12 years and older is 2.2 percent compared with one percent for their female counterparts. The low usage of internet facility in the district could be attributed to the unavailability of internet facilities such as information centres, internet cafes, libraries, etc. This situation leads to people using personal computers,

sophisticated mobile phones or electronic devices to access the internet. Due to the cost of owning these devices personally, just a small percentage can afford to use the internet.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Male	2,554	69.3	84	3.3
Female	1,131	30.7	24	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The use of desktop/laptop is enormous of which one is for the use of internet. From Table 5.2, the total number of households in the district is 3,685 of which male-headed households constitute 69.3 percent with about a third (30.7%) being female heads. A total of 2.9 percent of the households in the district possess desktop and laptop computers relative to five percent for the Brong Ahafo Region. The analysis reveals that male headed households which possess computers is 3.3 percent relative to 2.1 percent for their female counterparts.



# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. 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 80.0 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs (Republic of Ghana, 1992). In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seeks to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity. Notwithstanding these statutes and conventions, PWDs have continued to experience various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability. In 2006, the Parliament of Ghana enacted the Disable Act to protect and promote the wellbeing of PWDs in Ghana.

Decision makers and development actors need to know and understand the characteristics of persons with disability to enable them formulate laws and policies and develop programmes as well as projects to ensure their proper integration into the socio-economic development of the country. The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time included questions on disability to provide relevant information for decision making.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents population by disability type and sex. A total of 571 persons, representing 2.8 percent of the 20,282 persons enumerated in the district have disabilities which is higher than that of the region (2.3%). The 571 persons living with one form of disability or other comprised 50.3 percent males and 49.7 females. Similarly, with the male population, 97.2 percent has no disability with 2.8 percent having some disability. In the case of the female population, 97.1 percent has no disability and 2.9 percent has some disability.

**Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex**

Disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	19,711	97.2	10,085	97.2	9,626	97.1
With a disability	571	2.8	287	2.8	284	2.9
Sight	254	44.5	132	46.0	122	43.0
Hearing	134	23.5	73	25.4	61	21.5
Speech	63	11.0	35	12.2	28	9.9
Physical	199	34.9	93	32.4	106	37.3
Intellectual	69	12.1	40	13.9	29	10.2
Emotional	73	12.8	43	15.0	30	10.6
Other	64	11.2	26	9.1	38	13.4

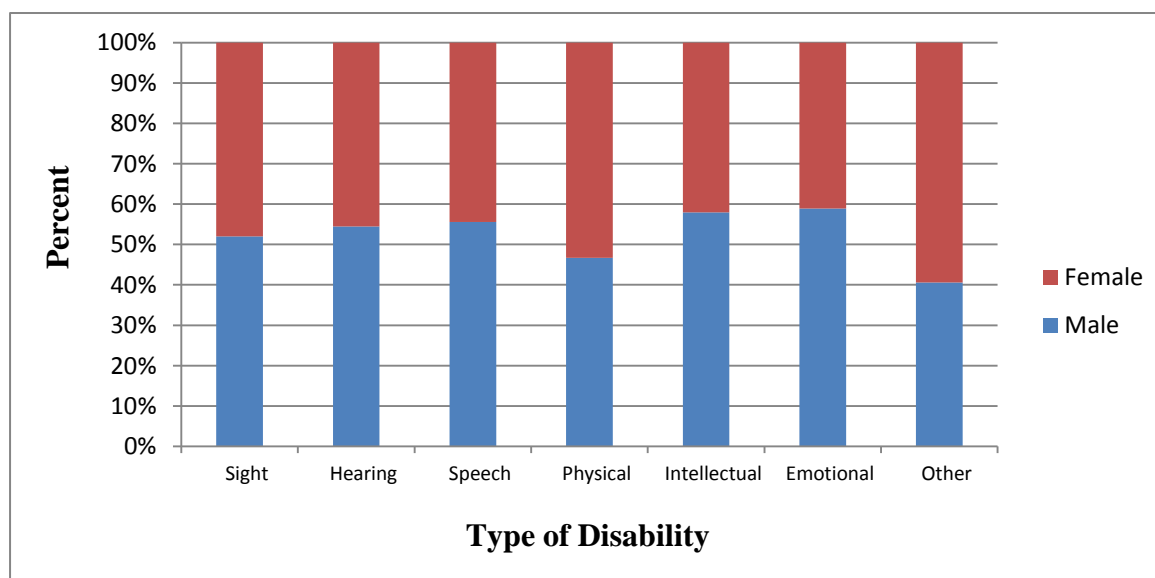
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Types of Disability and Sex

A total of 571 persons with disability reported a total of 856 disabilities yielding an average of 1.50 disabilities per person. That means that, 50.0 percent of the population with disability has multiple disabilities. Among females, 284 persons with disability reported a total of 414 disabilities giving, an average of 1.46 disabilities per person. In the case of males with disability, the 287 persons with disability reported a total of 442 disabilities giving, an average of 1.54 disabilities each. This means that, 46.0 percent and 54.0 percent of the females and males with disability respectively reported more than one type of disability.

Analysis of the types of disabilities reveals that PWDs reporting sight impairment form 44.5 percent followed by physical and hearing disabilities which account for 34.9 percent and 23.5 percent respectively. The remaining disability types are distributed as follows: intellectual (12.1%), emotional (12.8%), speech impairment (11.0%) and other not specified (11.2%). Figure 6.1 also presents population by disability type and sex.

**Figure 6.1: Distribution by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In relative terms, there are more male PWDs suffering from most of the disability types enumerated than their female counterparts. Thus, with the exception of physical disability and other disability (not specified), males form higher proportion than their female counterparts.

## 6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.5 shows population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. A total of 474 out of the 571 PWDs in the district representing 83.0 percent is aged 15 years and older. In terms of sex, the 474 PWDs aged 15 years and older comprised 245 males (51.7%) and 229 females (48.3%). Table 6.5 depicts that 46.4 percent of persons living with disability is employed, 51.9 percent is economically not active and 1.7 percent is unemployed. On the other hand, persons without disability recorded 76.9 percent of their population as employed, 2.4 percent unemployed and 19.5 percent is economically not active. Thus, persons without disability have a significantly higher proportion of their population employed than PWDs in the district.

In terms of type of disability, more than half of those suffering from sight, physical and intellectual disability in the district were economically not active. On the other hand, less than 50.0 percent of persons suffering from hearing and speech impairment as well as emotional disorders is economically not active. PWDs with other disability not specified recording the least proportion of economically not active population (23.9%).

With respect to PWDs employed, the results of the analysis indicate that those having disabilities relating to emotional disorders, hearing and speech impairment recorded more than 50.0 percent. It emerged that persons who mentioned other disabilities not specified has the highest proportion of the employed (71.7%) while physically disabled registered the least proportion (28.2%). Analysis of unemployment data on the basis of type of disability reveals that none of PWDs suffering from sight and speech impairment as well as emotional disorders was unemployed. Unemployment rate is relatively low ranging from 2.2 percent (hearing and intellectual) to 4.3 percent (other not specified).

In terms of sex, 50.6 percent of males with disability are employed while 47.3 percent and 2.0 percent respectively is classified as economically not active and unemployed. Of the females with sight disability, 46.7 percent is employed, 53.3 percent is economically not active and none of them is unemployed. Among female PWDs, 41.9 percent is employed relative to 1.3 percent unemployed and 56.8 percent are economically not active.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>20.8</b>
No disability	11,475	100.0	8,967	78.1	274	2.4	2,234	19.5
With a disability	474	100.0	220	46.4	8	1.7	246	51.9
Sight	225	100.0	104	46.2	0	0.0	121	53.8
Hearing	93	100.0	60	64.5	2	2.2	31	33.3
Speech	41	100.0	27	65.9	0	0.0	14	34.1
Physical	174	100.0	49	28.2	6	3.4	119	68.4
Intellectual	46	100.0	21	45.7	1	2.2	24	52.2
Emotional	49	100.0	29	59.2	0	0.0	20	40.8
Other	46	100.0	33	71.7	2	4.3	11	23.9

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>17.3</b>
No disability	5,877	100.0	4,824	82.1	107	1.8	946	16.1
With a disability	245	100.0	124	50.6	5	2.0	116	47.3
Sight	122	100.0	57	46.7	0	0.0	65	53.3
Hearing	58	100.0	40	69.0	2	3.4	16	27.6
Speech	28	100.0	18	64.3	0	0.0	10	35.7
Physical	79	100.0	27	34.2	3	3.8	49	62.0
Intellectual	30	100.0	12	40.0	1	3.3	17	56.7
Emotional	31	100.0	19	61.3	0	0.0	12	38.7
Other	17	100.0	13	76.5	0	0.0	4	23.5
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>24.3</b>
No disability	5,598	100.0	4,143	74.0	167	3.0	1,288	23.0
With a disability	229	100.0	96	41.9	3	1.3	130	56.8
Sight	103	100.0	47	45.6	0	0.0	56	54.4
Hearing	35	100.0	20	57.1	0	0.0	15	42.9
Speech	13	100.0	9	69.2	0	0.0	4	30.8
Physical	95	100.0	22	23.2	3	3.2	70	73.7
Intellectual	16	100.0	9	56.3	0	0.0	7	43.8
Emotional	18	100.0	10	55.6	0	0.0	8	44.4
Other	29	100.0	20	69.0	2	6.9	7	24.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Education

Appendix 2 shows the highest level of education of population three years and older by sex and disability type in the district. For PWDs in the cohort age three years and older, 67.0 percent have no education. The results from the analysis show that 29.0 percent have attained basic level, followed by 3.1 percent and less than one percent (0.7%) who have attained secondary level (secondary, SSS/SHS, vocational, technical and commercial) and post-middle/secondary level. However, one person with disability has attained bachelor's degree (0.2%), with none attaining post-graduate level. For persons without disability, 32.4 percent has never attended school, 59.8 percent have attained basic education, followed by 5.8 percent and 1.6 percent who have attained secondary level (secondary, SSS/SHS, vocational, technical and commercial) and post-middle/secondary level respectively. Less than one percent (0.3%) reached the tertiary level.

On the basis of sex and level of educational attainment, it could be seen that males living with disability account for 44.7 percent of those without education compared with 55.3 percent for their female counterparts. More than one-half of the male PWDs (59.1%) has never attended school, 33.7 percent has attained basic education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS and middle) with only one person attaining graduate level education. In the case of females living with disability, 75.0 percent has never attended school, 24.3 percent has attained primary education and the highest level of education attained is vocational, technical or commercial by one person.

In terms of education by type of disability, 70.3 percent of persons suffering from sight impairment (which accounts for the highest proportion), has no education and only one

person has attained post middle/secondary certificate level (0.4%). However, for speech disability which accounts for the least proportion among persons with disability, 50.8 percent of them have no education. Also, 18.6 percent has attained JSS/JHS level with the least being one individual who has attained post-secondary diploma (1.7%).

With respect to sex and type of disability by education, male PWDs with sight disability account for the highest proportion of 64.6 percent that has never been to school. Also, 28.5 percent of them have attained basic education. For female persons who have sight disability, 76.7 percent have never been to school. However, 21.6 percent has attained basic level and only one person with sight disability has attained vocational, technical or commercial education. This is followed by female PWDs with emotional disability (which accounts for the least proportion), with 64.0 percent that has never been to school and the highest level of education attained is SSS/SHS by one person.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment and foreign exchange in the country; and in view of this, Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian. Among other things, inclusion of this sector in 2010 PHC is to provide a better understanding which may generally enhance decision makers' ability to formulate relevant policies to improve the output of the sector. This chapter looks at the number of households in agriculture, types of farming activities and types of livestock, their numbers and keepers.

#### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC gathered data on households engaged in agricultural activities by locality. Table 7.1 shows agricultural and non- agricultural households in the district. The district is entirely rural and most of its households (78.6%) are engaged in agricultural activities while 21.4 percent are non-agricultural households.

**Table 7.1: Agriculture and non-agriculture households by locality**

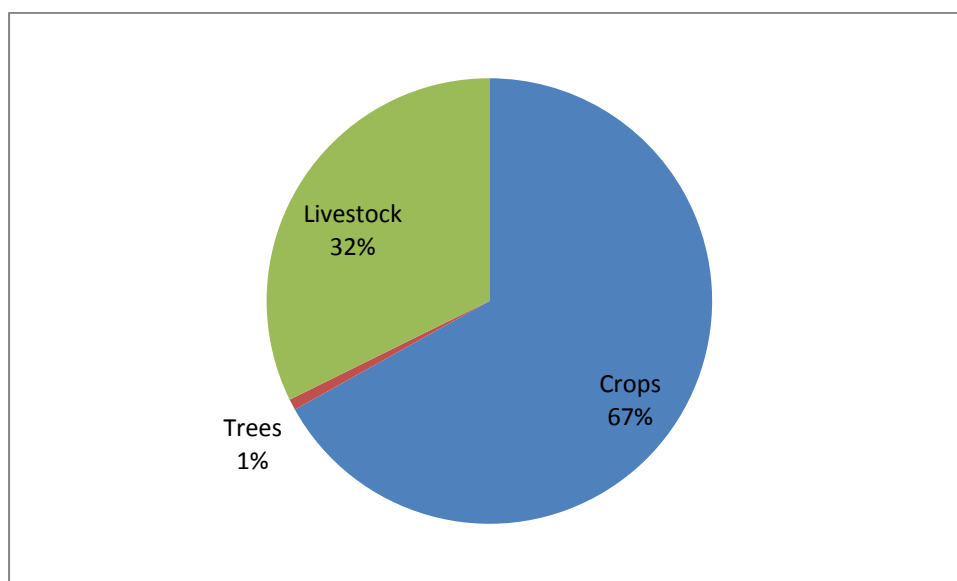
Type of household	District	
	Number	Percent
Total households	3,685	100.0
Agricultural household	2,897	78.6
Non- agricultural household	788	21.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 presents the frequency distribution of the different agricultural activities undertaken by the households in the Banda District. The data show that some households undertake more than one farming activity. Thus, the 2,897 agricultural households reported 4,219 agricultural activities giving, an average of 1.46 activities per household. This implies that 46.0 percent of the agricultural households in the district undertake more than one activity. This is a common practice among farmers in the country. For instance, almost every agricultural household combines crop production with some livestock rearing.

Figure 7.1 presents households by agricultural activities. Majority of agriculture households practice crop farming while 32.3 percent is engaged in livestock rearing. However, households involved in agro-forestry (tree planting) in the district account for the least proportion (0.8%). There is no record of fishing as livelihood activity pursued by the households in the Banda District.

**Figure 7.1: Distribution of households by type of agricultural activity**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.3 shows the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the district. The table reveals that more than half of the animals kept in the district are chicken (58.1%). Most of the animals in the district also include goats (21.1%), sheep (12.9%), pigs (2.7%), cattle (2.1%) and guinea fowls (1.3%) with the rest of the animals forming less than one percent. In the district, chicken rearing engages most people with (40.0%) with an average of 16 chickens per keeper. Sheep keepers in the district form 19.0 percent of all keepers with an average of eight sheep per keeper and that of guinea fowl keepers is 1.1 percent with an average of 13 animals per keeper. Keepers of grass cutter account for less than one percent (0.2%), and there is an average of eight animals per keeper. The average animal per keeper for ostrich is seven, with the proportion of keepers being 0.1 percent.

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

Type of livestock	Number of livestock	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
Total	25,292	2,251	11
Beehives	4	1	4
Cattle	530	48	11
Chicken	14,690	901	16
Dove	4	1	4
Duck	176	11	16
Goat	5,343	765	7
Grass-cutter	32	4	8
Guinea fowl	320	24	13
Ostrich	22	3	7
Pig	675	50	14
Rabbit	89	3	30
Sheep	3,271	428	8
Silk worm	124	9	14
Turkey	9	1	9
Other	3	2	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

#### 8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the second in the series where a comprehensive data on housing was collected. It provided an official count of all structures within each district. The issues covered in the housing census included the number of dwelling units that are occupied and vacant, type of dwelling, materials used for construction (outer wall, roof and floor), and occupancy status, methods of waste disposal and household utilities and facilities. The information from the housing census serves as a basis for housing planning and human settlement programmes and assessing housing needs and conditions of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal 7. This chapter discusses the data on housing conditions in the Banda District.

#### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents stock of houses and households in the country, region and district. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that the Banda District has 3,685 households (0.8 percent of the regional figure and 0.1 percent of the national figure) and an average household size of 5.5 persons. These are all found in the rural area as Banda District is entirely rural. The average household per house is 1.3 for the district, which is lower than the regional average of 1.5. The number of persons per house is almost the same as that of the country and region (7.1 persons).

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

Categories	Total		
	country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	20,282
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	20,171
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	2,871
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	3,685
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3
Population per house	7.3	7.0	7.1
Average household size	4.4	4.6	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

##### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwellings units by sex of household head and type of locality of residence in the district. The analysis shows that majority of the households live in separate house which constitute 45.1 percent. This is followed by compound house or rooms (38.5%) and the households dwelling in other types of dwellings, which are grouped together namely, tent, improvised home (kiosk, container, etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building form the least proportion (0.8%). The table further depicts that, for male-headed households, 47.3 percent lives in separate house, followed by compound house or rooms (35.3%). In the case of female-headed households, the largest



proportion (45.8%) lives in compound house (rooms) and the least proportion dwells in uncompleted house, and huts/buildings in different compound (0.6%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District			
			Total		Male headed	Female headed
			Country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	1,662	45.1	47.3	40.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	348	9.4	9.4	9.5
Flat/apartment	256,355	11,331	42	1.1	1.1	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	1,419	38.5	35.3	45.8
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	177	4.8	5.7	2.8
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tent	10,343	871	19	0.5	0.6	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	2,393	8	0.2	0.3	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	750	2	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 House ownership status

Table 8.2 presents ownership status of dwelling by sex of the household head in the district. The analysis depicts that, 64.0 percent of the households dwell in houses owned by a household member. This is followed by households dwelling in houses whose owners are relatives who are not household members (19.6%) and other private individuals (11.7%); and the least proportion of households (0.1%) lives in dwelling units owned by other private agencies.

Disaggregation of the data in terms of the sex of the head of household shows that, for male-headed households, majority (65.1%) occupies houses owned by a household member while 17.0 percent and 12.0 percent respectively live in houses owned by relative who is not a household member and other private individual. It is observed that a significantly low proportion of households (0.4%) occupy dwellings owned by other private agency. In the case of female-headed households, it emerged from the analysis that majority (61.5%) of the households lives in houses owned by a household member, followed by households living in houses owned by a relative who is not a household member (25.5%) and dwelling provided by private employer accounted for the least proportion (0.1%).

**Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head**

Dwelling unit	Total		District			
			Total		Male headed	Female headed
			Country	Region		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>490,515</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>1,131</b>
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	2,357	64.0	1,662	695
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	33	0.9	21	12
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	722	19.6	434	288
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	431	11.7	318	113
Private employer	83,610	9,509	17	0.5	16	1
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	4	0.1	4	0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	112	3.0	95	17
Other	24,000	1,844	9	0.2	4	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

The types of materials used for the construction of outer walls, floor and roof of the houses in the district are discussed in terms of both occupied and unoccupied structures. Table 8.4 presents the main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit in the district. From Table 8.4, a total of 61.8 percent of the houses are built with mud brick or earth as the main construction material for outer walls. This is followed by structures which had cement blocks or concrete (27.2%) as the main construction material for outer walls. Houses whose outer walls are constructed with bamboo and burnt bricks form the least proportion (0.2%).

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	519,342	3,964	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	2,450	61.8
Wood	200,594	7,932	121	3.1
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	12	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	6	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	3	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	1,077	27.2
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	242	6.1
Bamboo	8,206	523	2	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	14	0.4
Other	39,206	1,496	37	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 presents main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the district. The table shows that 72.4 percent of the housing units have floors made with cement or concrete, followed by earth or mud (23.8%). The results of the analysis indicate that the use of burnt bricks and terrazzo or terrazzo tiles as floor materials is relatively low. This is consistent with the pattern observed among rural communities in the country.

**Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit**

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>490,515</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	877	23.8
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	2,667	72.4
Stone	32,817	3,325	9	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	322	4	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	77	2.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	2	0.1
Ceramic porcelain /granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	29	0.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	19	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows the main material for roofing of dwelling units in the district. It must be noted that the Banda district is purely rural and 73.2 percent of the households live in dwelling units that have metal sheets as the main roofing material. While 22.5 percent of houses are roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia, those roofed with slates, asbestos, cement, concrete and roofing tiles form extremely low percentage (see Table 8.6).

**Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit**

Main roofing material	Total		District	
			Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>519,342</b>	<b>3964</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	39	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,588	20	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	2902	73.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	3	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	13	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	3	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	30	0.8
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	890	22.5
Other	35,935	3,292	64	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' in dwelling units provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. As it is internationally accepted the ideal occupancy level is two persons per room and any figure above this threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications (GSS, 2013). Table 8.7 presents data on household size and number of sleeping rooms available. The 2010 PHC results show that, the highest proportion of households (45.9%) in the district live in a single room. However, 27.0 percent and 12.8 percent of the households has two and three sleeping rooms respectively. Thus, households living in one – three rooms account for 85.7 percent while those with four or more sleeping rooms account for only 14.3 percent.

An overwhelming majority of single-member households (91.2%) lives in one room. Of households with a size of five, 54.1 percent occupy one room compared to five-member household where 45.1 percent occupy one sleeping room. A total of 39.0 percent of the households with six members occupy two rooms and that of household with seven members is 41.8 percent. The largest proportion (22.2%) of households with 10 or more members occupies three rooms. In fact nearly quarters (73.1%) of households with 10 or members occupy one to four rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	3,685	100.0	45.9	27.0	12.8	6.7	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.4	1.4
1	454	100.0	91.6	5.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
2	417	100.0	74.1	20.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.4
3	389	100.0	63.2	25.4	8.0	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
4	388	100.0	54.1	28.6	8.8	5.2	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
5	395	100.0	45.1	32.7	14.9	3.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.8
6	390	100.0	31.3	39.0	16.2	7.2	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
7	337	100.0	24.3	41.8	18.7	6.8	3.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.4
8	231	100.0	24.7	35.9	21.2	9.5	2.2	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
9	179	100.0	13.4	33.5	25.1	14.0	7.3	2.8	0.6	0.6	2.8
10+	505	100.0	9.5	21.2	22.2	20.2	11.5	5.5	3.6	2.0	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The households with membership ranging from seven to ten persons living in one sleeping room could be an indication of overcrowding. This is likely to have adverse implications for the health of the residents due to congestion, health and sanitation. Social amenities and facilities could also be overstretched because of the number of people in the households.

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Information on household utilities and facilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are to households and communities in general. This section analyses the main source of lighting, cooking space used by households, bathing and toilet facilities, main source of water for cooking and other domestic purposes, main source of energy for lighting and fuel for cooking as well as method of waste disposal.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 presents data on the sources of lighting for households. In view of the fact that the district is rural, less than one-half (46.3%) of the households use electricity (main) and this is comparatively lower than the regional average of 53.8 percent. This is followed by households using flashlight (40.4%) and kerosene lamps (11.8%). There is no household in the district using crop residue as a source of lighting but less than one percent (0.5%) uses solar energy and candles.

**Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit**

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>490,515</b>	<b>3685</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	1705	46.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	10	0.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	435	11.8
Gas lamp	9,378	793	9	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	4	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	15	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	1488	40.4
Firewood	13,241	997	10	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	272	0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	9	0.2

### 8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the district. From the table, a total of 2,781 representing 75.5 percent of the 3,685 households in the district uses wood for cooking compared with the regional average of 60.0 percent. A total of 10.6 percent and 3.3 percent of the households respectively use charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas for cooking in the district. Thus, an overwhelming majority of the households in the Banda District depends on the vegetation for their supply of fuel for cooking. On the other hand, a relatively low percentage of the households use other sources like electricity and crop residue.

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

Cooking fuel/space	Total country	Region	District
<b>Main source of cooking fuel</b>			
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	336
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	2,781
Gas	996,518	36,641	122
Electricity	29,794	1,073	7
Kerosene	29,868	929	5
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	391
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	22
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	3
Animal waste	2,332	87	-
Other	7,759	329	18
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>			
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	382
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	701
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	96
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	71
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	379
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	11
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	445
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	1,580
Other	21,007	1,614	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 again shows the main source of cooking space used by households. From the table, the highest proportion of households (42.9%) cooks in open space in a compound while 12.0 percent use the veranda as cooking space. Almost one out of every five households (19.0%) uses separate rooms exclusively for cooking compared to 10.3 percent which uses structures with roof but no wall for cooking. In the district, a total of 10.3 percent of the households has no cooking space.

## 8.7 Main Sources of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

One of the government's major concerns is household access to improved sources of water since it has a strong relationship with the health of the population. Access to water is closely connected with sanitary conditions in living quarters, and is particularly essential for the prevention of communicable diseases, as well as cleanliness and general comfort of the residents.

### 8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.10 presents the main source of drinking water for households. About two-thirds (71.8%) of the households in the district depends on bore-hole, pump and tube well compared to 33.4 percent for the region. A total of one out of every five households in the district depends on pipe-borne water (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling). None of the households depend on rain water and tanker supply or vendor for the supply of drinking water but 1.4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively uses sachet and bottled water as main sources of water for drinking.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	41	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	390	10.6
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	307	8.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	2,646	71.8
Protected well	321,091	45,990	8	0.2
Rain water	39,438	1,044	0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	10	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	777	5	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	50	1.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	1	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	4	0.1
River/stream	502,804	64,993	209	5.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	13	0.4
Other	3,972	243	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

Table 8.10 also presents the main source of water used by the households for other domestic purposes and the analysis followed the same pattern as observed under drinking water. The highest proportion (70.8%) of households in the district use water from bore-holes, pumps and tube wells for other domestic purposes and 19.6 percent use pipe-borne for other domestic purposes. The dependence on rain water for other domestic purposes in the district is less than one percent but 8.3 percent uses water obtained from rivers or streams. Less than one percent of the households (0.1%) depend on unprotected well for domestic purposes.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	48	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	366	9.9
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	308	8.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	2,610	70.8
Protected well	465,775	57,094	9	0.2
Rain water	39,916	965	4	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	8	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	2	0.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	1	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	306	8.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	14	0.4
Other	10,302	982	9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Information on bathing and toilet facilities is considered important for housing as well as public health policy. Table 8.11 shows bathing facilities and toilet facilities used by households in the district. With reference to bathing facilities, 30.0 percent of the household's uses own bathroom for exclusive use whiles 20.4 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same room in the district. Almost three out of every 10 households (27.7%) in the district use bathroom in another house and open space around house. The analysis shows that one out of every 20 households (5.0%) use public bathing facilities relative to one out of every six households (16.7%) who use private or shared open cubicle.

As many as more than two out of every five households in the district (43.9%) has no toilet facilities and subsequently, resort to the use of bushes and fields to discharge human excreta while 16.0 percent use the private pit latrine. A total of 34.2 percent of the households uses public toilet facilities such as KVIP, bucket or pan. It is observed that significantly low proportions of households use KVIP (2.2%) and bucket or pan latrine (0.1%).

**Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household**

Toilet facility /Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>				
Total	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>490,515</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,617	43.9
W.C.	839,611	32,800	127	3.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	591	16.0
KVIP	572,824	39,544	82	2.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	2	0.1
Public toilet (WCKVIP, Pit, Pan, etc)	1,893,291	216,053	1,260	34.2
Other	23,385	1,541	6	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	1,107	30.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	752	20.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	294	8.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	321	8.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	185	5.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	507	13.8
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	514	13.9
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	3	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Disposal of refuse has diverse effects on the health status of people who reside in the district. Table 8.12 shows the method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households in the district. Public dumping in open spaces is a major practice in the district as three out of every four households (75.1%) use that for disposal of solid waste while 7.1 percent dumps refuse in public containers. It also emerged from the analysis that one out of every 20 households burns their solid waste while 9.9 percent of the households practice indiscriminate dumping of rubbish.

In relation to liquid waste disposal, more than one-half (57.6%) of the households throw their waste onto the compound and 36.2 percent throwing it onto the street or outside dwelling. It is just less than one percent (0.7%) of the households that discharges liquid waste through the sewage system in the district and another 2.9 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters.



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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
<b>Method of Solid Waste disposal</b>				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	35	0.9
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	193	5.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	260	7.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	2,767	75.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	364	9.9
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	27	0.7
Other	53,805	2,876	39	1.1
<b>Method of Liquid waste disposal</b>				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	3,685	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	26	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	75	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	14	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	1,333	36.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	106	2.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	2,121	57.6
Other	38,294	1,239	10	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

The Government explicitly recognizes the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic planning and implementation of development programmes. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions**

#### **Demographic characteristics**

The Banda District has a total population of 20,282, which represents less than one percent (0.9%) of the population of the Brong Ahafo Region. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that males constitute 51.1 percent. The sex ratio is 104.7 as compared to the regional sex ratio of 98.2. The population density of the district is 8.8 persons per square kilometre and the district is entirely rural.

The population structure indicates that the district has a youthful population typical of most developing countries and follows the national pattern. Children who are less than 15 years (0-14) form 41.1 percent of the population and those within the age bracket 15- 64 years and the aged (65 years and older) respectively represent 52.8 percent and 6.1 percent of the total population. Thus, the dependent population constitutes 47.2 percent and translates into an age dependency ratio of 89.3 which is higher compared to the regional average of 81.3. The female age dependency ratio of the district is higher than that of the male age dependency ratio.

The analysis of the age and sex structure shows a high percentage of males than females in all age groups except 0-4 years; 30- 44 years; 60-84 and 90 – 94 where a higher percentage of the females than males were recorded. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. In terms fertility, it is quite high in the district and child bearing goes on throughout the entire reproductive period (15 – 49 years). The district has a total fertility rate of 3.7, slightly higher than the regional average of 3.6 and the national figure of 3.3. Similarly, the crude death rate (CDR) for the district stands at 9.4 per 1000 persons which is higher compared to the regional figure of 6.1 per thousand of the population.

Close to one out of every five persons enumerated in the district (18.1%) is a migrant. However, 39.0 percent of the migrants enumerated in the district were born elsewhere within the Brong Ahafo Region (intra-regional migrants) whereas 57.0 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana (inter-regional migrants) and the remaining 4.3 percent were born outside Ghana. With regard to those born elsewhere in another region in Ghana, nearly half (49.5%) were born in the Upper West Region and another 15.8 percent were born in the Ashanti Region with the least proportion of migrants in this category born in the Eastern Region (2.3%). In terms of duration of residence, one-half of the migrants have spent at least five years (5-20 years+) in the district.

## Social characteristics

The total household population in the district is 20,171 in 3,685 households with an average household size of 5.5 persons in the district. In terms of household composition adopted or foster children form the least proportion of 0.3 percent and this shows that adoption is not a common practice in the district. Within the household structure, 31.4 percent and 68.6 percent respectively belong to the nuclear and extended families. This is an indication that the extended family structures are still strong in the district.

It emerged from the results of the analysis that about one-half of the male population 12 years and older have never married compared to one-third of their female counterparts. As much as 3.7 percent of those aged 12-14 years is in marital relationship either married or in consensual union/living together. In the Banda District, the proportion of females who are married is 46.4 percent and that of the males is 41.1 percent. A slightly higher percentage of females (2.3%) than males (1.7%) are reported as separated. The proportion of females (6.5%) reported as the divorced is higher than that of males (2.7%). There are substantial variations between males and females in terms of marital status. For example, by age 25-29 years, 62.7 percent of females are married compared to 20.6 percent of their male counterparts.

Persons who are married form the highest proportion among those with basic education (61.7%) but lowest for those with tertiary education (0.6%). It is worth noting that widowhood is highest proportion (89.0%) for those who have never attended school. A total of 41.9 percent of the population 12 years and older has never been to school and the sex distribution reveals that females form the majority (52.4%). The married persons with no education form the highest proportion (60.1%) while the least proportion is formed by persons engaged in informal, consensual union or living together (33.5%).

In terms of economic activity status, more than one-half of the married population (54.1%) is employed, and a relatively high proportion of the never married population (50.2%) is unemployed. In addition, majority of the persons who have never married (69.8%) within the population are economically not active. There is no significant variation in terms of sex.

The majority (59.2%) of the population aged 11 years and older is literate while the remaining 40.8 per cent is not literate; and there are more literate males (52.0%) than females (48.0%). Males who are not literate form a proportion of 41.1 percent which is lower than their female counterparts (58.9%). About one quarter (25.3%) of the population can read and write English only and 9.3 percent can read and write in at least a Ghanaian language while a relatively high proportion (64.6%) is literate in English and a Ghanaian language.

Among the proportion of The highest proportion of the population aged three years and older currently attending school is at the basic school level (93.4%), and 5.1 percent is in the second cycle (secondary, SSS/SHS, vocational, technical and commercial) relative to about one percent who are in post-secondary (0.3%) and tertiary (0.8%) institutions. Of the population who attended school in the past, an overwhelming majority (93.4%) attained basic school (primary, JSS/JHS and middle) education. On the other hand, just 5.1 percent reached the second cycle (secondary, SSS/SHS, vocational, technical and commercial) relative to about one percent who obtained post-secondary (0.3%) and tertiary (0.8%) education.

In terms of nationality, an overwhelming majority (96.0%) of the population are Ghanaian citizens by birth while Ghanaians with dual citizenship and naturalized Ghanaians together constitute 2.3 percent and the non-nationals (immigrants) constitute 1.7 percent of the

population. Of the non-nationals, the analysis shows that those from ECOWAS Member States form the majority (46.0%).

With respect to religious affiliation in the district, majority of the population belongs to the Christian faith (69.4%) followed by Muslims (20.2%).

### **Economic characteristics**

The economically active population constitutes 79.2 percent while the economically not active forms 20.8 percent. An overwhelming majority of those aged 15 years and older in the district are employed (97.0%) and the unemployed constitutes 3.0 percent. The proportion of the female population (24.3) considered as economically not active population is higher than their male counterparts (17.3%). A total of 20.6 percent of economically not active could not work due to age while those in full-time education and performed household chores form 44.4 percent and 23.5 percent respectively. Further analysis shows that majority (52.4%) of the unemployed is first time job seekers.

There is slight difference in terms of the proportion of males (97.8%) and females (96.1%) currently employed. There is a marked variation between males and females in terms of the proportion of the economically inactive population who performed home duties and full time education. For instance, 58.9 percent of the males who are economically not active is pursuing full-time education compared with just 33.6 percent for their female counterparts. On the other hand, females form a higher proportion (29.7%) of those who performed household chores than males (15.3%). In addition, the proportion of females who did not work due to their age (25.7%) is higher than that of males (13.9%). Pensioners or retired persons in the district represent the least percentage (1.0%). The proportion employed increased sharply with increasing age from 45.9 percent for the age group 15-19 to 95.2 percent in the age group 45 -49. It reduces to 55.9 percent among the aged (65 years and older) which is within the legal retirement age.

Agriculture and related primary economic activities is the major occupation in the district, accounting for over seven out of every ten persons employed (71.2%). This is followed by proportion of the employed persons engaged as service and sales workers (9.5%) and craft and related trades workers (8.8%). Professional workers constitute only 3.3 percent of the employed population.

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that there is slight variation between males employed (71.7%) in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and their female counterparts (70.7%). However, there are more females (15.7%) in manufacturing and wholesale as well as retail compared to 5.7 percent for their male counterparts. The informal private sector is by far the largest employer in the district (89.3%), followed by private formal (5.9%) and public (4.4 %). A relatively higher proportion of females (96.1%) than males (83.5%) are engaged in the informal private sector.

### **Information Communication Technology**

The results of the 2010 PHC indicates that the percentage of people 12 years and older, having mobile phones are relatively high across the entire district. Out of the total population of 13,400 aged 12 years and older, 3,888 representing 29.0 percent possesses mobile phones compared to 60.9 percent for the Brong Ahafo Region. The proportion of females and males having mobile phones in the district is 35.9 percent and 21.8 percent respectively. In terms of internet usage, it is just 1.6 percent of the population aged 12 years and older and lower than

the regional average of 6.1 percent. Among males a relatively higher percentage (2.2%) than their female counterparts (1.0%) use internet.

The proportion of households which owns computer in the Banda District is less than 5.0 percent (2.9%) which is lower than the regional average of 9.3 per cent. In terms of sex of the household heads, the analysis shows that the proportion of male-headed households which own desktop or laptop computer is a relatively higher percentage (3.3%) than that of females (2.1%). It also emerged from the analysis that ownership of fixed telephone lines by households in the district is 2.4 percent relative to 2.3 percent for the region; and it is 3.0 percent and 1.0 percent respectively for the male and female headed households.

### **Disability**

In the Banda District, 2.8 per cent of the total population has some form of disabilities, which is higher than the regional average of 2.6 per cent. In terms of sex composition, there is slightly more males (50.3%) reporting disability than females. Almost one out of every two PWDs has more than one type of disability. In terms of sex, more female PWDs (46.0%) than their male counterparts (54.0%) are suffering from multiple disabilities. Further analysis reveals that disabilities relating to sight, physical and hearing are predominant in the district accounting for over two-thirds (68.6%) of all cases.

Analysis of the economic activity status of PWDs in the district indicates that more than half of PWDs (53.6%) is economically active. Almost half (46.4%) of PWDs in the district is employed compared to 76.9 percent for persons without disability. There is variation between male and female PWDs employed, as 50.6 percent of the males is employed compared to 46.7 percent of their female counterparts. In terms of type of disability, those suffering from sight, physical and intellectual disability in the district recorded more than one-half in the economically not active group.

In terms of education, 67.0 per cent of PWDs has never attended school relative to the regional average of 33.0 percent. The proportion of female PWDs who have never attended school (75.0%) is significantly higher than their male counterparts (59.1%). Of PWDs who have some level of educational attainment, the majority reached basic level and those with post-graduate certificate recorded less than one percent.

### **Agricultural activity**

The district is generally an agrarian community with almost four out of every five households (78.6%) engaged in agricultural activities including cultivation of crops, agro-forestry (trees planting) and livestock rearing. It came out that 46.0 percent of the households undertake multiple agricultural activities. Crop farming accounts for the highest proportion of households (66.9%), followed by livestock rearing (32.3%) and tree planting (0.8%). There is no record of fishing activities as livelihood pursued by the residents of the Banda District.

A total of 25,292 animals are reared in the district by 2,251 persons with an average of 11 animals per keeper. Chicken constituted the highest proportion (58.1%) of animals reared as well as the highest proportion of keepers (40.0%). This is followed by goat rearing accounting for 21.1 percent, sheep (12.9%), pig (2.7%) and cattle (2.1%).

### **Housing conditions**

There are 3,685 households in the Banda District and all of them are located in rural areas. A total of 111 persons were not enumerated in households, representing less than one percent

(0.5%) of the total population of 20,282. The average household per house is 1.3 for the district, which is lower than the regional average of 1.5. Two types of dwelling units account for more than four-fifth (83.6%) of the total, namely: separate houses (45.1%) and compound houses (38.5%). The least proportion of households (0.9%) dwells in tent, improvised home (kiosk, container, etc), living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted houses and huts/buildings in different compound. In terms of sex of the head of household and type of dwelling, there are slight variations between males and females.

Three types of ownership of dwelling units used by the households account for 95.3 percent as follows: owned by a household member (64.0%), relative who is not a household member (19.6%) and other private individual (11.7%).

The outer walls of majority of houses are constructed with two main materials: mud brick or earth (61.8%) and cement block or concrete (27.2%). Dwelling units constructed with bamboo and burnt bricks formed the least proportion (0.2%). The key floor construction materials in the district are mainly cement or concrete (72.4%) and earth or mud (23.8%). With respect to materials for roofing of dwelling units, metal sheet is the most dominant type (73.2%). This is followed by houses roofed with thatch and palm leaf (22.5%) and all these conform to the pattern observed in rural Ghana.

The majority of the households (45.9%) has one sleeping room, 27.0 per cent and 12.8 per cent of the households has two and three sleeping rooms respectively. The households using between one and three sleeping rooms form 85.7 per cent and the remaining 14.3 per cent uses four or more sleeping rooms.

On the basis of access to energy used by households for lighting, 46.3 percent of households use electricity from the national grid and this is comparatively lower than the regional average of 53.8 percent. This is followed by flashlight or torch (40.4%) and kerosene lamps (11.8%). The main sources of fuel for cooking is wood accounting for 75.5 percent of households compared with the regional average of 60.0 percent. A total of 10.6 percent and 3.3 percent of the households respectively use charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas for cooking in the district. Thus, an overwhelming majority (86.1%) of the households depends on the vegetation for their supply of fuel for cooking.

With regard to cooking spaces used by households, the highest proportion use open space in compound (42.9%); followed by separate room shared with other households (17.8%) and separate rooms exclusively for cooking (19.0%). About two out of every five households (12.0%) use the veranda as cooking space and one out of every ten households in the district has no cooking space.

With respect to sources of water for drinking, about two out of every three households in the district depend on borehole, pump and tube well compared to 33.4 percent for the region. On the other hand, only 20.0 percent of the households obtain drinking water from pipe-borne (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling). None of the households depend on rain water and tanker supply/vendor for the supply of drinking water but 1.4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively use sachet and bottle water as main sources of water for drinking. The analysis of sources of water for other domestic purposes reveals that the households depending on bore-hole, pump, and tube (70.8%); pipe-borne (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling) constitute 19.6 percent.

The three main bathing facilities use by households account for 83.5 per cent: shared separate bathroom in the same house (20.4%), own bathroom for exclusive use (30.0%) and shared

open cubicle (18.0%). Almost three out of every 10 households (27.7%) in the district use bathroom in another house and open space around house. The analysis shows that one out every 20 households (5.0%) use public bathing facilities relative to one out of every six households (16.7%) who uses private or shared open cubicle.

With regard to toilet facilities, more than two out of every five households in the district (43.9%) have no toilet facilities and subsequently, resort to the use of bushes and field as places of convenience. Defecating indiscriminately in the bush and fields is an unhygienic practice and could have adverse effect on the health and overall wellbeing of the population. While 34.2 percent use public toilet facilities (water closet, pit latrine, KVIP and bucket or pan latrine) another 16.0 percent use private pit latrine. It is observed that a relatively low proportion of households uses private KVIP (2.2%) and bucket or pan latrine (0.1%).

On the disposal of solid waste, dumping in open public spaces is a major practice in the district used by three out of every four households (75.1%) while 7.1 percent dump refuse in public containers. It also emerged from the analysis that one out of every 20 households burns their solid waste while 9.9 percent of the households practice indiscriminate dumping of rubbish.

Concerning liquid waste disposal, it emerged from the analysis that more than one-half (57.6%) of households throw their waste onto the compound followed by throwing of liquid waste onto the street or outside (36.2%). It is just less than one percent (0.7%) and 2.9 percent of the households which discharge their liquid waste through the sewage system and gutter. As many as 36.2 percent of the total households, throw liquid waste onto the street.

### **9.3 Conclusion**

The Banda District is one of the districts in the Brong Ahafo Region with agro-ecological conditions that support diverse economic activities. These include agricultural production in the form of cultivation of crops, agro-forestry and livestock rearing. In terms of governance, both political and social organizations of the district are based on traditional and modern institutions which complement each other. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future fertility growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured at the census. This age group contributed a similar proportion of total births as teenagers (15- 19 years) and justifies their inclusion on the fertility schedule at the census and the need to address the phenomenon.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality levels. Migration in the district is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to the district. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage (96.0%) of the population in Banda District. There is a presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though very small. This is an indication of the return migration of Ghanaians who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations. The residents of the district are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are relatively low especially among widows. The prevalence of multiple disabilities is also common in the district with sight being the most common disability type.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skilled activities among the labour force; that is mostly self-employed without employees in the

informal sector. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity with more than one-half of all the households in the Banda District engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming.

#### **9.4 Policy Implications and Interventions**

The characteristics of the population in the Banda District as observed during the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people. These characteristics require that policies are formulated to manage the population growth in order to ensure that the human resource potentials of the district is fully realized for accelerated social and economic progress of the district and the entire nation. The goals of such policies must therefore, be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

In view of the relatively high fertility rate (3.7), the District Population Advisory Committee should put in place population management policies and programmes aimed at educating the public on the need for a manageable family size. Implementation of programmes designed to reduce fertility rate should be intensified and sustained as part of efforts toward accelerated socio-economic development.

The results also indicate that some persons aged 12-14 years (5.2% for females and 5.6% for males) are married or in consensual union; and this is likely to contribute to accelerate growth rate in future. Besides, any marital relationship within 12 -15 years contravenes the provisions in the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and the Children's Act (Republic of Ghana, 1992; 1998); and this requires action to avoid child marriage and its negative consequences on the overall development of children. The District Assembly in collaboration with the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Ghana National Commission on Children (GNCC), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES), traditional leaders, and civil society groups including religious leaders should team up to educate and sensitize parents and teenagers about the adverse implications of early marriages.

In addition, the high mortality rate (6.1 per 1,000 populations) in the district is a source of concern and constitutes a threat to achieving the MDGs, because of its implication for the quality of life. The District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service (GHS), other relevant MDAs including ministries responsible for health and information, National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), health research institutes and NGOs operating in the district should team up to identify the causes of this unpleasant situation. Measures including public education on healthy living among the population should be embarked upon. In order to improve the situation, there is the need for a proper and effective health care delivery system which should be made accessible both spatially and financially.

With respect to the high illiteracy rate, it is suggested that the FCUBE policy should be implemented fully to ensure that children of school going-age particularly, the girl child successfully go through formal education. This is because of the relatively high proportion of females who are not literate so that the gap between males and females would be bridged. It is also recommended that the Ghana School Feeding Programme, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books should be expanded and sustained to ensure that more children attend school. In order to reduce the relatively high illiteracy rate among PWDs, the needs of the persons living with disability should be taken into account in the design and provision of teaching and learning facilities in public schools. This would among other things, enhance the quality of human resources of all segments of the population for gainful employment in order to upgrade their standards of living.



The district also recorded an extremely low percentage of population educated beyond the basic level among both males and females. This calls for pragmatic measures such as financial assistance for needy but brilliant children to access education at secondary and tertiary levels. This is crucial in view of the withdrawal of allowances and institution of fees at the post-secondary and tertiary levels i.e. colleges of education, nursing training colleges, polytechnics and universities.

Although ICT is expanding rapidly, particularly the use of mobile phone, the Banda District's share of internet facilities usage is significantly low and does not auger well for the use of modern technology to facilitate socio-economic development. For example, the use of internet can boost teaching and learning as well as business transactions especially, in financial institutions. Network providers should be encouraged to target the rural population for expansion. For instance, the government should provide incentives for network providers to design packages that would enhance farmers' access to information on market prices for their produce, availability and prices of inputs, transportation conditions, etc. As a matter of priority, the government should also step up its efforts at rural electrification in order to boost the use of modern ICT facilities to enhance the quality of life. This will also contribute to slow down out-migration of rural youth to urban centres.

The capacity of the District Assembly must be strengthened to ensure that housing construction meets the required standards before permits are given. This will help ensure durability of dwelling units to withstand rain and other weather elements that render poorly constructed dwellings uninhabitable and eventually improve the quality of life of the residents. In addition, the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) of the District Assembly should come with layout (master site plan) for every community in the district in order to ensure that settlements grow according to their development plans. In addition, TCPD should use the building permit process to ensure that all new housing units make provision for toilet facilities in order to improve sanitation and health status of the population. The Assembly should collaborate with other stakeholders including traditional authorities and opinion leaders to work towards eliminating population without access to toilet facilities by providing public toilet facilities in all communities.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal and plant species, there is the need to reduce dependence on wood and charcoal as cooking fuel (over 80.0% of households) and encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). However, the challenges in the use of LPG include irregular supply, initial investment of buying a cylinder and stove and the money required to fill a cylinder. These challenges need to be addressed to ensure that more households use LPG as fuel for cooking. As such, the relevant MDAs including the ministries responsible for energy and lands; Energy Commission, National Petroleum Authority (NPA) and Parliament should formulate and implement policies that seek to increase the economic power of the people in order to reduce dependence on vegetation for cooking fuel. As a matter of fact, the withdrawal of subsidy on LPG should be reviewed in the light of its benefits on the ecological system for sustainable livelihoods.

Waste management is another serious challenge as a relatively high proportion of households dump solid waste indiscriminately. This practice is unhygienic, and could have adverse repercussions for public health and environment. Appropriate strategies need to be designed by the Assembly, GHS, GHS, etc to address the public waste management challenges in the district. Such measures should include designated public dumping sites in each community and aggressive campaign on dangers and effects of poor environmental sanitation in order to

change inappropriate sanitary practices. Health and hygiene education among pupils and the adult population should be intensified with the involvement of the communities and their traditional authorities. This awareness can positively change the attitude of households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene.

In view of the large number of PWDs in the district, it is recommended that the District Assembly and other MDAs including the department of social welfare, ministries responsible for employment, social welfare as well as gender, children and social protection should take this into account when formulating and implementing development programmes and projects. This is to help reduce the high level of vulnerability of PWDs in their attempt to make meaningful livelihood. For instance, it is important to create awareness on the need to respect the rights of PWDs and empower them economically to cater for their needs without being burdens to their households. This calls for public education by NCCE, CHRAJ, GES, the department of social welfare, ministries responsible for employment, social welfare as well as gender, children and social protection.

The Banda District is located within the climatic zone where tsetse fly thrives; hence onchocerciasis is one of the common diseases that afflict the population and this could account for the relatively high proportion of PWDs suffering from visual impairment. In view of this, programmes aimed at eradicating the black fly (vector) and onchocerciasis in order to free the population from visual impairment should be intensified.

With regard to livelihoods, attention should be focused on equipping the residents with skills in aqua culture particularly due to the creation of lake behind the Bui Dam. In addition, the interested households or groups should be encouraged to undertake tree planting to enable them diversify the local economy and boost their earnings. Training and investment will tremendously contribute to creation of employment in these sectors in order to reduce household poverty and enable the District Assembly increase internally generated funds for development projects.

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## APPENDICES

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

Household composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total Number	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	490,519	3,685	-	3,685
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	15,987	100	-	100
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	122,248	741	-	741
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	70,672	634	-	634
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	5,677	71	-	71
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,515	150	-	150
Head only	960,700	78,694	454	-	454
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	64,755	392	-	392
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	59,746	566	-	566
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	4,813	47	-	47
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	52,412	530	-	530

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

With a disability	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
<b>Both Sexes</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,617</b>	<b>6,229</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>
No disability	18,066	5,860	544	1,541	4,832	3,115	776	837	134	83	127	156	50	11
With a disability	551	369		11	83	35	24	9	5	3	2	2	1	-
Sight	246	173	3	4	30	12	13	3	3	2	1	2	-	-
Hearing	127	75	3	2	24	13	-	5	-	2	1	2	-	-
Speech	59	30	2	4	7	11	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Physical	192	142	3	3	15	14	7	3	2	-	-	2	1	-
Intellectual	64	32	2	3	11	7	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
Emotional	66	32	3	2	11	5	5	5	-	1	-	2	-	-
Other	60	34	2	3	12	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Male</b>														
Total	9,556	2,634	300	756	2,545	1,719	596	566	118	58	86	127	40	11
No disability	9,277	2,469	294	753	2,505	1,694	576	558	113	56	84	125	39	11
With a disability	279	165	6	3	40	25	20	8	5	2	2	2	1	-
Sight	130	84	2	1	16	8	10	2	3	1	1	2	-	-
Hearing	71	38	2	1	12	9	-	4	-	2	1	2	-	-
Speech	33	15	1	1	6	6	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Physical	88	53	3	2	6	10	7	2	2	-	-	2	1	-
Intellectual	38	19	2	2	4	4	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Emotional	41	16	3	1	8	2	4	4	-	1	-	2	-	-

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)**

With a disability	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Sec-on-dary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
<b>Female</b>														
Total	9,061	3,595	251	796	2,370	1,431	204	280	21	28	43	31	11	-
No disability	8,789	3,391	250	788	2,327	1,421	200	279	21	27	43	31	11	-
With a disability	272	204	1	8	43	10	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sight	116	89	1	3	14	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hearing	56	37	1	1	12	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	26	15	1	3	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	104	89	-	1	9	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intellectual	26	13	-	1	7	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Emotional	25	16	-	1	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	34	21	-	2	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	Households	Houses
1	Banda Ahenkro	3,077	1,569	1,508	455	326
2	Sabiye	2,470	1,184	1,286	529	324
3	Bungasi	2,446	1,258	1,188	481	269
4	Banda Oboase	1,994	1,017	977	305	317
5	Weiwa	967	486	481	188	151
6	Banda - Dobor	873	452	421	130	93
7	Bofie	866	447	419	150	123
8	Kabrono	862	426	436	171	154
9	Bui Camp	847	441	406	172	127
10	Fawoman	800	460	340	158	151
11	Banda Dobor	677	370	307	112	101
12	Nyire	639	315	324	153	121
13	Bui Dam Site	556	282	274	63	63
14	Bema	549	295	254	123	105
15	Saase	484	245	239	103	108
16	Akanyakrom	388	204	184	91	68
17	Sanwa	382	201	181	63	64
18	Dompofie	364	168	196	73	62
19	Kogyei	363	188	175	61	51
20	Obuase Asempannaye	282	148	134	48	42

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All																
		ages	0-4	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	Banda Ahenkro	3,077	377	430	378	350	259	287	212	157	118	119	73	55	64	36	46	116
2	Sabiye	2,470	312	331	336	273	193	187	150	117	130	85	98	67	59	35	48	49
3	Bungasi	2,446	319	321	304	235	207	158	175	128	106	101	82	64	47	37	43	119
4	Banda Oboase	1,994	358	291	256	189	159	115	114	114	113	67	74	26	42	22	20	34
5	Weiwa	967	119	137	128	119	83	59	64	51	49	36	36	23	17	10	12	24
6	Banda - Dobor	873	128	130	116	88	75	43	52	41	42	41	29	23	21	12	14	18
7	Bofie	866	129	125	139	102	51	32	34	43	41	29	40	12	20	19	19	31
8	Kabrono	862	116	94	122	104	55	45	38	38	48	36	37	23	23	18	24	41
9	Bui Camp	847	130	130	97	85	68	71	64	55	39	36	32	11	7	4	5	13
10	Fawoman	800	125	139	77	48	43	74	53	63	33	35	21	18	22	18	12	19
11	Banda Dobor	677	111	104	81	60	35	54	39	37	31	24	17	11	19	9	17	28
12	Nyire	639	87	110	95	66	35	31	42	27	32	16	27	8	30	7	15	11
13	Bui Dam Site	556	37	49	60	66	62	67	34	39	31	36	19	27	10	7	5	7
14	Bema	549	88	98	77	46	24	32	25	29	23	21	16	16	11	7	11	25
15	Saase	484	55	70	82	36	29	26	24	20	29	12	23	15	10	6	16	31
16	Akanyakrom	388	37	43	52	52	39	34	33	16	20	16	8	11	9	5	6	7
17	Sanwa	382	78	65	41	34	36	30	28	9	15	13	5	10	5	3	6	4
18	Dompofie	364	54	49	51	46	38	17	18	19	14	11	11	6	5	7	6	12
19	Kogyei	363	65	53	58	26	19	31	19	17	17	12	13	4	6	5	9	9
20	Obuase Asempannaye	282	57	36	21	31	18	28	15	17	18	16	7	7	4	1	3	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



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