



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GOMOA EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 Gomoa East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 207,071 representing 9.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute of 47.5 percent and females represent 52.5 percent. Slightly more than half (52.4%) of the population in Gomoa East District live in urban areas. The district has a sex ratio of 90.4 and a youthful population with 40 percent of the population below 15 years. This depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and above). The total age dependency ratio for the district is 78.5.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.7 which is higher than the Regional average of (3.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 114.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.41 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.2 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.8 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants 51.4 percent living in the District were born in another region while 36.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Greater Accra constitute 18.3 percent followed by Eastern region with 11.5 percent and Ashanti Region, 5.6 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 202,446 with a total number of 52,898 households. The average household size in the District is 3.8 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 48.4 percent. Spouses form about 11.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

Overall, below half (42.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.4 percent have never married, 8 percent are in consensual unions, 5 percent are widowed, 4 percent are divorced and 2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, over eight in ten of females (55.8%) are married compared to married males (35%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.5 percent while widowed males account for 12.0 percent. Among the married, 22.8 percent have no education while about 5.2 percent of the

unmarried have never been to school. More than eight in ten of the married population (78.9 %) is employed, 4.1 percent are unemployed and 17 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.3%) are economically not active with 5.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 89.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute one percent and non-Ghanaians 9.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 81.5 percent are literate and 18.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (59.8 %) than that of females (40.2.0%). About Fifty eight percent of males compared with 52.3 percent females are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. On the other hand, a total of 79,952 persons aged 3 years and older in the Gomoa East District reported that they attended school in the past; this group is almost equally distributed between males (50.6%) and females (49.4%).

Economic Activity Status

About 69 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 31.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.4 percent are employed whilst 7.6 percent are unemployed. Females (32.2) are more likely to be economically not active than males (29.5). For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.9%), 25.5% perform household duties and 4.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Less than four in ten (58.3%) percent of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 25.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 25.8 percent in service and sales, 21.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 10.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 65.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 4.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.8 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 87.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.3 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 53.8 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 61.8 percent as compared to 47 percent of females. Only 5.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 2,938 households representing 5.6 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.8 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.0%) than males

(2.6%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.7 percent followed by physical disability (25.6%). About 2.3 percent of the population with disability is in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 39.6 percent have never been to school, with 39.4 percent not economically active.

Agriculture

As high as 33.7 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture while 66.3 percent representing are households not engaged in any agricultural activity. In the rural localities, 57.5 percent households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 12.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (891%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of Gomoa East District is 207,071 representing 9.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of households per house is 1.4 and average household size is 3.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Of all dwellings in the District (44.5%) are compound houses; 32.3 percent are separate houses and 11.9 percent are semi-detached houses. More than four in ten (46.6 %) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 30.8 percent is owned by private individuals; 18.8 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.7 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete accounting for 74.4 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 20.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (87.0%) and mud/earth (8.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (71.9%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (90.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 15.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (75.1%) and kerosene lamp (16.4 %) and flashlight/torch (5.7 %), The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (48.1 %). The four main sources of water in the district are public tap/stand pipe, pipe borne water, satchet water and tanker supply/vendor provider. More than two in ten of households (26.6 %) drink water from public tap/stand pipe. The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 52.2 percent followed by pit latrine (23.3 %). About 10.4 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Almost a third of households (29.4 %) in the

district, shared separate bathroom in the same house while 17.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for (43.7%). About two in ten households (2.6%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/ outside (50.6%) and onto the compound (29.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Gomoa East District is one of the seventeen (17) districts in the Central Region of Ghana. The district was carved out of the then Gomoa District in 2008 by the Legislative Instrument 1883 and became operational on 29th February 2008. It occupies an area of 539.69 square kilometres with a total population of 207,071, comprising 47.5 percent males and 52.7 percent females (2010 PHC).

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location

The district is situated between latitudes 5°14' north and 5°35' north and longitude 00°22' west, and 00°54' west. It is located in the south-eastern part of the Central Region. It is bordered by a number of districts, to the north-east by Agona East, south-west by Gomoa West, east by Awutu Senya and Ga south in the Greater Accra Region and to the south by Effutu. The Atlantic Ocean borders the south-eastern part of the district (Figure 1.1).

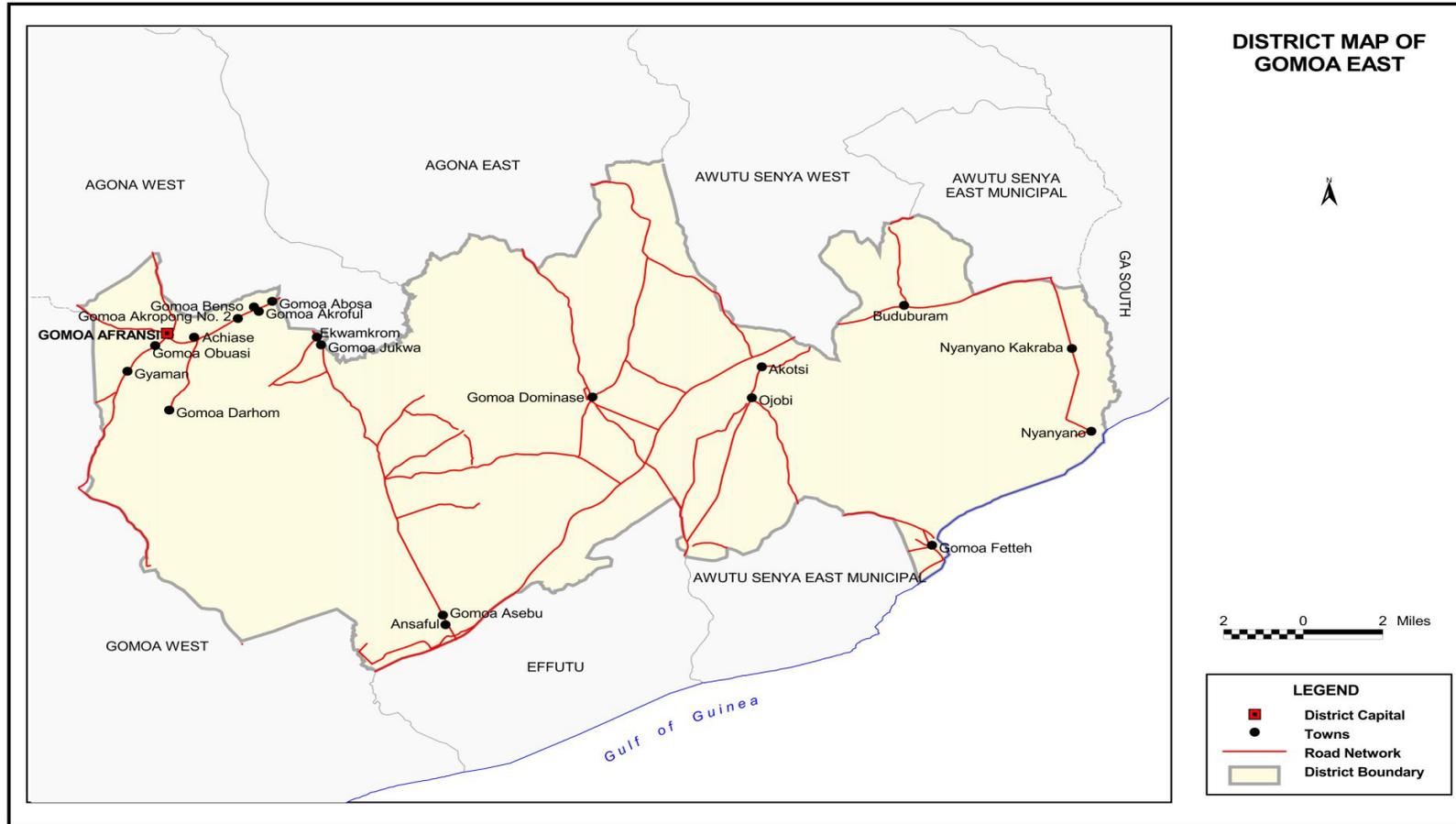
1.2.2 Climate

The district has two main rainfall patterns with the major one occurring between April and July and the minor one between September and November. It also experiences the dry season from December to March but now this pattern of rainfall is changing in duration. Currently, the mean annual rainfall ranges between 70mm and 90mm in the southern coastal belt and between 90mm and 110mm in the north-western semi- deciduous forest areas. The district's mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures ranges between 29^oC and 26^oC which occurs in February to March and August respectively. Its relative humidity is influenced by the presence of large water bodies like the ocean, rivers, lagoons and streams. The relative humidity ranges between 70 percent and 80 percent for the northern and southern sectors of the district respectively. There are two wind systems namely: the south-western monsoon winds whose direction influences the rainfall pattern and the north-eastern trade winds (dry hamattan winds) which are severe between January and February.

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The district falls within the coastal plains. The relief is mostly rising and falling with a number of hills. Generally, it rises from the coastal south to the north with isolated hills and forest dissected plateau in the north. The coastal plains in the south has the Yenko hills which form a broad ridge with a maximum height of 215m; generally, the slope is moderate but becomes steep in a few places. The Togo rocks also give rise to hills along the Coast at Nyanyano and Fetteh. A few rivers and a number of streams make up the drainage system of the district - Ayensu and Brushing Rivers which flow into the sea near the Oyibi lagoon near Winneba and the Apaa lagoon in Apam are some of the major ones. Some of the streams found in the district include Nyanya near Nyanyano and Pompom near Fetteh and Pretu.

Figure 1.1: Map of Gomoa East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation

There are two vegetation types in the district: the dry coastal savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest. The coastal savannah consists of grassland with scattered patches of thickets which stretch from Fetteh in the south eastern part of the district to Langma (Dampase) at the eastern edge bordering the Ga South district.

The most semi-deciduous forest is found in the northern part of the district - around Afransi, Amoanda and Lome. At the extreme northern and north-western parts near Gomoa Eshiem and Gomoa Takyiam, parts of the vegetation have the semblance of a tropical rain forest. In this part of the district are found most of the cocoa and coffee farms.

1.3 Political administration

The Gomoa East District Assembly is headed by a political head that is the District Chief Executive and is assisted administratively by the District Co-ordinating Director who supervises eleven (11) departments in the district. The Assembly is composed of forty-one (41) members made up of 27 elected members and 14 appointees (including two Members of Parliament and the District Chief Executive). The district is divided into seven area councils and twenty-seven (27) Unit Committees as its traditional structure.

1.4 Social and cultural structure

The culture of the people in the district is seen in their way of life which distinguishes them from people in other districts. This is expressed in their dressing, languages spoken, festivals, art and craft, food, religious belief and occupation among others. According to the 2000 PHC the district is inhabited mainly by people of Gomoa origin who form over 92 percent of the population with the remaining 8 percent coming from Northern Ghana, the Volta region and other Akan ethnic groups.

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporate as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their contribution to the host to pay expenses incurred. Occasionally, communal work is organized to do clean-ups as well as construction of other community projects.

The communities are well organized and the Asafo groups (military wings) are noted for their mobilization instincts. Traditionally, the district is made up of the Gomoa Ajumako and Akyempim Paramountcies. Each paramountcy is headed by an 'Omanhen' (paramount chief) with traditional jurisdiction. The Gomoa dialect of the Fante language is the widely spoken language of the people with Twi, Ga and Hausa as the secondary languages.

Christianity is the main religion of the people. Other religions practiced include Islam and Traditional worship. The people celebrate the Ahorbaa (Akwanbo) Festival. It is celebrated twice in the year with the major one in the months of August and September with pomp while the minor one is celebrated after Christmas usually in January and February and it is christened 'Gomoa Two Weeks'. Here, the people celebrate the memory of their dead relatives and also settle disputes among community members and families as well as initiate development programmes and projects in the communities.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 The structure of the local economy

The local economy can be structured in terms of the number of people engaged in the primary production, manufacturing and services. Agriculture and related work (including animal husbandry, forestry, fishing and hunting) is the predominant occupation which employs 61.7 percent of the economically active population, manufacturing has 13.5 percent, commerce has 11.6 percent and service has about 13.2 percent.

The agricultural sector constitutes the major economic activity of the people in the district. Total agricultural land is estimated at 169.25 square meters. The ecology of the district encourages the cultivation of crops such as cassava, maize, sugar cane, pineapple, rice, pawpaw, vegetable, citrus; yam and plantain. In addition, non-traditional crops such as the Asian Vegetables, chilly and bird eye pepper and pineapple are cultivated. The farmers in the district rely heavily on the two rainy seasons for production.

The fishing sector includes marine and fish farming with the former employing about 8,000 men and 3,000 females. There are however, very few small scale aqua-culture in areas around Okyereko, Nsuem and Adzentem.

The district has three dams. Two of the dams are private owned, and are used to support pineapple and vegetable production for export. The Government owned dam located at Okyereko was constructed to supplement water to irrigate the rice fields.

Generally, farming in the district employs about 12,075 people of which 60 percent are males and (40%) females. The scale of production is mostly on subsistence level with an average farm size of 0.4 hectares. Females are also known to engage in petty trade including the sale of farm produce while the males tend the farms.

1.5.2 Settlement patterns

The district exhibits the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements. There are more rural communities than urban communities in the district. The majority of the people live in rural communities. Only three of the towns are exhibiting some characteristics of urbanization. The district has the largest refugee camp in the country.

1.5.3 Natural resources

Among the natural resources found in the district are rivers, streams, lagoons, beaches, forest reserves, quarry stones and traces of mineral deposits. The nature of the soil at Fetteh, Nyanyano and Budumburam favours sand-winning activities.

1.5.4 Health

Health care in the district is delivered at two levels: the community and sub-district. The district has five (5) health centres and five (5) functional community based health and planning services (CHPS) zones out of twenty demarcated. The district has no district hospital however there are two (2) private orthodox clinics and two (2) private maternity homes which complements health care delivery in the district.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report 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

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the district's potential human resource requirement and social services needs such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, nuptiality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This chapter discusses population size and distribution, age-sex structure, birth place, children ever born and fertility in the district.

2.2 Population size and distribution

2.2.1 Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio

The district has a total population of 207,071, comprising 52.5 percent females and 47.5 percent males. The data in Table 2.1 indicates that the sex structure of the population in the district has higher percentage of males (50.4%) than females (49.6%) in the age group 0 to 14 years. Further cumulative computation reveals a rather reversed situation for ages 15 to 64, with females being more (53.8%) than males (46.2%). This situation even widens further for persons 65 years and older, with more females (64.6%) than males (35.4%).

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios for the district are presented in Table 2.1. The sex ratio for the district is 90.4. This indicates an excess of females over males in the district (about 90 males to 100 females). Among the age groups, the sex ratio ranges from 34.2 in the age group 80-84 to a high of 104.8 for age 5-9. The picture this paints is that, at the early stage of life there are more males than females, but the trend changes with increasing age.

For the 2010 Census in the district, the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline in the sex ratios is observed from the age group 5-9 to 15-19 (from 104.8 to 94.0 respectively). The deep but fluctuating trough from the age group 40-44 to 50-54 (from 99.8 to 75.3) suggests some abnormal situation. Possible reasons for this include age misreporting, under enumeration or out migration of males in these age groups. The sex ratios in subsequent age groups decline as expected but the levels indicate some age misstatement (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age-group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female		Urban	Rural	Percent
All Ages	207,071	98,323	47.5	108,748	90.4	108,568	98,503	47.6
0-4	31,247	15,839	50.7	15,408	102.8	16,450	14,797	47.4
5-9	26,750	13,690	51.2	13,060	104.8	13,766	12,984	48.5
10-14	24,969	12,322	49.3	12,647	97.4	12,516	12,453	49.9
15 - 19	20,876	10,115	48.5	10,761	94	10,345	10,531	50.4
20 - 24	18,228	8,031	44.1	10,197	78.8	10,160	8,068	44.3
25 - 29	18,177	7,964	43.8	10,213	78	10,818	7,359	40.5
30 - 34	15,109	7,014	46.4	8,095	86.6	9,341	5,768	38.2
35 - 39	12,894	6,116	47.4	6,778	90.2	7,659	5,235	40.6
40 - 44	9,909	4,949	49.9	4,960	99.8	5,551	4,358	44
45 - 49	7,197	3,414	47.4	3,783	90.2	3,680	3,517	48.9
50 - 54	6,286	2,701	43	3,585	75.3	2,770	3,516	55.9
55 - 59	3,874	1,756	45.3	2,118	82.9	1,687	2,187	56.5
60 - 64	3,462	1,551	44.8	1,911	81.2	1,292	2,170	62.7
65 - 69	2,088	858	41.1	1,230	69.8	759	1,329	63.6
70 - 74	2,156	772	35.8	1,384	55.8	614	1,542	71.5
75 - 79	1,243	460	37	783	58.7	326	917	73.8
80 - 84	1,222	376	30.8	846	44.4	405	817	66.9
85 - 89	688	215	31.3	473	45.5	239	449	65.3
90 - 94	451	115	25.5	336	34.2	121	330	73.2
95 - 99	245	65	26.5	180	36.1	69	176	71.8
All Ages	207,071	98,323	47.5	108,748	90.4	108,568	98,503	47.6
0-14	82,966	41,851	50.4	41,115	101.8	42,732	40,234	48.5
15-64	116,012	53,611	46.2	62,401	85.9	63,303	52,709	45.4
65+	8,093	2,861	35.4	5,232	54.7	2,533	5,560	68.7
Age-dependency ratio	78.5	83.4		74.3		71.5	86.9	

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

2.2.2 Dependency ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above, and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency which is measured per 100 population (Table 2.2). The dependency ratio for the Gomoa East District is 78.5 meaning about 79 dependents (children and the aged) for every 100 people in the workforce. It is also evident in the table that the ratio is higher for rural (86.9) than urban (71.5) localities. The rural localities has more child dependency (76.3) than urban (67.5) while the old age dependency ratio is also higher in the rural (10.5) than urban (4.0).

2.2.3 Population by sex and locality

Table 2.2 shows the population by size and locality of residence in the district. The Table reveals that the population in the urban areas is more (52.4%) than the rural areas (47.6%) in the district. The proportion of males and females in the urban areas is more than those that are found in the rural area representing (male-53.8% and female-51.2%) and (male-46.2% and female-48.8%) respectively. The district's percentage of the region's total population is nearly ten percent (9.4%) while its percentage share in the region's urban and rural population is nearly eleven percent (10.5%) and 8.5 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Population size by sex and locality of residence

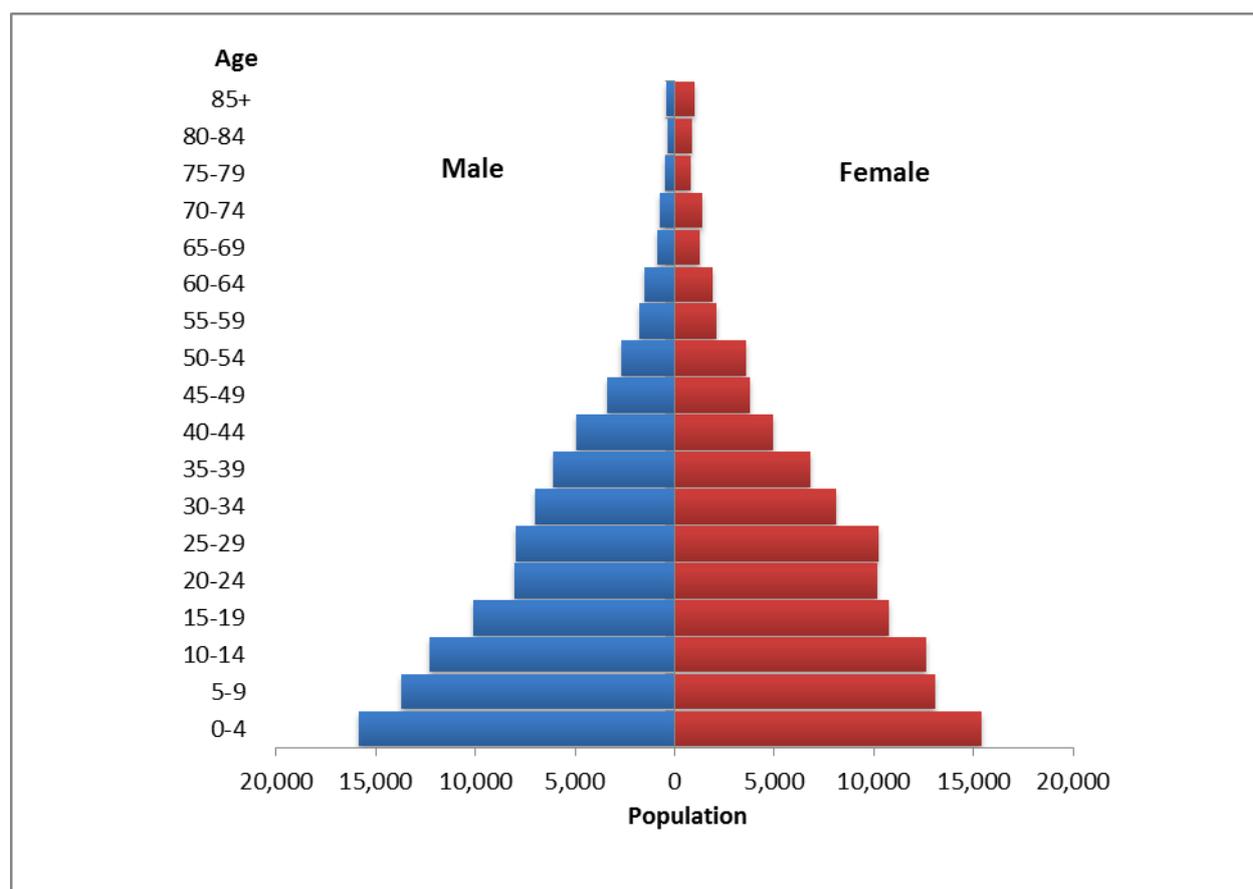
Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100.0	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Total	207,071	100.0	108,568	52.4	98,503	47.6
Male	98,323	100.0	52,931	53.8	45,392	46.2
Female	108,748	100.0	55,637	51.2	53,111	48.8
Percent of regional population	9.4		10.5		8.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-sex structure

One important tool for analyzing the age and sex composition of the population is the population pyramid. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid for Gomoa East District. The shape of the pyramid provides an important information about the population composition. Figure 2.1 depicts a broad base which narrows up to the top. The broad base shows that the district population is predominantly youthful and the narrow top shows a relatively small number of the aged population. There are more males within the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 years than females in the district. The female population however is more from age 10-14 through to 95 years and older than males. Generally, the population of the district decreases with increasing age for both sexes.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility at district level

There are substantial variations in fertility across the Districts in the Central Region and the unadjusted figures are presented in Table 2.3. The district has a total fertility rate of 3.71 and General fertility rate of 114.3 with a crude birth rate of 30.2. The district with the highest TFR is Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa (4.68), followed by Upper Denkyira West (4.52), Assin South (4.31) and Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese (4.15). The comparison of districts by Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR) roughly follows a similar pattern as Total Fertility Rate (TFR). On the whole districts with high CBR and GFR also have high TFR. Factors explaining the fertility variations may include low use of contraceptives and lower ages at first marriage in these districts.

Table 2.3 further shows that Gomoa East District has the highest population of 207,071 in the region with more women in the reproductive age 15 to 49 years (54,787). The district also has the highest number of births in the last months to be 6,262 persons as of 2010. The district came tenth with TFR of 3.71 and eighth with GFR of 114.3. The district records the third position with a CBR figure of 30.2.

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

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	2,201,863	553,384	59,001	3.6	106.6	26.8
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	33,902	3,604	3.6	106.3	24.9
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,038	2.21	59.2	17.9
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,353	4.15	121.5	28.6
Mfantsiman Municipal	196,563	51,056	4,888	3.51	95.7	24.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,629	4.01	115.5	26.3
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,689	3.82	112.7	27.3
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,644	2.85	85.4	24
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,262	3.71	114.3	30.2
Ewutu Senya	195,306	52,519	5,301	3.34	100.9	27.1
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,434	3.97	119.5	28.3
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,703	3.09	91.4	23.4
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,518	4.68	136.7	31.2
Assin South	104,244	23,709	3,002	4.31	126.6	28.8
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,789	4.14	124.9	29.7
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	28,591	3,262	3.85	114.1	27.9
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,986	3.53	106.3	27.3
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,899	4.52	137.7	31.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Definition of measures

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births females 12 years and older have ever given birth to during their

life time (children ever born). Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed. The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years using any method of contraception (modern and traditional).

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of the population. Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths and crude death rate in the district. One thousand one hundred and twenty-one (1,121) deaths were recorded at the household level. The crude death rate which measures the number of deaths per 1,000 populations for the district is 5.41 and is third among the districts with the least crude death rate. This means that on the average, there are about five deaths per 1,000 populations in the district. This is however lower than the regional average of about 8 deaths per 1000 population.

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	2,201,863	16,694	7.58
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	1,321	9.13
Cape Coast	169,894	881	5.19
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.31
Mfantsiman	196,563	1,553	7.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.24
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.92
Effutu	68,597	502	7.32
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.41
Ewutu Senya	195,306	919	4.71
Agona East	85,920	668	7.77
Agona West	115,358	889	7.71
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.88
Assin South	104,244	753	7.22
Assin North	161,341	1,080	6.69
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	794	6.79
Upper Denkyira East	72,810	542	7.44
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Distribution on causes of death

Table 2.5 provides information on deaths which occurred in the household 12 months prior to the census night due to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide in the district. From the data, about 10.2 percent of the total deaths recorded in the district are due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide while about ninety percent (89.8%) are due to other causes out of the total reported deaths of 1,121. The proportion of deaths caused by accident, violence, homicide or suicide is just below the regional figure of 14.1 percent.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

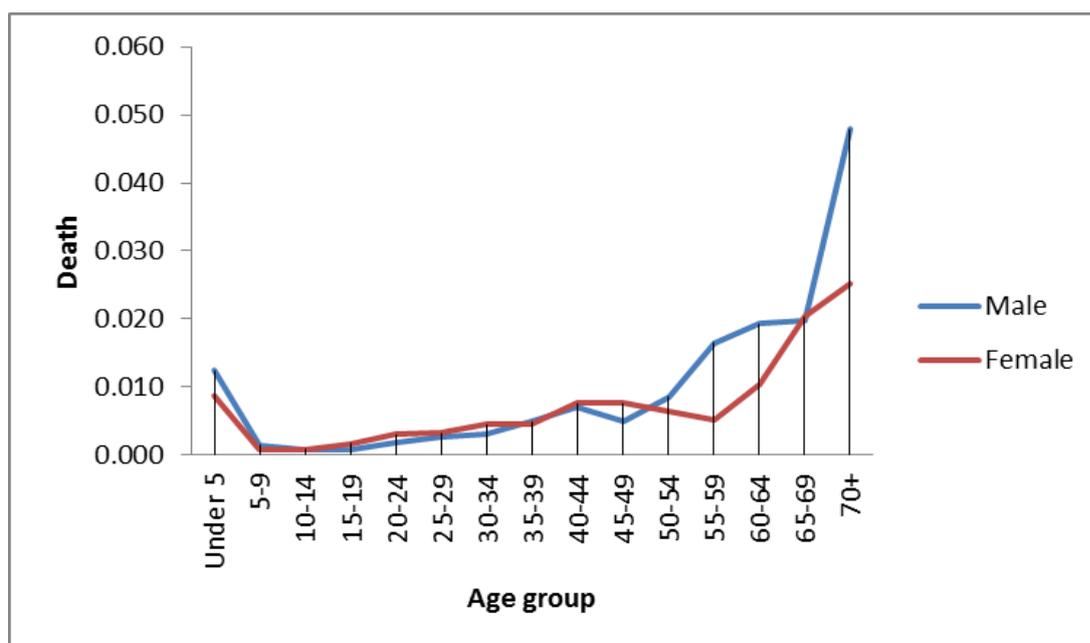
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Age specific death rates (ASDRs)

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The Age Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) are computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example the ASDR of 20-24 year-age is calculated by taking the deaths among the 20-24 year-age group and dividing it by the population in that age group (20-24 years), multiplied by 1,000.

Figure 2.1 provide information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years. The death rates start rising at ages 15-19 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-34 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 50 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Birthplace and duration of migrant's residence

Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on migratory movements of the population. The 2010 census collected data on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration. These data give information on the timing of the last movements of lifetime migrants or the recent migration history of the district (Table 2.6). Out of a total of 113,449 persons identified as migrants, about 42,000 persons were born elsewhere in the region of enumeration (Central) while 58,300 are born elsewhere in another region and the remaining 13,310 born outside Ghana.

Thus, for the district as a whole, a little over 18 percent of migrants moved to their destinations less than twelve months prior to the census, while about 42 percent of all migrants moved to their destinations less than five years prior to the census and 19.4 percent did so less than ten years before the census. However, the proportions that moved to their destinations less than twenty years and those twenty years and above prior to the census are 13.6 and 6.7 percent respectively (Table 2.6).

Majority of those who lived in the district for less than one year prior to the census were born in the following regions; Brong Ahafo (22.4%), Ashanti (21.3%) and Greater Accra (21.1%). A little over 40 percent of migrants were born elsewhere in another region but were found to have moved to their present destination less than five years prior to the 2010 census. The table further shows a high proportion of migrants outside Ghana (21.5%) moved to the district less than five years prior to the 2010 census. The proportions that moved to their destinations less than twenty years prior to the census who were born in Greater Accra (9.3%) and Ashanti (9.4%) were less than those who were born in the other regions with a high proportion of those born outside Ghana (31.1%).

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	113,449	18.4	41.9	19.4	13.6	6.7
Born elsewhere in the region	41,839	18.6	42.5	18.0	12.4	8.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	4,703	19.9	45.3	17.4	12.1	5.3
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	20,763	21.0	47.8	18.7	9.3	3.2
Volta	7,585	19.8	43.0	19.8	10.7	6.7
Eastern	13,048	20.5	44.7	17.9	11.1	5.8
Ashanti	6,353	21.3	49.0	15.7	9.4	4.6
Brong Ahafo	1,883	22.3	43.9	17.4	12.2	4.2
Northern	2,504	19.2	45.0	19.6	11.7	4.5
Upper East	966	19.3	43.6	21.9	11.3	3.9
Upper west	495	20.2	40.0	22.0	12.7	5.1
Outside Ghana	13,310	8.4	21.5	28.5	31.1	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. About 182,231 children have ever been born, out of which 155,299 children are surviving to 74,933 women aged 12- 60 years and above in the district (Table 2.5). Also, cumulative computation reveals that 54,747 women in the reproductive age (15-49) years in the district have ever given birth to 109,232 children and out of that, 98,438 are surviving. The data also show that the number of children ever born increases with age but reaches its peak at 39 years for female population aged 12 years and older. The same trend is observed for children surviving.

Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by the female concerned who are still living. It also includes all surviving children (male and female) of the woman living with him/her in the same household and those living elsewhere. The number of children surviving from Table 2.5 for females aged 12 years and older increases with age up to age 35-39 and starts declining from age 40-44 except for age 60 years and above that recorded a high value of (31,569) for 7,143 females. Children surviving also increased initially up to age 39 years and started to decline up to age 59 years in the exception of those in age 60 years and above that still have more children surviving (31,569). The male-female disparities in children surviving are not much wide spread for the age groups.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	74,933	182,231	90,323	91,908	155,299	76,354	78,945
12-14	7,300	31	13	18	26	11	15
15-19	10,761	1,224	624	600	1,091	547	544
20-24	10,197	7,599	3,849	3,750	6,811	3,358	3,453
25-29	10,213	16,812	8,517	8,295	15,304	7,670	7,634
30-34	8,095	21,605	10,760	10,845	19,883	9,873	10,010
35-39	6,778	23,599	11,904	11,695	21,477	10,765	10,712
40-44	4,960	20,777	10,385	10,392	18,492	9,148	9,344
45-49	3,783	17,616	8,618	8,998	15,380	7,457	7,923
50-54	3,585	18,684	9,129	9,555	15,848	7,670	8,178
55-59	2,118	11,454	5,560	5,894	9,418	4,532	4,886
60+	7,143	42,830	20,964	21,866	31,569	15,323	16,246

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Ghanaian households are reflections of the society's social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society. The structure, composition, and size differ among the various ethnic groups in Ghana based on the prevailing kinship. There are two broad dominant descent and inheritance systems in Ghana; these are: the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. In the patrilineal system, inheritance and descent are traced from the father's line while in the matrilineal system descent and inheritance are traced from the mother's line. This chapter focuses on analysis of data on the social characteristics in the Gomoa East District.

3.2 Household size, composition and headship

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 52,898 households in the Gomoa East district with slightly more than half in the urban areas compared with a total of 24,937 in the rural areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.4 with the rural areas recording a greater number than the urban areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.

The average household size for the district is 3.8 compared with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is same for the total district.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	202,446	106,292	96,154
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	27,961	24,937
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Average household size	4.4	4	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household population

Data on household population by composition and sex is presented in Table 3.2. There are a total population of 202,446 (this excludes non-household population) who live in households during the census period of which 26.1 percent are heads.. As expected, biological children constitute the largest proportion of members of the household population recording 42.2 percent and son/daughter in-law with the least representation of 0.3 percent.

The nature of the composition differs markedly between male-headed and female-headed households. The proportion of males (34.1%) that are classified as heads of households is higher than females (19.0%). Again, biological children are slightly more in male-headed households (43.9%) as compared to 40.6 percent in female-headed households. Finally, female-headed households have more spouses (19.7%) as compared to spouses in male-headed households (1.6%). Table 3.1 further shows a significant number of grandchildren in

both the male-headed (7.9%) and female-headed (7.4%) households with the former outnumbering the latter by 0.5 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	202,446	100.0	95,893	100.0	106,553	100.0
Head	52,898	26.1	32,682	34.1	20,216	19.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	22,479	11.1	1,507	1.6	20,972	19.7
Child (son/daughter)	85,353	42.2	42,078	43.9	43,275	40.6
Parent/Parent in-law	1,431	0.7	163	0.2	1,268	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	672	0.3	233	0.2	439	0.4
Grandchild	15,463	7.6	7,594	7.9	7,869	7.4
Brother/Sister	7,596	3.8	3,927	4.1	3,669	3.4
Step child	1,442	0.7	680	0.7	762	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	735	0.4	353	0.4	382	0.4
Other relative	11,527	5.7	5,176	5.4	6,351	6.0
Non-relative	2,850	1.4	1,500	1.6	1,350	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationships (whether related by kinship or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, head and spouse only household, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their biological children) or extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that nuclear family constitutes 53 percent of household structure. Households with head only, i.e. single person households constitutes 5.2 percent of the total number of households in the district while households composed of the head and his or her spouse constitute 2.5 percent of total household population. Households comprising of head, spouse(s) and children being the highest in the district constitute about 31.7 percent of total households.

The extended family households which recorded 47 percent has the composition: 1. head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives recorded 16.8 percent 2. Single parent extended family household being 15.8 percent. The single parent extended and non-relative households were the least type of household structure in the district (Table 3.3).

Table 3.2 reveals a higher percentage of about one-half of nuclear family household structure for both sexes against a figure of 44.7 percent for males and 49.1 percent of females from extended family structure. Households made of head, spouse(s) and children are more prevalent among males headed households than females (34.0% compared with 29.7%). In addition, households made up of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives accounted for 17.1 percent of households among households with males as head compared to 16.5 percent among females. From the data, single person households constitute 7 percent of males and 3.5 percent of females (Table 3.2). As observed throughout, single parent extended and non-relative households were the least type of households among males and females headed households as these recorded 0.8 percent and 1.1 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	202,446	100.0	95,893	100.0	106,553	100.0
Nuclear Family	107,331	53.0	53,078	55.3	54,253	50.9
<i>Head only</i>	10,417	5.2	6,665	7.0	3,752	3.5
<i>Head and a spouse only</i>	4,994	2.5	2,517	2.6	2,477	2.3
<i>Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)</i>	64,220	31.7	32,606	34.0	31,614	29.7
<i>Single parent Nuclear</i>	27,700	13.7	11,290	11.8	16,410	15.4
Extended Family	95,115	47.0	42,815	44.7	52,300	49.1
<i>Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)</i>	33,902	16.8	16,357	17.1	17,545	16.5
<i>Extended + non relatives</i>	2,234	1.1	1,112	1.2	1,122	1.1
<i>Head, spouse(s) and other composition</i>	6,308	3.1	3,179	3.3	3,129	2.9
<i>Single parent Extended</i>	31,950	15.8	12,081	12.6	19,869	18.7
<i>Single parent Extended + non relative</i>	1,912	0.9	779	0.8	1,133	1.1
<i>Head and other composition but no spouse</i>	18,809	9.3	9,307	9.7	9,502	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household composition by type of locality

The household composition by type of locality in Gomoa East District is shown in Table 3.4. There are 202,446 household population in the district of which 106,292 are in urban localities and 96,154 in rural localities. Males constitute 53.9 percent of the urban population and 46.1 percent of the rural population, whereas females in urban areas were 51.3 percent against 48.7 percent in rural areas. Households with the head only (single member households) are more prevalent in the urban settings (5,302) than rural areas (5,115); in addition male head only households (54.7%) are more than female head only (44.2%). From Table 3.3, there are more households with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only (64,220) in Gomoa East District, of which 36,692 are found in the urban areas and 27,528 in rural areas. About 57 percent of both males and females in the same category are found in the urban areas of the district than those found in the rural areas, who are about 42 percent.

Households with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head are found to be the least form of household composition (1,912) in the district with the urban population being higher (1,121) than the rural population (791). Both sexes in the urban areas recorded about 58 percent with the rural recording the least figure of about 41 percent (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Household Composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	202,446	106,292	96,154	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	51.3	48.7
Head only	10,417	5,302	5,115	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	44.2	55.8
Household with head and a spouse only	4,994	3,098	1,896	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	61.9	38.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	27,700	13,626	14,074	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	49.2	50.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	64,220	36,692	27,528	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	57.1	42.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	33,902	18,375	15,527	100.0	54.1	45.9	100.0	54.3	45.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,234	1,391	843	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0	63.6	36.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	6,308	3,703	2,605	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	58.3	41.7
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	31,950	13,888	18,062	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	42.6	57.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,912	1,121	791	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	58.9	41.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	18,809	9,096	9,713	100.0	53.5	46.5	100.0	43.4	56.6

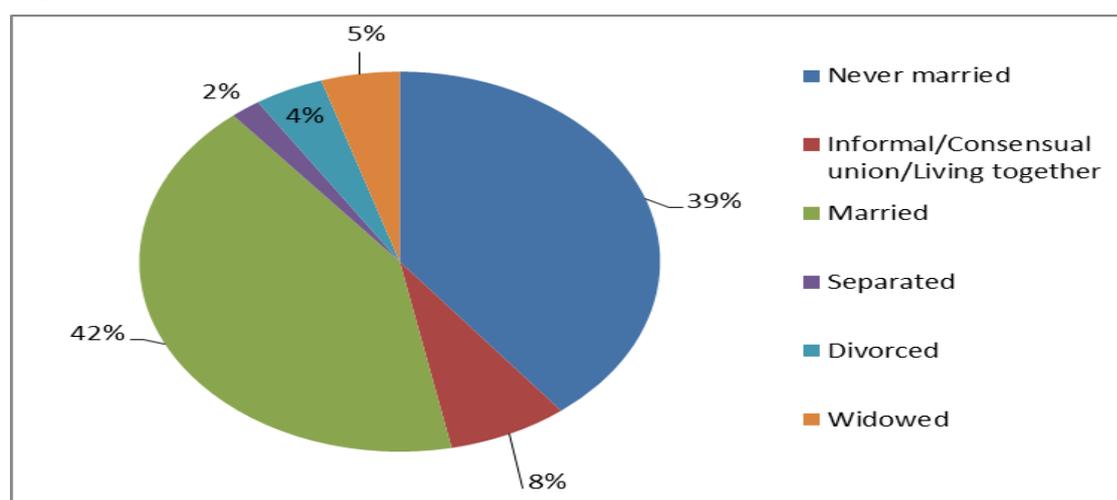
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age group

There are a total of 138,418 persons aged 12 years and older in the Gomoa East District. Marital status question were asked of persons aged 12 years and older. Table 3.4 shows the distribution of marital status by sex and age group. The data reveal that across all ages, 49.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are in some form of union, with 42.2 percent of the group married and 7.4 percent in consensual union. Also 39.4 percent of persons aged 12 years and older are never married. In addition, 11.1 percent have once been married but are now divorced, separated, or widowed. See Figure 3.1 below.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older marital status



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

As expected, higher proportions of the widowed are in the older age groups, 50-59, 60-64, 65 years and older (15.0%, 22.3% and 41.4% respectively). The rate of divorce also increases with age: persons over 50 years, but excluding those 65 years and older, are more likely to divorce than persons in the younger age groups. For persons 12 years and older, females (7.9%) are found to be in informal/consensual union while males (7.0%) are in consensual union. The table further reveals that slightly more males (42.6%) than females (41.8%) are married, but a further analysis reveals that more females within the age group of 30-34 (68.4%) are married than their male counterparts (61.4%). Within the same age group, there are more separation (3.3%), divorced (5.3%) and widowed (1.7%) among females than males. About 12 percent of males aged 65 years and above are widowed compared to 57.5% of females aged 65 years, Table 3.5- a little over one out of every female above 65 years is widowed.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	138,418	100.0	39.4	7.4	42.2	1.9	4.3	4.9
12 - 14	14,313	100.0	92.5	1.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	20,876	100.0	89.7	3.2	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	18,228	100.0	62.9	11.9	23.3	0.9	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	18,177	100.0	34.6	14.8	46.7	1.6	1.9	0.4
30 - 34	15,109	100.0	16.0	11.7	65.1	2.4	3.7	1.0
35 - 39	12,894	100.0	8.5	9.7	71.7	2.9	5.5	1.8
40 - 44	9,909	100.0	4.9	6.8	73.8	3.2	7.7	3.7
45 - 49	7,197	100.0	3.4	5.1	71.8	3.5	9.5	6.8
50 - 54	6,286	100.0	2.2	4.0	67.6	4.0	11.7	10.5
55 - 59	3,874	100.0	1.5	2.5	63.1	4.2	13.7	15.0
60 - 64	3,462	100.0	2.5	2.4	55.1	4.0	13.8	22.3
65+	8,093	100.0	3.2	2.1	38.7	2.9	11.8	41.4
Male								
Total	63,485	100.0	45.8	7.0	42.6	1.1	2.4	1.2
12 - 14	7,013	100.0	91.9	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,115	100.0	93.7	1.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	8,031	100.0	80.0	7.3	11.9	0.4	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	7,964	100.0	48.7	14.3	35.0	0.8	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	7,014	100.0	21.7	13.2	61.4	1.5	2.0	0.3
35 - 39	6,116	100.0	10.5	11.0	72.9	1.7	3.4	0.5
40 - 44	4,949	100.0	5.6	8.1	78.8	2.1	4.4	1.1
45 - 49	3,414	100.0	3.7	5.7	81.2	2.3	5.3	1.9
50 - 54	2,701	100.0	2.3	4.8	82.4	2.7	5.7	2.2
55 - 59	1,756	100.0	2.0	3.4	82.0	2.3	7.5	2.7
60 - 64	1,551	100.0	3.2	3.4	76.1	2.8	8.0	6.5
65+	2,861	100.0	4.4	3.1	69.4	2.0	9.1	12.0
Female								
Total	74,933	100.0	33.9	7.9	41.8	2.5	5.9	8.0
12 - 14	7,300	100.0	93.2	0.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,761	100.0	85.9	5.2	8.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	10,197	100.0	49.4	15.6	32.2	1.3	1.1	0.4
25 - 29	10,213	100.0	23.5	15.2	55.8	2.3	2.6	0.6
30 - 34	8,095	100.0	11.0	10.4	68.4	3.3	5.3	1.7
35 - 39	6,778	100.0	6.7	8.5	70.7	3.9	7.4	2.9
40 - 44	4,960	100.0	4.2	5.4	68.8	4.4	10.9	6.3
45 - 49	3,783	100.0	3.1	4.5	63.3	4.6	13.2	11.3
50 - 54	3,585	100.0	2.1	3.4	56.5	5.0	16.2	16.8
-4	2,118	100.0	1.2	1.7	47.4	5.7	18.9	25.2
60 - 64	1,911	100.0	1.9	1.6	37.9	5.0	18.5	35.1
65+	5,232	100.0	2.5	1.5	21.9	3.3	13.3	57.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.6 shows the marital status and level of education for persons 12 years and older in the Gomoa East District. About 56.5 percent of persons aged 12 years and older have basic school education, 11.1 percent has secondary education and 1.9 percent attains tertiary education. This may be due to the fact that middle schools were phased out several years ago

and all who terminated their education at that level are in their middle age. Further analysis shows that all persons 12 years and older who have obtained vocational/technical/commercial, post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and tertiary levels of education constitute less than 5 percent.

Male-female differences of persons 12 years and older and their levels of education according to Table 3.6 reveals that married females with no education is (30.1%) and their male counterparts is 14.4 percent. A little over one-half of both married females (54.9%) and males (58.2%) have obtained basic education; more married males obtain tertiary education (3.3%) than females (0.8%). More males with basic education are separated (53.0%) than their female counterparts (46.9%).

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Marital Status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post Middle/ Secondary Certificate/ Diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	138,418	100.0	18.9	58.8	14.7	2.3	3.6	1.6
Never married	54,474	100.0	5.2	67.3	21.0	1.7	3.1	1.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	10,307	100.0	17.6	60.0	16.4	2.4	2.8	0.8
Married	58,359	100.0	22.8	56.5	11.1	3.0	4.7	1.9
Separated	2,601	100.0	34.3	48.6	10.6	2.8	3.2	0.6
Divorced	5,928	100.0	45.4	45.6	4.2	2.2	2.1	0.6
Widowed	6,749	100.0	69.0	24.5	3.2	1.4	1.7	0.3
Male								
Total	63,485	100.0	10.3	61.9	17.8	2.7	4.9	2.4
Never married	29,062	100.0	4.6	66.6	21.8	1.7	3.4	2.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,422	100.0	10.8	59.7	21.3	2.7	4.4	1.2
Married	27,023	100.0	14.4	58.2	13.7	3.7	6.7	3.3
Separated	706	100.0	19.3	53.0	16.6	4.5	5.2	1.4
Divorced	1,529	100.0	26.7	57.9	7.0	3.8	2.9	1.7
Widowed	743	100.0	42.0	42.1	7.7	3.8	3.9	0.5
Female								
Total	74,933	100.0	26.2	56.2	12.1	2.0	2.5	0.9
Never married	25,412	100.0	5.9	68.1	20.0	1.8	2.6	1.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,885	100.0	22.7	60.3	12.8	2.1	1.6	0.5
Married	31,336	100.0	30.1	54.9	8.8	2.5	2.9	0.8
Separated	1,895	100.0	39.8	46.9	8.4	2.2	2.4	0.3
Divorced	4,399	100.0	51.9	41.3	3.2	1.6	1.8	0.2
Widowed	6,006	100.0	72.3	22.3	2.6	1.1	1.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

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

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Economic activity can be used to categorise marital status. In some cultures, the ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one can marry or not. Table 3.7 shows marital and economic activity status by sex among the population aged 12 years and older.

The table shows that of the persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status it can be seen that 58.0 percent are employed, nearly five percent (4.7%) are unemployed while more than a third (37.3%) are economically not active. The table also reveals that of the never married population 12 years and older 30.5 percent are employed while just a little over five percent (5.2%) are unemployed with more than two thirds being economically not active according to the 2010 census. With those in informal/consensual unions or living together 71.5 percent are employed as against 20.5 percent being economically not active. With the married population 12 years and older, 78.9 percent are employed and only 4.1 percent are unemployed.

Regarding the total male population 59.2 percent are employed with 36.4 percent being economically not active. With the males who are married the table indicates that 82.3 percent are employed as against only 3.3 percent being unemployed.

The total female population that are 12 years and older 57.0 percent are employed and 38.0 percent being economically not active. Regarding females who are married the table shows that 75.9 percent are employed and 4.8 percent being unemployed. The data on those females who are divorced shows that 78.8 percent are employed and 18.3 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.7: 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	138,418	100.0	80,314	58.0	6,499	4.70	51,605	37.30
Never married	54,474	100.0	16,637	30.5	2,807	5.20	35,030	64.30
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	10,307	100.0	7,370	71.5	829	8.00	2,108	20.50
Married	58,359	100.0	46,032	78.9	2,413	4.10	9,914	17.00
Separated	2,601	100.0	1,831	70.4	134	5.20	636	24.50
Divorced	5,928	100.0	4,625	78.0	165	2.80	1,138	19.20
Widowed	6,749	100.0	3,819	56.6	151	2.20	2,779	41.20
Male								
Total	63,485	100.0	37,570	59.2	2,807	4.40	23,108	36.40
Never married	29,062	100.0	9,728	33.5	1,524	5.20	17,810	61.30
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,422	100.0	3,482	78.7	281	6.40	659	14.90
Married	27,023	100.0	22,252	82.3	897	3.30	3,874	14.30
Separated	706	100.0	526	74.5	40	5.70	140	19.80
Divorced	1,529	100.0	1,159	75.8	38	2.50	332	21.70
Widowed	743	100.0	423	56.9	27	3.60	293	39.40

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status (Cont'd)

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	74,933	100.0	42,744	57.0	3,692	4.90	28,497	38.00
Never married	25,412	100.0	6,909	27.2	1,283	5.00	17,220	67.80
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,885	100.0	3,888	66.1	548	9.30	1,449	24.60
Married	31,336	100.0	23,780	75.9	1,516	4.80	6,040	19.30
Separated	1,895	100.0	1,305	68.9	94	5.00	496	26.20
Divorced	4,399	100.0	3,466	78.8	127	2.90	806	18.30
Widowed	6,006	100.0	3,396	56.5	124	2.10	2,486	41.40

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.8 indicates that 89.4 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth. About 0.7 percent of the district's population are Ghanaians by naturalization. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the district is 9.8 percent which includes Dual nationals, ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and also, other nationals. The high proportion of ECOWAS nationals (7.1%) could be attributed to the fact that the district has the largest refugee camp in the country for Liberian refugees.

Table 3.8 further show that out of the total male population of 98,323 in the district, 89 percent are Ghanaians by birth and 0.7 percent are Ghanaians by naturalisation and the remaining 10.4 percent are non-Ghanaians. Also, out of the total female population of 108,748, 89.8 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 0.7 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization and 9.5 percent are non-Ghanaians.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	207,071	100.0	98,323	100.0	108,748	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	185,099	89.4	87,479	89.0	97,620	89.8
Dual Nationality	4,230	2.0	1,954	2.0	2,276	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,509	0.7	725	0.7	784	0.7
ECOWAS	14,744	7.1	7,467	7.6	7,277	6.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	926	0.4	448	0.5	478	0.4
Other	563	0.3	250	0.3	313	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious affiliation

Eighty-two percent (82.4%) of the population are reported to be Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian) followed by Islam (10.7%) and Traditionalists (0.4%) (Table 3.9). About six percent (5.8%) indicated that they had no affiliation to any religion.

The male-female differences show that there are fewer males (79.8%) than females (84.5%) who are Christians but slightly more males (11.4%) than females (10.0%) belong to Islam. Almost eight percent (7.5%) of males had no religious affiliation compared to 4.3 percent of females. Both sexes reported 0.8 percent each belonging to other religions (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	207,071	100.0	98,323	100.0	108,748	100.0
No Religion	12,009	5.8	7,334	7.5	4,675	4.3
Catholic	10,886	5.3	5,338	5.4	5,548	5.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	37,063	17.9	17,137	17.4	19,926	18.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	70,338	34.0	32,174	32.7	38,164	35.1
Other Christians	52,123	25.2	23,849	24.3	28,274	26.0
Islam	22,123	10.7	11,224	11.4	10,899	10.0
Traditionalist	924	0.4	478	0.5	446	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,605	0.8	789	0.8	816	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

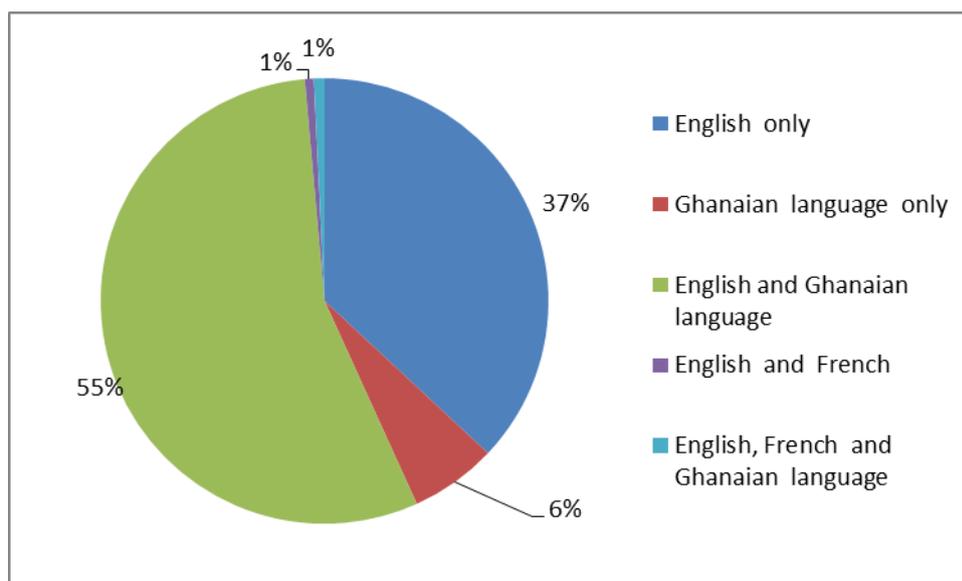
3.6 Literacy and education

3.6.1 Literacy status

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. Data on literacy are collected from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

From Figure 3.2, out of the total district population of 142,877 persons aged 11 years and older, 18.5 percent are non-literates while 81.5 are literates. A little over one-half, (55.4%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 37 percent are literate in English language only. A little more than six percent (6.3%) are literate in a Ghanaian language only. See Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of persons 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 reveals that, the proportions of persons who are literate in English only are highest within the age group 11-14 years (45.3%), and 25-29 (39.1%). In contrast, the lowest proportions of the population literate in English only are 21.4 percent and 21.7 percent for age groups 60-64 and 65 years and older respectively. The proportion literate in English and a Ghanaian language is lower than two-thirds in all the age groups. It is higher than 50 percent in all the age groups except 11-14 years (49.1%). The following two age groups have the highest proportion of persons literate in Ghanaian language(s) only: 60-64 (10.0%) and 65 years and older (10.4%). The lowest literacy rate in Ghanaian Languages only is recorded for the age group 15-19 (3.3%). In all the age groups, less than one percent is literate in English and French. The same can be said of those who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian Language except for the age groups 15-19 and 40-44 that recorded one percent each.

There are sex differentials in the proportions of literates. While only 25.1 percent males are not literate in any language, the proportion for females is 74.9 percent. Fifty eight percent of males compared with 52.3 percent females are literate in English and a Ghanaian language with high disparities observed across age groups. The table also reveals that females are more literate in English only (39.1%) than males (34.9%).

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes									
Total	26376	116501	100.0	37.0	6.3	55.4	0.6	0.8	0.0
12-14	488	18284	100.0	45.3	4.30	49.1	0.5	0.8	0.0
15-19	959	19917	100.0	37.2	3.30	58.0	0.5	1.0	0.0
20-24	1620	16608	100.0	37.1	4.80	56.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
25-29	2304	15873	100.0	39.1	6.80	52.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
30-34	2646	12463	100.0	38.3	7.80	52.6	0.7	0.6	0.0
35-39	2775	10119	100.0	36.0	9.10	53.5	0.9	0.6	0.0
40-44	2571	7338	100.0	33.3	8.60	56.6	0.7	1.0	0.0
45-49	2152	5045	100.0	30.6	9.00	58.9	0.7	0.8	0.0
50-54	2341	3945	100.0	26.5	8.70	63.4	0.5	0.9	0.0
55-59	1506	2368	100.0	25.1	8.70	65.2	0.4	0.6	0.0
60-64	1647	1815	100.0	21.4	10.00	67.3	0.6	0.7	0.0
65+	5367	2726	100.0	21.7	10.40	66.9	0.6	0.4	0.0
Male									
Total	6626	59103	100.0	34.9	5.10	58.3	0.8	0.9	0.0
12-14	220	9037	100.0	44.4	4.30	49.9	0.6	0.8	0.0
15-19	369	9746	100.0	35.7	2.80	59.9	0.6	1.0	0.0
20-24	465	7566	100.0	34.5	4.00	60	0.9	0.7	0.0
25-29	595	7369	100.0	36.9	5.00	56.2	1.0	0.9	0.0
30-34	694	6320	100.0	36.4	6.10	55.7	1.1	0.8	0.0
35-39	706	5410	100.0	34.4	6.70	57.0	1.1	0.7	0.0
40-44	715	4234	100.0	32.1	6.80	59.1	0.9	1.2	0.0
45-49	543	2871	100.0	28.9	6.80	62.4	0.9	1.0	0.0
50-54	520	2181	100.0	25.8	6.60	65.5	0.8	1.4	0.0
55-59	340	1416	100.0	24.4	5.40	68.9	0.6	0.8	0.0
60-64	368	1183	100.0	19.4	7.30	71.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
65+	1091	1770	100	18.3	8.70	71.8	0.7	0.5	0.0
Female									
Total	19750	57398	100.0	39.1	7.5	52.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
12-14	268	9247	100.0	46.2	4.2	48.3	0.4	0.8	0.0
15-19	590	10171	100.0	38.6	3.7	56.2	0.4	1.0	0.0
20-24	1155	9042	100.0	39.3	5.5	53.9	0.6	0.7	0.0
25-29	1709	8504	100.0	40.9	8.4	49.6	0.5	0.6	0.0
30-34	1952	6143	100.0	40.2	9.6	49.4	0.3	0.5	0.0
35-39	2069	4709	100.0	37.8	11.9	49.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
40-44	1856	3104	100.0	34.8	11	53.2	0.4	0.7	0.0
45-49	1609	2174	100.0	32.9	12	54.2	0.5	0.4	0.0
50-54	1821	1764	100.0	27.4	11.3	60.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
55-59	1166	952	100.0	26.2	13.7	59.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
60-64	1279	632	100.0	25.2	15.2	58.9	0.2	0.6	0.0
65+	4276	956	100.0	27.9	13.5	58.1	0.3	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of education, school attendance and sex

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the district. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements in socio-economic conditions in the district. Information on past school attendance also provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of past and current school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older classified by highest level of schooling. A total of 78,059 persons aged 3 years and older in the Gomoa East District are currently attending school. Out of that total, a little more than half (51.0%) are males. Of the total male and female population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, majority of them are in the Primary school comprising (46.3%) males and (47.4%) females. However, the proportion currently pursuing Tertiary education programs are males (2.3%) and females (1.7%).

On the other hand, a total of 79,952 persons aged 3 years and older in the Gomoa East District reported that they attended school in the past; this group is almost equally distributed between males (50.6%) and females (49.4%). Of the total male and female population 3 years and older who attended school in the past, majority of them attended JSS/JHS. This group comprises 31.2 percent males and 37.7 percent females. However, more males (7.1%) than females (3.0%) pursued Tertiary education (Table 3.11).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,059	100.0	39,816	100.0	38,243	100.0	79,952	100.0	40,451	100.0	39,501	100.0
Nursery	6,310	8.1	3,284	8.2	3,026	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	13,002	16.7	6,787	17.0	6,215	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	36,533	46.8	18,417	46.3	18,116	47.4	13,293	16.6	4,833	11.9	8,460	21.4
JSS/JHS	13,824	17.7	6,963	17.5	6,861	17.9	27,512	34.4	12,620	31.2	14,892	37.7
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,745	20.9	9,711	24.0	7,034	17.8
SSS/SHS	6,144	7.9	3,160	7.9	2,984	7.8	10,832	13.5	5,957	14.7	4,875	12.3
Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,342	4.2	2,154	5.3	1,188	3.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	404	0.5	155	0.4	249	0.7	2,848	3.6	1,563	3.9	1,285	3.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	281	0.4	122	0.3	159	0.4	1,331	1.7	743	1.8	588	1.5
Tertiary	1,561	2.0	928	2.3	633	1.7	4,049	5.1	2,870	7.1	1,179	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the economic activities of residents in the Gomoa East District. The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. Labour force participation is a key driver of economic growth. Labour force participation rate is driven by structural factors such as demographics and culture as well as cyclical factors such as demand for workers by employers, including government ministries, agencies and departments. The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from economic activity.

4.2 Economic activity status

4.2.1 Economic activity status and sex

Table 4.1 depicts the activity status of the population aged 15 years and older. The data indicates that 69 percent are economically active and of these, most are employed (92.4%). Only 7.6 percent are unemployed. More than half (58.3%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time and are available for work. Also, 31 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically not active, of these 46.9 percent are in full time education.

The data reveals that there is not much difference between the male and female economic activity status. While females in this age group are more likely to be unemployed (8.0%) only 7 percent of males are also unemployed. In addition, males (70.5%) and females (67.8%) are almost equally economically active, and the two sexes are also almost equally employed – (males 93.0%, females 92.0%).

A slightly higher proportion of females are economically not active (32.2%) compared to males (29.5%), of the economically not active, more males (56.5%) are in full time education compared to their females (39.6%) counterparts.

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	124105	100.0	56472	100.0	67633	100.0
Economically active	85675	69.0	39822	70.5	45853	67.8
Employed	79199	92.4	37023	93.0	42176	92.0
<i>Worked</i>	74762	94.4	35378	95.6	39384	93.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	4113	5.2	1502	4.1	2611	6.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	324	0.4	143	0.4	181	0.4
Unemployed	6476	7.6	2799	7.0	3677	8.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	2703	41.7	1081	38.6	1622	44.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3773	58.3	1718	61.4	2055	55.9
Economically not active	38430	31.0	16650	29.5	21780	32.2
Did home duties (household chore)	9737	25.3	2768	16.6	6969	32.0
Full time education	18037	46.9	9414	56.5	8623	39.6
Pensioner/Retired	975	2.5	710	4.3	265	1.2
Disabled/Sick	1679	4.4	645	3.9	1034	4.7
Too old/young	3689	9.6	978	5.9	2711	12.4
Other	4313	11.2	2135	12.8	2178	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 The activity status of the population

The economically active population consists of those persons who either worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding Census Night. This includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. The not economically active were persons who did not work and were not seeking work within the seven days preceding Census Night. This includes homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

4.2.3 Economic activity status, by age and sex

The 2010 PHC reported a total population of 207,071 for the Gomoa East District out of which 124,105 are persons 15 years and older, representing 59.9 percent of the total population. Table 4.2 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status. For both sexes, Table 4.2 indicates that about two-thirds (63.8%) are employed. Among the population aged 45-49 years, 85.5 percent are employed and this is followed by those in the age group 35-39 and 55-59 years with more than 80 percent being employed. For those in the age group 15-19 years, 77.5 percent are economically not active while just 3.6 percent are unemployed. The population within the age group 20 -24 years have the greatest number unemployed and they account for 9.5 percent.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	124,105	100.0	79,199	63.8	6,476	5.20	38,430	31.0
15-19	20,876	100.0	3,949	18.9	747	3.60	16,180	77.5
20-24	18,228	100.0	9,829	53.9	1,734	9.50	6,665	36.6
25-29	18,177	100.0	13,151	72.3	1,441	7.90	3,585	19.7
30-34	15,109	100.0	12,041	79.7	894	5.90	2,174	14.4
35-39	12,894	100.0	10,803	83.8	621	4.80	1,470	11.4
40-44	9,909	100.0	8,469	85.5	360	3.60	1,080	10.9
45-49	7,197	100.0	6,138	85.3	222	3.10	837	11.6
50-54	6,286	100.0	5,320	84.6	177	2.80	789	12.6
55-59	3,874	100.0	3,110	80.3	96	2.50	668	17.2
60-64	3,462	100.0	2,399	69.3	119	3.40	944	27.3
65+	8,093	100.0	3,990	49.3	65	0.80	4,038	49.9
Male								
Total	56,472	100.0	37,023	65.6	2,799	5.00	16,650	29.5
15-19	10,115	100.0	1,867	18.5	279	2.80	7,969	78.8
20-24	8,031	100.0	4,337	54.0	700	8.70	2,994	37.3
25-29	7,964	100.0	5,982	75.1	628	7.90	1,354	17.0
30-34	7,014	100.0	5,826	83.1	385	5.50	803	11.4
35-39	6,116	100.0	5,291	86.5	269	4.40	556	9.1
40-44	4,949	100.0	4,288	86.6	200	4.00	461	9.3
45-49	3,414	100.0	2,980	87.3	116	3.40	318	9.3
50-54	2,701	100.0	2,357	87.3	80	3.00	264	9.8
55-59	1,756	100.0	1,464	83.4	51	2.90	241	13.7
60-64	1,551	100.0	1,089	70.2	61	3.90	401	25.9
65+	2,861	100.0	1,542	53.9	30	1.00	1,289	45.1
Female								
Total	67,633	100.0	42,176	62.4	3,677	5.40	21,780	32.2
15-19	10,761	100.0	2,082	19.3	468	4.30	8,211	76.3
20-24	10,197	100.0	5,492	53.9	1,034	10.10	3,671	36.0
25-29	10,213	100.0	7,169	70.2	813	8.00	2,231	21.8
30-34	8,095	100.0	6,215	76.8	509	6.30	1,371	16.9
35-39	6,778	100.0	5,512	81.3	352	5.20	914	13.5
40-44	4,960	100.0	4,181	84.3	160	3.20	619	12.5
45-49	3,783	100.0	3,158	83.5	106	2.80	519	13.7
50-54	3,585	100.0	2,963	82.6	97	2.70	525	14.6
55-59	2,118	100.0	1,646	77.7	45	2.10	427	20.2
60-64	1,911	100.0	1,310	68.6	58	3.00	543	28.4
65+	5,232	100.0	2,448	46.8	35	0.70	2,749	52.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Interestingly among the male population 15 years and older, persons in the age group 45-49 years have 87.3 percent employed as against 3.4 percent unemployed with almost ten percent (9.3%) being economically not active. The male population in the age group 15-19 years have 18.5 percent being employed, with just only about three percent (2.8%) unemployed and this same group has the greatest number being economically not active representing 78.5 percent. Unemployment is also least (1.0%) among the group 65 years and older and this is expected because these are persons that are retired or too old to work.

The Table also shows that among the females aged 15 years and older, persons in the age groups 35-39 and 50-55 years all have more than 80 percent of them employed representing 81.3 and 82.6 percent respectively. Unemployment is highest among age groups 20-24 years with 10.1 percent and the least occurring among persons aged 65 years and with only almost one percent (0.7%).

For the economically not active female population, it is highest in the age group 15-19 years where it is expected that most of these persons will be in full time education. The least in this category is among those 40-44 years representing 12.5 percent. On the whole more males are employed than females according to the table 4.2.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. This concerns persons 15 years and older who worked seven days and those who did not work but had a job to return to, as well as those unemployed who had worked before. The emphasis is on the work the person does during the reference period but not what he/she is trained to do.

Table 4.3 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that workers in service and sales constitute the largest occupational group (25.8), this is closely followed by workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupational group (25.6%) and followed by those in craft and related trades (21.0%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professions (2.0%) and managerial categories (2.7%), with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers (1.4%).

For both sexes, service and sales work is the dominant occupation. There are more females (37.0%) than males (13.1%) in this occupation. The proportion of females in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (25.9%) slightly outweighs the males (25.2%). The males however dominate the craft and related trades (26.1%) compared to 16.5 percent of females. There are more males in managerial and professional occupations (9.8%) than females (6.8%).

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	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Managers	2,155	2.7	934	2.5	1,221	2.9
Professionals	4,351	5.5	2,706	7.3	1,645	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1,616	2.0	1,194	3.2	422	1.0
Clerical support workers	1,086	1.4	664	1.8	422	1.0
Service and sales workers	20,456	25.8	4,865	13.1	15,591	37.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,280	25.6	9,337	25.2	10,943	25.9
Craft and related trades workers	16,635	21.0	9,672	26.1	6,963	16.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,013	7.6	5,844	15.8	169	0.4
Elementary occupations	6,571	8.3	1,781	4.8	4,790	11.4
Other occupations	36	0.0	26	0.1	10	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industrial sector of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industrial sector, employing a little more than one out of every four persons (25.8%) of the employed population. The other major industries are wholesale and retail trade with 33.9 percent for females and 13.6 percent for males; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.4%) and manufacturing (13.3%). For both sexes, these industries remain the major employers. However, the proportion of males and females in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing are the same (25.8%). Within the wholesale and retail trade, there are more females (33.9%) than males (13.6%), while for manufacturing females constitute 15 percent and males 11.5 percent. The construction industry as expected portrayed a different picture from the other industries by employing a chunk of the male population (12.9%) than that of females (0.2%) making it a male dominated industry, (Table 4.4).

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	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,429	25.8	9,566	25.8	10,863	25.8
Mining and quarrying	778	1.0	640	1.7	138	0.3
Manufacturing	10,562	13.3	4,247	11.5	6,315	15.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	106	0.1	94	0.3	12	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	92	0.1	54	0.1	38	0.1
Construction	4,888	6.2	4,794	12.9	94	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,314	24.4	5,028	13.6	14,286	33.9
Transportation and storage	5,238	6.6	5,080	13.7	158	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	4,693	5.9	663	1.8	4,030	9.6
Information and communication	227	0.3	181	0.5	46	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	410	0.5	269	0.7	141	0.3
Real estate activities	32	0.0	30	0.1	2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	712	0.9	532	1.4	180	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	692	0.9	581	1.6	111	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	849	1.1	617	1.7	232	0.6
Education	3,080	3.9	1,679	4.5	1,401	3.3
Human health and social work activities	690	0.9	316	0.9	374	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	535	0.7	474	1.3	61	0.1
Other service activities	5,019	6.3	1,867	5.0	3,152	7.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	835	1.1	293	0.8	542	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	18	0	18	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 shows that 65.5 percent of the workforce are self-employed without employees. This group consists of more females (76.3%) than males (53.2%), and thus confirms the observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country (Ghana Statistical service, 2005).

A few of those who are self-employed (5.3%) have also employed others, and the practice is more popular with the male self-employed (7.1%) than their female counterparts (3.7%),

The proportion of employed people who are employees is 19.1 percent. Relatively large proportions of males (30.0%) are employees compared with females (9.5%). Contributing family workers for both sexes comprise 4.9 percent while apprentices constitute 3 percent. Furthermore, contributing female family workers constitute 6.1 percent of the employed population while among males, the proportion is 3.5 percent. In a similar fashion, female apprentices are more than male apprentices by 0.1 percentage point (Table 4.5).

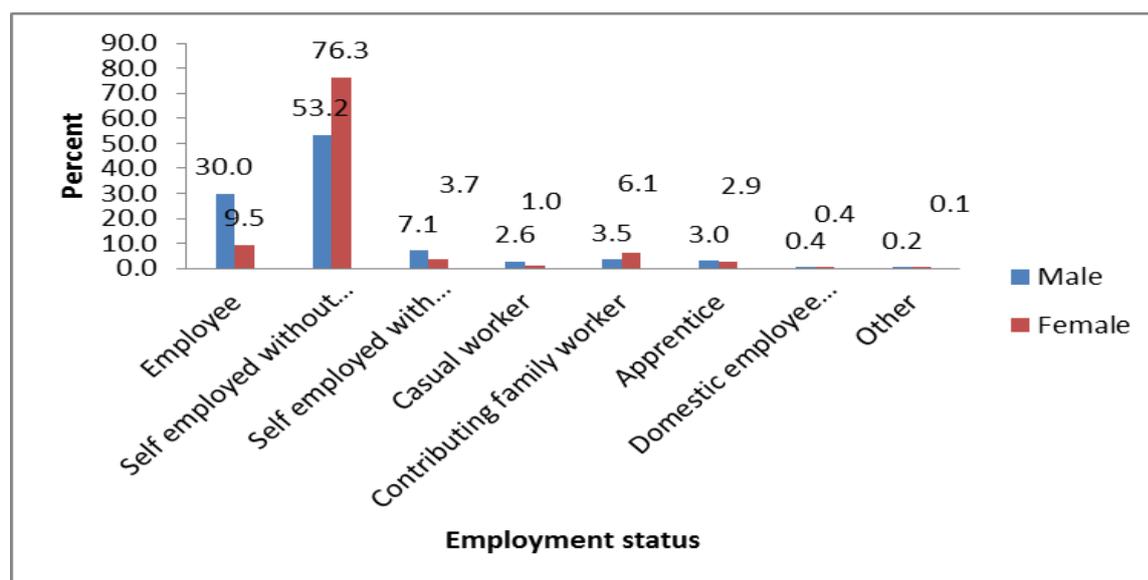
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Employee	15,098	19.1	11,091	30.0	4,007	9.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	51,890	65.5	19,711	53.2	32,179	76.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	4,185	5.3	2,620	7.1	1,565	3.7
Casual worker	1,392	1.8	977	2.6	415	1.0
Contributing family worker	3,874	4.9	1,293	3.5	2,581	6.1
Apprentice	2,348	3.0	1,118	3.0	1,230	2.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	314	0.4	150	0.4	164	0.4
Other	98	0.1	63	0.2	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows the employment status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex in the district. The most outstanding one is that of self-employed without employee(s) which has 76.3 percent for females and 53.2 percent for males. It is followed in variations in both sexes by employees with 9.5 percent for females and 30.0 percent for males, self-employed with employee(s) 3.7 percent for females and 7.1 percent for males, contributing family worker with 6.1 percent for females and 3.5 percent for males in that order.

Figure 4.1: Employment status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district and employs 87.4 percent of the population. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 92.5 percent while that of males is 81.7 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce, (Table 4.6).

Among the workforce 7.8 percent are employed in the private formal sector with more males (11.7%) than females (4.3%) in the public sector. The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employs 4.3 percent of the total employed population. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are 5.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively (Table 4.6). The semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international) however records rather insignificant figures in the district.

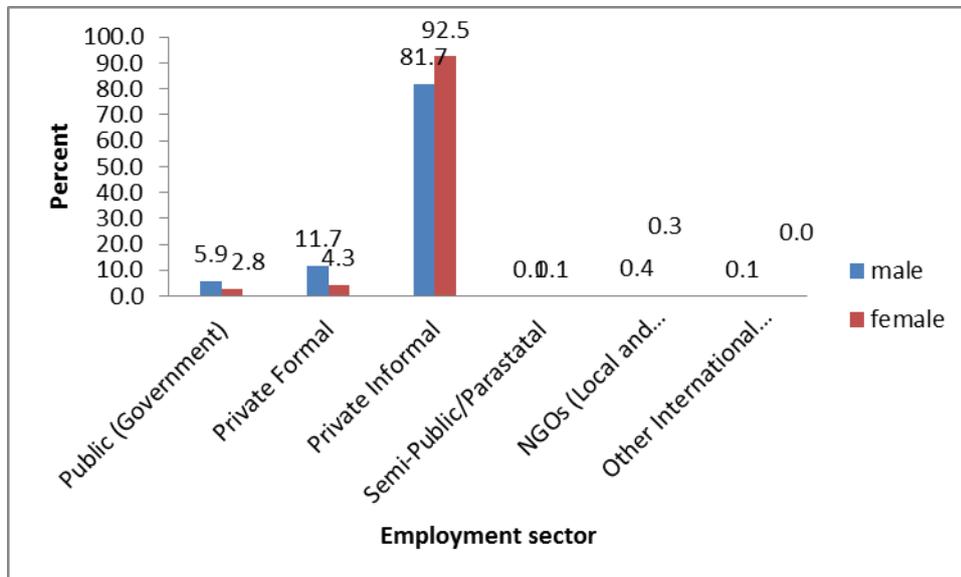
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Public (Government)	3,393	4.3	2,192	5.9	1,201	2.8
Private Formal	6,161	7.8	4,345	11.7	1,816	4.3
Private Informal	69,258	87.4	30,242	81.7	39,016	92.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	81	0.1	53	0.1	28	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	274	0.3	164	0.4	110	0.3
Other International Organizations	32	0.0	27	0.1	5	0.0

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

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of employment sector in the district by sex. From the Figure, it is clear that private informal has the highest proportion of males with 92.5 percent and 81.7 percent of female in the Employment sector. It is followed by the others with lower percentages as low as 0.1 percent.

Figure 4.2: Employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socioeconomic development. The government has been implementing policies and programmes to expand access to ICT infrastructure and technology for the population.

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions. This chapter presents information on access to ICT by individuals and households in the Gomoa East District.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology, (Castells et al. 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries, (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication when in 2003, mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians, (Ayensu, 2003). According to the NDPC (2012), the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 21,165,843 in 2011, corresponding to a penetration rate of 84.9% of the population.

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of the population 12 years and older owning mobile phones and internet facility usage by sex. There are 138,418 persons aged 12 years and older in the Gomoa East district and mobile phone ownership is 53.8 percent among the population 12 years and older. Among the male population the ownership of mobile phones is 61.8 percent and with the females ownership is less representing less than fifty percent (47.0%).

5.3 Use of internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012). The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded Internet users in the district as 7,423 or 5.4 percent of the district's total

population of 138,418 persons 12 years and older. From Table 5.1, the proportion of male users of internet (7.7%) was higher than female users (3.3%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,418	100.0	74,497	53.80	7,423	5.4
Male	63,485	100.0	39,262	61.80	4,917	7.7
Female	74,933	100.0	35,235	47.00	2,506	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Households ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers.

Out of the total households of 52,898, 61.8 percent are headed by males and female headed households constitute 38.2 percent. A total of 2,938 households (5.6%) own desktop or laptop computers in Gomoa East District. This is made up of male headed households (7.0%) and female headed households (3.2%). This indicates that there more laptop or desktop computers in households with males as heads than females. The main explanation of the low desktop/laptop ownership in households in the district is principally the cost of a desktop/laptop in relation to its possible uses in the household, particularly since those who use it normally have access to it in the office or at the internet café.

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

Sex of household head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,898	100.0	2938	5.6
Male	32,682	100.0	2297	7.0
Female	20,216	100.0	641	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) show that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80% live in low-income countries, (Ayiku, 2012).

The prevention of disability and ensuring care for PWDs and helping them to become productive citizens is an important consideration in national development. The government has enacted the Disability Act to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessible public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability and distribution of disability population by type of locality.

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows the population of PWDs in the district. In total, there are 5,848 PWDs representing 2.8 percent of the district's population of which the females (3.0%) outnumber the males (2.6%). The data on male and female PWDs by type of disability and locality show that the percentage of females with sight or hearing impairment (45.6% and 14.7% respectively) is higher than the percentage of males (41.2% and 11.7% respectively) with same disabilities. However, the percentage of male PWDs with speech or intellectual disabilities (15.1% and 12.9% respectively) is higher than that of females (11.2% and 11.6% respectively) with the same disabilities.

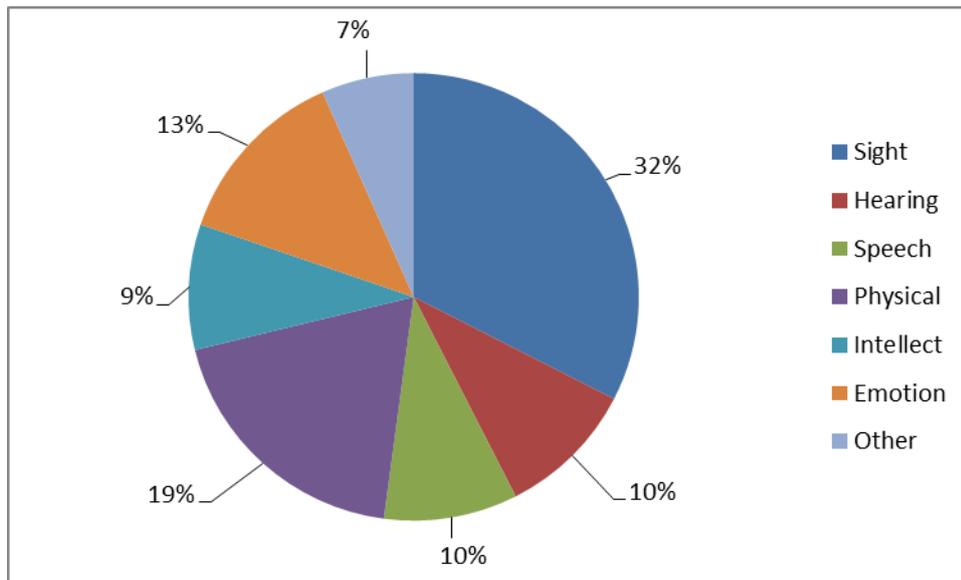
6.3 Types of disability

The six major types of disability listed in the population with disability in Ghana at the 2010 PHC are all found in the Gomoa East District. Table 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs by type of disability in the district. The data indicate that sight is the highest form of disability in the district (43.7%) followed by physical (25.6%) and emotional disabilities (17.6%). The 'other' type of disability recorded the lowest (8.9%) in the district.

The distribution of population with disability types in the district is shown in Figure 6.1. It is evident from the chart that sight disability is prevalent in the district with 32 percent. It is followed by physical disability, 19 percent, emotional disability, 13 percent, hearing and

speech disability in that order. The type of disability with the lowest rate is ‘other’ disability with 7 percent.

Figure 6.1: Population with disability type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

The percentage with disability varies considerably among the rural and urban populations of the district. It varies from 6.7 percent to 50.9 percent, both in the urban and rural populations (Table 6.1). On the whole, the proportions with disability are higher in the rural populations of the district than in the urban populations with more females (3.8%, 2.3%) than males (3.1%, 2.1%). There are more females in the urban disabled population with sight problems (50.9%) than their female counterparts in the rural population (42.2%) with similar disabilities. The trend holds for the male population in the urban (47.6%) and rural (36.2%). There are more females and males in the rural population with physical disabilities (30.3% and 27.8% respectively) than their counterparts in the urban population (26.5% and 24.4% respectively).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	207,071	100.0	98,323	100.0	108,748	100.0
Without disability	201,223	97.2	95,772	97.4	105,451	97.0
With disability	5,848	2.8	2,551	2.6	3,297	3.0
Sight	2,553	43.7	1,051	41.2	1,502	45.6
Hearing	783	13.4	299	11.7	484	14.7
Speech	754	12.9	384	15.1	370	11.2
Physical	1,497	25.6	622	24.4	875	26.5
Intellect	711	12.2	330	12.9	381	11.6
Emotion	1,030	17.6	429	16.8	601	18.2
Other	520	8.9	255	10.0	265	8.0
Urban						
Total	108,568	100.0	52,931	100.0	55,637	100.0
Without disability	106,173	97.8	51,806	97.9	54,367	97.7
With disability	2,395	2.2	1,125	2.1	1,270	2.3
Sight	1,182	49.4	535	47.6	647	50.9
Hearing	303	12.7	129	11.5	174	13.7
Speech	301	12.6	162	14.4	139	10.9
Physical	487	20.3	226	20.1	261	20.6
Intellect	171	7.1	86	7.6	85	6.7
Emotion	352	14.7	136	12.1	216	17.0
Other	270	11.3	144	12.8	126	9.9
Rural						
Total	98,503	100.0	45,392	100.0	53,111	100.0
Without disability	95,050	96.5	43,966	96.9	51,084	96.2
With disability	3,453	3.5	1,426	3.1	2,027	3.8
Sight	1,371	39.7	516	36.2	855	42.2
Hearing	480	13.9	170	11.9	310	15.3
Speech	453	13.1	222	15.6	231	11.4
Physical	1,010	29.2	396	27.8	614	30.3
Intellect	540	15.6	244	17.1	296	14.6
Emotion	678	19.6	293	20.5	385	19.0
Other	250	7.2	111	7.8	139	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disability by sex for persons 15 years and older. At the district level, those who report being employed with no form of disability are 64.3 percent while within the same category the unemployed are 5.3 percent. Among those with a form of disability or the other who are employed they represent 51.0 percent whilst those unemployed are 4.1 percent. In all the categories of disability it is those with emotional disability who have the greatest number of them employed and they account for 54.1 percent and those unemployed are a little over five percent (5.4%).

With respect to males with a form of disability the table indicates that among the males those without any disability and are employed are 66.0 percent whilst those unemployed are 5.0 percent. With those with some disability and are employed they represent 53.4 percent as against the unemployed with a proportion of 4.2 percent. Table 6.2 shows that males with

emotional disability and are employed account for 59.0 percent being the highest group among all the disability population. Males with sight disability the table shows that 52.1 percent are employed as against 5.1 being unemployed.

Among the females 15 years and older, those with no disability and are employed (62.9%) with 5.5 of them being unemployed. With respect to those with disability and employed they represent 49.2 percent while those economically not active are 46.8 percent. Females with sight disability and employed are 53.5 percent and those not economically active are 42.8 percent. Females with intellectual disability and employed are 39.9 percent with just 2.2 percent of those with physical disability are economically in active.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by 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	124,105	100.0	79,199	63.8	6,476	5.2	38,430	31
No disability	119,187	100.0	76,692	64.3	6,274	5.3	36,221	30.4
With a disability	4,918	100.0	2,507	51	202	4.1	2,209	44.9
Sight	2,234	100.0	1,183	53	94	4.2	957	42.8
Hearing	611	100.0	303	49.6	29	4.7	279	45.7
Speech	532	100.0	251	47.2	23	4.3	258	48.5
Physical	1,319	100.0	468	35.5	27	2	824	62.5
Intellectual	567	100.0	228	40.2	24	4.2	315	55.6
Emotional	889	100.0	481	54.1	48	5.4	360	40.5
Other	428	100.0	215	50.2	20	4.7	193	45.1
Male								
Total	56,472	100.0	37,023	65.6	2,799	5	16,650	29.5
No disability	54,418	100.0	35,926	66	2,712	5	15,780	29
With a disability	2,054	100.0	1,097	53.4	87	4.2	870	42.4
Sight	891	100.0	464	52.1	45	5.1	382	42.9
Hearing	211	100.0	102	48.3	11	5.2	98	46.4
Speech	261	100.0	138	52.9	12	4.6	111	42.5
Physical	525	100.0	190	36.2	9	1.7	326	62.1
Intellectual	249	100.0	101	40.6	10	4	138	55.4
Emotional	354	100.0	209	59	21	5.9	124	35
Other	198	100.0	113	57.1	3	1.5	82	41.4
Female								
Total	67,633	100.0	42,176	62.4	3,677	5.4	21,780	32.2
No disability	64,769	100.0	40,766	62.9	3,562	5.5	20,441	31.6
With a disability	2,864	100.0	1,410	49.2	115	4	1,339	46.8
Sight	1,343	100.0	719	53.5	49	3.6	575	42.8
Hearing	400	100.0	201	50.2	18	4.5	181	45.3
Speech	271	100.0	113	41.7	11	4.1	147	54.2
Physical	794	100.0	278	35	18	2.3	498	62.7
Intellectual	318	100.0	127	39.9	14	4.4	177	55.7
Emotional	535	100.0	272	50.8	27	5	236	44.1
Other	230	100.0	102	44.3	17	7.4	111	48.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, education and literacy

Disability types and level of education for persons 3 years and older is shown in Table 6.3. Generally, education enhances the employment opportunities of all persons in Ghana,

including persons with disability. Consequently, the government and various social welfare agencies have been implementing policies to improve access to education for persons with disabilities at all levels. Table 6.3 presents the population three (3) years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education and disability type. Among the various types of disabilities, 1,011 persons with sight impairment have never attended school, also persons with physical disability who have never attended school they represent 51.6 percent. Persons with emotional disability and have never attended school are 35.1 percent of this category. With respect to speech disability those with pre-school education, the table indicates that they account for 5.4 percent and those with physical disability in the same level they are 2.2 percent. Persons with emotional disability with basic education represent 51.3 percent whilst with the same level the physical disability accounts for 36.7 percent

Table 6.3 indicates that with respect to the males 3 years and older in the district those with intellectual and hearing disabilities account for 34.3 and 31.0 percent respectively with those with sight disability representing 23.6 percent. Males with hearing disability and in pre-school accounts for just (8.2%) and those who have emotional disorders in pre-school represent just about three percent (2.9%) in the district. With males in basic school persons with emotional disability are 58.0 percent with the least being for those with sight disability and they are 47.6 percent. It is interesting to point out that all the other forms of disability range above 40.0 percent for persons in basic school for the district.

For SHS and Higher, persons with sight disability are more representing 24.7 percent whilst the least occurs among those with intellectual disability accounting for just a little above ten percent (10.5%) with all the other forms of disability for persons in this category of schooling being above 11 percent.

Finally the table shows that females with all forms of disability who have never attended school are 21.6 percent while those in basic school account for 55.8 percent. Females with physical disability in pre-schools are 65.2 percent as against 41.6 being the lowest for this same group. Again females with physical disability with pre-school education have (5.3%) with the least in this group being (1.5%).

Females with emotional disability in the basic school are 46.7 percent whilst those with physical disability in basic schools being 28.7 percent. At the SHS and Higher level females with sight disability account for 12.3 percent with the least being those with physical disability representing just (4.6%) in the district.

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	187,814	29,803	19,312	107,907	30,792	100.0	15.9	10.3	57.5	16.4
No disability	182,108	27,546	19,094	105,446	30,022	100.0	15.1	10.5	57.9	16.5
With a disability	5,706	2,257	218	2,461	770	100.0	39.6	3.8	43.1	13.5
Sight	2,501	1,011	81	975	434	100.0	40.4	3.2	39	17.4
Hearing	757	354	38	297	68	100.0	46.8	5	39.2	9
Speech	719	292	39	321	67	100.0	40.6	5.4	44.6	9.3
Physical	1,470	759	32	540	139	100.0	51.6	2.2	36.7	9.5
Intellectual	692	305	20	310	57	100.0	44.1	2.9	44.8	8.2
Emotional	1,003	352	27	515	109	100.0	35.1	2.7	51.3	10.9
Other	499	181	21	246	51	100.0	36.3	4.2	49.3	10.2
Male										
Total	88,664	8,397	10,071	52,544	17,652	100.0	9.5	11.4	59.3	19.9
No disability	86,204	7,778	9,950	51,272	17,204	100.0	9	11.5	59.5	20
With a disability	2,460	619	121	1,272	448	100.0	25.2	4.9	51.7	18.2
Sight	1,016	240	41	484	251	100.0	23.6	4	47.6	24.7
Hearing	281	87	23	136	35	100.0	31	8.2	48.4	12.5
Speech	360	113	20	186	41	100.0	31.4	5.6	51.7	11.4
Physical	602	193	19	291	99	100.0	32.1	3.2	48.3	16.4
Intellectual	315	108	12	162	33	100.0	34.3	3.8	51.4	10.5
Emotional	412	106	12	239	55	100.0	25.7	2.9	58	13.3
Other	241	62	15	135	29	100.0	25.7	6.2	56	12
Female										
Total	99,150	21,406	9,241	55,363	13,140	100.0	21.6	9.3	55.8	13.3
No disability	95,904	19,768	9,144	54,174	12,818	100.0	20.6	9.5	56.5	13.4
With a disability	3,246	1,638	97	1,189	322	100.0	50.5	3	36.6	9.9
Sight	1,485	771	40	491	183	100.0	51.9	2.7	33.1	12.3
Hearing	476	267	15	161	33	100.0	56.1	3.2	33.8	6.9
Speech	359	179	19	135	26	100.0	49.9	5.3	37.6	7.2
Physical	868	566	13	249	40	100.0	65.2	1.5	28.7	4.6
Intellectual	377	197	8	148	24	100.0	52.3	2.1	39.3	6.4
Emotional	591	246	15	276	54	100.0	41.6	2.5	46.7	9.1
Other	258	119	6	111	22	100.0	46.1	2.3	43	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana, like any other developing country is described as an agrarian economy since the main use of land as a resource is for agricultural purposes. The total land area of Ghana is approximately 239 million square kilometers. Agro-ecological conditions in Ghana determine the type of crops grown in particular regions. Ghana's agricultural sector comprises mainly crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. According to Seini (2002), the country has about 57 percent of total land area being productive but only 20 percent of the available land is cultivated. The major crops produced in Ghana include maize, rice, wheat, yam, cassava, plantain, oil palm, tobacco, and cocoa. These are grown purposely to provide food and raw materials for industries as well as for export. Nevertheless, this sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence farmers who depend mostly on rainfall.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Gomoa East District. The district's economy is mainly rural and is dominated by the agricultural sector, which employs about 25.8 percent of the economically active population. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agroforestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district, with a focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in agriculture

7.2.1 Types of farming activities

An agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities are identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (Table 7.1). There are a total of 17,834 (33.7%) agricultural households in the district, out of which the urban proportion is (12.5%) and rural (57.5%). The proportions of households engaged in various types of farming are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (89.1%) and followed by households engaged in livestock rearing (29.3%). Only a very small percentage of farming households are engaged in tree growing (0.6%) and fish farming (0.2%).

Ninety-six percent (96%) of rural households are into crop farming compared to 60.7 percent of that of the urban households, with a total of 89.1 percent of households who are into crop farming. Fifty percent (50.1%) of the urban households rear livestock compared to 24.2 percent of rural households. About one percent (0.8%) of urban households and 0.6 percent of rural agricultural households are into tree planting. A very small percentage (0.7%) of urban households are into fish farming.

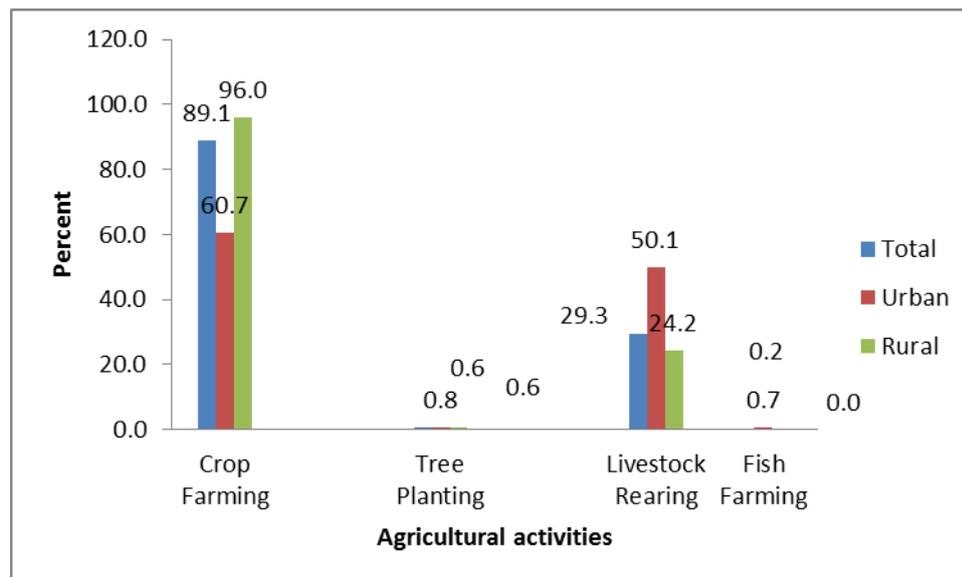
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	52,898	100.0	27,961	100.0	24,937	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	17,834	33.7	3,499	12.5	14,335	57.5
Crop Farming	15,887	89.1	2,125	60.7	13,762	96.0
Tree Planting	114	0.6	28	0.8	86	0.6
Livestock Rearing	5,225	29.3	1,754	50.1	3,471	24.2
Fish Farming	30	0.2	26	0.7	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by type of locality in the district. Majority of households in the rural areas are engaged in crop farming constituting 96 percent, which is far above the total for the district's 89.1 percent. The urban proportion is however lower (60.7%) than the total for three districts. Livestock rearing came next with about one-half (50.1%) of urban households engaged in it above the district total of 29.3 percent. Almost one out of every five rural households (24.2%) is engaged in livestock rearing. The other farming activities: tree planting and fish farming are however not significant in the district.

Figure 7.1: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by type and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the district. The 2010 census counted a total of 133,286 livestock of different species in the district. Out of this number, there are 6,940 keepers and an average of 19.2 livestock per keeper. Among the ruminants, the top three are 12.8 percent with 25.3 percent of keepers for goats, 6.7 percent of sheep with 8.9 percent of keepers and 4.6 percent of cattle with 2.5 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and cattle are 9.7, 14.6 and 35.6 respectively.

In addition, there are approximately 64.8 percent chicken being reared by 54.6 percent of persons, 0.9 percent of guinea fowls being reared by 0.6 percent of persons, 0.8 percent of doves being kept by 0.3 percent of persons and about 0.7 percent of ducks being reared by 1.3 percent of keepers. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported, grass-cutters and rabbits are 0.5 percent and 0.7percent respectively.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Livestock and other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	133,286	100.0	6,940	100.0	19.2
Beehives	29	0.0	5	0.1	5.8
Cattle	6,156	4.6	173	2.5	35.6
Chicken	86,419	64.8	3,787	54.6	22.8
Dove	1,131	0.8	23	0.3	49.2
Duck	950	0.7	92	1.3	10.3
Goat	17,091	12.8	1,756	25.3	9.7
Grass-cutter	673	0.5	47	0.7	14.3
Guinea fowl	1,133	0.9	41	0.6	27.6
Ostrich	369	0.3	11	0.2	33.5
Pig	2,579	1.9	87	1.3	29.6
Rabbit	483	0.4	40	0.6	12.1
Sheep	8,990	6.7	615	8.9	14.6
Silk worm	199	0.1	18	0.3	11.1
Snail	1,500	1.1	6	0.1	250
Turkey	289	0.2	30	0.4	9.6
Other (specify)	1,495	1.1	178	2.6	8.4
Fish farming	3,782	2.8	29	0.4	130.4
Inland fishing	10	0.0	1	0.0	10
Marine fishing	8	0.0	1	0.0	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increases has been rapid while economic growth slows or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban centres especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing questions into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertain in the Gomoa East District. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows that, the country has a total population of 24,658,823, of which the total household population is 24,076,327 and total houses are 3,392,745. Furthermore, the total number of households in the country are 5,467,054 with mean number of household per house to be 1.6 and population per house as 7.1 persons. The mean household size is 4.4 persons.

At the regional level, total population is 2,201,863 with total household population of 2,113,766 in 346,699 houses. There are 526,763 households with an average household per house of 1.5 and population per house of 6.1 persons. However, the average household size is 4 persons.

The Gomoa East District reported a total of 207,071 persons during the 2010 PHC with rural –urban distribution of 47.6 percent and 52.4 percent respectively. The district has a total household population of 202,446, with 106,292 in the urban centres and 96,154 in the rural areas of the district. There are a total of 38,924 houses in the district of which 22,010 are found in the urban localities and 16,914 in the rural settings. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 52,898 households in the district comprising 27,961 urban households and 24,937 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.4 and an average population per house of 5.2 persons. The average household size in the district is 3.8 persons (Table 8.1).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	207,071	108,568	98,503
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	202,446	106,292	96,154
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	38,924	22,010	16,914
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	27,961	24,937
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that there are 59,218 dwelling units, of which 89.3 percent are occupied. For the district as a whole, 44.5 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses (multiple household occupancy) thereby making the compound house the most common type of dwelling unit in the district. The next common type of dwelling unit is the separate house (32.3%). The following dwelling units with figures less than 1% each are the least patronized by the inhabitants of the district; tent (0.2%), Huts/Buildings or different compound (0.3%), Living quarters attached to office/shop (0.3%), Improvised home/kiosk/container (0.7%), Huts/Buildings/same compound (0.3%).

Across both sexes, not much difference is observed between male and female headed households. For the entire district, the proportion of female-headed households living in compound houses is higher (50.5%) than males (40.8%). On the contrary, the proportion of male-headed households living in separate houses (34.4%) outnumbers that of female-headed households (28.9%). Only a few households live in flat/apartments, of which male-headed households (6.7%) dominates the females headed households (4.9%). Makeshift dwelling units such as tents (0.2%), kiosks and containers (0.5%), attachments to shops or offices (0.2%) together constitute less than 1.0 percent of dwelling units among female-headed households but 1.5 percent among male-headed households (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2 further shows that the proportion of separate houses is higher in urban areas than rural localities (36.5% and 27.6% respectively). Conversely, the percentage of compound houses is higher in rural areas (58.3%) than urban areas (32.2%). As expected, the proportion of huts (same compound and different compound) is higher in rural localities (1.7%) than urban localities (0.3%), while the proportion of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) is higher in urban localities (0.9%). More flats/apartments are in urban areas (8.0%) than rural (3.8%) areas and also because of housing deficits especially in the urban towns; more uncompleted buildings (4.7%) are being occupied, with rural areas reporting only 0.4 percent of households occupying uncompleted buildings.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	17,092	32.3	34.4	28.9	36.5	27.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	6,271	11.9	12.0	11.7	16.5	6.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	3,180	6.0	6.7	4.9	8.0	3.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	23,542	44.5	40.8	50.5	32.2	58.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	346	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	172	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Tent	10,343	937	102	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,674	390	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	163	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	1,424	2.7	3.2	1.9	4.7	0.4
Other	9,846	1,003	216	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership

In Ghana, as in many other countries, owning a house is the dream of many citizens. The number of houses owned by members of the household in the district is 24,668 from which, male-headed (15,226) exceeds their female-headed (9,442) counterparts. More houses are owned by household members in rural (12,461) than urban (12,207) localities (Table 8.3).

From Table 8.3, the number of houses owned by a relatives who are not household members are 52,898 for the district out of which 5,393 are occupied by male-headed households and 4,571 occupied by female-headed households. This ownership status is more in the rural areas (6,074) than urban areas (3,890). This could be explained by the fact that some owners/relatives who may be family members and are living in Ghanaian cities build houses and allow other family members to occupy them.

The district records a total of 16,315 of dwelling units owned by other private individuals (not relatives) of which those occupied by male-headed (10,692) outnumber that of female-headed (5,623) households. Only 1,010 of the dwelling units are owned by employers (public and private) in the district with majority of them being occupied by male-headed households (757) and are mostly located in the urban localities (634). A few (427) of dwelling units are owned through mortgage scheme: 280 of the mortgage dwelling units are male-headed households while 147 of the dwelling units are female-headed households, also 247 of such dwelling units are in the urban areas and rural areas (180).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	24,668	46.6	46.6	46.7	43.7	50.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	427	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	9,964	18.8	16.5	22.6	13.9	24.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	16,315	30.8	32.7	27.8	37.9	22.9
Private employer	83,610	5,191	590	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.9
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	275	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	420	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6
Other	24,000	2,090	239	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows that in the Gomoa East District, majority of walls of dwelling units are made of two main construction materials: cement block/concrete (74.4%) and mud brick/earth (20.0%). Walls made of palm leaf/ thatch (grass)/raffia, (0.1%), landcrete (1.4%) and wood (1.9%) are not common.

The proportion of dwelling units with outer walls made of cement or concrete are more in urban areas (86.3%) than rural areas (60.7%). Comparatively, the use of mud brick/earth is more in rural localities (32.3%) than urban localities (9.3%). In rural areas the use of wood is twice (2.2%) more than that of urban areas (1.6%), while the use of landcrete is also more (2.8%) in rural areas than urban areas (0.1%). These rural-urban differentials in building materials could be due to the high cost of cement as compared to the availability of low-cost local building materials such as wood, mud bricks/earth etc.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban Percent	Rural Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	59,218	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	11,846	20.0	9.3	32.3
Wood	200,594	10,461	1,101	1.9	1.6	2.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	479	0.8	0.9	0.7
Stone	11,330	942	88	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	499	0.8	1.0	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	44,057	74.4	86.3	60.7
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	811	1.4	0.1	2.8
Bamboo	8,206	766	73	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	44	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	220	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of the members of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.5, floors are largely made of cement or concrete (87.0%) and earth or mud brick (8.3%). The proportion of floors made of vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles put together is 3.6 percent.

As can be seen from Table 8.5, on the average, higher proportions of the urban households than rural households use cement for their floor. Almost equal proportions of urban and rural households with 87.4 percent and 86.5 percent respectively use cement for the floor in the urban and rural areas. Mud or earth is the predominant material used for the floor in rural areas. In rural areas 10.9 percent of floors are constructed from earth/mud compared to 6.1 percent in urban areas. The proportion of urban houses with floors made of vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles put together is 5.3 percent compared with rural 1.6 percent (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	4,416	8.3	6.1	10.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	46,003	87.0	87.4	86.5
Stone	32,817	2,192	242	0.5	0.4	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	718	70	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	143	0.3	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	739	1.4	2.2	0.5
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	775	1.5	2.1	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	395	0.7	1.0	0.4
Other	15,567	1,206	115	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows that 71.9 percent of dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are slate or asbestos (22.9%) and thatch or palm leaves or raffia (1.7%). A little over one percent (1.3%) of roofs are made of cement or concrete while less than one percent (0.5%) are made of tiles.

Urban-rural differentials exist regarding roofing materials used. Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in both places of residence though a higher percentage of dwellings in rural localities (87.6%) use metal sheet than those in urban (58.4%) areas. The reason for this revelation is that the district is rural based than urban. The proportion of thatch/palm leaf or raffia used for the roofs of dwellings in rural areas (3.4%) is more than that used in the urban areas (0.3%). It is the third most commonly used material in the rural areas after the use of slate or asbestos (6.0%). Slate or asbestos is also the second most commonly used roofing material in the urban localities (37.5%) in the district. While bamboo is the least used roofing material in the urban localities (0.2%), roofing tiles are the least used in the rural localities (0.2%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	567,051	59,218	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	181	0.3	0.2	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,047	344	0.6	0.6	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	42,601	71.9	58.4	87.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	13,536	22.9	37.5	6.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	768	1.3	1.6	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	306	0.5	0.8	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	119	0.2	0.1	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	1,017	1.7	0.3	3.4
Other	35,935	3,136	346	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

8.5.1 Number of sleeping rooms

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. Importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and other respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health. From Table 8.7, more than half (65.5%) of the households in the district have one sleeping room. Two rooms constitute 23.2%, followed by three rooms (6.4%) and four rooms (2.9 %). The remaining households (0.1%) sleep in five rooms, the following are the proportion of households sleeping in different number of rooms; six rooms (0.5%), seven rooms (0.2%), eight rooms (0.1%), and nine or more rooms (0.2%). This means, 98 percent of households in the district live in 1-4 room dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

The highest proportion of households with one member (single member households) occupying a one room dwelling is 90.9 percent, two rooms 7.3 percent and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to nine rooms or more decreases. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as the household size increases. About 99 percent of single member households occupy one to three sleeping rooms after which the proportion remains at 0.1 percent. Less than two percent of households having one to nine members/persons occupy six to nine sleeping rooms or more in the exception of household size of ten and above. Table 8.7 further reveals that for household size of two, about 98.5 percent of them occupy 1 to 3 rooms with the same household size having less than 1percent for 4 to 5 sleeping rooms. About 92 percent of households with 9 members occupy one to four sleeping units and thereafter decreases. The proportion of household size of 10 or more occupying 1 to 4 sleeping rooms is 80.8 percent beyond which the proportion decreases (Table 8.7). On the whole, the picture shows that the inhabitants of the district are overcrowded in less than three sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	52,898	100	65.5	23.2	6.4	2.9	1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
1	10,417	100	90.9	7.3	1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
2	8,356	100	79.7	17	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
3	8,121	100	72.1	21.9	4	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.2
4	7,820	100	64.9	26.2	5.7	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	6,388	100	53.7	32.6	8.5	3.5	1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0
6	4,730	100	45.1	36.2	12.2	4.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	0	0.1
7	2,966	100	36.4	37.1	14.6	7.2	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
8	1,686	100	30.4	36.4	16.9	9.8	4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
9	1,004	100	22.5	35.6	22.2	11.5	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
10+	1,410	100	15.5	27.9	20.6	16.8	8.7	4.7	1.8	1.6	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As societies improve the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity. As shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households are electricity (grid) (75.1%), kerosene lamp (16.4%) and flashlight/torch (5.7%).

Also, 81 percent of urban dwelling units use electricity as their main source of lighting as compared to rural areas (68.5%). As expected, the use of kerosene lamps as main source of light dominates most dwelling units in the rural areas (23.0%) over urban dwellings (10.5%). While only 5.3 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use flashlight as the main source of light, about 6.1 dwelling units do so in rural localities. The use of private generators for electricity is rather gaining grounds in the rural areas (1.3%) and with low patronage in the urban localities (0.8%).

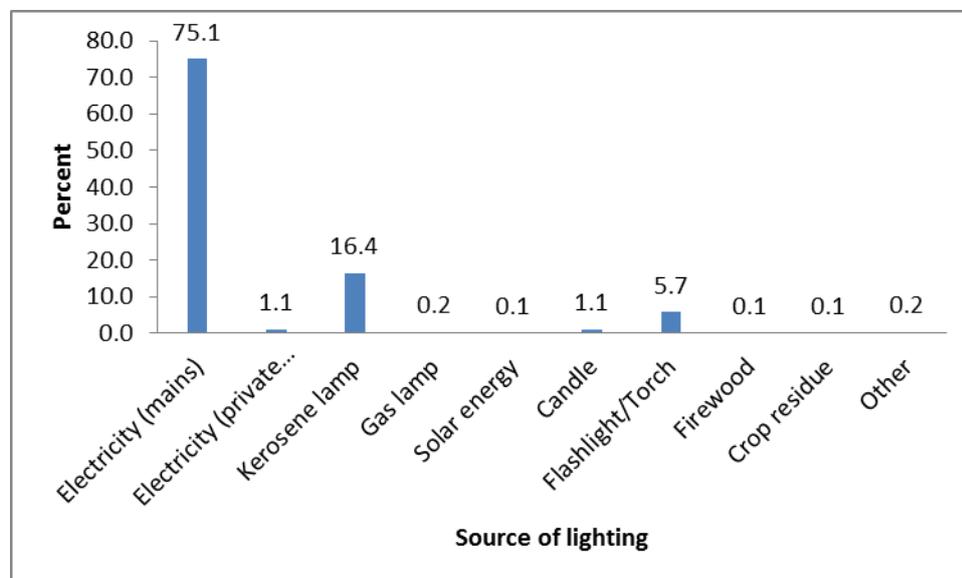
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	39,721	75.1	81.0	68.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	562	1.1	0.8	1.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	8,673	16.4	10.5	23.0
Gas lamp	9,378	817	84	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	592	60	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	605	1.1	1.8	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	3,011	5.7	5.3	6.1
Firewood	13,241	822	61	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	357	30	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,231	91	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main source of lighting for dwelling unit is shown in Figure 8.1. Electricity (main) is the main source of lighting for most dwelling units in the district with a figure of 75.1 percent followed kerosene lamp (16.4%). It is also observed that most dwelling units in the district use flashlight/torch (5.7%). The other sources of lighting including gas lamp, private generator, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and ‘other’ were not significant with less than (1.2%).

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting for dwelling unit



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district. Most households use charcoal as main source of cooking fuel (48.1%), this is followed by wood (27.1%), and gas (18.5%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, and constitute less than one percent for each source.

From Table 8.9, firewood is the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (51.5%) as opposed to urban localities (5.3%). In urban localities, charcoal is the most common energy source for cooking (62.2%) and followed by gas (26.1%) as compared to rural areas (32.3% and 10.0% respectively).

8.6.3 Cooking space

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in Table 8.9. The higher proportion of households use verandah as cooking space in dwelling units (29.8%), followed by open space in compound (27.3%). About one in four dwelling units (25.1%) have a cooking space that is separate for exclusive use for the household. The proportion of dwelling units in the district with no cooking space is 6.3 percent.

As shown in Table 8.9, the proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with open space in compound use for cooking is 33.9 percent compared to 21.4 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities cook on the veranda (38.3%) compared to rural localities (20.1%). In both rural (23.9%) and urban (26.3%) localities around 20 percent of households use separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space. Seven percent (7%) of households in rural areas use structure with roof but

without walls as cooking space while that for urban is 1.4 percent. In both rural and urban localities around six percent of households have no cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	2,618.0	4.9	4.7	5.2
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	14,334.0	27.1	5.3	51.5
Gas	996,518	65,955	9,797.0	18.5	26.1	10.0
Electricity	29,794	1,221	114.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	391.0	0.7	1.0	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	25,446.0	48.1	62.2	32.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	88.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	514	69.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	209	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	465	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	3,346.0	6.3	6.5	6.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	13,296.0	25.1	26.3	23.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,586.0	3.0	1.6	4.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	1,072.0	2.0	1.8	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	2,143.0	4.1	1.4	7.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	1,012.0	1.9	2.3	1.5
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	15,738.0	29.8	38.3	20.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	14,425.0	27.3	21.4	33.9
Other	21,007	2,653	280.0	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

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

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water are obtained from eight main sources as follows: public tap or standpipe (26.6%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (16.8%), tanker supply or vendor provided (12.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.0%), bore-hole including pump or tube well (3.5%), protected well (2.8%) and rain water (2.1%). The least source of drinking water is from unprotected spring (0.1%).

Table 8.10 shows there are also wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water is the main source in urban and rural areas. The proportion of urban and rural dwelling units that use pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) is 40.3 percent and 76.8 percent respectively. In urban localities, 28.5 percent use sachet water, 23.2 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as the main source of drinking water, as against 3.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in rural localities.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for domestic use is similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet and bottled water. The use of the three pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes is still high for the two localities; urban (50.6%) and rural (71.0%). Tanker supply or vendor provided source of water for other domestic purposes is dominant in the urban (35.1%) than rural (1.2%) just as in the case for drinking purposes (Table 8.10).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	2,650	5.0	3.5	6.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	13,679	25.9	23.5	28.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	14,078	26.6	13.3	41.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	1,866	3.5	2.3	4.9
Protected well	321,091	22,615	1,464	2.8	3.0	2.5
Rain water	39,438	8,361	1,090	2.1	1.5	2.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	89	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	235	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	8,910	16.8	28.5	3.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	6,778	12.8	23.2	1.1
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	694	1.3	0.3	2.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	54	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	897	1.7	0.1	3.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	394	0.7	0.1	1.5
Other	3,972	365	20	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	2,852	5.4	4.1	6.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	14,887	28.1	30.4	25.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	14,114	26.7	16.1	38.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	2,897	5.5	3.5	7.7
Protected well	465,775	37,995	2,843	5.4	6.1	4.6
Rain water	39,916	6,583	947	1.8	2.0	1.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	162	0.3	0.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	10,114	19.1	35.1	1.2
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	1,221	2.3	1.2	3.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	183	0.3	0.5	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	1,952	3.7	0.3	7.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	690	1.3	0.2	2.5
Other	10,302	940	36	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

8.8.1 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 8.11 shows that the three main toilet facilities available to households in the district are public toilets (52.2%), pit latrine in the house (23.3%) and KVIP (7.9%). In addition, about one out of ten households have no facilities and therefore resort to the use of the bush, beach or field.

In both urban and rural localities, public toilet is the highest reported facility used with each recording 52 percent and 52.4 percent respectively. In both localities, about two out of five dwelling units use pit latrine. KVIP is however, 8.7 percent in rural and seven percent urban localities. The proportion that use the bush, beach or field is also higher in rural (12.7%) than urban areas (7.8%). About 8.5 percent of dwelling units in urban localities use in-built (not public) WC compared with 2.7 percent in rural areas (Table 8.11).

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 17.9 percent, 29 percent of dwelling units have a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members and 26 percent of households in dwelling units share an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound. The fourth consists of assorted places. For instance, about 20 percent of dwelling units have no bathing facilities. In such cases household members use open spaces around the house (9.1%) or facilities in another house (7.7%), public bath house (2.1%), or rivers, lakes, dams and ponds (1.1%), (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11 shows that the proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural localities (20.3%) than urban (15.1%) localities. On the other hand, 36.6 percent of urban dwelling units share a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 23.4 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 30.8 percent of households in urban localities share open cubicle bathrooms compared to 22.4 percent in rural localities.

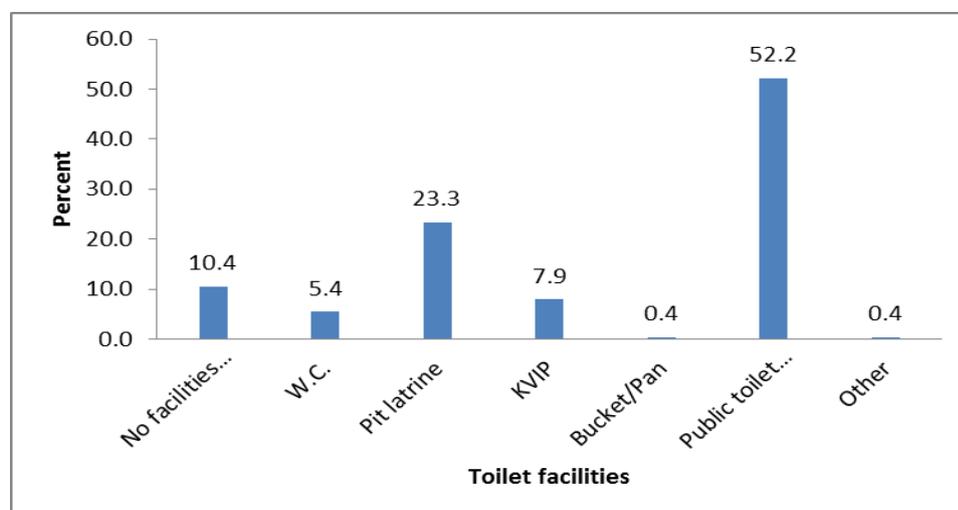
Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	2,190	10.4	7.8	12.7
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,134	5.4	8.5	2.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,901	23.3	23.7	23.0
KVIP	572,824	62,088	1,661	7.9	7.0	8.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	77	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc)	1,893,291	208,323	10,972	52.2	52.0	52.4
Other	23,385	2,579	86	0.4	0.7	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	3,766	17.9	15.1	20.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	6,189	29.4	36.6	23.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,296	6.2	4.4	7.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	5,514	26.2	30.8	22.4
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	432	2.1	0.8	3.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	1,609	7.7	3.3	11.4
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	1,913	9.1	8.3	9.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	225	1.1	0.5	1.5
Other	16,276	2,100	77	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage distribution of toilet facilities by type in the district is given in Figure 8.2. The Figure shows that some of these facilities within the house are WC, pit latrine, KVIP and bucket/pan. It is evident from the Figure that most households which do not have toilet facilities in their homes, use public toilets (52.2%) followed by pit latrine with 23.3 percent with the least being bucket/pan (0.4%) and 'other' (0.4%).

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of toilet facilities by type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of waste disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households. The most common method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a public site (43.7%), followed by burning of solid waste by households (31.8%). Dependence on companies that collect waste is uncommon; only 4.2 percent of the households in the district use this service. Dumping into public containers is also used by some households, constituting 13.8 percent of solid waste disposal.

As shown in Table 8.12, the main method of solid waste disposal in rural localities is dumping in an open space (76.3%). The proportion in urban areas who dump their solid waste in the open is 14.5 percent. Most of the urban households (49.2%) burn their solid waste compared to 12.3 percent in rural areas. The proportion of dwelling units that have their solid waste collected from their houses is 6.9 percent in urban dwelling units and 1.2 percent in rural localities. The high figure suggests that the use of private waste management firms, particularly in urban areas, is gradually becoming acceptable. In urban areas 23 percent of dwelling units dump solid waste in public containers, compared to 3.6 percent in rural localities. The low proportion in rural areas could be due to the limited availability of public containers for waste disposal. In both rural and urban localities, about 3 percent of households bury their solid waste. Also, 2.9 percent of rural dwelling units and 2.4 percent urban, practice indiscriminate dumping of solid waste (Table 8.12).

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed of by households are presented in Table 8.12. A little over one-half (50.6%) of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 29.9 percent throw their liquid wastes onto the streets outside their homes while 9.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About 6 percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 2.4 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

In rural localities there are two main methods of liquid waste disposal (Table 8.12): throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/outside the house. About 46.3 percent of rural households dispose of liquid waste onto their compounds and 34.4 percent throw water onto streets or open space outside the house. In urban areas, throwing water onto the compound, street/outside and gutter accounts for 88 percent of the methods of liquid waste disposal. A further 7.3 percent has the liquid waste system connected into a gutter, 3 percent are connected into a pit or a soak-away system and 0.9 percent of dwelling units are connected to a central sewage system. Thus, liquid waste disposal poses a challenge to local administrators (Table 8.12).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	2,225	4.2	6.9	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	16,812	31.8	49.2	12.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	7,322	13.8	23.0	3.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	23,095	43.7	14.5	76.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,387	2.6	2.4	2.9
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,774	3.4	3.7	3.0
Other	53,805	7,751	283	0.5	0.4	0.7
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	459	0.9	0.9	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	3,059	5.8	7.3	4.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	1,293	2.4	3.0	1.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	15,794	29.9	25.8	34.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	5,142	9.7	7.7	12.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	26,779	50.6	54.5	46.3
Other	38,294	6,605	372	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana. Geographically, the census collected information at all levels from the regions to the community levels as well as to the settlement on all the characteristics covered in the census questionnaire.

This report on Gomoa East District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the district. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of findings

9.2.1 District profile

The district is situated between latitudes 5°14' north and 5°35' north and longitude 00°22' west, and 00°54' west. It is located in the south-eastern part of the Central Region. It is also bordered by a number of districts, to the north-east by Agona East, south-west by Gomoa West, to the east by Awutu Senya and Ga South in the Greater Accra Region and to the South by Effutu. The District is boarded at its south-eastern side by the Atlantic Ocean

It experiences two main rainfall seasons, the major rainfall from April to July and the minor season from September to November. It also experiences dry season in the months of December to March. The district's mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures ranges between 29°C and 26°C which occurs in February to March and August respectively.

The district falls within the coastal plains. The relief is mostly rising and falling with a number of hills; the Yeku hills form a broad ridge with a maximum height of 215meters with moderate slope, it becomes steep in a few places at Nyanyano and Fetteh. The vegetational zones in the district are of two types: the dry coastal savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest.

Agriculture and related work is the predominant occupation. The agricultural sector constitutes the major economic activity of the people in the district. Total agricultural land is estimated at 169.25 square meters. Basic school infrastructure in the district is predominantly public since 1995. Currently, the district has about 194 basic schools with 170 classrooms. The district can boast of two private universities namely, Pan African University at Pomadze and KAAF University at Budumburam.

Health care in the district is delivered at two levels: the community and sub-district. The district has five (5) health centres, and five (5) functional community based health and planning services (CHPS) zones out of twenty demarcated. The district has no district

hospital, however, there are two (2) private orthodox clinics and two (2) private maternity homes complement health care delivery in the district.

Demographic characteristics

Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio

The sex structure of the population in the district have higher percentage of females (52.5%) than males (47.5%). The sex ratio of 90.4 indicates an excess of females over males in the district – quite simply, about 90 males to 100 females, and. the dependency ratio of 78.5 means about 79 dependents (children and the aged) for every 100 people in the workforce. It is also evident in the table that the ratio is higher for rural (86.9) than urban (71.5). The rural had more child dependency (76.3) than urban (67.5) while the old age dependency ratio higher in the rural (10.5) than urban (4.0) areas.

The 2010 PHC reveals that there are more residents in urban areas (52.4%) than rural areas (47.6%) in the district. The district's percentage of the regional population is 9.4 percent with 10.5 percent in urban and 8.5 percent in the rural areas.

Fertility

Gomoa East District has the highest population of 207,071 in the region with more women in the reproductive age 15 to 49 years (54,787). The district also has the highest number of births in the last months to be 6,262 persons as of 2010. The district came tenth with TFR of 3.71 and eighth with GFR of 114.3. The district CBR is 30.2.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-one (1,121) deaths were recorded at the household level. The district's crude death rate is 5.41 and it measures the number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on migratory movements of the population. Out of a total of 113,449 persons identified as migrants, about 42,000 persons were born elsewhere in the region of enumeration (Central) while 58,300 were born elsewhere in another region and the remaining 13,310 born outside Ghana. About 182,231 children have ever been born and 155,299 are surviving to 74,933 women aged 12- 60 years and above in the district.

Social characteristics

There are a total population of 202,446 (this excludes non-household population) who live in households of which 26.1 percent are heads in these households. Of the household population in the district 106,292 are in urban areas and 96,154 in rural areas.

Marital status

A total of 138,418 persons aged 12 years and older in the Gomoa East District responded to the marital status question. It is evident that across all ages, 49.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are in some form of union, consisting of 42.2 percent who are married and 7.4 percent who are in consensual union. The never married consists of 39.4 percent. In addition, 11.1 percent have once been married but are now divorced, separated, or widowed. As expected, higher proportions of the widowed are in the older age groups, 50-59, 60-64, 65 years and older (15.0%, 22.3% and 41.4% respectively). The majority of persons in the district who are not economically active (64.3 %) have never married. In contrast, about one in three (30.5%) of the employed and 5.2. percent of the unemployed population have never been married.

Nationality

Majority of the people in the district (89.4%) are Ghanaians by birth. About 0.7 percent of the district's populations are Ghanaians by naturalization. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the district is 9.8 percent.

Religious affiliation

Eighty-two percent (82%) of the population (82.4%) indicates that they are Christians followed by Muslim (10.7%) and Traditionalists (0.4%). About six percent (5.8%) indicates that they have no affiliation to any religion. The male-female differences shows that there are fewer males (79.8%) than females (84.5%) who are Christians but slightly more males (11.4%) than females (10.0%) are Muslim.

Literacy and education

With a total district population of 142,877 for persons 11 years and older, 18.5 percent are non-literates while 81.5 percent are literates. A little over one-half (55.4%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 37 percent are literate in English language only. A little more than 6 percent (6.3%) are literate in a Ghanaian language only. The proportions of persons who are literate in English only are highest within the age group 11-14 years (45.3%), and 25-29 (39.1%).

A total of 78,059 persons aged 3 years and older in the Gomoa East District are currently attending school. Out of that total, a little more than half (51.0%) are males. Of the total male and female population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, majority of them are in the Primary school with males (46.3%) and females (47.4%). The proportion currently pursuing a tertiary programs are males (2.3%) and females (1.7%).

Economic characteristics

Sixty-nine percent of the population are economically active and of these, most are employed (92.4%). Only 7.6 percent are unemployed of which more than half (58.3%) are seeking work for the first time and available for work. Also 31 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically not active, out of which 46.9 percent are in full time education.

The 2010 PHC reported a total population of 207,071 for the Gomoa East District out of which 124,105 are persons 15 years and older, representing 59.9 percent of the total population. Almost 20 percent (19.6%) of persons 15 years and older are employed, 5.2 percent are unemployed, while the economically inactive population constitutes (31.0%) for both sexes.

Occupation

Workers in service and sales constitute the largest occupational group (25.8), which is closely followed by workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupational group (25.6%) and followed by those in craft and related trades (21.0%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professionals (2.0%) and managerial categories (2.7%), with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers (1.4%) for persons aged 15 years and older.

Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industrial sector which employed a little more than one out of every four persons (25.8%) of the employed population 15 years and older.

The other two major industries in the district are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.4%) and manufacturing (13.3%). For both sexes, these industries remained the major employers.

Employment status

About sixty-six percent (65.5%) of the workforce 15 years and older in Gomoa East District are self-employed without employees. The proportions for females are 76.3% and 53.2 percent for males. A few of those who are self-employed (5.3%) have also employed other employees, and the practice is more popular with the male self-employed (7.1%) than their female counterparts (3.7%). Relatively large proportions of males (30.0%) are employees compared with females (9.5%). Contributing family workers for both sexes comprised 4.9 percent while apprentices accounts for three percent.

Employment sector

Private informal sector is the largest employer in the district with a record of 87.4 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 92.5 percent while that of males is 81.7 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce. Among the workforce 7.8 percent are employed in the private formal sector with more males (11.7%) than females (4.3%).

Information Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC collected data on ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. A total of 53.8 percent of persons aged 12 years and over in the district reported that they had mobile phones, and a little over half (47.0%) are females. About five percent (5.4%) of the district's total population of 138,418 persons 12 years and older use the internet with the proportion of male users of internet (7.7%) being higher than female users (3.3%).

Disability

Overall, 2.8 percent of the total population of Gomoa East District has disability of which the females (3.0%) outnumber the males (2.6%). The percentage of females with sight or hearing impairment (45.6% and 14.7% respectively) is higher than the percentage of males (41.2% and 11.7%) with similar disabilities. The six major types of disability reported in the population with disability in Ghana at the 2010 PHC are all found in the Gomoa East District. The data indicates that sight is the highest form of disability in the district (43.7%) followed by physical (25.6%) and emotional disabilities (17.6%). The 'other' type of disability recorded the lowest (8.9%) in the district. On the whole, the proportions with disability are higher in the rural populations of the district than in the urban populations with more females (3.8%, 2.3%) than males (3.1%, 2.1%). There are more females in the urban population with sight problems (50.9%) than their female counterparts in the rural population (42.2%) with similar disabilities.

Agricultural activities

Four types of agricultural activities were identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. There are a total of 52,898 households in the district of which 33.7 percent are agricultural households. The urban proportion is (12.5%) and rural (57.5%). The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (89.1%), while 29.3 percent are into livestock rearing. Only a small percentage of farming households are engaged in tree growing (0.6%) and fish farming (0.2%).

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. The 2010 census counted a total of 133,286 livestock of different kind in the district including keepers of goats, sheep, cattle and chicken.

Housing conditions

The Gomoa East District reports a total population of 207,071 persons during the 2010 PHC with rural-urban distribution of 47.6 percent and 52.4 percent respectively. The district has a total household population of 202,446 with 106,292 in the urban centres and 96,154 in the rural areas of the district. There are a total of 38,924 houses in the district of which 22,010 are found in the urban localities and 16,914 in the rural settings. According to the 2010 PHC, there are 52,898 households in the district comprising 27,961 urban households 24,937 rural households.

Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

For the district as a whole, 44.5 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses (multiple household occupancy) and thereby making the compound house the most common type of dwelling unit in the district. The next common type of dwelling unit is the separate house (32.3%).

For the entire district, the proportion of female-headed households living in compound houses is higher (50.5%) than males (40.8). Contrary, the proportion of male-headed households living in separate houses (34.4%) outnumbers that of female-headed households (28.9%).

The proportion of separate houses is higher in urban than rural localities (36.5% and 27.6% respectively). Conversely, the percentage of compound houses is higher in rural areas (58.3%) than urban areas (32.2%). As expected, the proportion of huts (same compound and different compound) is higher in rural localities (1.7%) than urban localities (0.3%) while the proportion of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) is higher in urban localities (0.9%).

Construction materials

Walls of dwelling units are made of two main construction materials in the district: cement block/concrete (74.4%) and mud brick/earth (20.0%). Walls made of palm leaf/ thatch (grass)/raffia, (0.1%), sandcrete (1.4%) and wood (1.9%) are not common.

The proportion of dwelling units with outer walls of cement or concrete are more in urban (86.3%) than rural (60.7%) areas. Comparatively, the use of mud brick/earth is more in rural (32.3%) than urban localities (9.3%). In rural areas the use of wood is (2.2%) more than that of urban (1.6%) while the use of sandcrete is also (2.8%) more in rural than urban (0.1%).

. In the Gomoa East District, floors are largely made of cement or concrete (87.0%) and earth or mud brick (8.3%). Almost equal proportions of urban and rural households with 87.4% and 86.5% use cement for the floor in the rural areas. Mud or earth is the predominant floor material used in rural areas. Seventy-two percent (72%) of dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are slate or asbestos (22.9%) and thatch or palm leaves or raffia (1.7%).

Room occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More than half (65.5%) of the households in the district have one sleeping

room. Two rooms constitute 23.2%, followed by three rooms (6.4%) and four rooms (2.9 %). The highest proportion of households with one member (single member households) occupies one room dwellings (90.9%), two rooms (7.3%) and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to nine rooms or more decreases. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as the household size increases.

Access to utilities and household facilities

The nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As societies improve, the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity. The three main sources of non-natural lighting in households in the district are electricity (grid) (75.1%), kerosene lamp (16.4%) and flashlight/torch (5.7%).

Eighty-one percent (81%) of urban dwelling units use electricity as their main source of lighting as compared to rural (68.5%). As expected, the use of kerosene lamps as main source of light dominated most dwelling units in the rural areas (23.0%) than urban dwellings (10.5%).

The district has three main sources of cooking fuel for households. The highest proportions of households used charcoal as main source of cooking fuel (48.1%), followed by wood (27.1%), and gas (18.5%). Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (51.5%) as composed to urban localities (5.3%). In urban localities, charcoal is the most common energy source for cooking (62.2%) followed by gas (26.1%) compared to rural localities (32.3% and 10.0% respectively).

The highest proportion of cooking space used by households in dwelling units in Gomoa East District was the verandah (29.8%), followed by open space in compound (27.3%). In 2010, about one in four dwelling units (25.1%) had a cooking space that is separate for exclusive use of the household. The proportion of dwelling units in the district with no cooking space is 6.3 percent. The proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with open space in compound is 33.9 percent compared with 21.4 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities cooked on the veranda (38.3%) compared to rural localities (20.1%).

Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Household drinking water is obtained from eight main sources: public tap or standpipe (26.6%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (16.8%), tanker supply or vendor provided (12.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.0%), bore-hole including pump or tube well (3.5%), protected well (2.8%) and rain water (2.1%). The least source of drinking water was from unprotected spring (0.1%).

The proportion of urban and rural dwelling units that used pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) are 40.3 percent and 76.8 percent respectively. In urban localities, 28.5 percent use sachet water, 23.2 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as the main source of drinking water, as against 3.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in rural localities.

The use of the three pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes is high for the two localities; urban (50.6%) and rural (71.0%). Tanker supply or vendor provided source of water for other domestic purposes is dominant in the urban (35.1%) than rural (1.2%) just as in the case for drinking purposes.

Bathing and toilet facilities

The three main toilet facilities available to households in the district are public toilets (52.2%), pit latrine in the house (23.3%) and KVIP (7.9%). In addition, about one out of ten households have no facilities and therefore resort to the use of the bush, beach or field. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 17.9 percent. Twenty nine percent of dwelling units had a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members. Twenty six percent of households in dwelling units shared an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound. The fourth consisted of assorted places.

The proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural (20.3%) than urban (15.1%) localities. On the other hand, 36.6 percent of urban dwelling units shared a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 23.4 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 30.8 percent of households in urban localities shared open cubicle bathrooms compared to 22.4 percent in rural localities.

Method of waste disposal

There are different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the district. The most common method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a publicly site (43.7%), followed by burning of solid waste by households (31.8%). The main method of solid waste disposal in rural localities is dumping in an open space (76.3%). The proportion in urban areas is 14.5 percent. Most of the urban households forming 49.2 percent burn their solid waste compared to 12.3 percent in rural areas. The proportion of dwelling units that had their solid waste collected from their houses is 6.9 percent in urban dwelling units and 1.2 percent rural localities.

A little over one-half (50.6%) of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 29.9 percent throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes while 9.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About six percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 2.4 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system). About 46.3 percent of rural households disposed of liquid waste onto their compounds and 34.4 percent threw water onto streets or open space outside the house. In urban areas, throwing water onto the compound, street/outside and gutter accounted for 88 percent of the methods of disposal of liquid waste.

9.3 Conclusion

The Gomoa East District is one of the seventeen districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The population of the district has grown fast over the few years of its establishment and is the most populous district in the region. Sex ratio for the district has been relatively low as in some other districts in the region and has declined consistently falling below 100 in most of the age groups. The proportion of children is large compared to the aged. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow in the future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured at the census. This

age group contributed a similar proportion of total births as teenagers (15- 19 years) and justifies their inclusion on the fertility schedule at the census and the need to address the phenomenon.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the district is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the Gomoa East District. There is a presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though very small. This is an indication of returned migrants or those born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations.

Even though the district is rural based, majority of the population reside in its few urban areas. There are disparities among the socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the district are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Households in the district are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are small in the district, with rural households having slightly larger proportions of theirs with larger household sizes than the urban households. The nuclear family living arrangements dominates in the district and is slightly higher than the extended family system.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district. The higher rate of unemployment among younger persons gives support to the anecdotal information on higher and increasing unemployment among the youth.

While a total of 53.8 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district report that they have mobile phones, only a few of them use the internet. The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low.

The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the district. There are little variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the district. A little more than one-third of all the households in the district are engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming. The proportion of all agricultural households in urban areas is not quite high.

Most of the households in the district depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping arrangement is concerned. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the district are owned by household members but this is true for rural households more than their urban ones and also for male-headed than female-headed households. Majority of the households in dwellings use electricity while access to water within the dwellings is lacking or limited. Waste disposal (solid and liquid) are two major issues affecting the district. Dumping of solid waste in open space is paramount in the district and even more evident in rural areas. Liquid waste is also thrown onto compound in the district but more pronounced in the urban areas. Majority of the population in the district use the public toilet and also charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel for the district.

9.4 Policy implications

The characteristics of the population in Gomoa East District as observed at the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. These characteristics therefore suggest that policies are formulated to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the district and the entire nation. The goals of any such policy must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

In terms of realizing the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana must be considered. The general objective of the policy is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation. The population of the district has grown very fast over the past few years of its establishment but the human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the district has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the district.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. For instance, the low skill employment among the employed population who are mostly self-employed without employees must be attended to by strengthening the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) to adequately equip participants who excel during their training to be able to employ others. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban population suggests that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the district. In this regard specific categories must be targeted.

The population characteristics of the district have implications for the human development agenda of the country and for the district. Today, it is generally prudent for any nation to have such an agenda and fit the needs of its population into it. The various population subgroups of the district present some characteristics that require careful policy measures that can meet peculiar needs of the various population subgroups; rather than the generally-one policy-a strait jacket-that must fit all approach. Generally gender dimensions of policies must not be underestimated. Secondly, investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but it must have a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age at child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years.

There is a generally low level of education among PWDs which can no longer be overlooked. It is the suggestion of this report that, the Gomoa East District Assembly (GEDA) must make it an effort to sponsor at least some number of PWDs each year to attain a certain level of education.

In addressing the issue of overcrowding as it exists now, the District Assembly must replicate the affordable housing scheme project that is being carried out at the national level in the district. Moving forward, one would also recommend that in addressing issues on community facilities such as toilet, GEDA must come out with by-laws that are punitive to ensure that every landlord/landlady provides toilet facilities in their homes. In a related development, GEDA must provide enough solid and liquid waste disposal bins to the communities placed at vantage points that can be easily accessible to all in order to forestall the status quo.

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APPENDICES

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

Serial No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Buduburam	50,560	24,791	25,769	13,645	11,339
2	Nyanyano Kakraba	32,751	15,921	16,830	8,060	6,504
3	Nyanyano	20,069	9,600	10,469	5,041	3,405
4	Gomoa Fetteh	5,188	2,619	2,569	1,215	762
5	Gomoa Aboso	4,942	2,258	2,684	1,401	529
6	Gomoa Afransi	4,395	1,882	2,513	1,079	663
7	Ekwamkrom	4,292	1,958	2,334	1,174	598
8	Gomoa Obuasi	3,968	1,772	2,196	956	690
9	Gomoa Akropong No. 2	3,307	1,511	1,796	879	525
10	Gomoa Akroful	3,293	1,485	1,808	835	357
11	Gomoa Dominase	2,976	1,361	1,615	749	554
12	Ojobi	2,973	1,350	1,623	739	416
13	Akotsi	2,905	1,422	1,483	733	443
14	Gomoa Asebu	2,846	1,343	1,503	705	341
15	Ansaful	2,824	1,320	1,504	885	502
16	Gyaman	2,781	1,248	1,533	760	467
17	Gomoa Benso	2,700	1,210	1,490	762	315
18	Gomoa Jukwa	2,661	1,136	1,525	700	427
19	Gomoa Darhom	2,496	1,099	1,397	643	429
20	Achiase	2,453	1,083	1,370	575	414

Source: Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/ No	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Buduburam	50,560	7,326	6,062	5,532	4,788	5,243	5,608	4,727	3,726	2,641	1,677	1,150	708	532	290	204	346
2	Nyanyano Kakraba	32,751	5,154	4,305	3,682	2,957	2,839	3,066	2,854	2,451	1,790	1,188	842	500	375	205	200	343
3	Nyanyano	20,069	3,326	2,748	2,300	1,935	1,661	1,771	1,501	1,272	924	668	592	382	309	209	139	332
4	Gomoa Fetteh	5,188	644	651	1,002	665	417	373	259	210	196	147	186	97	76	55	71	139
5	Gomoa Aboso	4,942	725	585	622	494	468	487	331	275	204	150	170	112	74	69	65	111
6	Gomoa Afransi	4,395	638	628	631	538	312	273	250	218	172	147	128	98	74	59	85	144
7	Ekwamkrom	4,292	593	550	520	433	391	352	274	254	183	132	156	94	112	51	71	126
8	Gomoa Obuasi	3,968	570	557	502	434	320	298	214	198	154	130	138	80	80	59	85	149
9	Gomoa Akropong No. 2	3,307	532	420	426	360	295	333	226	173	138	100	76	53	45	37	34	59
10	Gomoa Akroful	3,293	517	404	419	354	319	305	192	172	139	95	117	70	58	39	24	69
11	Gomoa Dominase	2,976	487	406	399	312	227	181	169	174	143	95	115	51	66	36	32	83
12	Ojobi	2,973	437	355	383	329	237	200	172	177	158	108	109	71	78	30	50	79
13	Akotsi	2,905	424	385	378	300	237	247	184	200	143	111	94	49	53	30	31	39
14	Gomoa Asebu	2,846	382	395	377	331	248	233	163	189	136	102	74	49	63	32	22	50
15	Ansaful	2,824	362	302	283	268	323	320	212	179	135	112	80	58	66	38	30	56
16	Gyaman	2,781	436	398	396	297	183	184	115	116	123	105	89	68	62	44	59	106
17	Gomoa Benso	2,700	446	336	301	271	282	290	179	149	92	74	74	48	44	27	28	59
18	Gomoa Jukwa	2,661	309	260	303	519	262	210	176	116	117	73	89	59	55	27	39	47
19	Gomoa Darhom	2,496	382	325	308	244	169	152	113	118	99	83	106	89	91	56	46	115
20	Achiase	2,453	330	338	324	271	196	132	135	112	124	68	97	84	60	41	46	95

Source: Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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