



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

PRU DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
EU:	European Union
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information, Communication and Technology
ICPD:	International Conference on Population and Development
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWD:	Persons with Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UN:	United Nations
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Pru District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 129,248 representing 5.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.9 percent and females represent 49.1 percent. About 63.1 percent of the population reside in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 103.8. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the district account for 44.5 percent of the population giving depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older). The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the District is 92.04, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (96.27) than that of females (87.84).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.4. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 98.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fifth lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.1 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 2.72 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 6.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.7 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (79.5%) living in the District were born in another region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern (32.6% form the majority followed by Volta (18.3%) and Upper West (11.2%) regions.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 127069 with a total number of 22579 households. The average household size in the District is 5.6 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of household members account for 49.6 percent. Spouses form about 10.3 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.9 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 44.8 percent have never married, 2.4 percent are in consensual unions, 3.9 percent are widowed, 2.4 percent are divorced and 1.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (68.9%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (36.8%). At

age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.4 percent while widowed males account for only 8.1 percent. . Among the married, 70.8 percent have no education while about 25,2 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 9 out of 10 of the married population (83.0%) are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 7.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (58.1%) are economically not active with 4.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 91.3 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 1.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 3.5percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 50.4 percent are literate and 49.6percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (56.8%) than that of females (43.2%). About six out of ten people (55.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (49047) in the district, 43.1 percent have never attended school,41.5 percent are currently attending and 15.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 71.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.3 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.6 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (64.5.1%), 18.1% perform household duties and 3.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (61.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 66 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.7 percent in service and sales, 14.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older self-employed without employees constitute the highest proportion of employment category in the district. Within this category, males account for 65.3 percent while their females counterpart contributes 62.2 percent. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 20 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute24.5 percent as compared to 16.0 percent of females .who own one (Of the population 12 years and older who use internet facilities in the district, only 463 households representing 0.5 percent of the total households in the district have access to internet facility while 0.8 percent own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.5 percent of the district's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.6%) than females (1.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight and physical disability recorded the highest of 0.5 percent for both categories in the District. About 0.5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with sight, disabilities than females in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 63.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 61.8 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In both rural and urban localities, about one third (36.4%) of households are engaged in agriculture.. . Most households in the district (92.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district accounting for 33.6 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Pru District is 17932 representing 13.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average population per house is 7.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (50.7%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 35.1 percent are separate houses and 4.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (69.3)) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 12 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.9 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.6%) 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/mud bricks or earth accounting for 58.5 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (73.4 and mud/earth323.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material 62.6 for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage 90.7) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 4 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 (38.5), flashlight Torch (33.0%) and kerosene lamp (27.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (64.8%). The proportion for rural (87.4%) is higher than that of urban (29.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are protected wells (20.5%), Bore-hole Pump tube well (20.0%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.6 %) and

public tap and standpipe (4.3%) borne water. About one-third of households (33.1%) drink water river streams.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is the bush, beach or field representing 52.1 percent followed by Public toilet (WC KVIP, Pit Pan etc.) constituting 33.5 percent. This implies that more than half of the households in the District have no toilet facility. About a quarter (26.1%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 24.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 45.2 percent. About three in ten households (29.4) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (51.4.4%) and onto the street (38.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter discusses the physical, economic and socio-cultural conditions that shape and influence lives in the Pru District. There are core natural and anthropogenic factors that influence economic production, consumption, reproduction, health, sanitation and the overall welfare of the people of the district. It is therefore important to put these issues into perspective to enable a fair appreciation of the current state of the district. The Pru District was created on the 18th of February, 2004 under Legislative Instrument 1778 of 2004. The District was created out of the then Atebubu District.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The district lies between Longitudes 0^o30'W and 1^o26'W and Latitudes 7^o50'N and 8^o22'N. It shares boundaries with seven (7) other districts, namely East Gonja to the North (Northern Region), Sene East and West to the East, Nkoranza and Atebubu-Amantin to the South and Kintampo-North and South to the West, all in the Brong Ahafo Region. The District covers an area of 3220.7kmsq

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally flat with undulating land surface of an elevation between 60 – 300 meters above sea level. The Pru River, which is a tributary to the Volta Lake flows across the northern part of the district. The Volta Lake and the Pru River flow through the district. The sluggish flow of the river permits the deposit of alluvial soils on the river beds and along their banks. The fertile nature of alluvial soils is a great potential for increased food production in the district. Other streams in the district are; Kpantwi, Gyebresi, Bonfra, Malakepo, Tanfi, Bumfari, Wansan, Pranbon, Bolepoase, Wotrewotre, Sele, Kefoose, Kalekya, Pre and Nyelase.

1.2.3 Climate

The District experiences Tropical Continental or Interior Savannah type of climate with mean annual temperature ranging between 26.5^oC and 27.2^oC. In extreme cases temperatures rise to about 40^oC. It also has double maxima rainfall pattern with annual rainfall ranging between 800mm to 1400mm. The first rainy season begins in June while the second rainy season begins in September or October.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The District falls within the Interior Savanna Woodland; grasses in this vegetation grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 10 feet or more. However, due to the transitional nature of the vegetation, the area does not exhibit typical savannah conditions. Common tree species found include, Baobab, Dawadawa, Acacia, Shea trees, and Mahogany which have adapted to this environment.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Pru



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Under the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), the District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority at the District level and responsible for the overall governance and development of the whole district. The District is headed by the District Chief Executive (DCE) who performs both administrative and political functions and ably supported by the District Coordinating Director and other staff.

The District Assembly is subdivided into six area councils (Kadue Area Council, Abease Area Council, Konkoma Area Council, Labun Area Council, Adjaraja/Beposo Area Council, and Cherepo/Ayimaye Area Council), two town councils (Prang and Parambo-Sawaba Town Council) and one urban council (Yeji Urban Council). The District Assembly has 40 Assembly members, made up of 25 elected members and 15 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Government Act 462. The District has two constituencies, (Pru East and West) which are divided into 29 electoral areas, which are further subdivided into 111 polling stations.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Setup

According to history, the natives of the District are Guans from the Aduana clan, who migrated from Larteh in the eastern region of Ghana on account of slavery and wars during the 15th century. In order to prevent their people from being sold into slavery, they moved from their ancestral home, Larteh, to Agogo in Asante Akim. They further moved from Agogo to Kachempo, situated between the present day Yeji and Wiase, in the Sene district. They finally moved and settled at their present place as a result of scarcity of drinking water at Kachempo.

The District currently has four Traditional Paramountcies namely; Yeji, Prang, Konkoma and Abease paramountcies. The people of the Pru District have a very rich cultural heritage. The annual Kajuji Festival of the people of Yeji is one such rich cultural practice that unites the people. Besides, the other three paramontcies separately celebrate yam festivals.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The Nchumurus are the aboriginals of the Pru district. However, due to the influx of migrant workers, Mamprusis, Konkombas, Dagonbas, Gonjas, Dagaaba's, Frafras, Kusasis, Moshies, Ewe, Ga-Dangme and Akans turned to be the major ethnic groups in the district.

Twi is the most widely spoken language in the District; aside Ewe, Ga, Gonja, Nchumuru and others.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Major Economic Activities

Agriculture comprising farming and fishing is the main economic activity in the district. Yeji, the District capital is recognized as the largest inland supplier of smoked/salted fish, cattle and other food crops in the district. The fish market serves as the main backbone of the Assembly's revenue. The strategic location (just on the edge of the Volta Lake) makes it ideal for trade in general commodities which are basic to human survival.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure

The District has one major referral hospital, two health centers and 8 CHPS compounds that attend to the health needs of the people. There are also various herbal and bone setting centers in The District. The District has five (5) second cycle institutions and 87 public basic schools.

Other social infrastructures include telecommunication networks such as MTN, Vodafone, Expresso, Airtel and Tigo. The District has three financial institutions with Ghana Commercial bank being the leading bank. Yapra and Amantin-Kasei are two rural banks that also provide financial services in the district.

1.5.3 Transportation

The principal mode of transportation in the district is road. The District has a total road length of 480 kilometers. 68 kilometers forms the highway road which runs from Atebubu to Yeji the district capital. The remaining 420kms form the feeder roads. Out of the 420kms of feeder roads only 180km representing 24.1% can be described as good with the rest being in either fair or bad condition.

Water as a means of transport also plays a significant role in the transport system of the district. The use of ferry, boats and canoes to convey people and goods on the Volta Lake is very significant and serves as a major link between the district and the Northern Region. Another important means of transport is the Akosombo Queen (Ferry). It docks at Yeji every Tuesday and serves as a major link between the district and other parts of Ghana.

1.5.4 Tourism

The District has many untapped tourism potentials. The vast lands along the Volta Lake can be developed in areas of aesthetic and scenic beauty. For instance, the low lying lands near Blenkente and Vutideke could be used as beaches for recreational activities. The Largest Island on the lake Accra-Town is also worth viewing. The Caves at Benim which houses the rare Rosina bats and the waterfalls on the Wansan River are all areas of attractive sites which are worth visiting.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active

persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report 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 analyzed 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

A country's population distribution influences its needs and wellbeing. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration and other demographic processes underpinning population growth and ultimately socio-economic development of any country. The focus of this chapter is to analyze data on the population size, distribution, and age-sex structure in the Pru District

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population Size

The 2010 PHC puts the population of the Pru District at 129,248 with males constituting 50.9 percent and females 49.1 percent. The district has a population density of 40.1. Table 2.1 shows the population of Pru District by age, sex and type of locality. It also shows the age groups and their sex ratios as well as locality of residence. Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio for the district is 103.8, implying that for every 100 females there are 103.8 males, that is to say males dominate females in the district. The sex ratio is highest among age group 55-59 constituting 131.1 meaning that for every 100 females in the district there are about 131 males. The age group with the lowest sex ratio is 26-29 constituting 81.9. What it means for this age group is that for 100 females in this age category, there are about 82 males. With respect to locality of residence, the district is largely rural as 63.1% of population in the district are located in the rural areas while 36.9% are in the urban areas. The rural population is almost twice that of urban population which requires that more development be geared towards rural areas in order to meet the needs of the majority of the population.

2.2.2 Age dependency

Dependency ratio explains the relative dependence of populations in dependent ages (persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) on those in the working age population, ages (15-64 years). Table 2.1 shows that, the district has a dependency ratio of 92.04 meaning approximately 100 persons in the productive ages have 92 persons to care for in the dependent population. Further from the table, it will be noticed that the child dependency ratio is 85.5 while that of the aged ones is 6.5. The child dependency ratio is high because there is a high proportion of the population 14 years or less, who are still dependent on the productive age group. The dependency ratio for the urban area is 77.37 and that of the rural areas is 101.82.

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

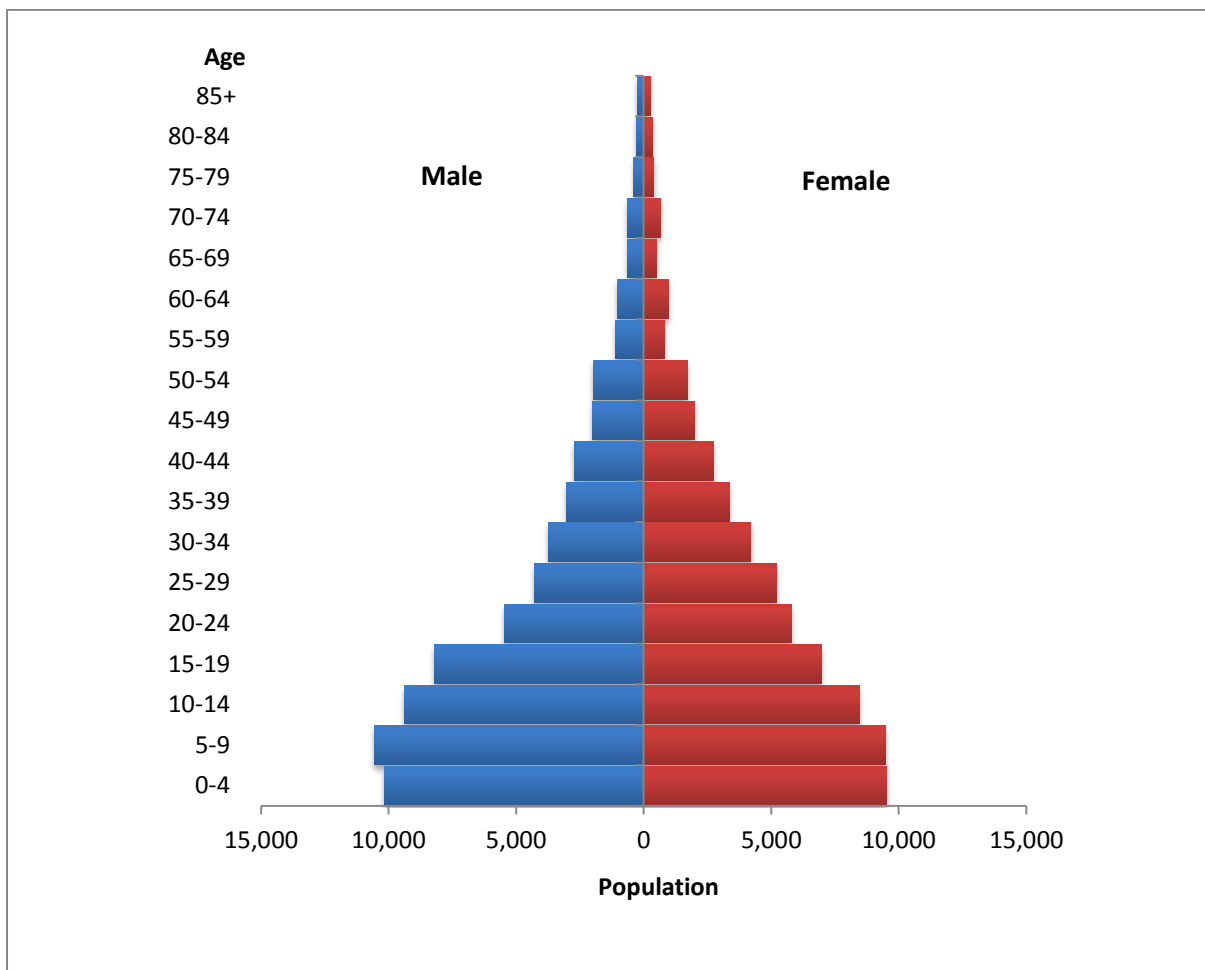
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	129,248	65,832	63,416	103.8	47,754	81,494
0 - 4	19,669	10,165	9,504	107	5,771	13,898
5 - 9	20,037	10,546	9,491	111.1	6,579	13,458
10 - 14	17,845	9,382	8,463	110.9	6,791	11,054
15 - 19	15,188	8,208	6,980	117.6	6,585	8,603
20 - 24	11,229	5,452	5,777	94.4	4,831	6,398
25 - 29	9,484	4,271	5,213	81.9	3,767	5,717
30 - 34	7,929	3,724	4,205	88.6	2,940	4,989
35 - 39	6,394	3,039	3,355	90.6	2,404	3,990
40 - 44	5,483	2,733	2,750	99.4	1,988	3,495
45 - 49	3,985	2,004	1,981	101.2	1,467	2,518
50 - 54	3,691	1,980	1,711	115.7	1,427	2,264
55 - 59	1,925	1,092	833	131.1	738	1,187
60 - 64	1,995	1,039	956	108.7	776	1,219
65 - 69	1,141	620	521	119	455	686
70 - 74	1,318	644	674	95.5	503	815
75 - 79	785	382	403	94.8	302	483
80 - 84	632	293	339	86.4	217	415
85 - 89	244	123	121	101.7	93	151
90 - 94	193	95	98	96.9	88	105
95 - 99	81	40	41	97.6	32	49
All Ages	129,248	65,832	63,416	103.8	47,754	81,494
0-14	57,551	30,093	27,458	109.6	19,141	38,410
15-64	67,303	33,542	33,761	99.4	26,923	40,380
65+	4,394	2,197	2,197	100	1,690	2,704
Age-dependency ratio	92.04	96.27	87.84		77.37	101.82

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 is a pyramid representing the population structure of the district resulting from fertility, mortality and migration dynamics in the district. It is evident from the pyramid that, the bulk of the population is concentrated at the base (0-19 years). The population at the base forms 56.28 percent of the entire district population. The data further shows that children aged between five and nine years constitute the largest population. The population generally reduces from the base until it peaks at the top.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It is affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors. Table 2.3 shows that out of a total population of 129,248, there are 30,261 women between the ages of 15-49 years. In last 12 months prior to 2010 population and housing census, there were reported 2,981 live births in the district. The district has a crude birth rate of 23.1 implying in every 1000 women there are 23 births in a year. It has a general fertility rate of 98.5 live births per 1000 women age 15-49. The total fertility rate of the district 3.4 is slightly lower than the regional 3.58 figure. General fertility and crude birth rates are quite lower than the regional values. The Total Fertility Rate which is 3.43 indicates that, averagely a woman is likely to have three children in her life time.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115	27.7
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96	25.1
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3	84.6	21
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105	27.4
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

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 population

Table 2.3 presents female population 12 years and older by age, child ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the district. In all there are 40,707 females 12 years and older in the district with 111,823 births, constituting 56,902 males and 54,921 females. The number of children surviving out of children ever born stands at 96,110, of which 48,433 constitute males and 47,677 females meaning 5,073 children died. The data also shows that there are more males at birth than females but as the year advances, females tend to dominate the population suggesting there are more male infant mortalities than female infant mortalities.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sizes	Male	Female
All Ages	40,707	111,823	56,902	54,921	96,110	48,433	47,677
14-12	4,749	29	5	24	27	4	23
15-19	6,980	847	389	458	761	341	420
20-24	5,777	5,350	2,599	2,751	4,901	2,368	2,533
25-29	5,213	11,459	5,793	5,666	10,357	5,180	5,177
30-34	4,205	15,295	7,846	7,449	13,803	7,049	6,754
35-39	3,355	15,527	7,999	7,528	13,816	7,055	6,761
40-44	2,750	15,534	7,989	7,545	13,634	6,959	6,675
45-49	1,981	11,837	6,036	5,801	10,175	5,149	5,026
50-54	1,711	11,013	5,568	5,445	9,224	4,608	4,616
55-59	833	5,228	2,660	2,568	4,321	2,169	2,152
60+	3,153	19,704	10,018	9,686	15,091	7,551	7,540

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Table 2.4 depicts the death in households and crude death rate by districts in Brong-Ahafo Region. However, reference is made to data for Pru District in relation to the regional values. From the table, there have been 351 reported deaths in households in the Pru district out of the total number of 14,189 recorded in all households in the region. The district also has a crude death rate of 2.72 per 1000 which is far lower than the regional crude death rate of 6.14 per 1000.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.14
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.61
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.55
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.84
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide in the district. Pru district has the lowest number of deaths (351) compared with other districts in the region. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 6.3 percent. 93.7 percent of all the deaths in the district are due to other causes.

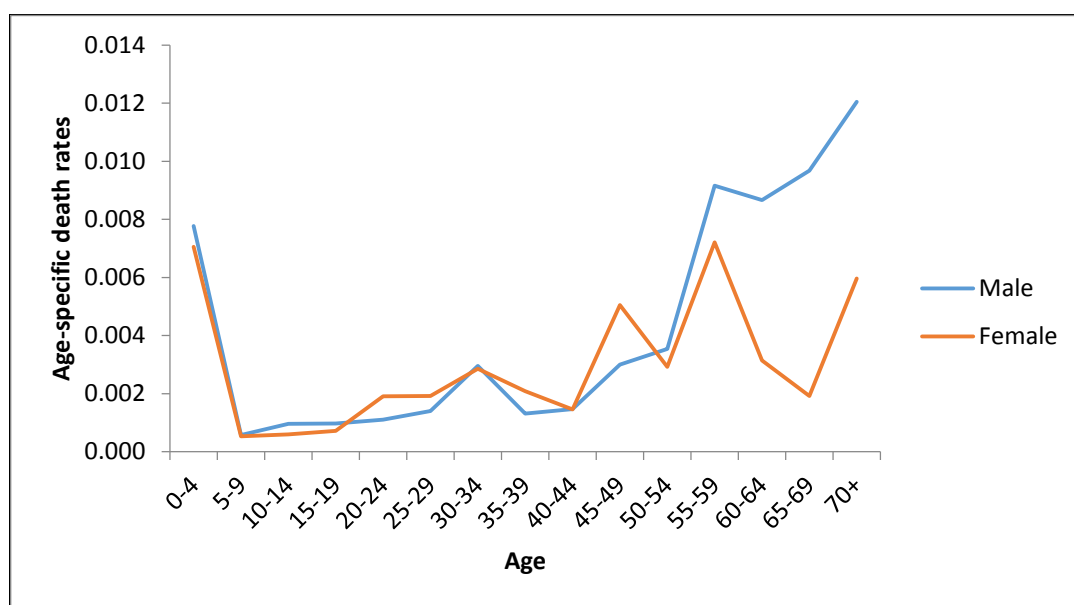
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Death due to		
	Total deaths	Accident violence homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jama South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
N koranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age-specific death by sex in the district. The under-five mortality rate is high. Figure 2.2 further illustrates a higher mortality within the age group of zero to nineteen is slightly higher for males than females but the pattern changes from the age 20 to 50 years when female mortality exceeds that of males. This is an indication of higher risk of mortality during child-bearing years. The pattern again changes markedly after 50 years when male mortality exceeds that of females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The place of birth is important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any given country. Table 2.7 presents birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the district. It shows that 73.3% of the population was born in the same locality while 5.2% of the population were born outside the district but in the Region. Approximately, 5.9 percent of migrants were born outside Ghana. A considerable number of the migrants in the district are from The Northern Region (10,627), Volta (5,952), Upper West (3,645) and Ashanti region (1,829). About 23% of these migrants have been living in the district for between 1-19 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	32,553	9.5	23.2	17.6	23.1	21.0
Born elsewhere in the region	6,686	10.7	30.1	22.7	24.2	12.2
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	223	13.5	34.5	18.4	17.5	16.1
Central	808	15.1	23.8	18.6	22.2	20.4
Greater Accra	1,460	14.1	21.1	18.2	25.1	21.5
Volta	5,952	10.0	22.6	16.5	22.9	28.1
Eastern	378	15.9	22.0	26.7	19.8	15.6
Ashanti	1,829	16.7	31.3	16.7	16.3	19.0
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	10,627	7.9	23.2	16.2	25.5	27.2
Upper East	945	8.4	20.3	18.5	27.8	25.0
Upper west	3,645	9.4	20.4	22.5	28.9	18.8
Outside Ghana	1,913	8.5	36.4	16.9	19.0	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on household size, composition and other characteristics of households in the district. The household concept plays an important role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type, religion, education and literacy also influence household formation.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size by type of Locality

Household is a unit of production and consumption of resources. The characteristics of a household such as size and composition have implications for health, productivity, security, welfare and general outlook.

Table 3.1 shows household size by type of locality. From the table the district has a total household population of 127,069 with 80,118 being urban and 46,951 being rural. The table further indicates that there are a total of 22,579 households,, with 39 percent in urban areas and 61 percent in rural areas. The average number of persons per household is 5.6 Again, the average household size in the rural areas (5.8) is slightly higher than the average household size in urban areas (5.3).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Household	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	127,069	46,951	80,118
Number of households	22,579	8,800	13,779
Average households per house	1.3	1.5	1.1
Average household size	5.6	5.3	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by composition and sex

Table 3.2 shows the household composition by sex of head of household in the district. The household population of the district stands at 127,069, with 64,704 male headed households and 62,365 female headed households.

The nature of the composition differs markedly between male and female headed households with respect to headship, spouse and parent/parent-in-law. Heads of household constitute 17.8 percent of household members in the district; however, the percentage of male headed households (26.1%) is almost three times that of female headed households (9.1%). One in ten household members in the district is a spouse; but this increases to one in five in female headed households and reduces to less than one in 100 (0.4%) in male headed households.

Parent/parent-in-law and son/daughter-in-law are more likely to live in a female headed (1.5% and 0.6% respectively) than in a male headed (0.2% and 0.2% respectively) household.

Household composition with respect to the child, grandchild brother/sister, step child, adopted/foster child, other relative and non-relative do not show large variations by sex of head of household. Children to the head of household constitute the largest proportion of (49.6%) of household members in the district as well as in both male (51.8%) and female (47.3%) headed households. Adopted and foster children of the head of household on the other hand constitute the lowest proportion (0.3%) of the household members.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female Headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	127,069	100.0	64,704	100.0	62,365	100.0
Head	22,579	17.8	16,901	26.1	5,678	9.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,102	10.3	249	0.4	12,853	20.6
Child (son/daughter)	63,043	49.6	33,530	51.8	29,513	47.3
Parent/Parent in-law	1,059	0.8	120	0.2	939	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	496	0.4	116	0.2	380	0.6
Grandchild	7,415	5.8	3,787	5.9	3,628	5.8
Brother/Sister	6,828	5.4	3,963	6.1	2,865	4.6
Step child	1,271	1.0	660	1.0	611	1.0
Adopted/foster child	389	0.3	191	0.3	198	0.3
Other relative	9,264	7.3	4,200	6.5	5,064	8.1
Non-relative	1,623	1.3	987	1.5	636	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members who were present on census night. Household classification depends on whether it is single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (Head, spouse(s) and children) or nuclear extended among others.

Table 3.3 presents the household population by structure and sex in the district. The district has a total of 127,069 households with more male headed households (64,704) than female headed households (62,365). Nuclear households (Head, spouse and children) form 31.7 percent of the households. Single parent nuclear forms 9.5 percent of the households.

The extended family systems form important component of the social structure of most Ghanaian societies and as such influence and shape the structure of the households. From Table 3.3 the extended family households (heads, spouse, children and heads relative) constitute 31.4 percent of the household structure. Head and spouse only constitute less than one percent of (0.8%) household structure. Single parent Extended constitute approximately 13 percent of household structure of the district.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	127,069	100.0	64,704	100.0	62,365	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	2,048	1.6	1,518	2.4	530	0.9
Head and a spouse only	982	0.8	502	0.8	480	0.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	40,281	31.7	21,215	32.8	19,066	30.6
Single parent Nuclear	12,073	9.5	5,477	8.5	6,596	10.6
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	39,885	31.4	20,578	31.8	19,307	31.0
Extended + non relatives	2,885	2.3	1,470	2.3	1,415	2.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,484	2.7	1,877	2.9	1,607	2.6
Single parent Extended	16,391	12.9	7,219	11.2	9,172	14.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,039	0.8	436	0.7	603	1.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,001	6.3	4,412	6.8	3,589	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital Status by Sex

Marital status is an important predictor of a wide range of socio-economic outcomes. In ideal situations, the presence of two parents provide acceptable conditions for the upbringing of children, as the two individually and collectively provide the social environment and support for the members of the household (GSS, 2010). This section of the report presents an analysis of persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and age in the district. The district has a population 81,856 persons aged 12 years and older. (Table 3.4).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Informal/Consensual union/Living					
			Never married	together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	81,856	100.0	44.8	2.4	44.9	1.6	2.4	3.9
12 - 14	10,159	100.0	95.4	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,188	100.0	92.1	1.2	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	11,229	100.0	65.3	4.8	27.6	1.2	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	9,484	100.0	35.7	5.4	54.4	2.1	2.0	0.4
30 - 34	7,929	100.0	14.1	3.6	75.7	2.5	2.8	1.2
35 - 39	6,394	100.0	6.8	2.3	82.8	2.9	3.5	1.7
40 - 44	5,483	100.0	3.9	1.6	83.2	2.6	4.7	4.0
45 - 49	3,985	100.0	2.7	1.1	81.9	3.3	6.1	5.0
50 - 54	3,691	100.0	2.6	1.0	77.0	2.8	6.0	10.6
55 - 59	1,925	100.0	2.7	0.9	72.8	3.0	7.5	13.1
60 - 64	1,995	100.0	3.7	1.0	65.8	2.0	6.8	20.8
65+	4,394	100.0	4.7	0.6	55.0	2.1	4.9	32.7

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	41,149	100.0	52.3	2.0	41.6	1.2	1.7	1.0
12 - 14	5,410	100.0	95.6	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,208	100.0	95.2	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	5,452	100.0	82.5	3.2	13.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	4,271	100.0	55.0	5.4	36.8	1.2	1.4	0.2
30 - 34	3,724	100.0	22.7	4.0	68.6	2.2	1.9	0.6
35 - 39	3,039	100.0	10.9	2.4	81.3	2.3	2.4	0.7
40 - 44	2,733	100.0	5.9	2.0	85.4	1.8	3.8	1.2
45 - 49	2,004	100.0	3.9	1.4	85.8	3.3	4.0	1.6
50 - 54	1,980	100.0	3.6	1.4	85.8	2.3	4.2	2.7
55 - 59	1,092	100.0	3.2	0.8	85.7	2.4	4.7	3.2
60 - 64	1,039	100.0	4.2	0.9	82.7	2.3	5.9	4.0
65+	2,197	100.0	6.2	0.7	77.7	2.6	4.6	8.1
Female								
Total	40,707	100.0	37.3	2.7	48.2	2.0	3.1	6.8
12 - 14	4,749	100.0	95.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,980	100.0	88.5	2.0	8.9	0.2	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	5,777	100.0	49.1	6.3	41.1	1.8	1.4	0.4
25 - 29	5,213	100.0	19.8	5.4	68.9	2.8	2.5	0.6
30 - 34	4,205	100.0	6.5	3.2	82.1	2.9	3.5	1.8
35 - 39	3,355	100.0	3.1	2.3	84.1	3.5	4.5	2.6
40 - 44	2,750	100.0	1.9	1.2	80.9	3.5	5.7	6.7
45 - 49	1,981	100.0	1.5	0.8	77.9	3.3	8.1	8.4
50 - 54	1,711	100.0	1.5	0.6	66.8	3.4	8.0	19.6
55 - 59	833	100.0	2.0	1.1	55.8	3.7	11.2	26.2
60 - 64	956	100.0	3.0	1.2	47.4	1.6	7.8	39.0
65+	2,197	100.0	3.2	0.5	32.3	1.6	5.1	57.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 presents a distribution of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status. It shows that, 44.8 percent of the said population has never married, 2.4 percent in informal/consensual union/living together, 44.9 percent are married, 1.6 percent is married but living separately, 2.4 percent are divorced with 3.9 percent of the population widowed. Approximately, half of the population 12 years and older in the district are married.

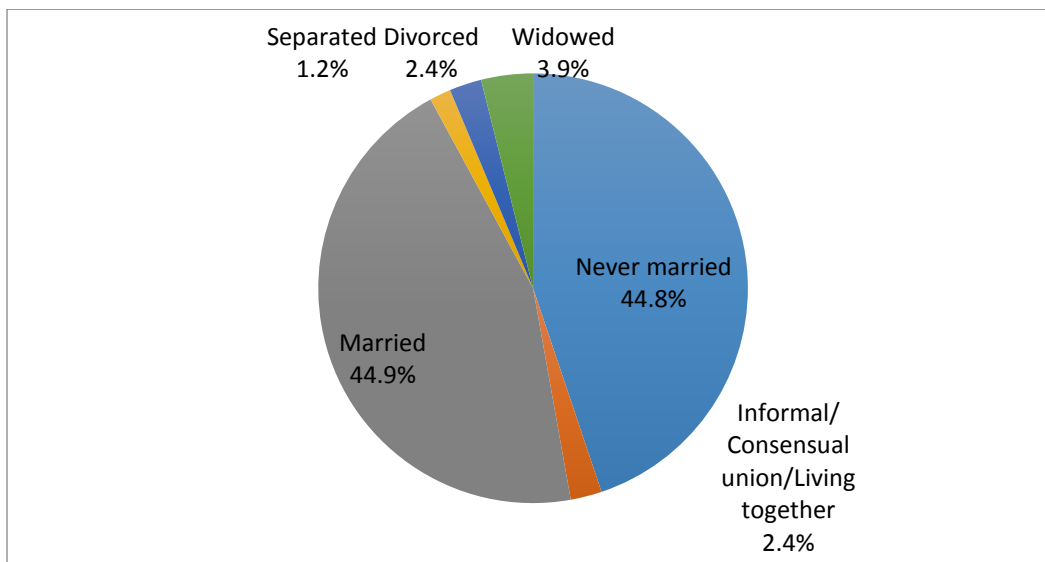
A large percentage of the population age 12-14 years (95.4%) and 15-19 years (92.1%) have never married compared to 4.3 percent and 6.3 percent of persons in the same age categories who are married. It is also observed that, 20 out of 100 persons age 15-19 years have previously married but are currently divorced. For age (20-24) years, nearly two thirds (65.3%) have never married, 4.8 percent are in an informal/consensual union/ living together while 1.2 percent have previously been in a union.

About 83 percent of persons in age groups 35-39 and 40-44 are married. It further shows that as the percentage of married persons increases, the divorce rates equally increases and even when the percentage of married begins to fall, the divorce still continues to increase.

It is also observed from the Table that as the population advances in age (60 years and older) the percentage widowed increases steadily. This explains the small percentage of aged

persons in the district. Divorce and widowhood are more pronounced among females than males. As early as 15-19 years 0.1 percent of males are divorced compared to 0.3 percent for females of the same age categories. In terms of widowed, while only 8.1 percent of males are widowed at the age 65 years and older, 57.4 percent of females are widowed. The appendix Table 3A further illustrates that, females in the district get married earlier than their male counterparts. For instance, while 22.7 percent of males between 30-34 years never married, only 6.5 within the same age category of females never married.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by Sex and Level of Education

Table 3.5 presents persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and level of education in the district. The table indicates that about 25 percent of persons 12 years and older who are never married have no education with 59.4 and 13.5 percents attaining basic school and secondary school levels respectively. Approximately 58 percent of the populations in informal/consensual union/living together have no education at all. Similarly, there are higher percentages for married (70.8%), separated (67%), divorced (69.1%) and widowed (89%) persons without education.

In respect of the sexes, apart from females never married who have a relatively lower percentage (24.6%) of no education, females in other marital categories have higher percentages of persons with no education than males. For instance, there are 76.8 percent married females who have no education compared with 63.9 percent males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	81,856	100.0	50.7	38.9	8.3	0.4	1.5	0.3
Never married	36,701	100.0	25.2	59.4	13.5	0.4	1.3	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,926	100.0	58.2	29.9	9.3	0.4	2.0	0.2
Married	36,749	100.0	70.8	22.6	4.1	0.5	1.7	0.4
Separated	1,310	100.0	67.0	26.3	4.3	0.6	1.8	0.0
Divorced	1,983	100.0	69.1	25.3	3.2	0.4	1.8	0.3
Widowed	3,187	100.0	89.0	10.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
Male								
Total	41,149	100.0	43.8	42.4	10.5	0.4	2.2	0.5
Never married	21,535	100.0	25.6	57.5	14.7	0.3	1.6	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	823	100.0	54.1	28.7	14.0	0.0	3.0	0.2
Married	17,138	100.0	63.9	25.7	5.9	0.6	3.1	0.8
Separated	506	100.0	61.1	31.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0
Divorced	717	100.0	66.4	26.5	4.3	0.6	2.1	0.1
Widowed	430	100.0	80.2	17.0	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.2
Female								
Total	40,707	100.0	57.5	35.3	6.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Never married	15,166	100.0	24.6	62.0	11.9	0.5	0.8	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,103	100.0	61.3	30.7	5.9	0.6	1.3	0.2
Married	19,611	100.0	76.8	19.8	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.0
Separated	804	100.0	70.8	23.3	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.0
Divorced	1,266	100.0	70.7	24.6	2.5	0.2	1.6	0.4
Widowed	2,757	100.0	90.3	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by sex and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and economic activity status. From the table, about 62 percent of persons 12 years and older are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 34.4 percent are economically not actively married persons are in the majority of those employed 83.0 percent, followed by those in Informal/Consensual union/Living together 97.4 percent. Again persons in Informal/Consensual union/Living together constitute 5.5 percent of those unemployed and are in the majority while the widowed have the least proportion of the unemployed. For the economically not active, persons who are never married are in the majority constituted about from all the categories of marital status. With regard to the sexes, the proportion of males who are employed is 63.7 percent, higher than that of females 60.8 percent.

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

Sex/ Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	16,886,306	100.0	10,500,292	62.2	578,361	3.4	5,807,653	34.4
Never married	7,087,098	100.0	2,668,478	37.7	300,648	4.2	4,117,972	58.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	847,735	100.0	672,872	79.4	46,521	5.5	128,342	15.1
Married	7,237,730	100.0	6,010,305	83.0	189,112	2.6	1,038,313	14.3
Separated	315,910	100.0	245,204	77.6	12,295	3.9	58,411	18.5
Divorced	574,271	100.0	444,725	77.4	17,743	3.1	111,803	19.5
Widowed	823,562	100.0	458,708	55.7	12,042	1.5	352,812	42.8
Male								
Total	8,072,481	100.0	5,142,599	63.7	256,114	3.2	2,673,768	33.1
Never married	3,947,792	100.0	1,619,370	41.0	170,452	4.3	2,157,970	54.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	370,191	100.0	324,343	87.6	12,362	3.3	33,486	9.0
Married	3,364,153	100.0	2,912,793	86.6	63,153	1.9	388,207	11.5
Separated	107,970	100.0	85,944	79.6	3,514	3.3	18,512	17.1
Divorced	176,509	100.0	138,130	78.3	4,840	2.7	33,539	19.0
Widowed	105,866	100.0	62,019	58.6	1,793	1.7	42,054	39.7
Female								
Total	8,813,825	100.0	5,357,693	60.8	322,247	3.7	3,133,885	35.6
Never married	3,139,306	100.0	1,049,108	33.4	130,196	4.1	1,960,002	62.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	477,544	100.0	348,529	73.0	34,159	7.2	94,856	19.9
Married	3,873,577	100.0	3,097,512	80.0	125,959	3.3	650,106	16.8
Separated	207,940	100.0	159,260	76.6	8,781	4.2	39,899	19.2
Divorced	397,762	100.0	306,595	77.1	12,903	3.2	78,264	19.7
Widowed	717,696	100.0	396,689	55.3	10,249	1.4	310,758	43.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010, Population and Housing Census

In respect of the unemployed on the other hand, the proportion of female is higher than that of males representing 3.7 and 3.2 percent respectively. The proportion of persons who are economically not active is higher among females who are never married, 62.4 percent than males 1 the same category 54.7 percent

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 summarizes the composition of the population in Pru District by nationality. The Table shows that 93 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians with 91.5% by birth and 1.5 percent by naturalization; while 3.5 percent are dual citizens. There are 4,489 non Ghanaians made up of ECOWAS (2.7%), Africa other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and other countries (0.3%) living in the district. Out of 118,296 Ghanaians by birth, 91.4 percent are male while 91.6 percent are female. There are very little differences by proportion in terms of nationality by the sexes.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	129,248	100.0	65,832	100.0	63,416	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	118,296	91.5	60,193	91.4	58,103	91.6
Dual Nationality	4,588	3.5	2,289	3.5	2,299	3.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,875	1.5	936	1.4	939	1.5
ECOWAS	3,509	2.7	1,922	2.9	1,587	2.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	604	0.5	302	0.5	302	0.5
Other	376	0.3	190	0.3	186	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of the population by the various religious groups and denominations in the district. A little over half (54%) of the population are Christians with Pentecostal/Charismatic being the dominant denomination accounting for 19.7 percent of the population. There are more female Christians (56%) than male Christians (52.2%) in the district, with 20.8 percent of the females being Pentecostal/Charismatic. Islam is the second largest religious group representing 21.7 percent of the population.

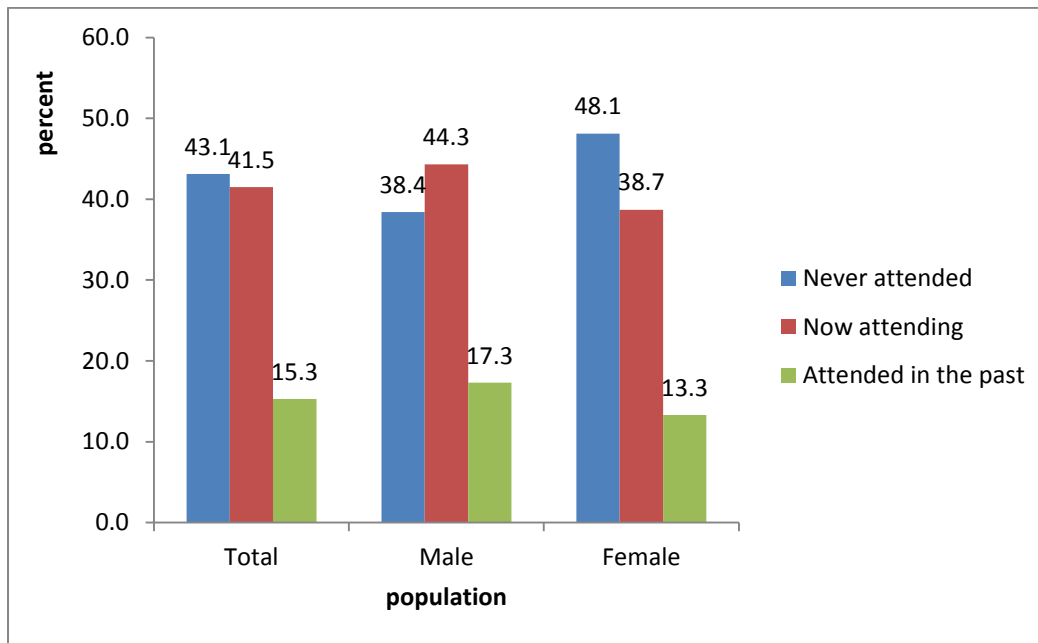
Other people in the district are adherents of African Traditional religions constituting 12.6 percent of the population with a higher proportion of males (13.4%) than females (11.9%). However, 11.2 percent the population practice no religion at all, and 0.3 percent represents other minor religious groups.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	129,248	100.0	65,832	100.0	63,416	100.0
No Religion	14,476	11.2	8,033	12.2	6,443	10.2
Catholic	17,397	13.5	8,979	13.6	8,418	13.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,570	14.4	8,982	13.6	9,588	15.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	25,468	19.7	12,264	18.6	13,204	20.8
Other Christians	8,557	6.6	4,231	6.4	4,326	6.8
Islam	28,080	21.7	14,373	21.8	13,707	21.6
Traditionalist	16,348	12.6	8,796	13.4	7,552	11.9
Other (Specify)	352	0.3	174	0.3	178	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2: Literacy and education



3.6.1 Age, Sex and Literacy Status

Table 3.9 presents population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status in the Pru district. Data on literacy shows that there are 42,719 persons 11 years and older who are literate (can read, write and understand simple statements in any language) and 41,973 persons who cannot read and write in any language or not literate. Approximately 56% of the literate population in the district can read, write and understand in English and Ghanaian language, 38.7 percent are literate in English and only about 5% can read and write in a Ghanaian language. .

The table further shows that a higher proportion of females are literate in English only 41.3 percent and a Ghanaian language only 6.2 percent compared with males 36.8 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. Persons literate in English and French; as well as English, French and a Ghanaian language constitute less than one percent of the literate population in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	41,973	42,719	100.0	38.7	5.3	55.7	0.2	0.1
11-14	2,368	10,627	100.0	46.9	6.3	46.7	0.0	0.1
15-19	3,522	11,666	100.0	40.2	3.5	56.0	0.1	0.1
20-24	4,728	6,501	100.0	34.7	4.2	60.8	0.2	0.2
25-29	5,406	4,078	100.0	36.0	4.4	59.2	0.2	0.2
30-34	5,234	2,695	100.0	34.3	6.3	59.1	0.2	0.0
35-39	4,410	1,984	100.0	35.4	6.8	57.1	0.4	0.4
40-44	3,976	1,507	100.0	32.4	8.4	58.4	0.5	0.4
45-49	2,912	1,073	100.0	27.8	7.9	63.9	0.1	0.3
50-54	2,690	1,001	100.0	28.7	6.9	64.1	0.2	0.1
55-59	1,339	586	100.0	25.3	7.2	66.9	0.3	0.3
60-64	1,582	413	100.0	28.1	8.5	63.2	0.0	0.2
65+	3,806	588	100.0	32.1	9.4	58.3	0.0	0.2
Male								
Total	18,307	24,300	100.0	36.8	4.5	58.2	0.2	0.2
11-14	1,247	5,621	100.0	46.3	5.4	48.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,710	6,498	100.0	39.6	3.2	56.8	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,788	3,664	100.0	32.6	3.2	63.6	0.2	0.2
25-29	2,016	2,255	100.0	32.9	3.2	63.2	0.4	0.3
30-34	2,119	1,605	100.0	31.2	5.5	63.1	0.2	0.1
35-39	1,828	1,211	100.0	32.5	5.2	61.1	0.6	0.6
40-44	1,800	933	100.0	29.6	7.8	61.3	0.6	0.6
45-49	1,341	663	100.0	25.8	6.6	67.0	0.2	0.5
50-54	1,285	695	100.0	25.9	5.3	68.3	0.3	0.1
55-59	660	432	100.0	21.3	6.0	71.8	0.5	0.5
60-64	732	307	100.0	28.3	7.5	63.8	0.0	0.3
65+	1,781	416	100.0	32.0	9.9	57.9	0.0	0.2
Female								
Total	23,666	18,419	100.0	41.3	6.2	52.4	0.0	0.0
11-14	1,121	5,006	100.0	47.5	7.3	45.2	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,812	5,168	100.0	41.0	3.9	55.1	0.0	0.0
20-24	2,940	2,837	100.0	37.3	5.5	57.0	0.1	0.1
25-29	3,390	1,823	100.0	39.9	5.8	54.3	0.0	0.0
30-34	3,115	1,090	100.0	38.9	7.6	53.3	0.2	0.0
35-39	2,582	773	100.0	40.0	9.2	50.7	0.1	0.0
40-44	2,176	574	100.0	36.9	9.2	53.7	0.2	0.0
45-49	1,571	410	100.0	31.0	10.0	59.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,405	306	100.0	35.0	10.5	54.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	679	154	100.0	36.4	10.4	53.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	850	106	100.0	27.4	11.3	61.3	0.0	0.0
65+	2,025	172	100.0	32.6	8.1	59.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 represents population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. It may be noticed that there is a higher percentage of literate male population for all age categories than females. Secondly, the literacy rate among males generally increases with age up to age 65 years and older when it begins to decline. Unlike the males, literacy rate for females declines with age up to 60 – 64 years and increases for those aged 65 years and older.

Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age Group	None (not literate)			Literate		
	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female
Total	41,973	18,307	23,666	42,719	24,300	18,419
11-14	2,368	52.7	47.3	10,627	52.89	47.11
15-19	3,522	48.6	51.4	11,666	55.7	44.3
20-24	4,728	37.8	62.2	6,501	56.36	43.64
25-29	5,406	37.3	62.7	4,078	55.3	44.7
30-34	5,234	40.5	59.5	2,695	59.55	40.45
35-39	4,410	41.5	58.5	1,984	61.04	38.96
40-44	3,976	45.3	54.7	1,507	61.91	38.09
45-49	2,912	46.1	53.9	1,073	61.79	38.21
50-54	2,690	47.8	52.2	1,001	69.43	30.57
55-59	1,339	49.3	50.7	586	73.72	26.28
60-64	1,582	46.3	53.7	413	74.33	25.67
65+	3,806	46.8	53.2	588	70.75	29.25

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

Table 3.11 presents population 3 years and older by school attendance, level of education and sex in the district. Generally, the level of education in the district is quite low. Of the total district population, there are only 49,047 persons who are currently in school. However, 18,083 persons 3 years and older are also identified to have attended school in the past. There are more educated males in the district than educated females. However, there are more girls at pre-school level compared to boys.

Out of persons currently schooling in the district, 22.8 percent are in pre-school, 50.6 percent are in primary school, and 17.6 percent and 8.2 percent are in junior and senior high schools respectively.

Vocational/Technical/Commercial, Post middle/secondary certificate and Tertiary all together constitute only (0.8 %) of the population currently in school in the district.

About 30 percent of persons who attended school the past have had primary school education, (27.9% and 19%) have attended junior high and middle school respectively, and (15.2%) attended senior high and secondary schools while (8.8%) have attended Vocational/Technical/Commercial, Post middle/secondary certificate and Tertiary.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,047	100.0	26,616	100.0	22,431	100.0	18,083	100.0	10,387	100.0	7,696	100.0
Nursery	3,701	7.5	1,917	7.2	1,784	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	7,484	15.3	3,881	14.6	3,603	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	24,816	50.6	13,165	49.5	11,651	51.9	5,449	30.1	2,659	25.6	2,790	36.3
JSS/JHS	8,624	17.6	4,881	18.3	3,743	16.7	5,050	27.9	2,654	25.6	2,396	31.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,429	19.0	2,185	21.0	1,244	16.2
SSS/SHS	4,018	8.2	2,491	9.4	1,527	6.8	2,167	12.0	1,423	13.7	744	9.7
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	3.2	422	4.1	158	2.1
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	62	0.1	29	0.1	33	0.1	275	1.5	150	1.4	125	1.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	95	0.2	53	0.2	42	0.2	416	2.3	295	2.8	121	1.6
Tertiary	247	0.5	199	0.7	48	0.2	717	4.0	599	5.8	118	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010, Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of society is based on the production of goods and services with human capital critical to the production process. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of economy and the level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Basically the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to a better standard of living of the population.

This chapter discusses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and age and sex composition of the unemployed population in Pru District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows distribution of population aged 15 years and older by their activity status in the seven days preceding census night. The table shows that 71.7 percent are economically active and 28.3 percent economically not active. Out of the economically active population, the employed population constitutes 97.6 percent while the unemployed constitute 2.4 percent in the district. Population that worked seven days prior to the census night accounts for 97.3 percent, those who did not work but had a job to go back to, represent 2.4% while those who did voluntary work without pay constitutes 0.2 percent of the employed population.

The table further indicates that out of the population not economically active 64.5 percent are in full time education, 18.1 percent did just household chores and about 10 percent were too old or young to work.

Females who do not work but have a job to go back to constitute 2.7% compared with males 2.2% in the same category. The unemployed population shows obvious differentials by sex. The proportion of females who have worked before, were seeking work and available to work (44%) is higher than the similar proportion for males (32.6%). However, the proportion of first time job seekers is higher among males (67.4%) than females (56.0%).

The proportion of females who did home duties (26.4%) is nearly three times the proportion for males (9.4%), while the percentages of those who are too old or young to work for females (13.0%) is double the rate for males (6.5%). The proportion of males in full time education (76.6%) is higher than the proportion for females (52.8%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,697	100.0	35,739	100.0	35,958	100.0
Economically active	51,427	71.7	25,807	72.2	25,620	71.2
<i>Employed</i>	50,203	97.6	25,255	97.9	24,948	97.4
<i>Worked</i>	48,867	97.3	24,637	97.6	24,230	97.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,219	2.4	556	2.2	663	2.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	117	0.2	62	0.2	55	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,224	2.4	552	2.1	672	2.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	476	38.9	180	32.6	296	44
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	748	61.1	372	67.4	376	56
Economically not active	20,270	28.3	9,932	27.8	10,338	28.8
Did home duties (household chore)	3,665	18.1	932	9.4	2,733	26.4
Full time education	13,065	64.5	7,611	76.6	5,454	52.8
Pensioner/Retired	167	0.8	105	1.1	62	0.6
Disabled/Sick	789	3.9	387	3.9	402	3.9
Too old/young	1,989	9.8	650	6.5	1,339	13
Other	595	2.9	247	2.5	348	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Employed population

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity.

Out of a total population of 71,697 aged 15 years and older in the district, 70.0 percent are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed while 28.3 percent are economically not active. The age group with the highest proportion of the employed population is 40-44 constituting 95.2 percent. The age group 20-24 are in the majority of those unemployed 3.6 percent and the least 0.2 percent is age 65 and older. Majority of persons who are economically not active in the district fall within the age group 15-19 which accounts for 67.6 percent. Among the sexes there are more males who are employed, 70.7 percent than females, and 69.4 percent. On the other hand, while 1.5 percent of males are unemployed, 1.9 percent of females are also unemployed. Unemployed females in the 15-19 age group constituting 68.1 percent is in the majority of those economically not active compared with their male counterparts (67.3%).in the same age category

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	71,697	100.0	50,203	70.0	1,224	1.7	20,270	28.3
15-19	15,188	100.0	4,732	31.2	182	1.2	10,274	67.6
20-24	11,229	100.0	6,548	58.3	402	3.6	4,279	38.1
25-29	9,484	100.0	7,647	80.6	326	3.4	1,511	15.9
30-34	7,929	100.0	7,141	90.1	143	1.8	645	8.1
35-39	6,394	100.0	5,987	93.6	44	0.7	363	5.7
40-44	5,483	100.0	5,220	95.2	30	0.5	233	4.2
45-49	3,985	100.0	3,758	94.3	14	0.4	213	5.3
50-54	3,691	100.0	3,418	92.6	18	0.5	255	6.9
55-59	1,925	100.0	1,733	90.0	11	0.6	181	9.4
60-64	1,995	100.0	1,568	78.6	44	2.2	383	19.2
65+	4,394	100.0	2,451	55.8	10	0.2	1,933	44
Male								
Total	35,739	100.0	25,255	70.7	552	1.5	9,932	27.8
15-19	8,208	100.0	2,604	31.7	80	1.0	5,524	67.3
20-24	5,452	100.0	2,926	53.7	173	3.2	2,353	43.2
25-29	4,271	100.0	3,419	80.1	153	3.6	699	16.4
30-34	3,724	100.0	3,466	93.1	68	1.8	190	5.1
35-39	3,039	100.0	2,912	95.8	26	0.9	101	3.3
40-44	2,733	100.0	2,652	97.0	13	0.5	68	2.5
45-49	2,004	100.0	1,935	96.6	5	0.2	64	3.2
50-54	1,980	100.0	1,888	95.4	9	0.5	83	4.2
55-59	1,092	100.0	1,034	94.7	6	0.5	52	4.8
60-64	1,039	100.0	892	85.9	18	1.7	129	12.4
65+	2,197	100.0	1,527	69.5	1	*	669	30.5
Female								
Total	35,958	100.0	24,948	69.4	672	1.9	10,338	28.8
15-19	6,980	100.0	2,128	30.5	102	1.5	4,750	68.1
20-24	5,777	100.0	3,622	62.7	229	4.0	1,926	33.3
25-29	5,213	100.0	4,228	81.1	173	3.3	812	15.6
30-34	4,205	100.0	3,675	87.4	75	1.8	455	10.8
35-39	3,355	100.0	3,075	91.7	18	0.5	262	7.8
40-44	2,750	100.0	2,568	93.4	17	0.6	165	6.0
45-49	1,981	100.0	1,823	92.0	9	0.5	149	7.5
50-54	1,711	100.0	1,530	89.4	9	0.5	172	10.1
55-59	833	100.0	699	83.9	5	0.6	129	15.5
60-64	956	100.0	676	70.7	26	2.7	254	26.6
65+	2,197	100.0	924	42.1	9	0.4	1,264	57.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents data on the population 15 years and older by the type of occupation and sex. The table shows that, majority of the population is into agriculture, due to the fertile nature of farmlands in the district. A total of 65.9 percent of the employed population are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. The next most important venture in the district is that of crafts and trade works which employs 14.1 percent of the population. The district also has 11.7 percent of its population engaged as service and sales worker. The least sector of employment in the district is clerical support jobs and managerial jobs.

With respect to the sexes, there are more males (77.2%) engaged in agricultural forestry and fisheries in the district than females (54.4%). There are more females (21.2%) in craft and related trades work than males (7.0%), however there are equal proportions of males and females working as managers (0.9%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,203	100.0	25,255	100.0	24,948	100.0
Managers	449	0.9	227	0.9	222	0.9
Professionals	1,254	2.5	909	3.6	345	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	445	0.9	305	1.2	140	0.6
Clerical support workers	230	0.5	155	0.6	75	0.3
Service and sales workers	5,866	11.7	1,179	4.7	4,687	18.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	33,061	65.9	19,486	77.2	13,575	54.4
Craft and related trades workers	7,068	14.1	1,771	7.0	5,297	21.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	627	1.2	602	2.4	25	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,196	2.4	614	2.4	582	2.3
Other occupations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the population 15 years and older by type of industry and sex. In the district agriculture forestry and fishing is the most dominant industry employing 65.2 percent of the population of the district. Although agriculture forestry and fishing employs the majority for both males (76.7%) and females (53.6%) the proportion for males is much higher than that of females. The high percentage of people in the agricultural industry is due to close proximity of the district to the Volta Lake which serves as a major mode of transport for agricultural produce. It can also be attributed to the fertile nature of the land for the planting of crops such as yam, beans, maize etc.

The district has quite a number of people in the manufacturing industry (11.5%). a total of 5,791 people are in the manufacturing industry, of which 4.0 percent are males and 19.1 percent are females.

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the third largest industry employing 11.4 percent. This is probably because the district has a vibrant market from which out-board motors for powering boats and canoes as well as motor vehicles and motor cycles for transporting of goods and materials to and from in the district are sold. The sector employs 5,726 people and is mostly dominated by females who constitute 17.1 percent with only 5.8 percent of them being males.

Accommodation and food service activities employs 2.3 percent of the population comprising, 0.7 percent males and 3.9 percent females. Education on the other hand employs constituting 2.1 percent of the population of which 3.1 percent are males and only one percent are females.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,203	100	25,255	100	24,948	100
Agriculture forestry and fishing	32,756	65.2	19,379	76.7	13,377	53.6
Mining and quarrying	39	0.1	34	0.1	5	0
Manufacturing	5,791	11.5	1,020	0.4	4,771	19.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	5	0	5	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	42	0.1	23	0.1	19	0.1
Construction	346	0.7	342	1.4	4	0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,726	11.4	1,455	5.8	4,271	17.1
Transportation and storage	610	1.2	586	2.3	24	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,160	2.3	177	0.7	983	3.9
Information and communication	25	0	19	0.1	6	0
Financial and insurance activities	129	0.3	82	0.3	47	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	203	0.4	94	0.4	109	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	66	0.1	44	0.2	22	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	316	0.6	261	0.1	55	0.2
Education	1,050	2.1	793	3.1	257	0.1
Human health and social work activities	402	0.8	228	0.9	174	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	59	0.1	58	0.2	1	0
Other service activities	1,332	2.7	601	2.4	731	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	145	0.3	53	0.2	92	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0	1	0	0	0

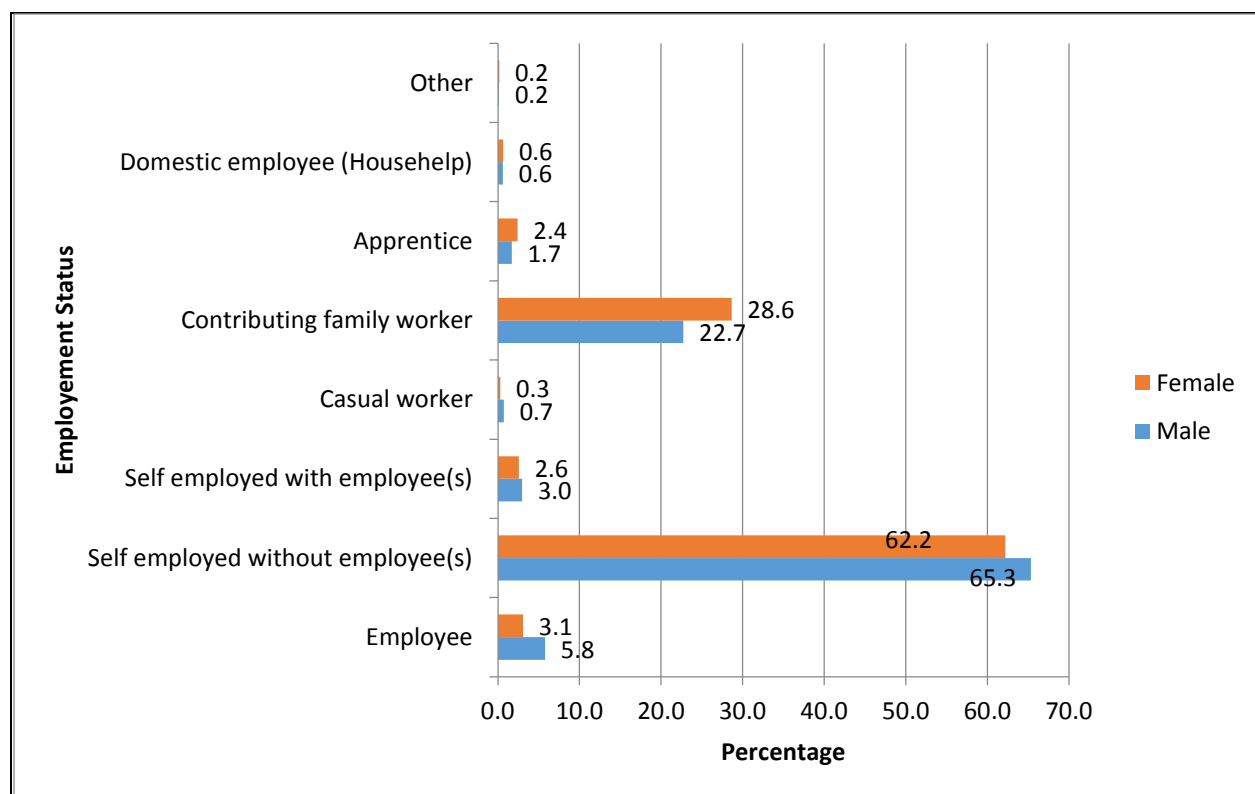
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

This section presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. In the district, the total number of employed population is 50,203, out of which 25,255 are male and 24,948 are female.

Figure 4.1 shows that, 65.3 and 62.2 percent of males and females respectively are self-employed without employee(s). There are more females (28.6%) as contributing family workers compared with males (22.7%). Approximately six percent males and three percent females are employees. The population that engaged in casual works seven days prior the census night constitute less than one percent especially females (0.3%).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of population 15 years and older by employment status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.5 presents detailed and comprehensive information on employment sector of the population 15 years older by sex. In the district, the private informal sector is the dominant sector, employing about 95.1 percent of the population. This goes to show that there are more people in the Private Informal sector in the district than in any other type of business. With respect to sex, about 93 percent of the male population is in the private informal sector compared to 97 percent of the female in the same sector.

The public sector employs only 1,541 people (3.1%) in the district, which is skewed in favour of the male (4.5%) compared to females (1.7%). The private formal sector employs close to 1.6 percent of the population in the employment sector in the district, with 504 of them being males (2.0%) and 277 being females (1.1%). The remaining sectors together employ less than one percent of the population.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,203	100.0	25,255	100.0	24,948	100.0
Public (Government)	1,541	3.1	1,129	4.5	412	1.7
Private Formal	781	1.6	504	0.2	277	1.1
Private Informal	47,737	95.1	23,527	93.2	24,210	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	0.0	10	0.0	0.2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	132	0.3	85	0.3	47	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. Information and communication technology has become part and parcel of our daily lives. Today, almost all towns, villages, households and individuals have access to one form of communication device or another. The impact of ICT on the economic and social infrastructural development of our society is enormous. This chapter presents analysis on Information Communication Technology in the district.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones and internet facility usage.

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older who own mobile phone, and use internet facility in the district by sex. Mobile phone owners in the district total 16,555 and are made up of 60.9 percent males and 30.1 percent females. Approximately, 20 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones and less than one (0.6%) percent use internet facilities. There are more males (73.4%) who use internet facilities compared with females (26.2%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,856	100.0	16,555	20.0	463	0.5
Male	41,149	100.0	10,076	24.5	340	0.8
Female	40,707	100.0	6,479	16.0	123	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households that have a desktop or laptop computer for use and the sex of the household heads.

Less than one percent of households in the district use either desktop or laptop. Approximately 86 percent of the households with desktops or laptops are headed by males and 14 percent of the rest headed by females.

The low usage of desktop or laptop computers in the district could be as a result of the low literacy rate among household heads. Also many households may not have the ability to purchase any form of computer due to high poverty levels in the district

Table 5.2: Households having desktop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of Households		desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,579	100.0	170	0.8
Male	16,901	74.9	138	81.2
Female	5,678	25.1	32	0.1
Percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers				0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks due to loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (GSS, 2012). As a result PWDs face a wide range of challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his or her full potential. Disability is now considered a societal and development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. The development of the nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. This chapter reports on the socio-economic and demographic features of PWDs in the district.

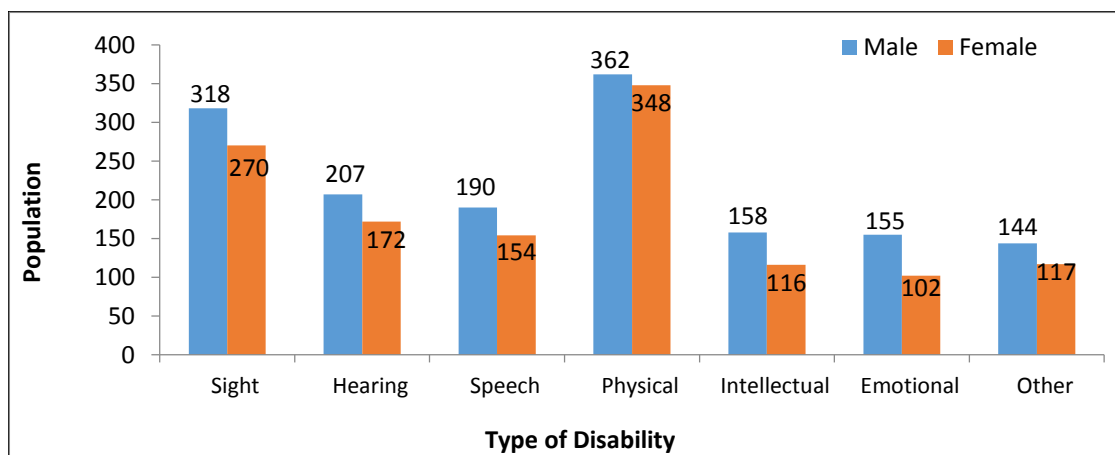
6.2 Population with Disability

In the 2010 PHC, questions were asked of six major types of disability namely; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional disabilities. Out of the total population of 129,248 in the district 127,293 did not have any form of disability, while 1,955 (1.5%) have one form of disability or the other. From Table 6.1, it can be said that males are more prone to disability in the district than females as 1.6 percent out of the male population are disabled in one form or the other compared to 1.4 percent of females. Out of 47,754 urban dwellers in the district, 0.5 percent are disabled and 36.4 percent are without any form of disability compared to the rural population.

6.3 Type of Disability

The data on sex of PWDs by type of disability (Figure 6.1) shows that physical disability is the most common form of disability with 362 males and 348 females having this disability. Sight is the next common type of disability which also has 38 males more than females living with it. Generally there are more males with some form of disability than females in the district.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by type of locality

A total of 1,955 persons in the district have disability constituting 1.5 percent of the population. Of this number 1.6 percent are male and 1.4 percent are female. Persons with sight disability and those with physical disability are in the majority of all PWD cases constituting 0.5 percent each while Intellectual, Emotional and Other disabilities have the least proportions of 0.2 percent each. The highest form of disability among males is Sight Disability which accounts for 0.5 percent of all disability cases among males. The highest form of disability cases among females on the other is physical disability which also accounts for 0.5 percent of all disabilities among females. With respect to the locality distribution, the proportion of PWDs in the rural localities is twice that in the urban areas (63.1 percent and 36.9 percent respectively). Sight and Physical disabilities are the most pre dominant in the rural areas accounting for 0.3 percent among both males and females. The biggest disability challenge among both sexes in the urban area is physical disability which also accounts for 0.2 percent each.

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

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	129,248	100.0	65,832	100.0	63,416	100.0
No disability	127,293	98.5	64,760	98.4	62,533	98.6
With a disability	1,955	1.5	1,072	1.6	883	1.4
Sight	588	0.5	318	0.5	270	0.4
Hearing	379	0.3	207	0.3	172	0.3
Speech	344	0.3	190	0.3	154	0.2
Physical	710	0.5	362	0.5	348	0.5
Intellectual	274	0.2	158	0.2	116	0.2
Emotional	257	0.2	155	0.2	102	0.2
Other	261	0.2	144	0.2	117	0.2
Urban						
Total	47,754	36.9	23,548	35.8	24,206	38.2
No disability	47,110	36.4	23,215	35.3	23,895	37.7
With a disability	644	0.5	333	0.5	311	0.5
Sight	168	0.1	90	0.1	78	0.1
Hearing	119	0.1	62	0.1	57	0.1
Speech	129	0.1	73	0.1	56	0.1
Physical	290	0.2	139	0.2	151	0.2
Intellectual	115	0.1	63	0.1	52	0.1
Emotional	103	0.1	63	0.1	40	0.1
Other	76	0.1	41	0.1	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Activity Status of Persons with Disability

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the last seven days preceding census night. The economically active population is made up of the employed and unemployed population. Table 6.3 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by activity status and sex. For the economically active population, 779 PWDs are

employed and 17 unemployed. Out of the employed PWD sight and physical disability constitute 248 and 236 persons respectively. Persons with intellectual disability account for the least number of employed persons with disability. 725 persons with disability are economically not active, out of which, physical disability constitute the highest.

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. From the table, 2.1 percent of the total population in the district are PWDs. Of this number, 51.2 percent are employed, 1.1 percent are unemployed and 47.7 percent of them are economically not active. Persons with Hearing Disability constitute the majority of PWDs who are employed (70.2%) compared with 40.0 percent for those with Physical Disability with the least proportion of the employed. Persons with Speech Disability dominate among these unemployed (3.4%) against 1.0 percent for Sight Disability, the least unemployed. Persons with Physical Disability accounts for the highest proportion of PWDs who are economically not active (58.8%).

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	71,697	100.0	50,203	70.0	1,224	1.7	20,270	28.3
No disability	70,176	100.0	49,424	70.4	1,207	1.7	19,545	27.9
With a disability	1,521	100.0	779	51.2	17	1.1	725	47.7
Sight	497	100.0	248	49.9	5	1.0	244	49.1
Hearing	262	100.0	184	70.2	3	1.1	75	28.6
Speech	207	100.0	114	55.1	7	3.4	86	41.5
Physical	590	100.0	236	40.0	7	1.2	347	58.8
Intellectual	185	100.0	98	53.0	2	1.1	85	45.9
Emotional	191	100.0	116	60.7	5	2.6	70	36.6
Other	184	100.0	125	67.9	2	1.1	57	31.0
Male								
Total	35,739	100.0	25,255	70.70	552	1.5	9,932	27.8
No disability	34,895	100.0	24,767	71.00	545	1.6	9,583	27.5
With a disability	844	100.0	488	57.80	7	0.8	349	41.4
Sight	270	100.0	154	57.00	0	0.0	116	43.0
Hearing	143	100.0	112	78.30	0	0.0	31	21.7
Speech	118	100.0	69	58.50	3	2.5	46	39.0
Physical	305	100.0	136	44.60	3	1.0	166	54.4
Intellectual	111	100.0	63	56.80	0	0.0	48	43.2
Emotional	117	100.0	76	65.00	1	0.9	40	34.2
Other	103	100.0	74	71.80	0	0.0	29	28.2
Female								
Total	35,958	100.0	24,948	69.40	672	1.9	10,338	28.8
No disability	35,281	100.0	24,657	69.90	662	1.9	9,962	28.2
With a disability	677	100.0	291	43.00	10	1.5	376	55.5
Sight	227	100.0	94	41.40	5	2.2	128	56.4
Hearing	119	100.0	72	60.50	3	2.5	44	37.0
Speech	89	100.0	45	50.60	4	4.5	40	44.9
Physical	285	100.0	100	35.10	4	1.4	181	63.5
Intellectual	74	100.0	35	47.30	2	2.7	37	50.0
Emotional	74	100.0	40	54.10	4	5.4	30	40.5
Other	81	100.0	51	63.00	2	2.5	28	34.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. From the table there are 1,676 persons with disability in the district of which 63.4 percent have never attended school, 27.1 percent have had basic school education while only 7.3 percent have had either SHS or Higher education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	118,069	50,939	11,185	47,368	8,577	100.0	43.1	9.5	40.1	7.3
No disability	116,193	49,750	11,106	46,860	8,477	100.0	42.8	9.6	40.3	7.3
With a disability	1,876	1,189	79	508	100	100.0	63.4	4.2	27.1	5.3
Sight	571	406	16	130	19	100.0	71.1	2.8	22.8	3.3
Hearing	372	218	24	118	12	100.0	58.6	6.5	31.7	3.2
Speech	321	152	32	120	17	100.0	47.4	10.0	37.4	5.3
Physical	692	443	25	175	49	100.0	64.0	3.6	25.3	7.1
Intellectual	254	147	16	84	7	100.0	57.9	6.3	33.1	2.8
Emotional	240	126	13	92	9	100.0	52.5	5.4	38.3	3.8
Other	238	134	15	80	9	100.0	56.3	6.3	33.6	3.8
Male										
Total	60,045	23,042	5,798	25,544	5,661	100.0	38.4	9.7	42.5	9.4
No disability	59,011	22,440	5,755	25,236	5,580	100.0	38.0	9.8	42.8	9.5
With a disability	1,034	602	43	308	81	100.0	58.2	4.2	29.8	7.8
Sight	308	209	10	74	15	100.0	67.9	3.2	24.0	4.9
Hearing	203	106	14	74	9	100.0	52.2	6.9	36.5	4.4
Speech	180	83	18	69	10	100.0	46.1	10.0	38.3	5.6
Physical	355	201	15	97	42	100.0	56.6	4.2	27.3	11.8
Intellectual	150	80	11	53	6	100.0	53.3	7.3	35.3	4.0
Emotional	148	70	8	64	6	100.0	47.3	5.4	43.2	4.1
Other	132	63	12	50	7	100.0	47.7	9.1	37.9	5.3
Female										
Total	58,024	27,897	5,387	21,824	2,916	100.0	48.1	9.3	37.6	5.0
No disability	57,182	27,310	5,351	21,624	2,897	100.0	47.8	9.4	37.8	5.1
With a disability	842	587	36	200	19	100.0	69.7	4.3	23.8	2.3
Sight	263	197	6	56	4	100.0	74.9	2.3	21.3	1.5
Hearing	169	112	10	44	3	100.0	66.3	5.9	26.0	1.8
Speech	141	69	14	51	7	100.0	48.9	9.9	36.2	5.0
Physical	337	242	10	78	7	100.0	71.8	3.0	23.1	2.1
Intellectual	104	67	5	31	1	100.0	64.4	4.8	29.8	1.0
Emotional	92	56	5	28	3	100.0	60.9	5.4	30.4	3.3
Other	106	71	3	30	2	100.0	67.0	2.8	28.3	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of PWDs in the district who have never been to school are those with sight disability (71.1%) and the least is persons with speech disability who constitute 47.4 percent. while majority of PWDs with emotional challenges are in the majority of those with basic education (38.3%), persons with physical disability have the highest proportion of those with SHS or tertiary education (7.1%). It will further be noticed from the table that there are more female PWDs who have never been to school (48.1%) compared with the male proportion (38.4%). Although at the pre-school level there are slightly more females than males (4.3% and 4.2%) respectively, the proportion of males is higher than females for both the basic level and SHS/Higher. It can be inferred from this that a lot more females drop out of school after pre-school than males in the district.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

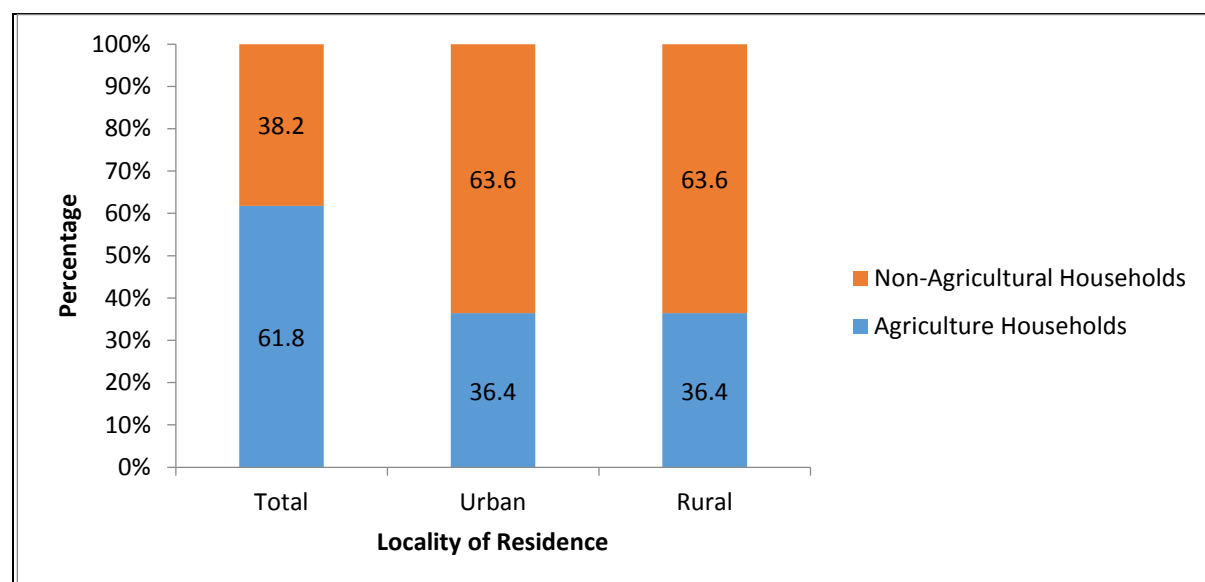
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in the district and is the main employment avenue for many people in the district. An agricultural household is defined as where at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012). The objective of this chapter is to analyze, the agricultural activities of households.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows households in agriculture by type of locality. The district has 61.8 percent of households in agriculture. With respect to locality of residence, approximately 36 percent of households in urban areas are into agriculture whereas in the rural areas approximately 36 percent of households are into agriculture activities. The proportions of agricultural and non-agricultural households in the district are the same for both the rural and urban areas as illustrated in the figure.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Discussion in this section focuses on four types of agricultural activities: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (Table 7.1). Approximately 92 percent of households in the district are into crop farming, 35 percent into livestock rearing and only 0.3 percent and 0.1 percent households are into tree planting and fish farming respectively.

In the urban areas, 87.2 percent of households are into crop farming and 30.0 percent are into livestock rearing and less than one percent into tree planting and fish farming; compared with 93.8 percent of households in rural area in crop farming, 36.7 percent in livestock rearing and tree planting while fish farming accounts for less than one percent.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households engaged in agriculture	13,943	61.8	3,203	36.4	10,740	36.4
Crop Farming	12,865	92.3	2,792	87.2	10,073	93.8
Tree Planting	36	0.3	12	0.4	24	0.2
Livestock Rearing	4,903	35.2	962	30.0	3,941	36.7
Fish Farming	9	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district. Though it occurs in both urban and rural areas, the concentration is in the rural areas. Table 7.2 shows the type of livestock reared and keepers in the district, there are 202,427 livestock reared with 8,383 keepers. Each keeper has an average of 24 livestock.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	202,427	100.0	8,388	100.0	24.1
Beehives	299	0.1	12	0.1	24.9
Ostrich	685	0.3	32	0.4	21.4
Chicken	67,983	33.6	2,853	34.0	23.8
Dove	874	0.4	45	0.5	19.4
Duck	3,254	1.6	136	1.6	23.9
Guinea fowl	8,958	4.4	327	3.9	27.4
Turkey	169	0.1	14	0.2	12.1
Cattle	41,975	20.7	818	9.8	51.3
Goat	38,223	18.9	2,285	27.2	16.7
Sheep	25,374	12.5	1,056	12.6	24
Grass-cutter	383	0.2	58	0.7	6.6
Pig	10,630	5.3	668	8.0	15.9
Rabbit	343	0.2	8	0.1	42.9
Snail	1,014	0.5	2	0.0	507
Silk worm	272	0.1	12	0.1	22.7
Fish farming	981	0.5	10	0.1	168.3
Other (specify)	1,008	0.5	52	0.6	19.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the birds, there are approximately 67,983 chickens, nearly 9,000 guinea fowls, about 3,254 ducks and 847 doves. In the ruminants category there are 41,975 cattle, 38,223 goats and 25,374 sheep. Among other livestock reported are pigs, grass-cutters and rabbits with 10,630, 383 and 343 respectively.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The condition of houses plays an important role in population dynamics. Individuals live in buildings and dwelling units. Modern businesses are also conducted mostly in apartments and buildings. Provision of housing stock to meet the demands of the increasing population is usually the prime objective of every government.

The census solicited information on housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy agreement as well as construction materials. This chapter presents a discussion on the housing situation in Pru District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the household population of the district by type of locality. The district has a total population of 129,248 located in urban (47,744) and rural (81,494) respectively. The total household population of the district is 127,069 and the proportions in the localities are 80,118 in rural and 46,951 in urban areas. Also, of the total number of houses in the district, more than half (11,994) are in rural areas. The population per house in the district is 7.1 comprising 7.9 urban and 5.8

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and household population by type of locality

Household	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	129,248	47,754	81,494
Total household population	127,069	46,951	80,118
Number of houses	17,932	5,938	11,994
Number of households	22,579	8,800	13,779
Average households per house	1.3	1.5	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	7.9	6.7
Average household size	5.6	5.3	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling and Ownership Status

The type of dwelling units in the district varies from one to another, so is the holding and tenancy arrangement. This analysis looks at the disparities in dwelling types as well as the ownership and holding/tenancy agreements that are currently prevailing in the district.

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit

Table 8.2 presents data on the type of dwelling unit occupied by locality. The total number of occupied dwelling units in the district is 22,579, compound houses (rooms) account for 50.7 percent, separate houses account for 35.1 percent and all other types of occupied dwelling units account for less than 15 percent in the district.

With respect to type of locality, compound houses are the most dominant type of occupied dwelling unit for both the urban and rural locality constituting 57.6 percent and 46.3 percent respectively. Separate houses are made up of 32.8 percent of occupied dwelling units in urban localities whereas in rural localities separate houses account for 36.6 percent of occupied dwelling units. Semi-detached houses constitute approximately 5.0 percent of urban dwelling units where as in the rural areas it constitutes 4 percent.

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	7,933	35.1	32.8	36.6
Semi-detached house	940	4.2	4.5	3.9
Flat/Apartment	278	1.2	2.8	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	11,452	50.7	57.6	46.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	1,331	5.9	1.3	8.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	416	1.8	0.2	2.9
Tent	57	0.3	0.1	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	25	0.1	0.2	0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	56	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership of Dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of all occupied dwelling units in the district, 69.3 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household members 16.2 percent owned by other private individuals, 12 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members and the rest account for 2.2 percent of other forms of ownership status.

In male headed households approximately, 73 percent and 14 percent of dwelling units in the district are owned by household member and other private individuals respectively compared to 58.6 percent and 22.6 percent of dwelling units owned by household member and other private individuals respectively in female headed households.

With respect to locality of residence, ownership by household member account for approximately 50 percent of all dwelling units in urban areas while in rural areas ownership by household member accounts almost for 82 percent. Ownership by relative who is not a household member is 14.3 percent in urban areas and 10.6 percent in rural localities. There is a huge difference in ownership by other private individuals by locality. About one in three (32.3%) cent of dwelling units in urban areas are owned by other private individual compared with only three in 5 (5.9%) in rural areas.

Table 8.3: Ownership status of occupied dwelling by type of locality

Ownership status	Region	District					
		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent				
Total	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	260,608	15,656	69.3	72.9	58.6	49.9	81.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	3,448	133	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
Relative not a household member	90,176	2,718	12.0	10.5	16.5	14.3	10.6
Other private individual	116,402	3,653	16.2	14.0	22.6	32.3	5.9
Private employer	9,509	82	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other private agency	1,390	80	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Public/Government ownership	7,138	200	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.6
Other	1,844	57	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.3 Holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.4 shows tenancy and holding arrangement of dwelling units in the district. According to the data, three major types of tenancy exist in the district: owner occupied, renting and rent free. Sixty-five percent of dwelling units are owner occupied, 19.2 percent are on rental arrangement and a further 15.4 percent rent-free. Tenancy arrangements including perching, squatting and others are quite negligible in the district.

The proportion of owner occupied dwelling units in the rural areas is 77.5 percent which is far greater than that of urban localities (45.4%). Approximately 38 percent of dwelling units are rented in urban areas while in rural localities it is 7.5 percent. The proportion that occupies dwelling units on a rent free basis is 16.6 percent in urban areas and 14.7 percent in rural areas.

Table 8.4: Present holding and tenancy arrangement of dwelling by type of locality

Present holding and tenancy arrangement	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	22579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	14682	65	45.4	77.5
Renting	4354	19.2	37.7	7.5
Rent-free	3483	15.43	16.6	14.65
Perching	38	0.17	0.1	0.21
Squatting	6	0.03	-	0.04
Other	16	0.07	0.09	0.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Houses in the district are constructed using various materials; analysis in this section looks at materials used for construction of outer wall, roof and floor of dwelling units in the district.

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

Table 8.5 shows that the main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are mud brick or earth (58.5%) and cement blocks or concrete (37.5%). The Table also shows that approximately 80 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the rural areas are constructed with mud brick or earth compared with only 24 percent in urban areas. Also 73.5 percent of urban dwelling units have cement blocks or concrete outer walls whereas among the rural dwelling units it is only 14.6 percent.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	24,456	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	14,300	58.5	23.8	79.9
Wood	200,594	7,932	265	1.1	1.0	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	103	0.4	0.6	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	39	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	9,068	37.1	73.5	14.6
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	222	0.9	0.5	1.2
Bamboo	8,206	523	37	0.2	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	339	1.4	0.1	2.2
Other	39,206	1,496	69	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census.

8.4.2 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the main materials used for the construction of roof of dwelling units.

Majority of dwelling units (62.6%) in the district have roofs made of metal sheets and about one third (33.2%) are made from thatch/palm leaf or raffia.

With respect to locality, 88.6 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas have roofs made of metal sheets whereas in the rural areas approximately 46 percent of units are roofed with metal sheets. Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia accounts for 9.2 percent of roofs in urban areas while in the rural areas it is 48 percent.

All other materials are not commonly used for roofing in the District for example Slate/Asbestos, roofing tiles and bamboo all together constitute less than one percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	24,456	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	378	1.5	0.2	2.4
Wood	45,547	3,588	139	0.6	0.8	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	15,306	62.6	88.6	46.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	37	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	141	0.6	0.5	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	704	44	0.2	0.0	0.3
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	177	0.7	0.1	1.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	8,109	33.2	9.2	48.0
Other	35,935	3,292	125	0.5	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Material for floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. As shown in Table 8.7, floors of dwelling units are mostly made of cement or concrete (73.4%) and earth or mud (23.7%).

By locality of residence, majority (90%) of dwelling units in urban areas have cement or concrete floors while approximately 63 percent of houses in rural areas have the same type of floors.

Table 8.7: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	5,358	23.7	6.8	34.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	16,584	73.4	90.0	62.9
Stone	32,817	3,325	318	1.4	0.1	1.6
Burnt brick	6,537	322	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	20	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	192	0.9	1.5	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	66	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms occupied by households provides an indication of the extent of crowding. Crowded living conditions are likely to increase the spread of infectious diseases such tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Table 8.8 provides information on the number of sleeping rooms of households. As stated earlier, the average household size has 5.6 persons. Over ninety percent (90.7%) of one member households, over two thirds (70.1%) of household with two members, nearly half (49.6%) of household with four members and one-quarter of households with six members all occupy one sleeping room. Generally as the

number of household members increases the number sleeping rooms also increases marginally.

Table 8.8: Household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwelling unit

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	22,579	100.0	37.5	29.7	15.6	8.8	3.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.0
1	2,048	100.0	90.7	6.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.1
2	1,799	100.0	70.2	24.4	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
3	2,502	100.0	59.6	29.9	6.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
4	2,759	100.0	49.6	35.7	8.9	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
5	2,899	100.0	35.6	40.3	14.7	5.6	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
6	2,666	100.0	25.1	41.6	20.0	7.1	2.8	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.6
7	2,229	100.0	15.7	37.1	27.8	11.8	4.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.5
8	1,663	100.0	12.0	31.0	28.0	17.8	5.2	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.9
9	1,293	100.0	9.0	26.0	28.5	21.6	7.7	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.9
10+	2,721	100.0	4.0	16.0	22.9	23.4	13.6	8.5	4.3	3.1	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section analyzes household amenities, source of lighting, and main source of energy for cooking and cooking space, main source of water for drinking and other domestic activities, and sanitation of dwelling units.

8.6.1 Dwelling facilities: source of lighting

The source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As societies develop the source of lighting shifts from the use of rudimentary sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones like electricity, Table 8.9 presents data on the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district. There are three main sources of lighting for households namely electricity-mains (38.5%), flashlight or torch (33.0%) and kerosene lamps (27.1%). All other sources of lighting together account for less than one percent

Table 8.9: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	8,696	38.5	75.6	14.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	70	0.3	0.2	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	6,125	27.1	14.6	35.1
Gas lamp	9,378	793	38	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	17	0.1	0.1	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	7,456	33.0	8.9	48.5
Firewood	13,241	997	105	0.5	0.3	0.6
Crop residue	4,623	272	43	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	1,532	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Dwelling Facilities: Source of energy for cooking

Table 8.10 shows the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the district. Fuel wood (64%) and charcoal (34%) are the two main sources of energy for cooking.

With respect to type of locality, 87.3 percent of rural and 29.3 percent of urban households in the district use fuel wood as their main source of energy for cooking; while 64 percent of urban and 10 percent of rural households use charcoal.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.10 also provides information on cooking space of households in the district. Approximately 50 percent of households use open space in the compound for cooking and 15 percent use their veranda. Only 15 percent of households have a separate room for exclusive use of household for cooking.

By type of locality, 43 percent of urban and 54.8 percent of rural households use an open space for cooking. Also 10.7 percent of urban and 17.6 percent of rural households have a separate room exclusive to the household for cooking. In the urban localities, 29.1 percent of households use their verandas for cooking while just 6.2 percent of rural households use their verandas as cooking space.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	541	2.4	3.6	1.6
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	14,620	64.8	29.3	87.4
Gas	996,518	36,641	248	1.1	2.1	0.5
Electricity	29,794	1,073	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	48	0.2	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	6,991	31.0	64.1	9.8
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	95	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	11	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	792	3.5	4.4	2.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	3,376	15.0	10.7	17.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,293	5.7	6.0	5.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	274	1.2	1.2	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	2,017	8.9	5.2	11.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	54	0.2	0.3	0.2
Veranda	1,173,946	84,605	3,413	15.1	29.1	6.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	11,328	50.2	43.0	54.8
Other	21,007	1,614	32	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use.

The availability and accessibility improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. Water source are often classified as improved and unimproved. Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public stand pipe, boreholes, protected dugout wells, protected springs and rain water collection; unimproved source are unprotected wells and springs, vendors and tanker trucks (WHO and UNIEF, 2000).

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Table 8.11. Household drinking water is obtained from five main sources; river or stream (33.1%), protected well (20.5%), bore-hole/pump or tube well (20.0%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.6%) and unprotected well (6.2%).

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	225	1.0	1.3	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	1,936	8.6	17.5	2.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	966	4.3	9.6	0.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,512	20.0	22.6	18.3
Protected well	321,091	45,990	4,638	20.5	23.9	18.4
Rain water	39,438	1,044	119	0.5	1.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	296	1.3	2.9	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	34	0.2	0.3	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	1,389	6.2	3.2	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	7,475	33.1	16.4	43.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	900	0.4	0.7	6.1
Other	3,972	243	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	225	0.1	1.2	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	1,302	5.8	12.1	1.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	738	3.3	7.1	0.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,973	17.6	20.4	15.8
Protected well	465,775	57,094	5,590	24.8	32.0	20.2
Rain water	39,916	965	47	0.2	0.4	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	34	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	43	0.2	0.4	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	1,501	6.6	4.3	8.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	7,958	35.2	19.6	45.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	1,034	4.6	1.8	6.3
Other	10,302	982	108	0.5	0.2	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to type of locality, river/stream is the main source of drinking water for rural households. Approximately, 44 percent of households in rural areas and 16 percent of urban households use river/stream as their main source of drinking water. Approximately two out of ten households in urban localities use either protected well (23.9%) or borehole/pump/tube (22.6%) well. Nearly 42 percent of rural dwelling units use improved sources of water for drinking.

Table 8.11 further provide information on the main source of water for other domestic use by households. The source of water for domestic use is similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet water. River/stream (35.2%) is the main source of water for other domestic use; less than one percent of households use harvested rainwater. Protected well (32%) is mostly used for domestic activities by urban households and river or stream (45.2%) is mostly used by rural households for domestic activities.

8.6.4 Bathing and other Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.12 shows that three main types of toilet facilities used in the district. The most common facilities are public toilet (33.5%), pit latrine (8.7%), and KVIP (4.0%). Approximately 52 percent of dwelling units do not have access to toilet facilities and as such use bushes and beaches (free range). The use of water closet (WC) is not common due to the low nature of the water table as the septic pits get filled up with underground water during the rainy season.

With respect to locality of residence, about two thirds (66.6%) of rural households have no toilet facilities, while 29.3 percent of urban households have no such facilities. However, 58.7 percent of urban households use public toilet facilities whereas 17.4 percent of rural households also use the facility. Pit latrines are used by 13.3 percent of rural and 1.5 percent of urban households.

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorised primarily into four main types: Shared bathroom in the same house, bathroom for exclusive use, shared open bathing cubicle and open space around house. The percentage of households with shared bathroom in the same house is 26.1 percent, 24.2 percent of have a bathroom for exclusive use, 19.3 percent use a shared open cubicle and 17.7 percent of households use an open space around the house. By the locality of residence, 34.6 percent of households in the urban areas and 20.6 percent of households in the rural areas use a shared but separate room in the same house as bathing facility. 19.8 percent of urban households and 27 percent of rural households have their own bathroom for exclusive use.

Table 8.12 further shows that 28.3 percent of urban households and 13.6 percent of rural households use a shared open cubicle as bathing facility.

Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	11,754	52.1	29.3	66.6
W.C.	839,611	32,800	325	1.4	3.1	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	1,966	8.7	1.5	13.3
KVIP	572,824	39,544	892	4.0	7.0	2.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	33	0.1	0.3	0.0
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	7,561	33.5	58.7	17.4
Other	23,385	1,541	48	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	5,461	24.2	19.8	27.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	5,888	26.1	34.6	20.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,154	5.1	3.4	6.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	4,364	19.3	28.3	13.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	312	1.4	2.0	1.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,143	5.1	2.2	6.9
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	3,999	17.7	9.4	23.0
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	186	0.8	0.2	1.2
Other	16,276	1,104	72	0.3	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.5 Method of Waste Disposal

One of the most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in the district is adopting modern and hygienic waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management practices help to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. As shown in Table 8.13, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is either by public dump (open space) (45.2%) or dumping indiscriminately (29.2%). Only 16 percent of dwelling units use public dump (container).

The most significant method of solid waste disposal in urban areas in the district is public dump (open space) (46.6%) compared with 44.3 percent in rural areas. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is used by 10.7 percent and 41.3 percent of households in the urban and rural areas respectively. However, while 35.3 percent of urban households use public dump (container) only 3.7 percent of rural households use such facilities.

Table 8.13 also provides information on the method by which households in the district dispose of their liquid waste. Methods of liquid waste disposal in the district include throwing onto the street/outside (46.6%) or onto a compound in dwelling unit (36.6%).

In the urban areas, 46.6 percent of households dispose of liquid waste by throwing it onto the street, while 33.6 percent of rural households do likewise. However, while 36.6 percent urban

households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto compound, 60.8 percent of rural households do same.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	877	3.9	3.3	4.3
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	844	3.7	3.4	4.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	3,616	16.0	35.3	3.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	10,200	45.2	46.6	44.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	6,629	29.4	10.7	41.3
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	264	1.2	0.4	1.7
Other	53,805	2,876	149	0.7	0.4	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	22,579	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	205	0.9	0.8	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	314	1.4	1.6	1.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	498	2.2	3.4	1.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	8,736	38.7	46.6	33.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	1,178	5.2	10.7	1.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	11,596	51.4	36.6	60.8
Other	38,294	1,239	52	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Governments all over the world recognize population as the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. Governments also explicitly recognize 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 development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988? With the District Assembly, as the planning authority, expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects. The district assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

This chapter discusses major findings, conclusion and policy implications of the analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data of Pru District

The 2010 PHC puts the population of the Pru District at 129,248 with males constituting 50.9 percent and females 49.1 percent. The District has a sex ratio of 103.8 males to 100 females. It has a total land area of 3220.7 square kilometers which gives a population density of 40.1 persons per kilometer square. The District is about 63.1 percent rural

The district has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.4, a General Fertility Rate of 98.5 and a Crude Birth Rate of 23.1. About 6.3 percent of all deaths in the district are due to un-natural causes and approximately 27 percent of the population are migrants.

There are a total of 127,069 households and majority of them are male headed (64,704) and (62,365) females. Majority of the households are either Nuclear households (Head, spouse and children) 31.7 percent or the extended family households (heads, spouse, children and heads relative) constituting 31.4 percent of the household structure. Single parent nuclear forms 9.5 percent of the households.

There are more married females who have no education than males and more employed males than females. The proportion of persons who are economically not active is higher among females who are never married, 62.4 percent than males in the same category 54.7 percent.

Approximately, 93 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaian nationals with 91.5% of them being Ghanaians by birth and 1.5 percent by naturalization. There are more female Christians (56%) than male Christians (52.2%) in the district and majority of them 20.8 percent are Pentecostal/Charismatic. About 12.6 percent of the people practice African Traditional Religion.

Of persons currently in school in the district, 22.8 percent are in pre-school, 50.6 percent are in primary school, 17.6 percent in Junior High School and 8.2 percent in Senior High School.

About 70.0 percent of the people in the district are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed while 28.3 percent are economically not active. The age group with the highest proportion of the employed population is 40-44 constituting 95.2 percent. Among the sexes there are more males who are employed, 70.7 percent than females 69.4 percent.

Agriculture forestry and fishing is the most dominant industry employing 65.2 percent of the population. Mobile phone owners in the district total 16,555 and are made up of 60.9 percent males and 30.1 percent females. Approximately 86 percent of the households with desktops or laptops are headed by males and 14 percent of the rest headed by females.

A total of 1,955 persons in the district have some disability constituting 1.5 percent of the population. The highest forms of disability in the district are Sight and Physical Disability which accounts for 0.5 percent each. About 63.4 percent of all PWDs have never attended school

Of the 61.8 percent of households into agriculture, majority 92 percent are into crop farming

In terms of locality distribution of the population, 47,744 are located in urban areas and 81,494 in rural areas.

There are 22,579 occupied dwellings in the district, majority of which are compound houses (rooms) which account for 50.7 percent, separate houses account for 35.1 percent and all other types of occupied dwelling units account for less than 15 percent in the district.

Approximately 87 percent of rural households in the district use fuel wood as their main source of energy for cooking while 64 percent of those in urban areas use charcoal. More rural households cook in open space 54.8 percent than the urban ones. The average household size is 5.6.

About 44 percent of households in rural areas and 16 percent of urban households use river/stream as their main source of drinking water. Nearly 42 percent of rural dwelling units use improved sources of water for drinking. Pit latrines are used by 13.3 percent of rural and 1.5 percent of urban households.

In the urban areas, 46.6 percent of households dispose of liquid waste by throwing it onto the street, while 60.8 percent of rural households throw theirs onto the compound.

9.2 Conclusion

The data gathered from the 2010 PHC shows a youthful and growing population with majority living in rural localities. Though the total fertility rate of the Municipality is lower than the regional average, it is higher compared with the national value hence concerted efforts must be embarked upon to be able to realise the national figure or better. Further

analysis of the report suggests the mortality rate in the district is higher than the regional average and also 6.3 percent of deaths are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide.

A great number of the population within the district falls within the economically active group with a potential for further growth in the near future taking into consideration the large size of the population under 15 and this would aggravate the demand for jobs by the working force. Quite a substantial number of the population 11 years and older are literate, which is a good sign for future development.

Agriculture employs a greater proportion of the working population especially in the rural areas in the district and quite an appreciable number of females are engaged in service and sales. However, agriculture being the main occupation for the inhabitants is faced with several environmental challenges such as deforestation, bush fire, pollution of nearby water bodies with agrochemicals among others. This calls for massive education on effective methods of farming to curb these practices.

Furthermore, there is a wide disparity in housing provision in rural and urban areas. The rural areas have more houses than the urban areas but the urban ones are of higher quality with respect to materials used for walling, roofing, and the floor of the houses. The households in the urban areas have more access to basic housing facilities such as portable drinking water, bathing facility, toilet facility and waste disposal facility than the rural areas. Finally, measures must be put in place to better integrate PWDs into the local economy and make them more productive.

9.3 Policy Implications

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The District's specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets. The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the report:

Analysis of the District population size and structure indicates a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into District development planning should be given more impetus.

Although the total fertility rate (TFR) in the district is slightly lower than that of the region, it is higher than the National average. This means that there is high fertility among the women in the district which has implications for the population growth and the provision of services. To manage this phenomenon, there is the need to continue with, and intensify education and make family planning programmes more easily accessible in the district.

Also, initiatives that aim at improving road safety and maternal health services must be strengthened so as to reduce the high mortality rate. There is the need for the Provision of new health facilities and resourcing of available ones by The District Assembly as well as Development Partners in order to bring such un-natural mortality to its lowest ebb.

In order to deal with illiteracy in the district, non-formal or adult educational policies should be vigorously pursued to cover more of the non-educated adults in basic literacy and numeracy skills. It is hoped that this programme would whip-up the interest of adults in education and their children especially the girl-child. The policy of Free and Compulsory

Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) should be vigorously enforced and opportunities offered by educational initiatives such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to children of school going age in order to enrol and retain more of the children of school going age in school be explored to the full. The variability in access to ICT across the localities in the Municipality has policy implication for providing ICT facilities to underserved areas, especially in rural areas. The Assembly together with private organizations needs to set up internet centres in public places such as libraries and community centres to increase the use of internet.

Agriculture/forestry/ fishing is the largest sector employing a large proportion of the economically active population. On the basis of these this, efforts should be intensified towards modernizing agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector. This could include supporting farmers to acquire implements and small to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year in order to improve their incomes and welfare.

Also, the linkage between agricultural related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors. There would also be the need to educate farmers on the best way of farming to reduce environmental hazards associated with agricultural activities.

The quality of life of the people in the communities in the Municipality depends largely on access to good drinking water, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. It is therefore recommended that, the District Assembly in collaboration with key stakeholders operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to provide more bore-holes. Also, the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection should do more to fully implement programmes and projects which may have positives effects on the lives of community members. The overall effects of this will ensure access to portable water for those communities.

Furthermore, housing facilities need to be provided through effective development control measures, especially in the newly developing areas. Delays in the issuance of Permits should be checked in order buildings that have basic housing facilities in their plans be granted permits for development in good time.

Also the Assembly would have to review outdated bye laws to ensure efficient management of the environment regarding disposal of liquid and solid wastes at the household level, and enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords. Again, the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking and charcoal with their attendant impact on the vegetation is a concern and the Assembly. Policy makers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking by encouraging the use of gas as an alternative.

Lastly, there is the need to incorporate the people living with disability (PLWD) in the planning and development of infrastructure in the district. Programmes towards the achievement of MDG 2 (access to basic education) should as a matter of urgency, issues of disability. This is a good start towards their integration into society.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 , Brong Ahafo Regional Analytical Report 2010 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service, National Analytical Report 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Yeji	28,515	13,857	14,658	5,422	3,321
2	Prang	8,470	4,362	4,108	1,527	992
3	Parambo	5,587	2,719	2,868	937	826
4	Zabrama	5,182	2,610	2,572	914	799
5	Sawaba	4,850	2,479	2,371	714	588
6	Abease New Town	4,117	2,058	2,059	806	552
7	Daman Nkwanta	4,044	2,047	1,997	582	483
8	Komfourkrom	3,564	1,764	1,800	686	410
9	Kojo Boffour	3,320	1,570	1,750	649	518
10	Konkomma	3,227	1,526	1,701	551	440
11	Beposo	3,112	1,558	1,554	436	365
12	Buipe	2,028	1,015	1,013	267	230
13	Cherembo	1,927	1,081	846	351	291
14	Yawpare	1,560	792	768	245	236
15	Battor Kope	1,419	793	626	225	273
16	Kamampa	1,411	701	710	251	186
17	Buom	1,381	750	631	264	233
18	Adaprase	1,216	609	607	214	156
19	Kobre	1,126	599	527	186	145
20	Jacklai No. 1 & 2	1,062	562	500	157	144

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	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	Yeji	28,515	3,286	3,795	3,966	4,141	3,056	2,305	1,837	1,446	1,226	869	867	419	417	234	258	393
2	Prang	8,470	1,026	1,218	1,166	1,076	808	689	480	388	311	259	286	138	160	129	139	197
3	Parambo	5,587	707	769	887	787	530	387	315	285	220	159	139	95	103	55	64	85
4	Zabrama	5,182	752	797	772	581	437	386	308	285	231	180	135	86	96	37	42	57
5	Sawaba	4,850	807	794	638	526	403	358	316	221	198	113	142	50	79	51	72	82
6	Abease New Town	4,117	631	690	623	473	270	261	223	218	206	127	129	70	63	26	36	71
7	Daman Nkwanta	4,044	701	684	579	426	291	273	227	175	168	106	123	60	60	40	43	88
8	Komfourkrom	3,564	542	592	527	365	251	241	227	180	159	127	105	73	59	38	31	47
9	Kojo Boffour	3,320	502	500	498	436	272	264	181	164	124	106	87	47	42	23	25	49
10	Konkomma	3,227	347	463	469	484	383	259	176	129	115	95	111	64	43	29	26	34
11	Beposo	3,112	551	504	423	356	227	188	204	134	139	75	73	31	57	39	46	65
12	Buipe	2,028	393	365	279	201	147	108	118	115	67	56	52	19	24	15	28	41
13	Cherembo	1,927	241	264	327	215	180	101	106	111	109	82	50	42	32	17	24	26
14	Yawpare	1,560	226	262	226	224	114	101	77	60	70	56	52	13	26	13	19	21
15	Battor Kope	1,419	265	273	164	117	98	104	90	78	61	50	40	19	23	11	12	14
16	Kamampa	1,411	228	228	192	138	103	112	112	82	45	49	36	23	18	16	9	20
17	Buom	1,381	177	250	205	149	106	90	64	47	55	51	58	29	35	19	26	20
18	Adaprase	1,216	213	187	161	124	95	111	69	56	63	44	29	12	12	7	12	21
19	Kobre	1,126	176	158	139	152	123	87	69	37	29	30	32	17	23	16	18	20
20	Jacklai No. 1 & 2	1,062	174	158	153	138	117	83	71	23	47	34	19	17	8	8	5	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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