2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

UPPER DENKYIRA WEST DISTRICT

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 Upper Denkyira West 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.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disability
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Upper Denkyira West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 60,054 with relatively more males (50.3%) than females (49.7%), giving a sex ratio of 101.1. The district is entirely rural. The population of the district is youthful with more than two-fifth (41.8%) aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (6.5%). Thus, the District's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 86.8 with the females ratio (87.1) being slightly higher than that of males (86.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.5 which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 105.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.89 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 21.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 78.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (68.4%) living in the district were born elsewhere in another region while 31.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti (29.3%) form the highest proportion followed by Western (16.1%) and Brong Ahafo (12.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 58,750 with a total number of 10,099 households. The average household size in the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 45.4 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and spouses form 22.9 percent and 11.5 percent respectively of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 35.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (46.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.5 percent have never married and 5.5 percent are in consensual unions. Among the married population, about one-third (34.7%) have no education and 57.8 percent have basic education. For those who have never been married, 10.2 percent have never been to school and 73.6 percent has basic education. About nine in ten (87.5%) of the married population are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed and 10.4 percent are economically not active. For those who have

never been married, 41.0 percent are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 55.5 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.3 percent. Those who have dual nationality constitute 1.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.6 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (81.5%) of the population in the district are Christians with Pentecostal/charismatic dominating with a proportion of 27.3 percent, followed by the Protestant (22.7%). Less than 10 percent (9.4%) belong to no religion. The proportion of females (85.5%) who are affiliated to the Christian religion is higher than that of males (77.6%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (12.4%) who have no religion is higher than that of the females.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 73.7 percent are literate and 26.3 percent are non-literate. Of the literate population, 82.0 percent are able to read and write in English language while 63.8 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, more than one-fifth (21.8%) has never attended school, 36.4 percent have attended in the past and 41.8 percent are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 19.8 percent are in Kindergarten, 49.8 percent are at primary level and 18.4 percent are in Junior High Schools. Thus, 87.6 percent of the pupils in the district are in Basic schools.

Economic Activity Status

More than three-quarters (77.5%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed while 4.0 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 69.8 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (45.8%), 23.0 percent perform household duties and 14.1 percent are either too old or too young to work.

Occupation

Of the total workforce in the district, 72.1 percent are engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.9 percent are engaged as Plant and machine operators and assemblers and 7.6 percent are in Service and sales work. Females are more likely than males to be engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and service and sales work. In contrast, males (15.6%) are more likely than females (3.9%) to be engaged as Plant and machine operators and assemblers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment, more than 71.1 percent of the workforce are engaged by the Agricultural sector, 16.3 percent by the Service sector and 12.6 percent by the Industry sector. Whereas more males (17.1%) than females (7.7%) are employed by the Industry sector, more females than males are employed by the Agricultural and Services sectors.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older about 60 percent are self-employed without employees, 26.5 percent are contributing family workers and 5.6 percent are employees. The proportion of female contributing family workers (22.1%) is twice the proportion of their male counterparts (11.4%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.9 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 35.3 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 43.7 percent as compared to 26.9 percent of females. About one percent (1.1%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. The proportion of males (1.5%) who use internet is slightly higher than that of females (0.7%). Two percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About two percent (2.3%) of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (2.4%) is slightly higher than that of males (2.2%). The main types of disability in the district are physical (36.9%) and sight (35.9%). Less than six in ten (55.8%) persons with disability are employed and 41.7 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 45.2 percent have never been to school and about half (49.8%) have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

Eight in ten (82.9%) of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. An overwhelming majority (98.6%) of the households are also involved in crop farming. About two-fifth (39.4%) of households are engaged in livestock rearing. Poultry (65.1%) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Upper West Denkyira District is 10,099 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8 which is lower than the regional average of 6.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (50.3%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses and 37.4 percent are separate houses. About six in ten (64.0%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.0 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members and 14.0 percent are owned by private individuals.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 66.5 percent and cement/concrete which constitutes 26.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (78.7%) and mud/earth (19.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (83.2%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (7.2%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (17.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (56.9%), flashlight/torch (24.0%) and kerosene lamp (17.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (75.3%) and charcoal (14.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are bore-hole/pump/tube well (42.3%), public tap (25.1%) and pipe borne located outside dwelling (13.7%).

Public toilet (36.9%) and pit latrine (36.5%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the district. Quiet a sizable proportion (18.7%) of households in the district has no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 64.0 percent. About 11.9 percent of households dump their solid waste in public containers and 11.9 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (54.9%) and onto the street (30.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Upper Denkyira West District is one of the 22 administrative districts in the Central Region. It was carved out of the erstwhile Upper Denkyira District. As a means of ensuring effective administration and holistic development, Upper Denkyira West became one of the two offshoots of the split. It was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1848, 2007) and was inaugurated in February, 2008 with Diaso as its capital. The mission statement of the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is that "It exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the District through the formulation and the implementation of sustainable programmes and projects by efficiently and effectively applying all available resources". Its vision is "To have a well-developed District with basic socio-economic infrastructure and services available to the people".

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and size

The Upper Denkyira West District lies within latitudes 5º 30' N and 6º 02' N of the equator and longitudes 1º W and 2º W of the Greenwich Meridian. It is the northernmost district in the Central Region. It shares common boundaries with the following districts:- Babiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai District (Western Region) to the north, Amansie West and Amansie Central Districts (Ashanti Region) to the east, Wassa Amenfi East and Wassa Amenfi West districts (Western Region) to the west, and Upper Denkyira East Municipality to the south

The District has a total land area of 579.21 square kilometers which represents 3% of the total land area of the Central Region.

1.2.2   Relief and drainage

The district falls under a forest-dissected plateau, rising to about 250 m above sea level. The topography of the district is generally undulating with pockets of steep sided hills alternating with flat-bottomed valleys. The major river in the area is the River Dia and River Offin. Several streams which are tributaries of either the river Offin or Dia flow through the district and serve as major sources of water for farming activities and domestic use. Prominent among them are the Subin Ninta, Afiefi and Subin in the northern part of the district.

1.2.3   Climate

The District falls within the semi equatorial zone with its characteristics. The mean annual temperatures are 30 º C on the hottest months and about 26ºC in the coolest months. The annual range of temperature is 5˚C. There are two rainfall regimes (double-maxima rainfall) and the total annual mean rainfall is between 1,200mm and 2,000mm. The first rainy season spans from May to June with the heaviest in June, while the second rainy season is from September to October. The main dry season is from November to February. This is well suited for the cocoa production which the district is one of the leading producers.

Figure 1.1: Upper Denkyira West District Map

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Upper Denkyira West District falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. It consists of three layers, which does not differ much from the rain forest. The trees in this forest zone do not all shed their leaves at the same time nor are they of the same species. The district has two major forest reserves which are both rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the Maudaso-Amenase- Denkyira-Obuasi Forest and Nkronua Forest reserves. They consist of different species of tropical hardwood of high economic value trees like Odum, Mahogany, Edinam, Wawa, Sapele, among others. Trees of the lower layer and some of the topmost layers stay evergreen throughout the year. This is due to the generally humid condition of the area. In recent times, new species are being added to the existing trees through reforestation. Two of the species are Cindrella and Teak.

1.2.5 Geology

The rocks in the district are predominantly of Birimian and Tarkwaian formation. The Birimian formation consists of metamorphosed sediments such as phyllites, schist and lava which are embedded with minerals. This accounts for the district's rich mineral deposits particularly alluvial gold deposit along the valleys of river Dia and its tributaries.

1.2.6 Soil

The principal soil found in the area is forest ochrosols. The colours of these soils range between brown and orange. Due to the reduction in the amount of rainfall, in recent times, the soils contain greater quantities of soil nutrients and are generally alkaline. From the view point of crop production, they are the best soils in the country. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm thrive in the area. Cocoa covers about 50% of the district's entire arable land. Other crops like cassava, plantain and maize also thrive in the soils within the District.

1.2.7 Transport and communication

The district has a total of 550 kilometres of feeder and highway roads. There are about 40 feeder roads with a total stretch of 360km. The highway roads are made up of 47 kilometres (20 kilometres tarred and 27 kilometres untarred).

The main road from Dunkwa-on-Offin to Sefwi Bekwai runs through the district from Ayanfuri in the south to Diaso in the north. It is only 12.0 km. The rest of the road network is laterite surfaced.

The District also has fair access to all the telecommunication networks which ease communication and access to information. In addition, there is clear reception of local radio stations from the neighboring districts that facilitate access to and dissemination of information.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District is headed by the District Chief Executive appointed by the President with approval by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the District Assembly members. It also has a presiding member who chairs General Assembly meetings. There are currently twenty-three (23) Assembly members with sixteen of them being elected members. The District has three Area Councils namely; Ayanfuri, Diaso and Subin-Hill Area councils. This allows for grassroot administration. The district has one constituency which is the Upper Denkyira West Constituency and sixteen (16) electoral areas.

1.4   Ethnic Composition and Traditional Setting

The Denkyira who are part of the Akan speaking tribe are the indigenous people of the district forming about 47% of the District's population. Twi is the major language, followed by Fanti. They have over the years co-existed with several entrenched settler groups; prominent among them are the Ashanti, Fanti, Akuapem, Ewe, Nzema, Sefwi and the people of the northern Ghana ethnic background. There exists a harmonious social relationship among these different ethnic groups as a result of inter-ethnic marriages. Besides, share-cropping as a peculiar farming practice has also encouraged a solid bond of socio-economic co-operation among the ethnic groups. The kinship system is matrilineal among the Denkyira and others with Akan ethnic background and as such inheritance as well as succession is traditionally passed on from brothers to their sisters' sons (uncles to nephews). The Ewe and those from northern Ghana have patrilineal kinship system with wealth transmission from fathers to sons.

1.4.1   Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the total population in the district stood at 60,054, being the district with the lowest population in the Central Region. This is about 2.7 percent of the Central Region's total population.

The Upper Denkyira West District is totally rural. Diaso which is the district capital has a population less than an urban settlement (that is 5,000 or more).

1.5   Economy

The district is endowed with mineral resources, predominantly Gold, and this has attracted more than ten (10) mining companies which are currently operating in the district. There are also myriads of small-scale mining companies which have employed a considerable number of the populace, about 7.9 percent, which comes next to agriculture.

The tourism sector is also a major source of economic prospects in the Upper Denkyira West District. If well harnessed, it could yield a huge dividend to the District. The main tourism potential product is the Ave Maria Grotto rock that is located at Denkyira Obuasi.

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, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

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- 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

Knowing the size and composition of population of a place is very essential for effective planning and development. It becomes a benchmark by which development of a place can be measured and a fulcrum around which developmental agenda revolves. The age and sex structure play a pivotal role in population management, policy formulation and implementation since they provide the basic information and details needed to map out developmental programs and strategies at national and local levels by governments (national and local) as well as other stakeholder institutions. The size, age and sex composition of the population as well as the fertility, mortality and migration pattern in the district are discussed in this chapter.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

This section provides information on sex composition, sex ratio and type of locality. The total population of the district according to the 2010 PHC is 60,054, constituting 2.7 percent of the population of the Central Region. The District has the lowest proportion of the population of the region. The entire population of the district resides in rural areas and making it one of the two districts in Central Region with no urban population, that is settlements with 5,000 or more people.

2.3   Age and Sex-Structure

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the District follow the region and the national pattern. The age structure is that of a broad base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small in the older ages.

2.3.1   Age specific sex ratios

The Upper Denkyira East is one of the districts in the region dominated by the male population, with 101 males to 100 females. The age specific sex ratio ranges from about 64 males for every 100 females in the older ages of 85 years and older to 118 males for every 100 females in the age group 55-59 years. There are slightly more males than females for the population below 19 years and between 40 and 59 years.

2.3.2   Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is a theoretical concept which does not apply strictly in real population and differs from economic dependency ratio. For example although ages 15-64 are not "dependent" a large proportion of youth 15-19 are "dependent" in practice, that is being at school or not supporting anyone. Similarly, not all persons aged 65 years and over are dependent. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must bear. Countries with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

Table 2.1 indicates that there are variations in the dependency ratio for males and females and locality of residence. The total dependency ratio for the District is 86.8, which means that for

every 100 people in the working class there are about 87 people in the dependent population to support.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Sex ratio
All Ages	60,054	30,193	50.3	29,861	49.7	101.1
0 - 4	9,037	4,548	50.3	4,489	49.7	101.3
5 - 9	8,273	4,139	50.0	4,134	50.0	100.1
10 - 14	7,822	4,060	51.9	3,762	48.1	107.9
15 - 19	6,238	3,245	52.0	2,993	48.0	108.4
20 - 24	4,858	2,299	47.3	2,559	52.7	89.8
25 - 29	4,470	2,248	50.3	2,222	49.7	101.2
30 - 34	3,659	1,829	50.0	1,830	50.0	99.9
35 - 39	3,389	1,655	48.8	1,734	51.2	95.4
40 - 44	2,797	1,474	52.7	1,323	47.3	111.4
45 - 49	2,346	1,218	51.9	1,128	48.1	108.0
50 - 54	1,999	1,008	50.4	991	49.6	101.7
55 - 59	1,241	671	54.1	570	45.9	117.7
60 - 64	1,158	549	47.4	609	52.6	90.1
65 - 69	652	322	49.4	330	50.6	97.6
70 - 74	876	399	45.5	477	54.5	83.6
75 - 79	457	207	45.3	250	54.7	82.8
80 - 84	378	165	43.6	213	56.4	77.5
85+	404	157	38.9	247	61.1	63.6
All Ages	60,054	30,193		29,861		101.1
0-14	25,132	12,747		12,385		102.9
15-64	32,155	16,196		15,959		101.5
65+	2,767	1,250		1,517		82.4
Age-dependency ratio	**86.8**	**86.4**		**87.1**		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Population pyramid

The age and sex structure of the Upper Denkyira East District is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 2.1). The pyramid has a relatively large base, reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small in the older ages. The Figure provides insightful lessons regarding current and future fertility and migration patterns to enhance policy formulation and infrastructure planning. The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
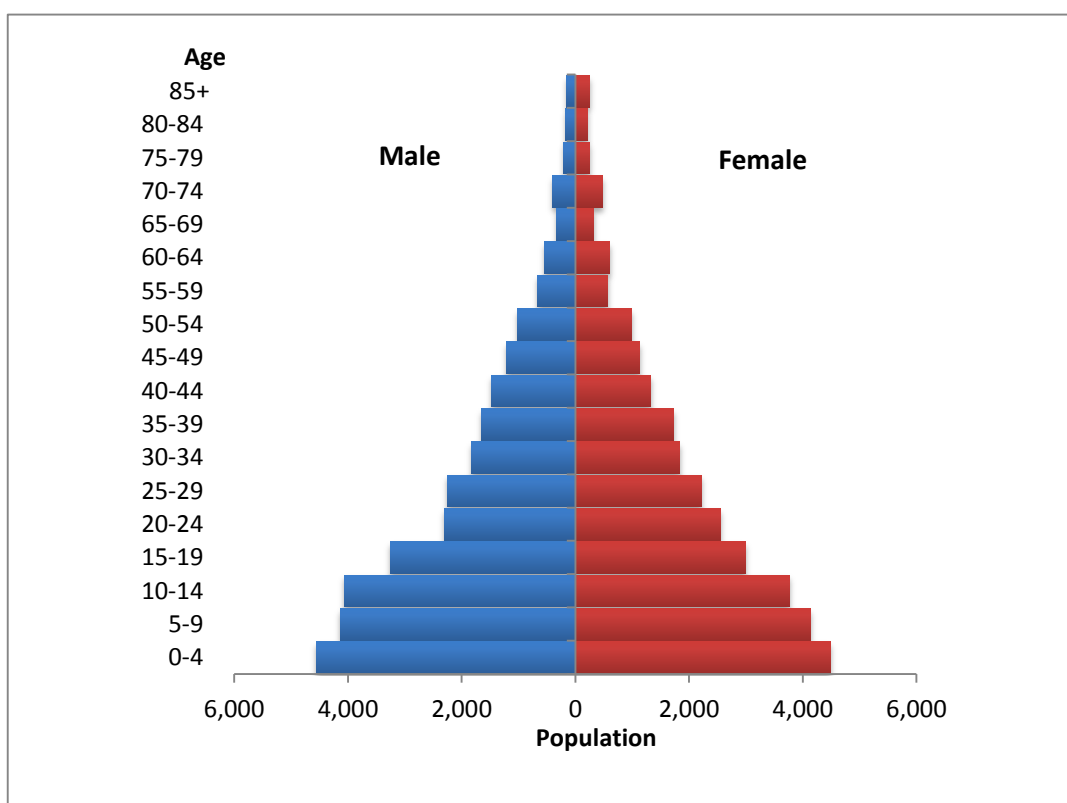
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important in influencing population dynamics and development. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population.

The 2010 population and housing census collected data on fertility which is the natural capability of producing off-springs. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night, whiles migration refers to the physical movement of persons across geographical boundaries for a given period. This is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance or childbearing among a population. 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 group 15-49. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used is the average number of live births per 1,000 women in the childbearing age (15-49 years). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would give birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (IUSSP, 1982). The crude birth rate indicates the number of life births occurring during a year, per 1000 population.

Table 2.2 shows that the crude birth rate (CBR) 31.0 per 1,000 for the Upper Denkyira East District is the highest in the Central Region. It means that 31 births occur for every 1000 population in the District per year compared to 27 in the region. The general fertility rate

which is more refined than the CBR also shows that fertility is the highest in Upper Denkiyra East as about 135 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years is recorded annually compared to an average of 107 in the region. The more refined of the three indicators and the widely used, total fertility rate (TFR), is 4.5 compared to 3.6 for the region. It implies that on the average every woman in the reproductive age has between four and five children in the District compared to between three and four per woman in the region generally. This high fertility rate will require more health facilities to sustain the expanding population in the future if sustained.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Upper Denkyira East	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	**60,054**	**13,789**	**1,862**	**4.5**	**135.0**	**31.0**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
       *** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving

The 2010 PHC collected information on lifetime fertility of all women 12 years and older. In all, 58,482 children are recorded to have been born to 19,697 women 12 years and older in the Upper Denkyira East District. Table 2.3 shows that the number of children ever born increases with increasing age of women and peaks among those aged 40-44. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by female 12 years and older who are still alive. Less than one percent (0.7%) of children ever born in the District are born to teenage mothers aged 12-19 years.

Table 2.3: Children ever born and children surviving by age of woman and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	19,697	58,482	29,205	29,277	50,153	24,893	25,260
12-14	2,221	27	8	19	25	7	18
15 - 19	2,993	477	236	241	425	197	228
20 - 24	2,559	2,637	1,310	1,327	2,397	1,184	1,213
25 - 29	2,222	4,938	2,446	2,492	4,548	2,233	2,315
30 - 34	1,830	6,243	3,176	3,067	5,718	2,892	2,826
35 - 39	1,734	7,566	3,775	3,791	6,996	3,456	3,540
40 - 44	1,323	6,741	3,422	3,319	6,070	3,068	3,002
45 - 49	1,128	6,507	3,289	3,218	5,677	2,857	2,820
50 - 54	991	6,151	3,088	3,063	5,191	2,600	2,591
55 - 59	570	3,576	1,796	1,780	2,910	1,470	1,440
60 +	2,126	13,619	6,659	6,960	10,196	4,929	5,267

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. From Table 2.4, a total of 414 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding a crude death rate of about five deaths (5.19) in every 1,000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the District is relatively lower than the average of the region (7.58).

Table 2.4: Deaths in the 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
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.31
Agona East	85,920	668	7.77
Agona West	115,358	889	7.71
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.24
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.88
Assin North	161,341	1,080	6.69
Assin South	104,244	753	7.22
Cape Coast	169,894	881	5.19
Effutu	68,597	502	7.32
Ewutu Senya	195,306	919	4.71
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.41
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.92
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	1,321	9.13
Mfantsiman	196,563	1,553	7.9
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

2.2.3 Age specific death rate

The age specific death rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths per year per 1000 population of a given age group by sex. It forms a good basis for making comparisons about mortality levels. ASDR statistics help local health professionals and government to target specific age groups to engage policy actions to influencing mortality levels. Mortality varies considerably by age and sex. Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates by sex in the Upper Denkyira East District. The graph shows the expected "U" pattern with the lowest mortality rates occurring in the 15-24 year age groups. Mortality is high in the first year of life, then falls sharply and reaches its minimum in that age group. The figure also shows higher male mortality rates for the population below age 10.

Mortality among both sexes rises steadily from age 20 with that of the female population remaining slightly higher. Male mortality picks momentum from age group 40-44 and beyond at a faster rate than female mortality and remains higher.

Death rates are higher among males (13 deaths per 1000) and females (11 deaths per 1000) at age 0-4 years. This declines to 1 male death per thousand and two female deaths per 1000 in ages 5-9. After this age, death rates begin to rise with female mortality being higher than that of the male up until from age 50 when male mortality rises higher than female mortality. The main reason that may explain the higher death rates among females than males in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) is high maternal mortality among females in their reproductive ages. In the older ages male mortality is higher than that of the females as life expectancy rate at older ages is higher for females than males. Males also, usually more than females, perform riskier economic activities during their youthful ages and become weaker in old age. Consequently, they have higher mortality rate than females in their old age. The highest death rate among males is 46 deaths per 1000 in and females is 36 per 1000 all in age 70 and older whereas the lowest for the males is 0 deaths per 1000 in ages 15-19 and that of females is 2 per 1000 in ages 5-9 and 10-14 years.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific deaths rates
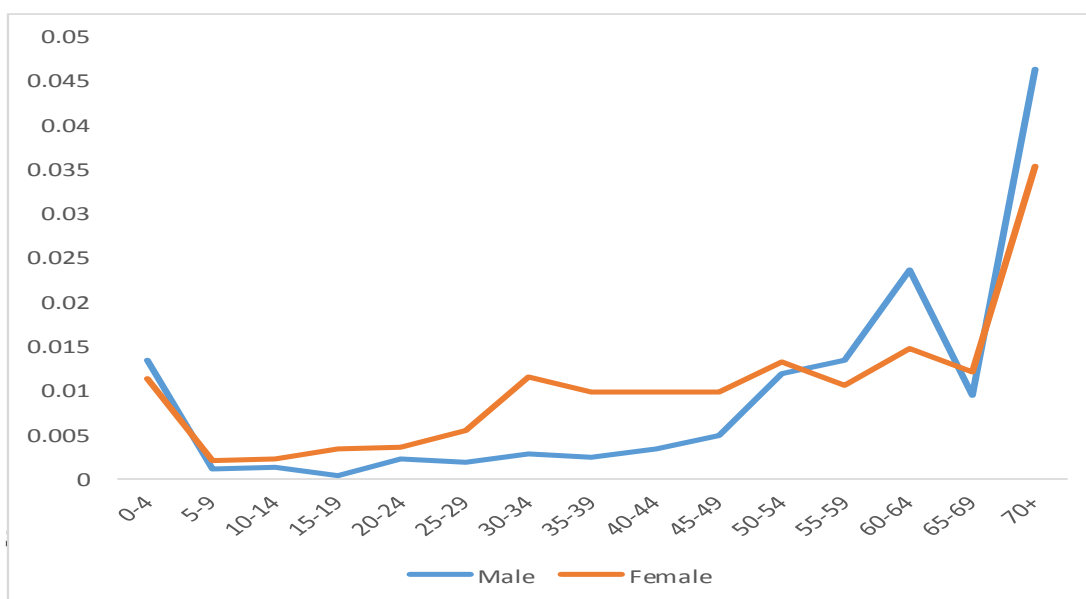
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Central Region. Out of a total of 414 deaths recorded in the Upper Denkyira West, 21.7 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide whiles 78.3 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths. The District's percentage of deaths caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide percent below the regional average of 14.1 percent.

Table 2.5: Causes of death by district

| District | Total household deaths | Death due to | | | |
| | | Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide | | All other causes | |
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	**16,694**	**2,350**	**14.1**	**14,344**	**85.9**
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	117	12.0	857	88.0
Agona East	668	59	8.8	609	91.2
Agona West Municipal	889	70	7.9	819	92.1
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	562	30.7	1,266	69.3
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	123	11.0	991	89.0
Assin North Municipal	1,080	150	13.9	930	86.1
Assin South	753	90	12.0	663	88.0
Awutu Senya East Municipal	264	55	20.8	209	79.2
Cape Coast Metropolis	881	113	12.8	768	87.2
Cape Coast North	273	20	7.3	253	92.7
Cape Coast South	608	93	15.3	515	84.7
Effutu Municipal	502	59	11.8	443	88.2
Ekumfi	559	36	6.4	523	93.6
Ewutu Senya	655	97	14.8	558	85.2
Gomoa East	1,121	114	10.2	1,007	89.8
Gomoa West	1,341	179	13.3	1,162	86.7
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	149	11.3	1,172	88.7
Mfantsiman	994	128	12.9	866	87.1
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	455	54	11.9	401	88.1
TwifoAti Morkwa	339	51	15.0	288	85.0
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	542	54	10.0	488	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	**414**	**90**	**21.7**	**324**	**78.3**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Internal migration has played an important role in spatial redistribution of the population of Ghana. Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory in a defined period (GSS, 2012). A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders whiles external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Table 2.6 also presents data on the place of birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Upper Denkyira West. The data indicates that 17,245 persons representing 0.8 percent of the total population are migrants. Whiles slightly above one-third (5,446) of the migrants were born in other parts of the region, about two percent (305) were born outside the country with remaining 66 percent born in other regions of Ghana. The data also shows that whiles 20

percent (3,456) of the migrants come from Ashanti Region and 8.8 percent (1,515) from Brong Ahafo, only about two percent (343) come from the Greater Accra Region.

Table 2.6 further shows that whiles more than one-third (17.3%) of the migrants have been in the District for less than a year, about a fifth (19.5%) have been there for 10 years or more.

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	17,245	17.3	29.1	11.6	17.4	19.5
Born elsewhere in the region	5,446	16.7	25.5	15.3	19.4	24.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,902	17.9	31.2	11.2	17.0	16.6
Greater Accra	343	26.8	29.2	16.8	12.5	12.5
Volta	623	20.9	26.8	15.1	15.1	22.2
Eastern	914	17.2	21.2	17.7	16.8	26.9
Ashanti	3,456	19.8	25.1	12.1	18.2	24.8
Brong Ahafo	1,515	15.1	41.7	29.8	9.0	4.5
Northern	1,110	14.2	38.6	18.7	16.8	11.6
Upper East	1,019	18.7	33.5	14.4	19.6	13.7
Upper west	612	10.1	33.5	27.6	19.8	9.0
Outside Ghana	305	12.8	36.1	13.1	20.7	17.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Data on household size, composition and structure forms the basis of family relations and social cohesion. The 2010 population and housing census collected data on these social characteristics of the population. This chapter discusses these characteristics which include household size and composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education for the Upper Denkyira West District.

3.2 Size, Household composition and structure

A household is defined as "a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household". A household may include a man, his wife, children, other relatives, and non-relatives living with them. Visitors who spent the census night with the household were also enumerated (GSS, 2012).

3.2.1 Household Size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the District by locality of residence. There are 10,099 households in the District with an average household size of 4.4 which is higher than the regional average of 4.0

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District
Total household population	2,113,766	58,750
Number of households	526,763	10,099
Average households per house	1.5	1.3
Average household size	4.0	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the composition of the household population in the Upper Denkyira District. Out of 60,054 persons in the District, almost 98 percent (58,750) of them live in households whiles the rest constitute non household population. The data shows that about 23 percent household members are heads of the household; 45.4 percent are children, 11.5 percent are spouses whiles 8.7 percent are grandchildren of the household head. Non-relatives and other relatives to the household head constitute 1.6 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. The data also indicate that whiles slightly more than a third (31.5%) of households are headed by males and 14.1 percent are headed by females. More female parents or parents-in-law (1.2%) live in the households than male parents or parents-in-law (0.2%). Moreover, more non-relative live in male headed households (2.2%) than female headed households (1.0%). Contrarily, male grandchildren in the households are a little more than female grandchildren.

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Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	58,750	100.0	29,544	100.0	29,206	100.0
Head	13,436	22.9	9,308	31.5	4,128	14.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,765	11.5	477	1.6	6,288	21.5
Child (son/daughter)	26,679	45.4	13,574	45.9	13,105	44.9
Parent/Parent in-law	403	0.7	53	0.2	350	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	249	0.4	97	0.3	152	0.5
Grandchild	5,121	8.7	2,611	8.8	2,510	8.6
Brother/sister	1,667	2.8	1,029	3.5	638	2.2
Step child	400	0.7	210	0.7	190	0.7
Adopted/foster child	156	0.3	82	0.3	74	0.3
Other relative	2,932	5.0	1,452	4.9	1,480	5.1
Non-relative	942	1.6	651	2.2	291	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure presented in this section is defined as the classification of persons in the households and the type of relationship among household members who were present on census night. These social classifications determine whether one falls in a nuclear or extended family. Table 3.3 shows that the extended family system is revered and highly practiced in the District with 48.8 percent of all household members constituting different compositions of this system, whiles 51.2 percent constitute nuclear families. The data further reveals that 35.1 percent of the household population live in nuclear families of father, mother and children, whiles about 10.1 percent are in single parent nuclear families (parent and children only). A small proportion of couples live without any children in their household (2%) among the nuclear families.

Table 3.3: Household by structure and sex

Household structure	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	58,750	100.0	29,544	100.0	29,206	100.0
Nuclear Family	30,101	51.2	15,573	52.7	14,528	49.8
Head only	2,360	4.0	1,666	5.6	694	2.4
Head and a spouse only	1,192	2.0	600	2.0	592	2.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	20,599	35.1	10,654	36.1	9,945	34.1
Single parent Nuclear	5,950	10.1	2,653	9.0	3,297	11.3
Extended Family	28,649	48.8	13,971	47.3	14,678	50.3
Extended + non relatives	1,014	1.7	539	1.8	475	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,119	3.6	1,175	4.0	944	3.2
Single parent Extended	8,237	14.0	3,423	11.6	4,814	16.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	645	1.1	327	1.1	318	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,214	7.2	2,352	8.0	1,862	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

The marital status of persons 12 years and older as shown on Figure 3.1 indicates that 62.5 percent have ever been married comprising of 46.1 percent who are currently married and 5.5 percent who are living together or in consensual union and 10.8 percent who have ever been married but currently not in a union. Those who were formerly married are the divorced (2.0 %), the widowed (4.3%) and the separated (1.7%), constituting the least percentage. The proportion never married is 37.5 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
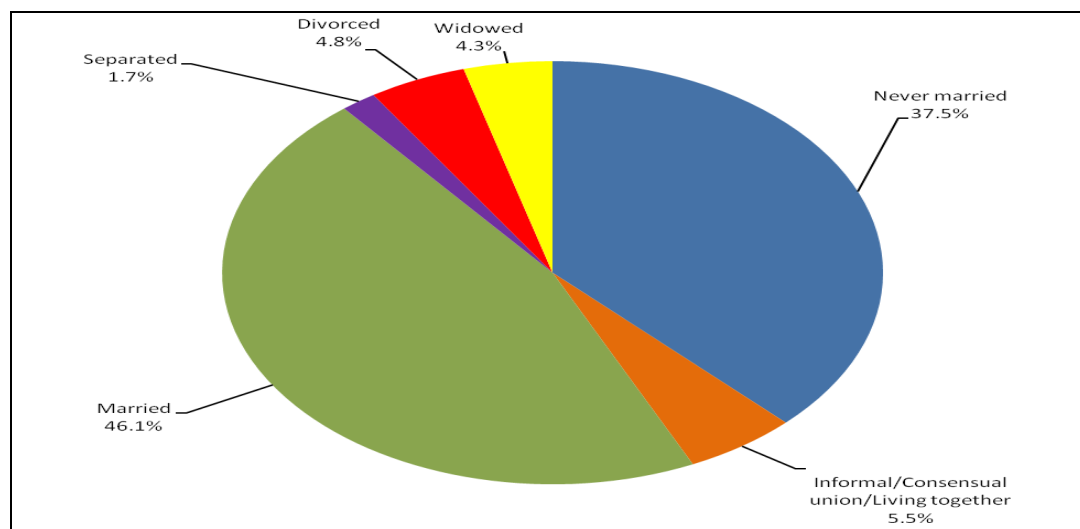
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex and age in the district. The never married category is predominantly the youth aged 12 to 19 years who form approximately two-thirds (65.8%) of the never married population. The never married proportions decline with increasing age. The issue of minors who are married comes to the fore where about two percent of the married are below age 15 out of 4.4 percent of the married between age 14 and 19 years.

Table 3.4 also shows that a greater proportion of those in informal/consensual union/living together, which is sometimes referred to as co-habitation, are found among those in age range 20 to 29 years (56.2%) who are perceived to be the most sexually active.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	39,490	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12-14	4,568	11.6	28.6	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,238	15.8	37.2	8.6	2.7	3.2	1.0	0.2
20 - 24	4,858	12.3	18.2	23.9	8.2	7.1	4.3	0.6
25 - 29	4,470	11.3	9.0	22.3	13.4	10.5	6.7	0.8
30 - 34	3,659	9.3	3.2	14.0	14.2	12.4	9.4	2.2
35 - 39	3,389	8.6	1.4	11.7	14.1	11.5	10.9	3.9
40 - 44	2,797	7.1	0.6	5.4	12.1	13.2	11.1	5.3
45 - 49	2,346	5.9	0.4	4.5	10.1	10.3	10.7	4.4
50 - 54	1,999	5.1	0.3	2.9	7.9	8.4	12.7	9.6
55 - 59	1,241	3.1	0.2	1.9	4.7	4.8	8.7	7.2
60 - 64	1,158	2.9	0.2	1.9	3.8	4.9	7.8	12.4
65+	2,767	7.0	0.7	1.8	7.1	13.7	16.8	53.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.5 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older in relation to their educational level. The data shows that 73.6 percent of persons who have never been married have basic education and 14.1 have secondary education whiles only 10.2 percent have no education. On the other hand, 67.3 percent and 57.8 percent of those in informal union and married respectively, have never had any education. Furthermore, whiles a little above one in two (52%) of the separated and divorced have basic education, 71.2 percent of the widowed have no education.

Among the persons in all marital categories, between 50 percent and 71 percent of males as against 23.8 to 77.4 percent of females have attained basic education. Similarly, between 10.8 percent and 45 percent of males against 9.3 to 75.5 percent of females have no education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic1	Secon-dary2	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma3	Tertiary4
Both Sexes								
Total	39,490	100.0	27.0	62.6	7.9	0.7	1.6	0.3
Never married	14,821	100.0	10.2	73.6	14.1	0.5	1.5	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,168	100.0	24.1	67.3	6.4	0.8	1.2	0.2
Married	18,212	100.0	34.7	57.8	4.5	0.8	1.8	0.4
Separated	688	100.0	43.0	52.0	3.6	0.1	1.2	0.0
Divorced	1,887	100.0	43.3	51.9	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.1
Widowed	1,714	100.0	71.2	27.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
Male								
Total	19,793	100.0	19.5	66.4	10.5	0.9	2.3	0.5
Never married	8,796	100.0	10.8	71.0	15.7	0.6	1.7	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	909	100.0	17.9	68.8	9.5	1.3	2.2	0.3
Married	9,003	100.0	26.5	62.6	6.2	1.1	2.9	0.7
Separated	245	100.0	33.9	57.1	6.5	0.4	2.0	0.0
Divorced	598	100.0	28.1	63.7	4.2	1.3	2.5	0.2
Widowed	242	100.0	45.0	49.6	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Female								
Total	19,697	100.0	34.6	58.7	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.1
Never married	6,025	100.0	9.3	77.4	11.7	0.4	1.1	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,259	100.0	28.5	66.2	4.1	0.5	0.6	0.1
Married	9,209	100.0	42.7	53.2	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.1
Separated	443	100.0	48.1	49.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Divorced	1,289	100.0	50.3	46.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.0
Widowed	1,472	100.0	75.5	23.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census
[1] *Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS*
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] *Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./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

Table 3.6 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older by their economic activity. The data shows that out of the total population 12 years and older, 71 percent are economically active whiles 29 percent are economically not active. Whiles 55.5 percent of those never married and 36.6 percent of the widowed are economically not active, only 10.4 percent of their married counterparts are economically not active. The married and widowed population 12 years and older are less likely to be unemployed compared with those in the other marital status categories. While 80 percent or more of the married, separated, divorced and persons in consensual union are employed, 63 percent of the widowed and 41 percent of the never married are employed. A similar trend is observed among the male and female populations. The data further shows that, the highest number of unemployed are in consensual union; 3.6 percent of the male population and 7.1 percent of their female counterparts. A similar pattern is observed among those who reported to be separated.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	39,490	100.0	26,964	68.3	1,078	2.7	11,448	29.0
Never married	14,821	100.0	6,070	41.0	518	3.5	8,233	55.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,168	100.0	1,744	80.4	114	5.3	310	14.3
Married	18,212	100.0	15,940	87.5	373	2.0	1,899	10.4
Separated	688	100.0	560	81.4	22	3.2	106	15.4
Divorced	1,887	100.0	1,570	83.2	44	2.3	273	14.5
Widowed	1,714	100.0	1,080	63.0	7	0.4	627	36.6
Male								
Total	19,793	100.0	13,875	70.1	496	2.5	5,422	27.4
Never married	8,796	100.0	4,015	45.6	316	3.6	4,465	50.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	909	100.0	819	90.1	25	2.8	65	7.2
Married	9,003	100.0	8,138	90.4	141	1.6	724	8.0
Separated	245	100.0	208	84.9	6	2.4	31	12.7
Divorced	598	100.0	519	86.8	8	1.3	71	11.9
Widowed	242	100.0	176	72.7	0	0.0	66	27.3
Female								
Total	19,697	100.0	13,089	66.5	582	3.0	6,026	30.6
Never married	6,025	100.0	2,055	34.1	202	3.4	3,768	62.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,259	100.0	925	73.5	89	7.1	245	19.5
Married	9,209	100.0	7,802	84.7	232	2.5	1,175	12.8
Separated	443	100.0	352	79.5	16	3.6	75	16.9
Divorced	1,289	100.0	1,051	81.5	36	2.8	202	15.7
Widowed	1,472	100.0	904	61.4	7	0.5	561	38.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality status of the population in the district is discussed with reference to Table 3.7. As indicated on the Table, the Ghanaians (by birth, dual nationality or naturalization) constitute 98.4 percent of the total population. This puts the Non-Ghanaians at only 1.6 percent. There is an equal proportion of male (1.6%) and female (1.6%) with dual nationality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number	Percent Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	60,054	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	57,820	96.3	96.2	96.4
Dual Nationality	973	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	282	0.5	0.5	0.4
ECOWAS	482	0.8	0.9	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	264	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	233	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religion

Table 3.8 presents the religious affiliation of the population of the district. A larger proportion (81.5%) of the population are Christians. The Pentecostal-Charismatic (27.3%) is the largest Christian group, followed by Protestant (22.3%), Catholic (16.4%) and those classified as other Christians (15.1 percent). The proportion of the population with no religion in the district is 9.4 percent while Islam is 8.1 percent with traditionalists accounting for 0.3 percent.

The proportion of females (85.5%) who are affiliated to the Christian religion is higher than that of males (77.6%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (12.4%) who have no religion is higher than that of the females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number	Percent Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	60,054	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	5,638	9.4	12.8	6.0
Catholic	9,846	16.4	15.4	17.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	13,608	22.7	21.6	23.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,416	27.3	26.0	28.7
Other Christians	9,098	15.1	14.6	15.7
Islam	4,841	8.1	8.6	7.5
Traditionalist	188	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other (Specify)	419	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education levels of a population are two inseparable components that influence the social outlook of the people in terms of their appreciation and understanding of issues affecting them to a large extent. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Education and literacy bring enlightenment and transformation and in summary result in human resource development. This section is on the levels of literacy and education in the district.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.2 shows that 73.7 percent of the population 11 years and older in the Upper Denkyira West District are literate, that is, they can read and write with understanding. This is against a regional average of 78.2 percent and a national average of 74.1 percent. Literacy is nearly universal among the youth population of the District. The population in the age group 11-24 years have a literacy rate of between 82 and 96 percent. Except in the older ages of 60 years and beyond, the District have a high literate population where about 75 percent of the population 11 years and older can read and write in one language or the other.

Figure 3.2   Literacy status by age of persons 11 years and older
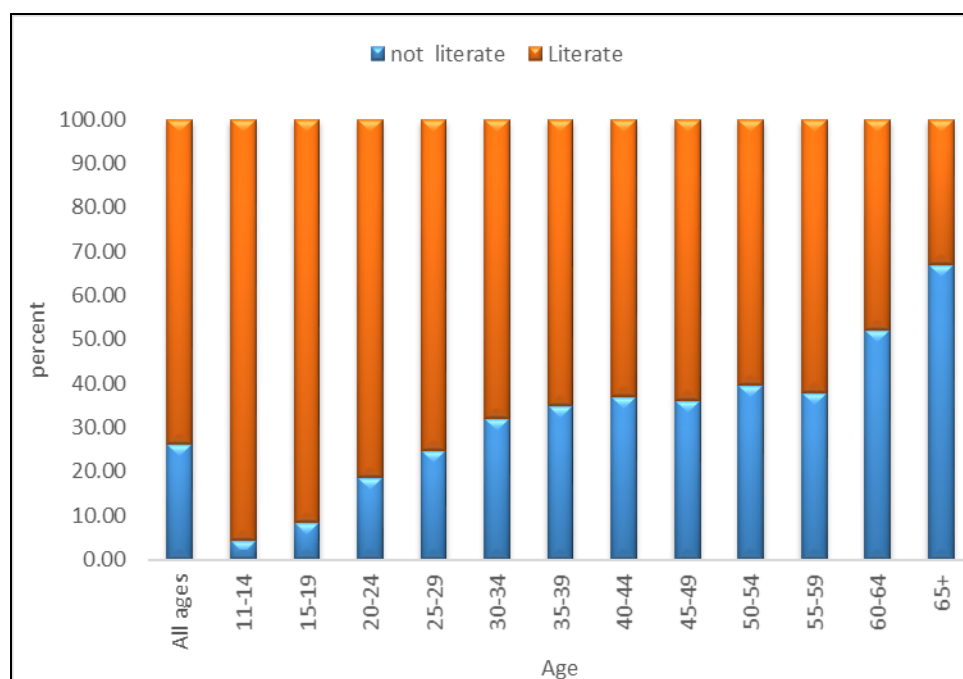
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 presents information on the languages in which the population can read and write. From the data, 17.8 percent of the literate population in the District can read and write in English only. About three percent (18%) can read and write in a Ghanaian language only, whilst 63.8 percent can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Only 0.2 percent are able to read and write in English, French and a Ghanaian language.

Male literacy rate in the District is 81 percent compared to the female literacy rate of 66.3 percent. The table also indicate that males aged 65 and older have a higher literacy rate (53.1%) compared to females (16.6%) in that category. Whiles not much difference is observed in the proportion literate among the young male and female populations, males who are 60 years and registered many more literate persons than their female counterparts.

Figure 3.3: Language of literacy of persons 11 years and older
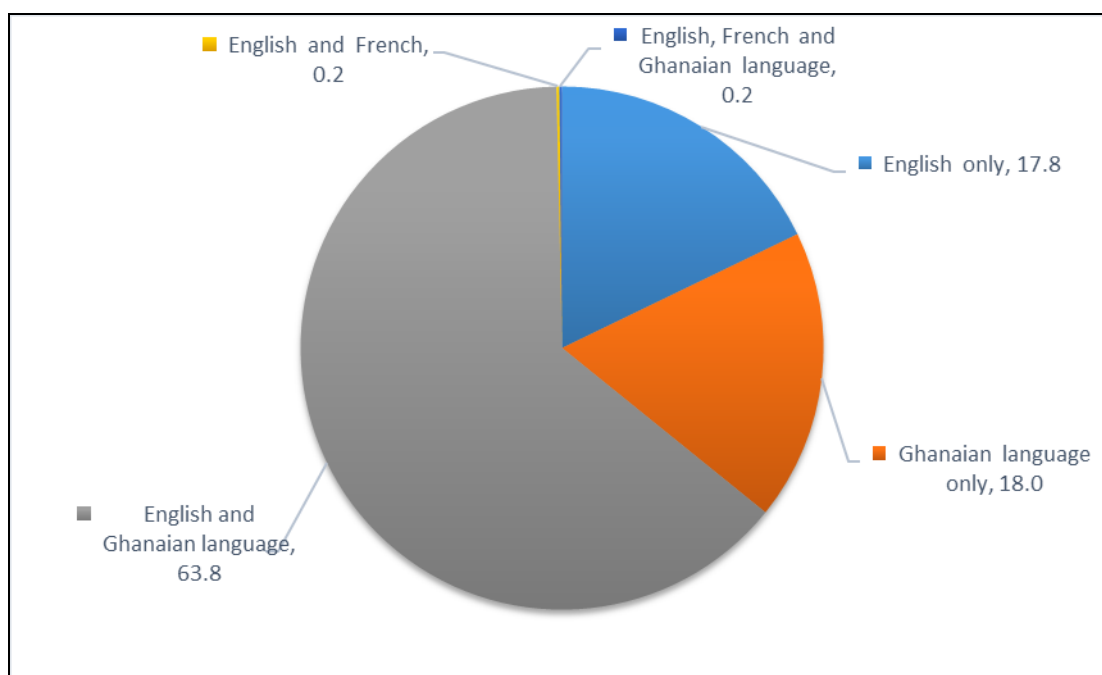
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Education

Figure 3.4 is on the school attendance of the population aged 3 years and over. A little over one out of five persons (21.8 percent) has never attended school whiles 78.2 percent have ever attended school either currently (41.8 percent) or in the past (36.4 percent). A higher proportion of males have ever attended school (83.5%) comprising those currently attending school (43.4%) and those who attended school in the past (40.1%). This compares to 72.8% of females who have ever attended, with those currently in school is 40.1 percent and 32.7 percent having attended school in the past.

Figure 3.4: School attendance never, now and past
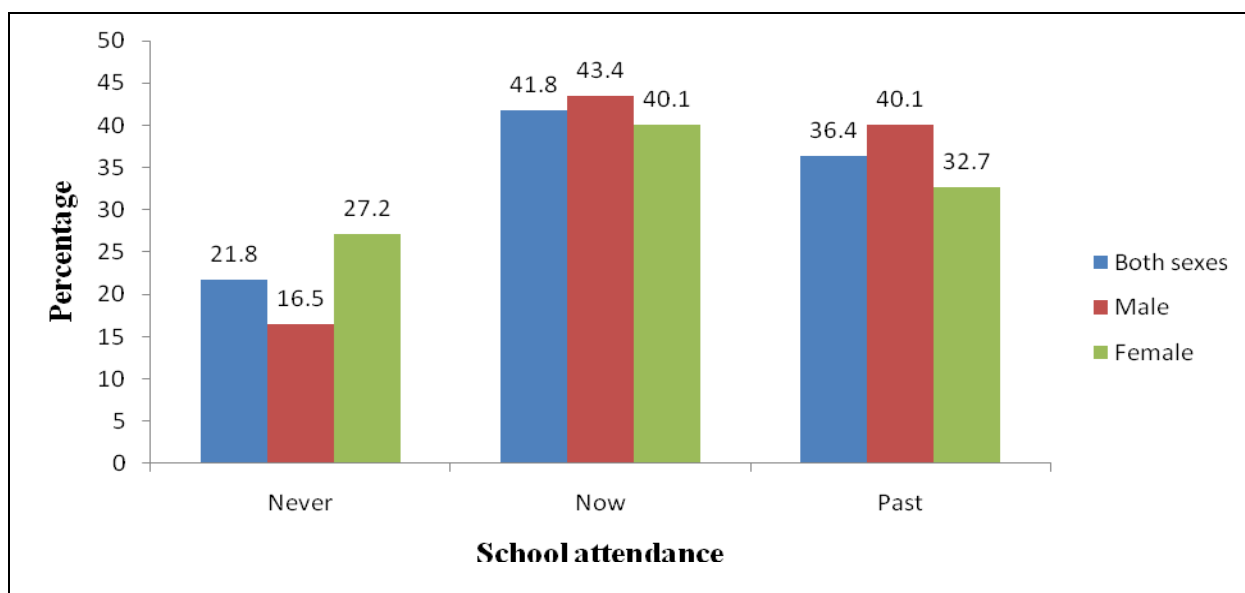
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The educational level of those who have ever attended school is shown on Table 3.9. A little over one-fourth (25.6%) are at the pre-basic level (nursery and kindergarten). The greatest proportion of those currently attending school is made up of those in the primary school (49.8%) and those in JSS/JHS. Those in pre-second cycle (Nursery, Kindergarten, Primary and JHS) constitute 81.3 percent which is more than three-fourth of those currently attending school. Middle school recorded zero percent because it was phased out and was replaced by the Junior High School which was renamed Junior High School in 2007.

Those currently in the second cycle institutions (SSS/SHS and Vocational/Technical/ Commercial schools) form 6.0 percent. Again, 0 percent was recorded for secondary because the system is now defunct with the advent of the Senior Secondary School (SSS) now Senior High School (SHS). Only 0.3 percent has attained tertiary education.

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,822	100.0	11,927	100.0	10,895	100.0	19,862	100.0	10,985	100.0	8,877	100.0
Nursery	1,329	5.8	667	5.6	662	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,522	19.8	2,261	19.0	2,261	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	11,376	49.8	5,863	49.2	5,513	50.6	3,883	19.5	1,652	15.0	2,231	25.1
JSS/JHS	4,107	18.0	2,191	18.4	1,916	17.6	7,567	38.1	3,779	34.4	3,788	42.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,795	29.2	3,705	33.7	2,090	23.5
SSS/SHS	1,338	5.9	840	7.0	498	4.6	1,436	7.2	968	8.8	468	5.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	337	1.7	266	2.4	71	0.8
Vocational/technical/ commercial	25	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1	233	1.2	155	1.4	78	0.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	53	0.2	35	0.3	18	0.2	263	1.3	180	1.6	83	0.9
Tertiary	72	0.3	55	0.5	17	0.2	348	1.8	280	2.5	68	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Economic activity is one of the indicators by which the quality of life of a population can be measured. Whether or not the standard of living of the population can improve is dependent on the various economic factors prevailing in the area. This chapter focuses on the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and the employment sectors of the district. These are important indicators used in measuring the living standards and the general livelihood of a population. It becomes even more crucial against the backdrop that the population of the district is entirely in rural localities and poverty appears more pervasive among rural population compared to the urban population.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Data on the economic activity status, presented in Table 4.1, for persons 15 years and older, show that 34,922 persons made up of 77.5 percent economically active and 22.5 percent persons who are economically not active are in the District. The economically active population (27,076) is made up of 96 percent employed and 4 percent unemployed persons. Similar proportions are observed for both the male and female population. Whiles 72.8 percent of the unemployed males are first time job seekers, the corresponding proportion of females is 67.2 percent. This implies 32.8 percent of the currently unemployed females had ever worked compared with 27.2 percent of their male 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	34,922	100.0	17,446	100.0	17,476	100.0
Economically active	**27,076**	**77.5**	**13,879**	**79.6**	**13,197**	**75.5**
Employed	*26,003*	*96.0*	*13,383*	*96.4*	*12,620*	*95.6*
Worked	24,428	93.9	12,694	94.9	11,734	93
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,508	5.8	658	4.9	850	6.7
Did voluntary work without pay	67	0.3	31	0.2	36	0.3
Unemployed	**1,073**	**4.0**	**496**	**3.6**	**577**	**4.4**
Worked before, seeking work and available	324	30.2	135	27.2	189	32.8
Seeking work for the first time and available	749	69.8	361	72.8	388	67.2
Economically not active	**7,846**	**22.5**	**3,567**	**20.4**	**4,279**	**24.5**
Did home duties (household chore)	1,802	23.0	550	15.4	1,252	29.3
Full time education	3,593	45.8	2,066	57.9	1,527	35.7
Pensioner/Retired	95	1.2	65	1.8	30	0.7
Disabled/Sick	538	6.9	223	6.3	315	7.4
Too old/young	1,110	14.1	344	9.6	766	17.9
Other	708	9.0	319	8.9	389	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 further shows that 45.8 percent of the economically not active population are in full time education, whilst 23 percent were engaged in home duties. The proportion of females engaged in household work (29.3%) was slightly higher than that of males (23%). Contrarily, more males (57.9%) than females (35.7%) indicated schooling was their reason for being economically not active.

Table 4.2 provides information on the of activity status of population aged 15 years and over across the various age groups in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,922	100.0	26,003	74.5	1,073	3.1	7,846	22.5
15-19	6,238	100.0	2,096	33.6	194	3.1	3,948	63.3
20-24	4,858	100.0	3,203	65.9	387	8.0	1,268	26.1
25-29	4,470	100.0	3,751	83.9	229	5.1	490	11.0
30-34	3,659	100.0	3,311	90.5	113	3.1	235	6.4
35-39	3,389	100.0	3,148	92.9	50	1.5	191	5.6
40-44	2,797	100.0	2,625	93.9	25	0.9	147	5.3
45-49	2,346	100.0	2,191	93.4	16	0.7	139	5.9
50-54	1,999	100.0	1,844	92.2	13	0.7	142	7.1
55-59	1,241	100.0	1,161	93.6	8	0.6	72	5.8
60-64	1,158	100.0	988	85.3	31	2.7	139	12.0
65+	2,767	100.0	1,685	60.9	7	0.3	1,075	38.9
Male								
Total	17,446	100.0	13,383	76.7	496	2.8	3,567	20.4
15-19	3,245	100.0	1,117	34.4	79	2.4	2,049	63.1
20-24	2,299	100.0	1,523	66.2	170	7.4	606	26.4
25-29	2,248	100.0	1,952	86.8	120	5.3	176	7.8
30-34	1,829	100.0	1,700	92.9	53	2.9	76	4.2
35-39	1,655	100.0	1,572	95.0	22	1.3	61	3.7
40-44	1,474	100.0	1,408	95.5	14	0.9	52	3.5
45-49	1,218	100.0	1,149	94.3	9	0.7	60	4.9
50-54	1,008	100.0	958	95.0	7	0.7	43	4.3
55-59	671	100.0	641	95.5	3	0.4	27	4.0
60-64	549	100.0	478	87.1	17	3.1	54	9.8
65+	1,250	100.0	885	70.8	2	0.2	363	29.0
Female								
Total	17,476	100.0	12,620	72.2	577	3.3	4,279	24.5
15-19	2,993	100.0	979	32.7	115	3.8	1,899	63.4
20-24	2,559	100.0	1,680	65.7	217	8.5	662	25.9
25-29	2,222	100.0	1,799	81.0	109	4.9	314	14.1
30-34	1,830	100.0	1,611	88.0	60	3.3	159	8.7
35-39	1,734	100.0	1,576	90.9	28	1.6	130	7.5
40-44	1,323	100.0	1,217	92.0	11	0.8	95	7.2
45-49	1,128	100.0	1,042	92.4	7	0.6	79	7.0
50-54	991	100.0	886	89.4	6	0.6	99	10.0
55-59	570	100.0	520	91.2	5	0.9	45	7.9
60-64	609	100.0	510	83.7	14	2.3	85	14.0
65+	1,517	100.0	800	52.7	5	0.3	712	46.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

The economically active population form the productive population of any nation. They form the age group 15-64 years. It is this population that is expected to produce to feed the population below 15 years of age and above 64 years, known as the dependent population. Table 4.2 shows that out of the 26,003 persons 15 years and older who are employed, more than nine in ten persons in the age group 30 to 59 years. The same pattern is observed among the male and female populations. It worth noting that a little more than one out of every six employed male or female is aged between 20 and 24 years.

Table 4.2 further reveals that about four out of five (93.2%) unemployed persons are below age 40, with slightly more females (94.5%) than males (94%). The unemployment situation is more pronounced among the economically active population below 30 years.

4.3 Occupation

The occupation and sex of the employed population 15 years and over is shown in Table 4.3. For both sexes, slightly more than seven out of every ten persons (72.1%) aged 15 years and older engage in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work and this sector forms the largest working group. Next to this are the plant and machine operators and assemblers (9.9%) and service and sales workers (7.6%). Managers (0.7%), professionals (2.4%), technicians/associate professionals (0.4%), clerical support workers (0.2%), craft and related trades (4.8%) and elementary occupation (1.9%) constitute only 10.4 percent of employed persons 15years and over in the district.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	12,620	100.0
Managers	194	0.7	87	0.7	107	0.8
Professionals	616	2.4	384	2.9	232	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	114	0.4	91	0.7	23	0.2
Clerical support workers	63	0.2	45	0.3	18	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,964	7.6	295	2.2	1,669	13.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,753	72.1	9,478	70.8	9,275	73.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,236	4.8	616	4.6	620	4.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,581	9.9	2,094	15.6	487	3.9
Elementary occupations	482	1.9	293	2.2	189	1.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Table 4.4 presents the industry of employment for the employed population 15 years and older in the Upper Denkyira West District. The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the largest in the District, engaging 71.1 percent of the employed population. Next to that industry are the Mining and quarrying (8.6%) and wholesale and retail, repair of motor

vehicles and motorcycles (5.8%). The education and manufacturing industries each employ one out of seven persons. The real estate industry is yet to penetrate the District.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	12,620	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,643	71.1	9,467	70.7	9,176	72.7
Mining and quarrying	2,224	8.6	1,740	13.0	484	3.8
Manufacturing	775	3.0	299	2.2	476	3.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	20	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1
Construction	245	0.9	241	1.8	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,512	5.8	449	3.4	1,063	8.4
Transportation and storage	281	1.1	271	2.0	10	0.1
Accommodation and food service a cities	673	2.6	55	0.4	618	4.9
Information and communication	12	0.0	10	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	23	0.1	13	0.1	10	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	93	0.4	22	0.2	71	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	83	0.3	67	0.5	16	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	70	0.3	63	0.5	7	0.1
Education	565	2.2	368	2.7	197	1.6
Human health and social work activities	102	0.4	40	0.3	62	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	167	0.6	145	1.1	22	0.2
Other service activities	465	1.8	96	0.7	369	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	44	0.2	24	0.2	20	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data further shows that whiles the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry engages slightly more females (72.7%) than males (70.7%), the reverse is seen in the mining and quarrying industry. More than twice the proportion of females, (3.8%) than males (13.0%) is engaged. The female dominance is observed in the wholesale and retail industry with 8.4 percent of all employed females 15 years and older relative to 3.4 percent males.

4.5 Employment status

The employment status of the population aged 15 years and older is shown in Figure 4.1. Slightly more than 6 out of every 10 persons employed are self-employed without employee(s) and this constitutes the highest employment status (65.6%). The lowest percentage is recorded in the category classified as other employment (0.1%).

Males constitute 51.5 percent of the employed population whiles females make up 48.percent. The proportion of females contributing family workers (22.1%) is twice the proportion of their male counterparts (11.4%).

Figure 4.1: Employment status of population 15 years and older by sex
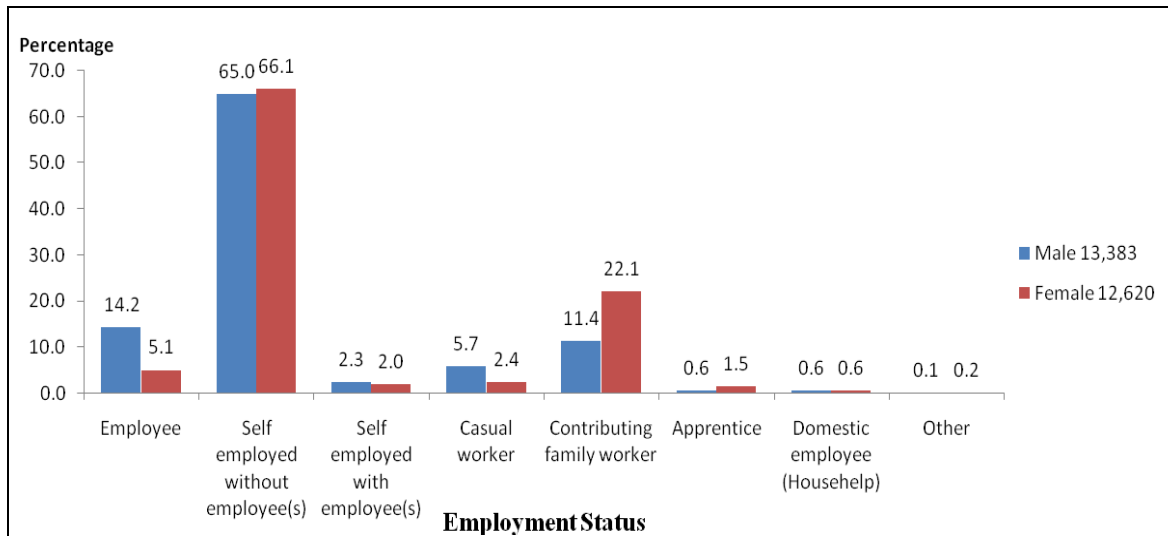
4.6   Employment sector

Figure 4.2 presents the composition of the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and over in the district. The largest proportion of the employed population is in the private informal sector accounting for 93.3 percent. The remaining eight percent is made up of private formal (3.5%) and the public (government) sector of 2.9 percent, NGOs (local and international) (0.2%) and semi-public/parastatals (0.1%).

Figure 4.2: Employment sector of population 15 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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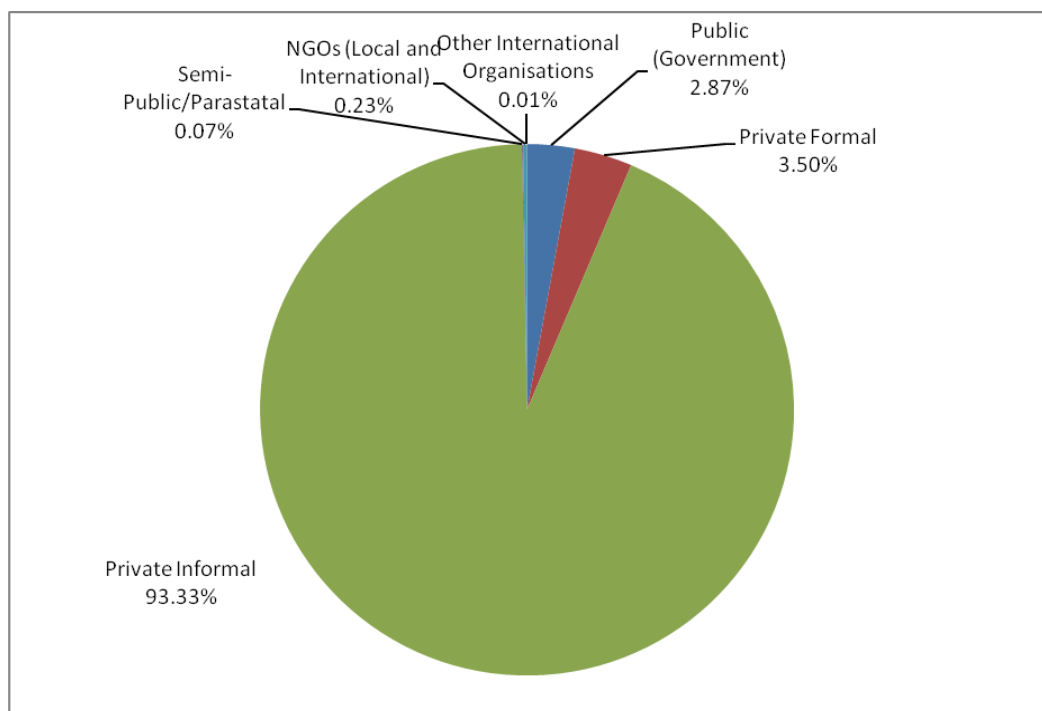
CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can be defined to include a group of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. Due to its importance in recent development arena, the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top or laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. ICT is recognized as an important knowledge-based tool necessary for socioeconomic developments. The role of ICT in the economy of Ghana has been widely recognized though it has not been fully experienced in all parts of the country. The recognition is reflected in the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing E-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as regional and district information centers. This chapter presents the data on the use of ICT in the Upper Denkyira West District.

5.2   Mobile Phone Ownership

Table 5.1 presents information on the population 12 years and older and those amongst them who own mobile phones and those who use internet. The data reveals that 35.3 percent of persons 12 years and older in the Upper Denkyira West own mobile phones compared to a regional average of 44.9 percent. Whiles nearly 44 percent of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones, almost twenty seven percent of their female counterparts own mobile phones.

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

Region/District/Sex	Population		Population owning phone		Population using internet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	1,490,517	100.0	669,083	44.9	104,301	7.0
Total	**39,490**	**100.0**	**13,934**	**35.3**	**435**	**1.1**
Male	19,793	100.0	8,644	43.7	301	1.5
Female	19,697	100.0	5,290	26.9	134	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

The use of internet facilities has increased enormously throughout Ghana in the last two decades. Since its inception communication by using postal services has reduced substantially in favour of electronic mails. Businesses have adopted its use in place of postal services. Individuals use the internet to communicate instead of posting letters. The numerous software programmes which are being developed on daily basis for social networking further entice

people to access internet services. With the advancement in technology, people are able to access the internet through mobile devices instead of the fixed line internet facilities.

Table 5.1 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the Upper Denkyira West District, only 435 representing 1.1 percent use the internet. This contrasts with the regional average of seven percent. Whiles about two percent (1.5%) of males aged 12 years and older use the internet, only 0.7 percent of their female counterparts use the internet.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 presents data on laptop or desktop computers ownership by households in the Upper Denkyira West District. One out of fifty (2%) households in the own a laptop or desktop computer which compares with one out of 19 households (5.3%) in the region generally. Two percent of male headed households own a computer compared to 1.1 percent female headed households.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop or laptop computers by sex of household head

Region/District/Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	526,764	100.0	28,167	5.3
Total	**13,436**	**100.0**	**263**	**2.0**
Male Headed	9,308	100.0	217	2.3
Female Headed	4,128	100.0	46	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Evidence the world over indicates that persons with disability are people who can contribute to development. However, prejudice in cultures in certain parts of the world has discriminated against people with disabilities. Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. In the Local Governance System in Ghana, one of the assessments for Upper Denkyira West District or any other district to pass the Functional Organisation Assessment Tools (FOAT) is to make provision for PWDs in the design and construction of physical projects like toilets, schools, markets, office buildings, among others. The 2010 PHC for the first time sought information disability. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability, and the social-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the Upper Denkyira West District.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on the people with disability and the type of disability by sex in the Upper Denkyira West District. The table shows that 2.3 percent of the population of the Upper Denkyira West District have one form of disability or the other. Whiles 2.2 percent are males, 2.4 percent are females. Table 6.1 further provide information on the type of disabilities. It must be noted however that due to the fact that some persons have multiple disabilities, the types of disability may necessarily not add up to the reported number of persons with disability.

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	60,054	100.0	30,193	100.0	29,861	100.0
Without disability	58,674	97.7	29,538	97.8	29,136	97.6
With disability	1,380	2.3	655	2.2	725	2.4
Sight	495	35.9	227	34.7	268	37.0
Hearing	248	18.0	118	18.0	130	17.9
Speech	266	19.3	144	22.0	122	16.8
Physical	509	36.9	233	35.6	276	38.1
Intellect	242	17.5	126	19.2	116	16.0
Emotion	228	16.5	121	18.5	107	14.8
Other	124	9.0	57	8.7	67	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Data in Table 6.1 suggest that the most common disability among PWDs in the District are sight (35.9%) and physical (36.9%) disabilities. A little more female PWDs are suffering from sight (37%) and physical disability (38.1%) compared with 34.7 percent and 35.6 percent respectively of their male counterparts. For all other types of disabilities however, more of male PWDs are affected than females in the same category, with the exception of the other disability category.

6.3   Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2, which presents information on the economic activity status of persons with disability (PWDs), aged 15 years and older. About 56 percent of all PWDs 15 years and older in the District are employed whiles 41.7 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 2.5 percent are unemployed, with slightly more males than females. More than one out of two persons within the various categories of disability are employed ranging from 52.9 percent for emotional disability to 68 percent for persons with hearing disability. The proportion of male PWDs who are employed are higher than their female counterpart except for those with hearing disability. The contrary is seen with PWDs who are economically not active. Female PWDs who are not economically active are more than the male counterparts.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,922	100.0	26,003	74.5	1,073	3.1	7,846	22.5
No disability	33,808	100.0	25,381	75.1	1,045	3.1	7,382	21.8
With a disability	1,114	100.0	622	55.8	28	2.5	464	41.7
Sight	430	100.0	247	57.4	5	1.2	178	41.4
Hearing	178	100.0	121	68.0	3	1.7	54	30.3
Speech	166	100.0	108	65.1	1	0.6	57	34.3
Physical	422	100.0	203	48.1	9	2.1	210	49.8
Intellectual	175	100.0	94	53.7	4	2.3	77	44.0
Emotional	174	100.0	92	52.9	6	3.4	76	43.7
Other	93	100.0	53	57.0	2	2.2	38	40.9
Male								
Total	17,446	100.0	13,383	76.7	496	2.8	3,567	20.4
No disability	16,921	100.0	13,073	77.3	482	2.8	3,366	19.9
With a disability	525	100.0	310	59.0	14	2.7	201	38.3
Sight	196	100.0	119	60.7	4	2.0	73	37.2
Hearing	85	100.0	59	69.4	3	3.5	23	27.1
Speech	92	100.0	62	67.4	0	0.0	30	32.6
Physical	187	100.0	93	49.7	4	2.1	90	48.1
Intellectual	86	100.0	51	59.3	1	1.2	34	39.5
Emotional	85	100.0	46	54.1	2	2.4	37	43.5
Other	40	100.0	26	65.0	1	2.5	13	32.5
Female								
Total	17,476	100.0	12,620	72.2	577	3.3	4,279	24.5
No disability	16,887	100.0	12,308	72.9	563	3.3	4,016	23.8
With a disability	589	100.0	312	53.0	14	2.4	263	44.7
Sight	234	100.0	128	54.7	1	0.4	105	44.9
Hearing	93	100.0	62	66.7	0	0.0	31	33.3
Speech	74	100.0	46	62.2	1	1.4	27	36.5
Physical	235	100.0	110	46.8	5	2.1	120	51.1
Intellectual	89	100.0	43	48.3	3	3.4	43	48.3
Emotional	89	100.0	46	51.7	4	4.5	39	43.8
Other	53	100.0	27	50.9	1	1.9	25	47.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the population 3 years and older by sex, their disability type and level of
education attained in the Upper Denkyira West District. About 45.8 percent of persons with
disabilities in the District have attained basic level of education, five percent have attained
secondary or higher education, whereas 45.2 percent have never been to school. PWDs with
sight (47.2%) and hearing (49.2%) have the highest proportions who have never been to
school whiles the least is recorded among those with other disability not mentioned (35.5%).
Moreover, PWDs with emotional (51.8%) and other disability (52.9%) have the highest
proportion who have attained basic school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Population 3 years and above		Educational level attained			
	Total	Percent	Never	Pre school	Basic school	SSS/Sec and higher
Both Sexes						
Total	54,588	100.0	21.8	10.7	60	7.3
No disability	53,255	100.0	21.2	10.9	60.3	7.4
With a disability	1,333	100.0	45.2	4	45.8	5
Sight	481	100.0	47.2	1.7	45.9	5.2
Hearing	236	100.0	49.2	6.4	42.4	2.1
Speech	244	100.0	45.5	6.1	43.9	4.1
Physical	496	100.0	45.4	3.8	45.6	5
Intellectual	233	100.0	43.3	6	48.9	1.7
Emotional	218	100.0	42.2	2.8	51.8	3.2
Other	121	100.0	35.5	4.1	52.9	7.4
Male						
Total	27,426	100.0	16.5	10.7	62.7	9.8
No disability	26,800	100.0	16	10.9	62.9	9.9
With a disability	626	100.0	35.8	3	53.8	7
Sight	219	100.0	32.9	1.4	57.5	8.2
Hearing	110	100.0	42.7	5.5	48.2	3.6
Speech	130	100.0	38.5	4.6	52.3	3.8
Physical	224	100.0	35.3	3.1	53.6	7.6
Intellectual	120	100.0	35.8	5	56.7	2.5
Emotional	114	100.0	38.6	2.6	55.3	3.5
Other	56	100.0	21.4	3.6	66.1	8.9
Female						
Total	27,162	100.0	27.2	10.8	57.2	4.8
No disability	26,455	100.0	26.5	10.9	57.7	4.8
With a disability	707	100.0	53.5	4.8	38.6	3.1
Sight	262	100.0	59.2	1.9	36.3	2.7
Hearing	126	100.0	54.8	7.1	37.3	0.8
Speech	114	100.0	53.5	7.9	34.2	4.4
Physical	272	100.0	53.7	4.4	39	2.9
Intellectual	113	100.0	51.3	7.1	40.7	0.9
Emotional	104	100.0	46.2	2.9	48.1	2.9
Other	65	100.0	47.7	4.6	41.5	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.3 further reveals that twice as many more female PWDs for all the categories than their male counterparts who have never been to school. Beyond the preschool level of education, there are more male PWDs than females for all categories of disability. Female PWDs are therefore disadvantaged in relation to educational attainment. The highest proportion of male PWDs with secondary or higher education, have sight (8.2%), other (8.9%) and physical (7.6%) disabilities. Amongst the female PWDs however other disability (6.2%) and speech (4.4%) have attained secondary or higher education.

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is generally regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The 2010 PHC for the first time collected data on agricultural activities; namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated and trees crops grown, farm size and type of cropping; livestock types and their numbers, and the numbers of keepers. This chapter presents information on households that are into agriculture, the type of farming activities they practice and the number of livestock reared.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is defined to be an agricultural household if, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012).

Table 7.1 provides data on the number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the District. In all, 82.9 percent of the households in the District are engaged in some form of agricultural activity- crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing or fish farming.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture
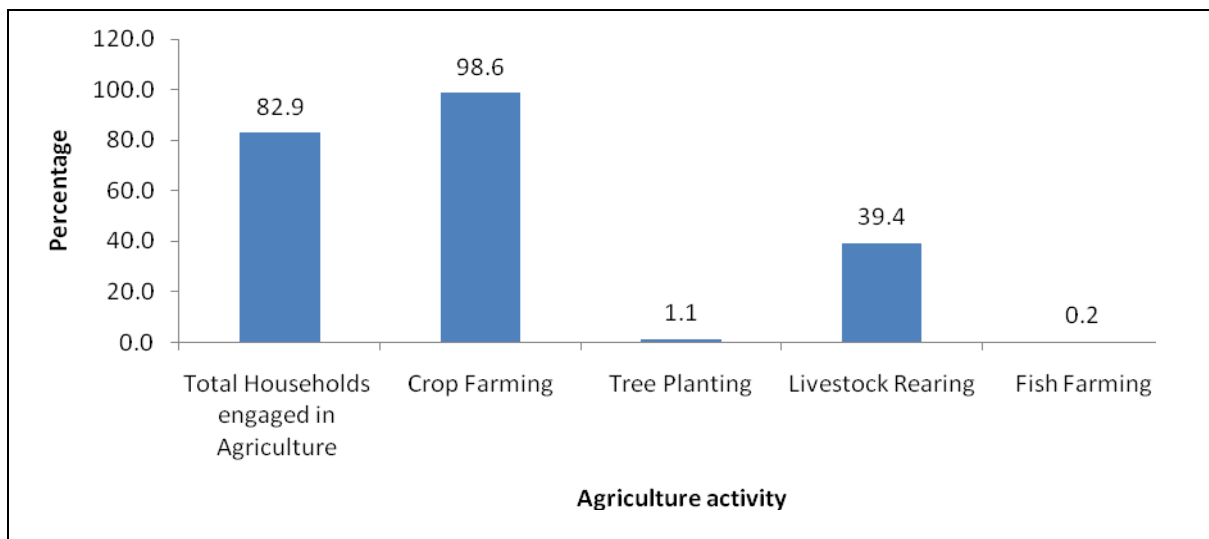
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

It can further been seen from Figure 7.1, that the highest proportion engaged in agricultural activities in the District is those in crop farming (98.6%) and this s followed by 39.4 percent engaged in livestock rearing. Tree planting (1.1%) and Fish farming (0.2%) are not common among the households engaged in agricultural activities in the District.

7.4 Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is undertaken by more than one-third (39.4%) of the households in the District (Figure 7.1). The distribution of number of livestock and their keepers across the District is presented in Table 7.1. The District has a total of 112,417 livestock of all kinds which accounts for 5.2 percent of all livestock in the Central Region.

It is observed from Table 7.1 that, chicken is the predominant livestock in the District constituting 65.1 percent and being kept by almost six out of ten keepers.

Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of live stock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	112,417	100.0	6,529	100.0	17.2
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cattle	845	0.8	35	0.5	24.1
Chicken	73,138	65.1	3,389	51.9	21.6
Dove	162	0.1	6	0.1	27.0
Duck	727	0.6	58	0.9	12.5
Goat	11,278	10.0	1,258	19.3	9.0
Grass-cutter	110	0.1	11	0.2	10.0
Guinea fowl	896	0.8	29	0.4	30.9
Ostrich	116	0.1	6	0.1	19.3
Pig	1,060	0.9	72	1.1	14.7
Rabbit	33	0.0	8	0.1	4.1
Sheep	15,429	13.7	1,452	22.2	10.6
Silk worm	1,216	1.1	30	0.5	40.5
Snail	118	0.1	6	0.1	19.7
Turkey	22	0.0	3	0.0	7.3
Other	1,548	1.4	148	2.3	10.5
Fish farming	5,712	5.1	16	0.2	357.0
Inland fishing	3	0.0	1	0.0	3.0
Marine fishing	4	0.0	1	0.0	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements (NDPC, 2002). The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies. It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the national, regional and local levels.

Information on the stock of houses, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal in the Upper Denkyira West District are presented in this chapter.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents information on the housing situation in the Upper Denkyira West District. The total number of houses in the District is 10,099 and with a District population of 60,054, the number of persons per house is six. On the average, there are 4.4 (approximately four) persons in each household in the District and an average of 1.3 (approximately 1 household) households per house in the District.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	60,054
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	58,750
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	10,099
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	13,436
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.8
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1   Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the ownership status of the dwelling unit households live in. The data show that more than 64 percent (8,652) of the households in the District own their dwelling, with the same proportion of male headed household (65%) and female headed households (64%). Moreover, 20.5 percent of female headed households and 16 percent of male headed households live in a dwelling owned by a relative not a household member. Only one percent of dwelling are public or government housing unit. Those being purchased through mortgage schemes constitute 1.7 percent, private employer ownership and other private agency (1.7%.). The least proportion of the dwelling units are those owned through other means (0.3%.).

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

			District			
	Total		Total		Male	Female
Ownership status	country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	8,652	64.0	65.0	64.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	232	2.0	2.0	1.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	2,187	16.0	14.0	20.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	1,880	14.0	15.0	11.6
Private employer	83,610	5,191	234	2.0	2.0	1.6
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	130	1.0	1.0	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	80	1.0	1.0	0.4
Other	24,000	2,090	41	0.0	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2   Type of dwelling

As shown on Table 8.3, compound house is the predominant dwelling unit occupied by households in the district. Whiles slightly more than one in two (50.3%) households occupy compound house, 37.4 percent live in Separate houses, Semi-detached house (6.5%), huts/buildings same compound (2.6%) and flat/apartment (1.9%). Table 8.3 also indicates that there is a higher proportion of female headed households (56.1) living in compound houses than their male (47.7%) counterparts. However more male headed households live in separate house (39.4) than female headed household (32.9%).

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

| Type of dwelling | Total Country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	5,028.0	37.4	39.4	32.9	0.0	37.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	880.0	6.5	6.7	6.3	0.0	6.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	249.0	1.9	2.2	1.0	0.0	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	6,760.0	50.3	47.7	56.1	0.0	50.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	352.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	0.0	2.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	89.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7
Tent	10,343	937	21.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/ container etc.)	90,934	3,674	30.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	1,003	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that the main construction material used for the outer wall of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth (66.5%) with cement blocks or concrete (26.2%) being the next main material. The rest of the construction materials are sparely used by households; wood (2.1%), landcrete (2.0%), burnt bricks (1.7%) stone (0.2%) and bamboo (0.2%).

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

| Material for outer wall | Total Country | Region | Type of locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,463	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	206,207	9,625	66.5	0.0	66.5
Wood	200,594	10,461	301	2.1	0.0	2.1
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,698	52	0.4	0.0	0.4
Stone	11,330	942	22	0.2	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	244	1.7	0.0	1.7
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	325,673	3,796	26.2	0.0	26.2
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	288	2.0	0.0	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	28	0.2	0.0	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,295	84	0.6	0.0	0.6
Other	39,206	2,624	23	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for the floor of dwelling units

Table 8.5 shows that in the Upper Denkyira West District 78.7 percent of the floor of dwelling units is made of cement or concrete. The next important material for floors is earth/mud (19.4%) areas. Although ceramic or porcelain or marble tiling has gained some popularity in the country in recent times, not much of it has been used in the District. The materials least used for the floor of dwelling units were wood, Vinyl tiles and terrazzo tiles each with 0.1 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total Country	Region	Type of locality Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	0.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	59,543	2,600	19.4	0.0	19.4
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	448,599	10,570	78.7	0.0	78.7
Stone	32,817	2,192	61	0.5	0.0	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	718	66	0.5	0.0	0.5
Wood	52,856	1,924	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,534	76	0.6	0.0	0.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	22	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

The major roofing material is metal sheet which accounts for 83.2 percent of the 14,463 dwelling units in the District. This is indicated on Table 8.6.

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

Main roofing material	Total Country	Region	Type of locality Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,463	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	168	1.2	0.0	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,047	84	0.6	0.0	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	12,027	83.2	0.0	83.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	130	0.9	0.0	0.9
Cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	128	0.9	0.0	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	89	0.6	0.0	0.6
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	702	4.9	0.0	4.9
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	1,043	7.2	0.0	7.2
Other	35,935	3,136	92	0.6	0.0	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second highest roofing material which makes up 7.2 percent of the dwelling units. Also about 5 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with bamboo whereas mud bricks/earth constitutes 1.2 percent. The roofing materials whose usages are not widespread across the District are; slate/asbestos (0.9%), cement /concrete (0.9%), roofing tiles (0.6%), wood (0.6%) and others (0.6%) in that order.

8.5   Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms available in dwelling unit gives an indication of the extent of congestion in households. Overcrowded rooms have the risk of spreading communicable diseases faster and also affect how much rest time individuals would have. Infectious diseases, such as chicken pox, tuberculosis and respiratory infections could spread quickly in congested rooms. Data on household sleeping room occupancy and number of 'sleeping rooms' per household are presented in Table 8.7 below.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	13,436	100.0	59.5	24.0	9.1	4.1	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	2,360	100.0	91.4	5.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
2	1,668	100.0	76.1	17.9	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	1,695	100.0	69.7	20.8	6.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
4	1,802	100.0	62.5	26.5	6.9	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	1,673	100.0	53.2	29.3	10.0	4.5	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
6	1,378	100.0	45.9	34.4	13.0	3.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
7	1,125	100.0	36.9	35.7	17.4	5.9	2.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
8	670	100.0	26.3	38.7	19.9	9.3	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.0
9	404	100.0	16.6	37.6	21.0	16.8	4.5	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.2
10+	661	100.0	12.4	30.1	23.6	14.8	8.5	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.7 shows that about six in ten (59.5%) of households in the Upper Denkyira West District occupy only one sleeping room compared to the regional average of 64 percent and a national average of 54.4 percent. Nine out of 10 (91.4%) single person households occupy one sleeping room whiles 5.3 percent have two rooms. Although the proportion of households that occupy one sleeping room decreases with increasing household size, the data suggest there is congestion. This is especially so when half of five member households occupy only a single sleeping room.

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting to dwelling units

Figure 8.1 shows that over half (56.9%) of the dwelling units are connected to the national grid. Almost a quarter (24.0%) use flashlight or torchlight as the main source of lighting and 17.8 percent depend on kerosene lamps. These three sources are by far the major sources of lighting to dwelling units in the District. Nevertheless, there are other lighting sources to dwelling units and they include electricity from private generator (0.5%) solar energy (0.4%), gas lamp (0.2%), candle (0.1%) and firewood (0.1%).

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Region	Type of locality Total Number	Type of locality Total Percent
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	7,642	56.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	63	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	2,393	17.8
Gas lamp	9,378	817	21	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	53	0.4
Candle	41,214	2,796	25	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	3,218	24.0
Firewood	13,241	822	12	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	357	4	0.0
Other	11,739	1,231	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main sources of cooking fuel

The three main sources of cooking fuel in the district as recorded at the 2010 Population and Housing Census are shown on table 8.9. They include wood (75.3%), charcoal (14.8%), gas (3.7%). A small percentage (5.4%) of the households does not cook. The availability of wood and different plant species in the district due to the presence of dense forest and the rural nature of the district might be the explanation for the high patronage of firewood and charcoal and less of gas. Less than one percent of the dwelling units use electricity (0.2%), kerosene (0.2%) and crop residue (0.4%) for cooking.

8.6.3 Cooking space

It can further be seen from Table 8.8 that the four predominant cooking spaces used by households are separate room for exclusive use by household (47.8%), veranda (15.6%), open space in compound (13.0%) and separate room shared with other households (9.2%). In all, 7.7 percent of the household dwelling units has no space for cooking while 5 percent cooks in a structure with roof but without walls.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	0.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	727	5.4	0.0	5.4
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	10,120	75.3	0.0	75.3
Gas	996,518	65,955	494	3.7	0.0	3.7
Electricity	29,794	1,221	26	0.2	0.0	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	29	0.2	0.0	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	1,984	14.8	0.0	14.8
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	49	0.4	0.0	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	0.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,040	7.7	0.0	7.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	6,428	47.8	0.0	47.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,231	9.2	0.0	9.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	163	1.2	0.0	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	672	5.0	0.0	5.0
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	8,387	28	0.2	0.0	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	2,096	15.6	0.0	15.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	1,753	13.0	0.0	13.0
Other	21,007	2,653	25	0.2	0.0	0.2

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   Source of water for drinking

Quality and safe drinking water is an essential requirement to man, considering its numerous implications for his health and related activities. Figure 8.1 shows that the major sources of drinking water in the District which are bore-hole/pump/tube well (42.3%), public tape/stand pipe (25.1%), protected well, protected spring and rain water and pipe borne outside dwelling (13.7%). About 8.0 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from river/stream. This comes with a serious health implications ranging from buruli ulcer to guinea infections and other water-borne diseases. Protected well supplies drinking water to 4.2 percent of the households. The rest of the households depend on sachet water (1.4%) and bottled water (0.1%); these are sources that are gradually becoming important sources of drinking water. Unprotected well supplies drinking water to 3.0 percent of households while pipe-borne water inside dwelling is the main source of drinking water for 1.0 percent of households. The other water sources comprising rain water (0.3%), protected spring (0.2%), unprotected spring (0.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (0.5%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (0%) altogether make up less than two percent of the major sources of drinking water for households in the district.

Figure 8.1: Main sources of water for drinking
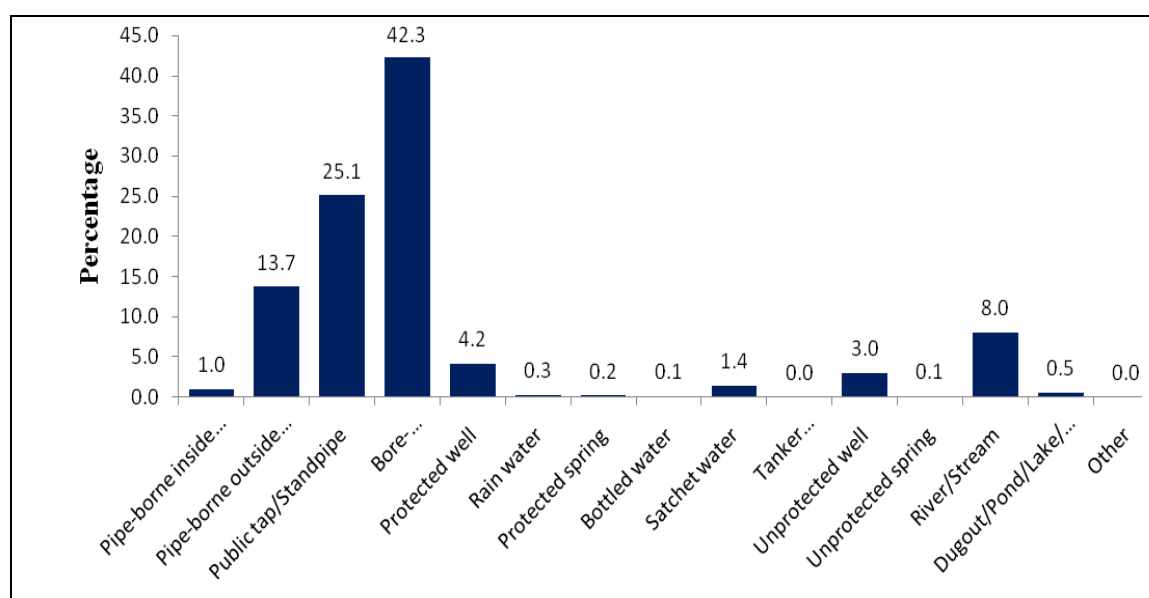
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2   Source of water for other domestic purposes

Table 8.10 provides information on the main sources of water for domestic purposes. The sources are similar to those for drinking water as can be seen from Figure 8.1.

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

Sources of water	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	157	1.2	0.0	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,786	13.3	0.0	13.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	3,310	24.6	0.0	24.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	5,777	43.0	0.0	43.0
Protected well	465,775	37,995	647	4.8	0.0	4.8
Rain water	39,916	6,583	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	28	0.2	0.0	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	439	3.3	0.0	3.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/stream	588,590	52,309	1,168	8.7	0.0	8.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	60	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other	10,302	940	11	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The only exception is the absence of sachet and bottled water for domestic purposes. The percentages of the households that are depending on the main sources of water for domestic purposes ranges from the high of 43 percent for bore hole/pump/tube well (43.0%) to a low of 0.1 percent for rain water, tanker supply and unprotected spring. The other sources are public tap/stand pipe (24.6%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (13.3%), river/stream (8.7%), protected well (4.8%) and unprotected (3.3%).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

It can be seen from Table 8.10 that there are three most used bathing facilities in the District which constitute over two-thirds of all bathing facilities. They include, shared separate bathroom in the same house (30.8%), own bathroom for exclusive use (29.6%), and shared open bathing cubicle (15.5%). The proportion of dwelling units that use a private open cubicle as a bathroom is 22.4 percent, with only 0.3 percent using the public bath house. About 9.3 percent of the households use bathroom in another house. Open space around the house is used as a bathroom by 8.0 percent of households in the district. The proportions of dwelling units that bath in river/pond/lake/dam and through other means constitute the least percentage 0.1 percent in each case in the district.

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

	Total		District	
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	3,979	29.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	4,145	30.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	831	6.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	2,081	15.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	43	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	1,254	9.3
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	1,074	8.0
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,773	10	0.1
Other	16,276	2,100	19	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

The distribution of the main types of toilet facilities used by households in the district is presented in Figure 8.3. The main types of toilet facility used by households in the district are public toilet (36.9%) and pit latrine (36.5%). About 19 percent of households have no toilet facility whiles 4.4 percent use KVIP and 2.7 the W.C.

Figure 8.2: Toilet facilities
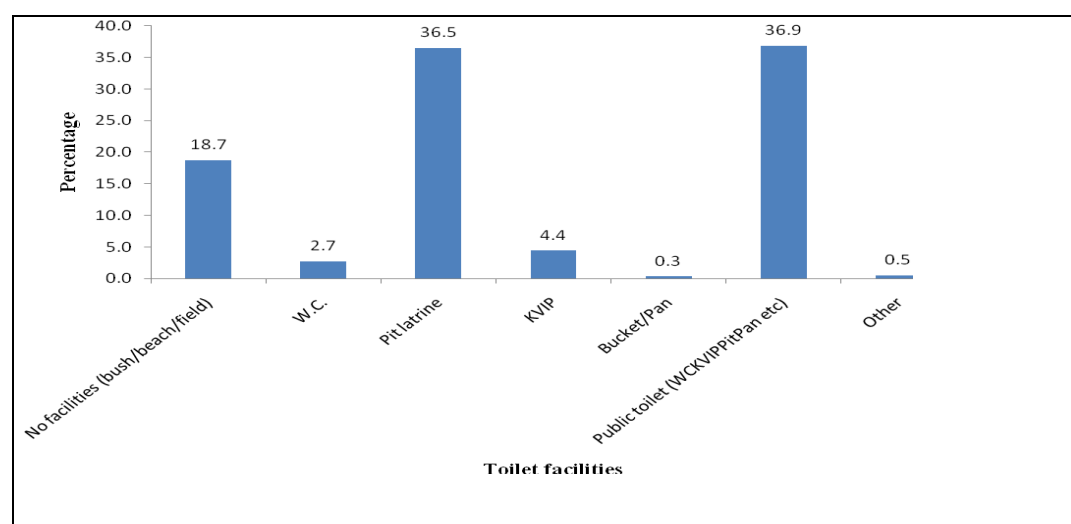
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

The method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the district is shown in Table 8.12. The commonest form of solid waste disposal among the households is public dump (open space) 64%. Close to 12 percent of the households in the District dump solid waste indiscriminately (11.9%). About 12 percent (11.9%) of the solid wastes from households are also disposed off in public dump (containers). About two percent (2.2%) of solid waste from households is collected by either waste management companies or individuals from the dwelling units. This gives an indication that waste collection system is not yet established in the District. Some households (3.5%) burn their solid waste. Another 5.2 percent bury theirs while 1.4 percent use several methods of solid waste disposal classified as other.

The table also provide information on the forms of liquid waste disposal in the District. It can be observed that close to 95 percent of the households throw away their liquid waste indiscriminately and this includes those thrown onto the compound (54.9%), thrown onto the street/outside (30.5%) and thrown into gutters (8.7%). Waste disposal through the sewerage (0.7%), through drainage system into gutter (4.4%) and through drainage into a pit or soak away (0.6%) are comparatively safer means of liquid waste disposal.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent
Solid waste				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	290	2.2
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	470	3.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	1,601	11.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	8,597	64.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,593	11.9
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	697	5.2
Other	53,805	7,751	188	1.4
Liquid waste				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	96	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	593	4.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	78	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	4,103	30.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	1,168	8.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	7,382	54.9
Other	38,294	6,605	16	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the main findings of the analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of the Upper Denkyira West District as was captured by the 2010 PHC and conclusions based on the results are presented and policy implications outlined.

9.2   Demographic Characteristics

The report shows that the population of the Upper Denkyira West District is 60,054, accounting for about 2.7 percent of the total population of the Central Regional.   The population is made up of 82,810 males and 87,084 females yielding a sex ratio of 101 males for every 100 females. The District is totally rural.

The Upper Denkyira East, is one of the districts in the region dominated by the male population, with 101 males to 100 females. The age specific sex ratio ranges from about 64 males for every 100 females in the older ages of 85 years and older to 118 males for every 100 females in the age group 55-59 years. There are slightly more males than females for the population below 19 years and between 40 and 59 years. The age dependency ratio of 86.8 for the District suggests that the economic burden on the working population is relatively high compared with other districts of the region. This also suggest a relatively high fertility in the District as confirmed by the District having the highest Total fertility of 4.52 and general fertility rate of 137.7 in the region.

9.3   Social Characteristics

There are 10,099 households in the District all in settlements. With an average household size of 4.4 compared with four persons (4.0) per household in the region, there are more households living in each house in Upper Denkyira West District (1.3) than in the region (1.5) on average. Out of 60,054 persons in the District, 98 percent (58,450) of them live in households whiles the rest constitute non household population.

The extended family system is still widely practiced in the District with 48.8 percent of all household members constituting different compositions of this system, whiles 51.2 percent constitute nuclear families. More than six in ten (62.5%) of persons 12 years and older in Upper Denkyira West District are never married compared to the regional average of 42 percent. The data shows that a greater proportion of the residents in the district (98.4%) are Ghanaians with 96.3 percent being Ghanaians by birth. The rest of the population is made up of persons from ECOWAS and other African countries (1.2%).

More than seven in ten (73.7%) of the population 11 years and older in the Upper Denkyira West District are literate, that is, they can read and write with understanding. This is against a regional average of 78.2 percent and a national average of 74.1 percent. Literacy is nearly universal among the youth population of the District. The population in the age group 11-24

years have a literacy rate of between 82 and 96 percent. Except in the older ages of 60 years and beyond, the District have a high literate population where about 75 percent of the population 11 years and older can read and write in one language or the other. Male literacy rate in the District is 81 percent compared to the female literacy rate of 66.3 percent.

A little over one out of five persons (21.8%) has never attended school whiles 78.2 percent have ever attended school either currently (41.8%) or in the past (36.4%). A higher proportion of males have ever attended school (83.5%) comprising those currently attending school (43.4%) and those who attended school in the past (40.1%). This compares to 72.8% of females who have ever attended, with those currently in school is 40.1 percent and 32.7 percent having attended school in the past.

9.4   Economic Characteristics

More than three out of every four persons (77.5%) in the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and the rest (22.5%) are economically not active. Ninety six percent of the economically active are employed comprising 51.5 percent males and 48.5 percent are females whiles 4.0 percent are unemployed. The largest proportion of the economically not active are those in full time education (45.8%). Pensioner/retired (1.2%) form the smallest of the economically not active. A higher percentage of females are economically not active (24.5%) compared to the males (20.4%). Also, a higher proportion of the males (57.9%) compared to the females (35.7%) is economically not active due to full time education. But the proportion of females (29.3%) who are economically not active because of home duties/household chores is higher than that of the males (15.4%).

Slightly more than seven out of every ten persons (72.1%) aged 15years and older are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery. Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the largest industry in the District, employing 71.7 percent of the population. This if followed by the mining and quarrying industry which employ 8.6 percent. Another 5 percent is in wholesale and retail industry (repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles). The education sector employs as low as 2.2 percent. Real estate activities are non-existent.

More than 6 out of every 10 persons (65.6%) employed are self-employed without employee(s) and this constitutes the highest employment status. The contributing family workers (16.6%) and employee (9.8%) are respectively the second and third highest types of employment. The proportion of females who are family workers (22.1%) is almost fifty percent higher than their male counterpart's (11.4%). The proportion of females who are self-employed without employee(s) (66.1%) is also higher than their males' (65.0%).

The largest proportion of the employed population is in the private informal sector, forming 93.3 percent. The rest of the employed which constitute less than 8 percent are spread across the other sector as follows: private formal (3.5%) and the public (government) sector (2.9%), NGOs (local and international) (0.2%) and semi-public/parastatals (0.1%).

9.5   Information Communication Technology

The proportion of persons 12 years and older in the District who own mobile phones is 35.3 percent which is lower than the regional ownership of 44.9 percent. More males (62.0%) than females (38.0%) own mobile phones. Only 1.1 percent of persons 12 years and older uses internet facility which comprises of 1.5 percent males and 0.7 percent females. One out of fifty (2%) of households in the own a laptop or desktop computer which compares with one

out of 19 households (5.3%) in the region generally. Two percent of male headed households own a computer compared to 1.1 percent female headed households.

9.6   Disability

Persons with disability form 2.3 percent of the population of the Upper Denkyira West District, the lowest in the Central Region. The proportion of persons with disability (PWDs) is slightly higher among females (2.4%) than males (2.2%). Physical disability is the predominant disability type in the District (36.9%).

About 56 percent of all PWDs 15 years and older in the District are employed whiles 41.7 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 2.5 percent are unemployed, with slightly more males than females. More than one out of two persons within the various categories of disability are employed ranging from 52.9 percent for emotional disability to 68 percent for persons with hearing disability. The proportion of male PWDs who are employed are higher than their female counterpart except for those with hearing disability. The contrary is seen with PWDs who are economically not active. Female PWDs who are not economically active are more than the male counterparts.

More than half (54.8%) of persons with disability in the District have ever attended school. Out of this, 27.4 percent has basic education (JSS or Middle School) which is the highest proportion in terms of educational level attained. The proportion of male (64.2%) population 3 years and older with disability who has ever attended school is higher than the female proportion (46.5%).

9.7   Agricultural Activities

The District has 82.9 percent of the households engaged in various forms of agricultural activities. This is the second highest percentage in the Central Region.

Crop farming is the commonest type of farming in the district, with 98.6% of households engaged in agricultural activities involved in it. Also, 39.4 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in livestock rearing. Tree planting is undertaken by 1.1 percent of the households with fish farming being carried out by only 0.2 percent.

The District has a total of 112,417 livestock of all kinds forming about 5.2 percent of all livestock in the region. Overall, seventeen (17%) known livestock are identified in the District. Chicken is the predominant livestock in the District making up 65.1 percent of the entire District's livestock. The number of livestock keepers in the District is 6,252, forming 10.9 percent of the population in the District. Chicken keepers constitute 51.9 percent of all livestock keepers; it is the highest proportion.

9.8   Housing characteristics

The total number of houses in the District stands at 10,099. The average number of persons per house is 6 and the average household per house in the District is 5.8. There are 13, 436 occupied dwelling units in the District and those owned by household member (64%) the largest percentage. Those owned by a relative not a household member is 16 percent with 8.8 percent owned by other private individuals. Only 0.6 percent of the households reside in public or government housing unit. There are higher proportions of male-headed households occupying the various housing units than female-headed households.

There are 14,463 dwelling units in the District with 13,436 (92.9%) being occupied dwelling units. Compound house constitutes 50.3 percent of the occupied dwelling units in the District, making it the predominant type of dwelling unit. There is a higher proportion of female-headed households (56.1%) living in compound houses than the male-headed (47.7%).

The main material for the construction of outer walls in the District is mud brick/earth which constitutes 66.5 percent of the materials used for construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. A greater proportion, (78.7%), of the floors of dwelling units in the District are constructed with cement or concrete. The major roofing material is metal sheet which is used for 83.2 percent of the 14, 463 dwelling units in the District

A larger proportion of the households in the District occupy single rooms (59.5%). The proportions of households decrease with increasing number of rooms.

9.9 Access to utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting to dwelling is the national grid (electricity (mains)) (56.9%) and almost a quarter, (24.0%), of the households use flashlight or torchlight. There are three main sources of cooking fuel in the district namely fuel wood (75.3%), charcoal (14.8%) and gas (3.7%). Separate room for exclusive use by household (47.8%), veranda (15.6%), open space in compound (13.0%) are the major type of kitchen space used by households in the district.

The major sources of drinking water in the District are bore-hole /pump/tube well (42.3%), public tap/ stand pipe (25.1%), pipe borne outside dwelling (13.7%), river/stream (8.0%) and Protected well (4.2%) proportions of safe drinking water. The proportions of the major sources of water for domestic purposes are bore hole/pump/tube well (43.0%), public tap/stand pipe (24.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (13.3%) with river/stream making 8.7 percent.

The commonest types of bathing facilities in the District are shared separate bathroom in the same house (30.8%), own bathroom for exclusive use (29.6%), and shared open bathing cubicle (15.5%). The public toilet is the commonest toilet facility in the District with 36.9 percent of the households accessing it. Close to one in five households (18.7%) have no toilet facility. Almost two-thirds (64%) of the solid waste from households is disposed off at public dump in open space. Approximately 12 percent of the households in the District dump solid waste indiscriminately.

9.10 Recommendations

The overall level of development and demographic structure in the country conceals very marked differences between and within regions, districts, rural and urban areas. It was to effectively address the imbalance in development that the decentralization programme was initiated in 1984 with the District Assemblies established to "initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects" relevant to the needs of particular districts and communities. Most of the social and economic indicators discussed suggest that the District is one of the most developed in the Region.

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the report:

- **Demographic characteristics**

The age and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results may have serious cost implications for the provision of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables which has the potential of stalling the rate of growth of the population such as effective family planning methods be considered a priority in the district development planning.

- **Social characteristics (Household composition and structure)**

It seems that the ideal housing situation is an average of about four rooms per household. If room occupancy is examined from the angle of crowding, it is revealed that two rooms is the minimum for a household of five persons. It is, however, evident from the data that most households' size of five or more has more inadequate sleeping rooms, particularly when personal property and household belongings occupy a sizable portion of sleeping rooms.

The use of wood (75.3%) and charcoal (14.8%) as the main sources of fuel for cooking has implications for the rapid deforestation in the District. The intermittent shortages of gas and relatively high cost of the product should be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help save the environment.

- **Economic implications**

Sustained efforts need to be intensified and focused towards modernization of agricultural production, using appropriate technologies to increase productivity and output. The sizes of industries need to be carefully assessed vis-à-vis the available market so that the appropriate technology and the right proportions of factor inputs are employed. Attempts at producing the requisite middle-level manpower, through the establishment of Polytechnics, must be sustained and strengthened to enhance technological proficiency.

An optimum strategy for reducing migration in the region and increasing rural income would be to:

- increase the private component of rural income by creating jobs, by direct income

  policy, by tax reductions or by price policy and or

- increase the social component of rural income by investing in infrastructure,

  Especially rural and urban roads, in the district

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Total	**10,740**	**30,060**	**100.0**	**17.8**	**18.0**	**63.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**
11-14	253	5,625	100.0	23.1	16.3	60.6	0.1	0.0
15-19	521	5,717	100.0	18.8	12.5	68.4	0.2	0.1
20-24	900	3,958	100.0	17.0	15.0	67.6	0.2	0.3
25-29	1,112	3,358	100.0	17.5	19.4	62.6	0.3	0.3
30-34	1,174	2,485	100.0	18.4	21.2	60.0	0.4	0.1
35-39	1,180	2,209	100.0	17.0	23.9	58.7	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,032	1,765	100.0	14.7	24.0	60.8	0.2	0.3
45-49	848	1,498	100.0	14.5	24.2	61.1	0.0	0.3
50-54	793	1,206	100.0	14.0	21.6	63.9	0.2	0.2
55-59	471	770	100.0	10.8	20.1	69.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	605	553	100.0	12.1	17.4	69.8	0.5	0.2
65+	1,851	916	100.0	11.1	19.7	68.9	0.1	0.2
Male								
Total	3,893	16,596	100.0	16.0	15.6	67.9	0.2	0.2
11-14	120	2,923	100.0	21.7	15.6	62.6	0.1	0.0
15-19	231	3,014	100.0	16.6	11.5	71.6	0.1	0.2
20-24	329	1,970	100.0	14.8	11.8	72.7	0.3	0.4
25-29	429	1,819	100.0	16.4	14.7	68.1	0.4	0.3
30-34	456	1,373	100.0	15.9	17.9	65.5	0.6	0.1
35-39	410	1,245	100.0	15.2	19.7	64.5	0.2	0.4
40-44	389	1,085	100.0	13.3	21.3	64.8	0.3	0.4
45-49	307	911	100.0	13.1	22.2	64.3	0.0	0.4
50-54	292	716	100.0	13.8	19.3	66.3	0.1	0.4
55-59	168	503	100.0	9.1	14.1	76.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	176	373	100.0	11.0	14.5	73.7	0.5	0.3
65+	586	664	100.0	10.5	16.0	73.0	0.2	0.3
Female								
Total	6,847	13,464	100.0	20.1	20.9	58.8	0.1	0.1
11-14	133	2,702	100.0	24.5	17.1	58.3	0.1	0.0
15-19	290	2,703	100.0	21.2	13.6	65.0	0.2	0.0
20-24	571	1,988	100.0	19.2	18.2	62.5	0.0	0.1
25-29	683	1,539	100.0	18.6	24.8	56.0	0.3	0.3
30-34	718	1,112	100.0	21.4	25.2	53.3	0.1	0.0
35-39	770	964	100.0	19.4	29.3	51.2	0.0	0.1
40-44	643	680	100.0	17.1	28.2	54.4	0.1	0.1
45-49	541	587	100.0	16.7	27.3	56.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	501	490	100.0	14.3	24.9	60.4	0.4	0.0
55-59	303	267	100.0	13.9	31.5	54.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	429	180	100.0	14.4	23.3	61.7	0.6	0.0
65+	1,265	252	100.0	12.7	29.4	57.9	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial number	Community Name	Total	SEX Male	SEX Female	Households	Houses
1	Ayanfuri	4,660	2,401	2,259	1,158	690
2	Diaso	4,492	2,208	2,284	1,036	608
3	Dominase	2,993	1,440	1,553	670	481
4	Nkotumso	2,955	1,515	1,440	660	469
5	Ntom	2,891	1,410	1,481	639	478
6	Maudaso	2,203	1,069	1,134	479	334
7	Bethlehem	1,900	921	979	404	304
8	New Obuasi	1,546	767	779	316	263
9	Nkronua Anafo	1,531	764	767	350	285
10	Akwaboso	1,455	755	700	325	273
11	Afiefiso	1,397	647	750	382	220
12	Besease	1,353	677	676	304	219
13	Jameso Nkwanta	1,340	627	713	313	213
14	Nyinawusu - Awiaso	1,334	703	631	328	227
15	Ameyaw	1,214	642	572	263	189
16	Ayanfuri Gyaman	1,166	581	585	229	186
17	Kwameprakrom	1,153	569	584	223	184
18	Abora	1,078	548	530	236	194
19	Treposo	1,069	532	537	207	138
20	Breman	995	527	468	199	169

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the twenty largest communities

Serial No.	Community Name	All ages	AGE GROUP															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Ayanfuri	4,660	622	579	589	452	461	414	343	274	238	181	138	74	88	48	76	83
2	Diaso	4,492	580	547	541	528	413	376	281	272	205	179	154	97	88	56	62	113
3	Dominase	2,993	417	421	367	316	259	231	183	157	131	118	105	59	53	48	67	61
4	Nkotumso	2,955	461	411	382	303	229	253	192	161	119	98	97	57	63	30	42	57
5	Ntom	2,891	448	410	397	297	217	229	204	160	118	99	90	54	45	35	27	61
6	Maudaso	2,203	340	319	263	235	180	140	121	127	97	98	67	57	58	29	34	38
7	Bethlehem	1,900	289	265	286	211	114	101	94	121	87	79	73	47	29	20	38	46
8	New Obuasi	1,546	232	214	238	157	89	110	90	85	76	66	55	37	29	17	20	31
9	Nkronua Anafo	1,531	211	218	214	166	111	121	92	86	56	58	63	41	37	13	17	27
10	Akwaboso	1,455	204	180	167	135	156	153	108	97	68	43	42	20	30	11	9	32
11	Afiefiso	1,397	175	161	183	160	90	98	72	85	64	63	70	42	44	16	29	45
12	Besease	1,353	194	196	197	154	95	97	76	83	69	49	41	27	19	7	24	25
13	Jameso Nkwanta	1,340	190	207	159	146	91	86	92	68	69	40	44	35	23	13	32	45
14	Nyinawusu - Awiaso	1,334	183	195	131	106	125	134	75	78	70	55	39	27	40	15	26	35
15	Ameyaw	1,214	189	155	158	119	131	109	71	51	50	43	37	29	19	16	19	18
16	Ayanfuri Gyaman	1,166	172	142	196	124	95	64	61	65	64	51	38	18	20	15	18	23
17	Kwameprakrom	1,153	210	155	168	119	103	97	68	57	29	42	29	17	22	12	9	16
18	Abora	1,078	172	170	136	121	88	67	58	52	42	53	33	19	22	10	19	16
19	Treposo	1,069	218	165	134	112	78	67	54	40	44	29	26	25	28	13	9	27
20	Breman	995	153	123	120	100	106	72	56	40	59	38	40	24	17	8	17	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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