



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

UPPER WEST AKYEM



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERSGIS	Center for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
DA	District Assembly
DCIP	District Census Implementation Committee
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSDP	Ghana Statistical Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HPE	Hans Peter Walter
ICT	Information Communication Technology
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RCIP	Regional Census Implementation Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population
UWADA	Upper West Akim District Assembly

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 West Akyem District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 87,051 representing 3.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49 percent and females represent 51 percent. Seventy-five percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 96.9. The population of the district is youthful (40.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 86.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (89.8) than that of females (83.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 122.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.6 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.7 percent of deaths in the district. About half of migrants (50.0 percent) living in the district were born within the region while the remaining percent were born elsewhere in other regions. The least migrants were born in the Upper West Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 85,875 with a total number of 20,053 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.0 percent. Spouses form about ten percent (10.4%). Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 75.8 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (40.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.1 percent have never married, 8.8 percent are in consensual unions, 6.5 percent are widowed, 4.3 percent are divorced and 2.8 percent are separated. Among the married, 33.2 percent have no education while about 8.3 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.0%) are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 12.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (61.5%) are economically not active with 3.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 74.4 percent are literate and 25.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.5 %) than that of females (47.4%). Seven out of ten people (64.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (31,202) in the district, 53.5 percent are currently attending school and 46.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 73.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.7 percent are employed while 3.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (43.1%), 24.8% perform household duties and 6.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten (66.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 56.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 14.3 percent in service and sales, 16.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 74.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.1 percent are contributing family workers, 1.2 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, females constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 33.4 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 40.9 percent as compared to 26.4 percent of females. A little over one percent (2.0%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 1.7 percent of households representing 1.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.3%) than females (3.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.7 percent followed by physical disability (35.2%). About 20.7 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 46.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 74.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (82.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 52.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Upper West Akyem District is 13,538 representing 3.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (57.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 30.8 percent are separate houses and 0.2 percent in tents. More than half (57.8%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 18.5, 16.5 percent owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, and only 0.9 percent are owned by public or government. About (0.2%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 52.7 percent with cement/concrete constituting 41.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (85.7%) and mud/earth (12.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.8 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.6 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 (48.7%), kerosene (41.8%) and flashlight/touch light (7.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (69.7%). The proportion for rural (80.6%) is higher than that of urban (37.0%). The four main sources of water in the district are 31.2 percent use borehole/pump/tube well, 24.2 depend on river/stream, 11.0 protected well and 10.7 depending on pipe-borne outside dwelling. The most important toilet facility used in the district is (WC/KVIP/Pit or pan etc.) 46.2% and 28.8 percent pit latrine. About 14.8 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Almost a third of households (29.7%) in the district have access to separate bathrooms, and 27.4 percent share open cubicles with 20.2 percent having bathrooms that are exclusive to them alone in the district.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 73.6 percent and this is followed by burning with 9.0 percent. About eight percent (8.7%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (62.5%) and onto the street (25.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Upper West Akim District in the Eastern Region was one of the 46 districts that were created. It was carved out of the West Akim Municipality in 2011 by a Legislative Instrument LI 2049. The District was inaugurated on 30th June 2012 and it is now one of the 26 administrative districts in the Eastern Region.

This chapter gives a brief description of the district in terms of the physical features, cultural and social structure and district economy. It also discusses the census methodology, concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the report.

Location and Size

The Upper West Akim District has its capital town as Adeiso and it is located on the main Nsawam-Kade highway. It is located in the south western part of the Region. It shares boundaries with Ayensuano District to the east, West Akim Municipality to the north, Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality to the south eastern part, Ga South Municipality to the south and Awutu-Afutu Senya District in the Central region to the west. The Upper West Akim District is the only district in the Eastern Region that shares boundaries with the Central and Greater Accra Regions. It has a total land size of about 342.3 km².

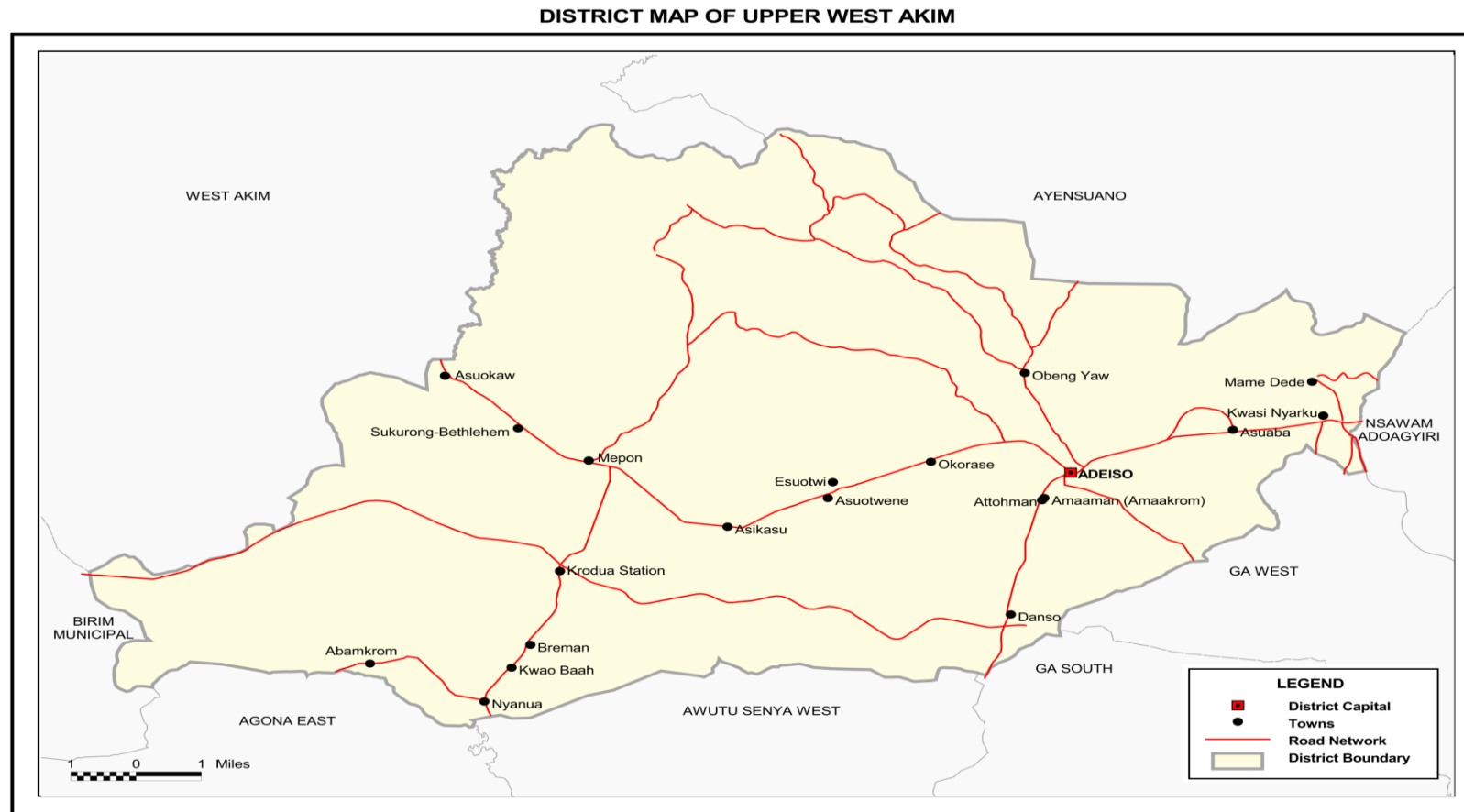
1.2 Physical Features

The District has an appreciable undulating high and low lands with the highest point being at Adeiso which rises to about 500m above sea level. It has River Ayensu as the main river that drains through from Ayensuano District in the eastern part of the district to join the Central Region in the west. The district has high forests that are rich in timber and other forest products. The presence of the forest makes it possible for the district to experience double maxima rainfall throughout the year. The district is also endowed with rich soils which make it suitable for farming activities. There are several highways such as Nsawam- Kade, Mepom-Swedru and Adeiso-Kasoa highways that pass through the district which makes it accessible from both the southern and northern parts of Ghana.

1.3 Political Administration

The District has one constituency known as the Upper West Akim constituency. It has two Area Councils, namely, Adeiso and Mepom Area Councils. The Upper West Akim District Assembly is composed of 37 members made up of 26 elected members and 11 government appointees. There are equally 26 unit committees in the District. The General Assembly of the Assembly is the highest decision making body in the District. This is followed by the Executive Committee which is made up of the chairpersons of all the sub-committees of the assembly and chaired by the District Chief Executive. It has one presiding member who presides over General Assembly sessions. In the absence of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee can take decisions on behalf of the General Assembly in times of emergency and later report to it for ratification. The District has one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive who is the Political Head and the Coordinating Director who is the Administrative Head.

Figure 1.1: Map of Upper West Akim District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service. GIS

1.4 Cultural and Social

Traditionally, the Upper West Akim District is under the paramouncy of the Akyem Abuakwa State and therefore has one of the Divisional chiefs of the Abuakwa state. The District celebrates one festival known as Ohum in June every year. The population of the District can best be described as heterogeneous as it has different tribes, and dominated by the Akyems, a sub-ethnic group of the Akan ethnic group. In terms of religion, it has almost all the major religions that practice their faith in Ghana, that is, Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions.

1.5 Economy

The main economic activity in the district is agriculture. It is estimated that the agricultural sector employs about 65 percent of the total population in the District. More than half of the District's population is engaged in one form of agricultural activity or the other. The major crops that are produced in the district include cassava, plantain, pawpaw, oil palm, pineapple among others. Adeiso, the district capital is noted for the processing of cassava into high quality gari which attracts a lot of traders from all over the country to the district for trading purposes. As a result of the production of pineapple in large quantities, it has attracted the Hans Peter Wilter (HPW) Fresh and Dry group to establish a pineapple processing company in the District under the free zones enclave. The District also has one large market located at Adeiso that attracts traders from all over the country who come to trade in food stuffs especially, from Accra the capital of Ghana. There are also groups who engage in the processing of palm fruits into oil that also attracts traders from far and near to come and buy the oil for sale in other markets.

Okurase, a community located along the Adeiso-Asamankese road is becoming very important as a wood carving village, particularly traditional wooden drums. This activity is increasing attracting tourists to the community.

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 in 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, 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 of 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 the 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. The Regional and District Coordinating Directors chaired the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of the 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 were therefore included in the 2010 PHC. They 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) among others.

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

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 out 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, Kasafo 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 were observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There were two

main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education. Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report.

Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district.

Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

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

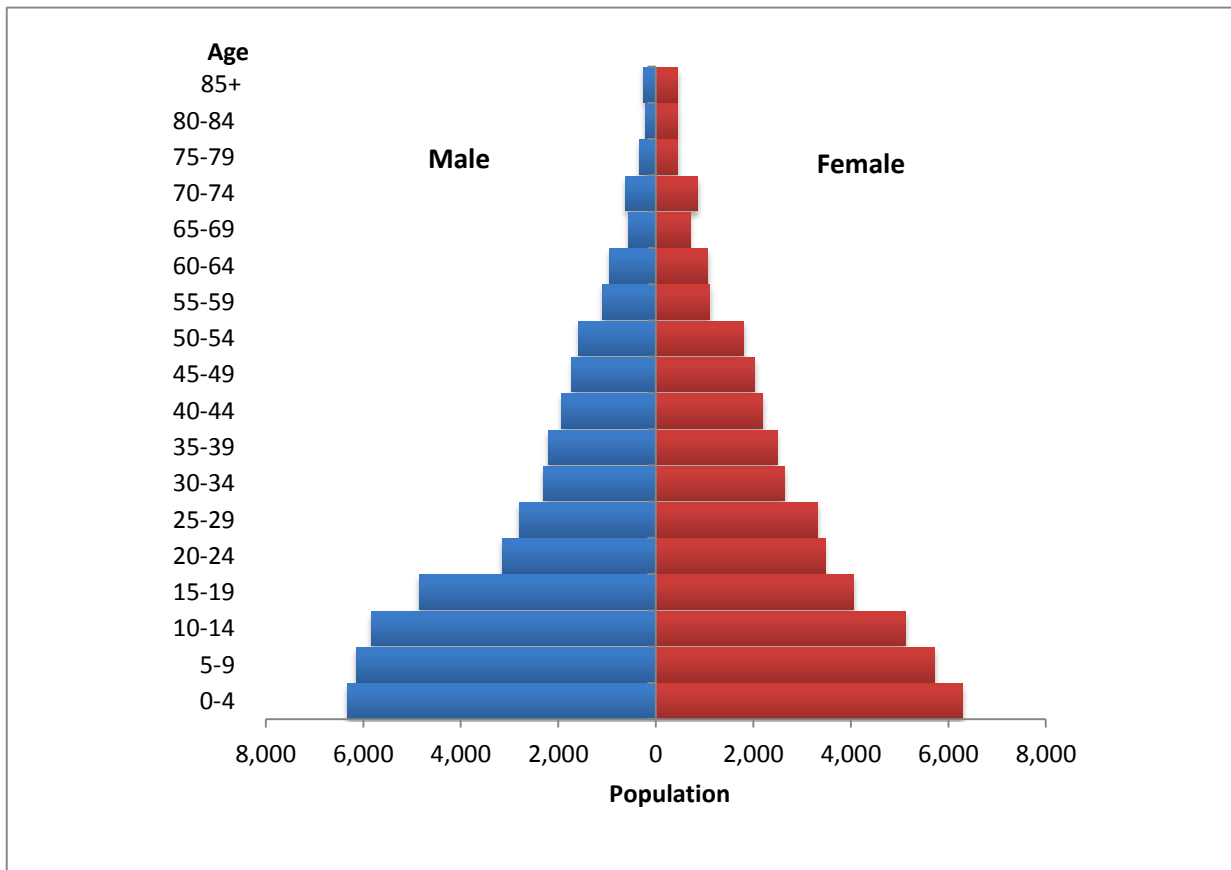
The Upper West Akim District was not in existence as at 2010 when the national Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted. However, after the creation of the District in 2011, the population of the District had to be extracted from the population of the West Akim Municipality. The population of the District was therefore arrived at as a result of scientific extrapolation from the 2010 national population and housing census of the Municipality from which the district was created.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the Upper West Akim District is 87,051 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The District has a total female population of 44,212 representing approximately 51 percent of the total population of the district while that of the male is 42,839 (49%). This means that the District has more female population than males in line with both regional and national population figures. The district has a population structure of a high percentage of people below 40 years. The Pyramid shows the age and sex structure of the population in the district (see Figure 2.1).

The Figure 2.1 depicts population characteristics similar to that of the national population pyramid, and typical of a developing society with a broad base and narrowing thinly at the top. The base of the pyramid is broad meaning that a lot of people fall below 45 years. Again, the narrow apex shows that there are a few people who live beyond age 95 years and above. This also means that life expectancy is low as compared to the developed countries, most of which have the apex of their population pyramid to be relatively broader than the population pyramid of the developing countries.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age, Sex and type of locality

The sex ratio is the relationship between the females and males in a given population usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The sex ratio at birth in most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratios vary because of the different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Table 2.1 shows the population by five year age-groups, sex ratios, type of locality, and age dependency ratio of Upper West Akim District according to the 2010 population and housing census. Out of the total population of 87,051, the age group 0-4 years has the largest population of 12,636 persons followed by persons in age group 5-9 (11,850). Third is the age group 10-14 which has a population of 10,960. This is demonstrated by the broad base nature of the population shown in the population pyramid in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.1 shows also that the sex ratio for the total population is 96.9 males per 100 females which means that there are more females than males in the district. In broad terms, the sex ratio for the age group 0 –14 years is higher for the males but decrease for females after age 15 years.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	87,051	42,839	44,212	96.9	21,114	65,937
0 – 4	12,636	6,335	6,301	100.5	2,693	9,943
5 – 9	11,850	6,136	5,714	107.4	2,627	9,223
10 – 14	10,960	5,831	5,129	113.7	2,806	8,154
15 – 19	8,902	4,846	4,056	119.5	2,422	6,480
20 – 24	6,606	3,135	3,471	90.3	1,890	4,716
25 – 29	6,118	2,795	3,323	84.1	1,666	4,452
30 – 34	4,946	2,307	2,639	87.4	1,372	3,574
35 – 39	4,691	2,202	2,489	88.5	1,142	3,549
40 – 44	4,129	1,934	2,195	88.1	1,023	3,106
45 – 49	3,740	1,717	2,023	84.9	827	2,913
50 – 54	3,394	1,596	1,798	88.8	756	2,638
55 – 59	2,194	1,093	1,101	99.3	462	1,732
60 – 64	2,015	945	1,070	88.3	424	1,591
65 – 69	1,254	550	704	78.1	248	1,006
70 – 74	1,474	616	858	71.8	312	1,162
75 – 79	781	328	453	72.4	149	632
80 – 84	665	215	450	47.8	158	507
85 – 89	345	137	208	65.9	65	280
90 – 94	235	68	167	40.7	42	193
95 – 99	116	53	63	84.1	30	86
All Ages	87,051	42,839	44,212	96.9	21,114	65,937
0-14	35,446	18,302	17,144	106.8	8,126	27,320
15-64	46,735	22,570	24,165	93.4	11,984	34,751
65+	4,870	1,967	2,903	67.8	1,004	3,866
Age-dependency ratio	86.3	89.8	83.0		76.2	89.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio of a population is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages or the economically inactive (under 15 years and older than 64 years) compared to those in the economically active or productive ages of the population (15- 64 years). This is arrived at by adding the population of 0-14years who are economically inactive to the economically inactive population of 65 years and above and dividing it by the economically active population (population ages 15–64) expressed as a ratio. A high dependency ratio means that very few of the economically active population work to cater for the economically inactive population.

The Upper West Akim District has a dependency ratio of 86.3. This means that for every 100 people in the district, about 86.3 of them work to take care of the rest. This means that out of every 100 people in the district, 13 of them are not working to earn a living and must be catered for by others who are working.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The size of the population is affected by fertility, mortality and migration rates. Fertility, mortality and migration are key indicators for effective planning of a nation. Data on fertility, mortality and migration are needed by policy makers and planners to make informed decisions. The 2010 PHC provide a more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms

of coverage. This section deals with important areas of fertility, mortality and migration in the Upper West Akim District. Comparisons are made to other districts in the region.

2.4.1 Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) derived from the census data is presented in this section. This data is relevant for the socio-economic planning in the district and region as a whole.

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of total fertility rate by districts in the eastern region. The total fertility rate was higher in the Kwahu Afram plains south (4.7) and lower in the New Juaben Municipal (2.4). The table 2.2 below shows the inter-district fertility rate for Eastern Region. The

Upper West Akim District has a total fertility rate of 4.2. This means a child bearing woman in the district gives birth to an average of 4 children. This is higher than the Eastern Regional fertility rate of 3.5.

Table 2.2: Total fertility 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	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3	87.4	24
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akim	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Data on mortality rates were collected from the fertility and mortality sections of the 2010 PHC questionnaire. The mortality rate among other things reflects on the growth and health status of a population. Data resulting from the responses to questions on “births and deaths

in the last 12 months” and those obtained from responses relating to children ever born and children surviving are used in estimating mortality rates.

Table 2.3 shows that the East Akim Municipality recorded a total of 1,427 deaths in households making it the highest among the districts in the Eastern Region. The computed crude death rate for the Yilo Krobo District is 13.6 deaths per 1,000 population. Kwahu Afram Plains North recorded the least crude death rate of 4.4 deaths per 1,000 population. However, the total death in households in the Upper West Akim District is 662 with its crude death rate being 7.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 2.3: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akim	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

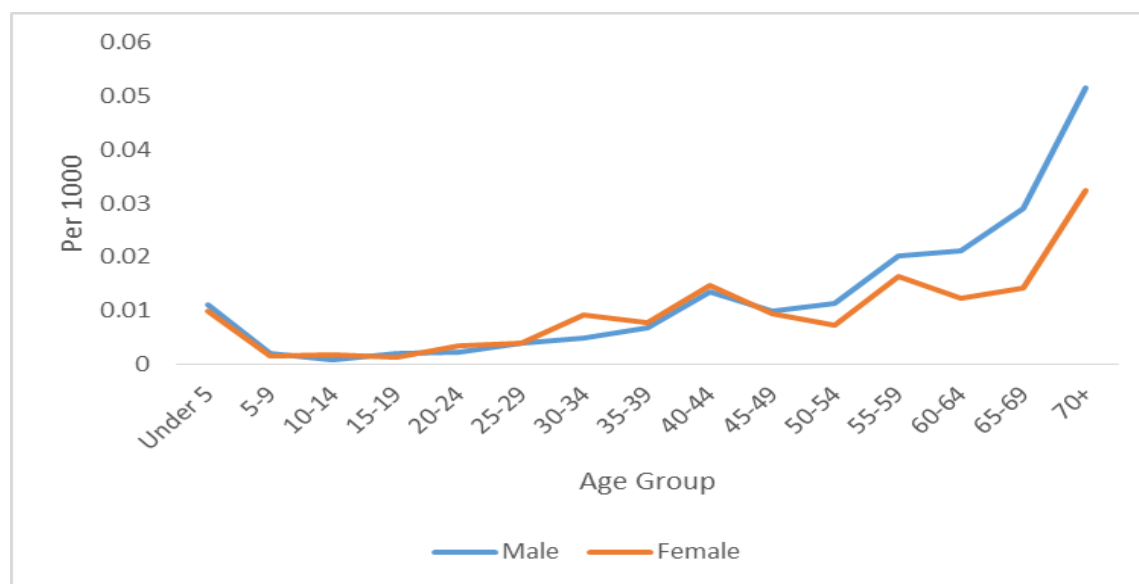
2.4.3 Age specific death rates (ASDRs)

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

Figure 2.1 provide information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years. The

death rates start rising at ages 15-19 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-34 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 50 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.1: Death rate for males and females



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical region to another for various reasons. The reasons may be due to economic, education, religious among others. In the Upper West Akim District, the population as described is heterogeneous. This means that the population is made up of people from different ethnic backgrounds due to migration from different parts of the country and the West African sub-region and inter-marriages.

Table 2.4 shows migration by birthplace and duration of residence of migrants. The Table shows that the total migrant population of the district is 23,720 which represent about 27.2 per cent of the total population of the District. Out of this number, 11,946 of the migrant population who were born within the Eastern Region have migrated to the District. Those who migrated from the Central Region to the District were 3,409 and only 153 people have migrated from the Upper West Region to settle in the District. The proximity of the district to other regions makes it easily accessible to migrants from other districts and regions especially from the Central Region.

Table 2.4 also shows that the duration of residence of migrants varies. It ranges from as low as less than 1 year for 13.5 per cent of the migrants to as high as 20 years and above for 28.8 per cent of the migrants. Volta Region leads in migrants with long duration of residence. It has 37.9 per cent of its 2,434 migrants residing in the District for more than 20 years. Second is the Northern Region with 35.9 per cent and third is Central Region with 30.9 per cent. The Upper West Region has the lowest percentage (19%) of its migrant population with duration of residence of more than 20 years.

Table 2.4: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birth place	Number	Duration of residence				
		Less than1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	23,720	13.5	23.4	14.8	19.5	28.8
Born elsewhere in the region	11,946	12.5	24.0	15.2	20.0	28.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	644	13.8	27.2	15.5	20.5	23
Central	3,409	13.2	20.2	14.8	20.8	30.9
Greater Accra	2,151	16.9	28.9	15.5	17.0	21.8
Volta	2,434	11.5	16.5	13.9	20.3	37.8
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,069	15.9	31.0	12.3	18.2	22.5
Brong-Ahafo	355	9.9	27.9	17.5	20.3	24.5
Northern	563	21.7	16.3	13.9	12.3	35.9
Upper East	192	35.9	19.3	9.9	8.9	26.0
Upper west	153	23.5	24.8	22.9	9.8	19.0
Outside Ghana	804	12.3	25.6	10.9	21.1	30.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the statistical data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The section reports on variables such as the household size and composition, marital status of the population, nationality composition of the population in the district as well as religious affiliation of the population. The section also looks at the literacy rate as well as the level of education by school attendance of persons 3 years and older. In some cases, comparison will be made between the male and female population.

3.2 Household size, structure and composition

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	85,875	20,862	65,013
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	5,016	15,037
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 20,053 households in the Upper West Akyem district with nearly more than seventy percent (74.9%) in the rural areas compared with just 15.1 percent in the urban areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.5 with the urban areas recording a greater number than the rural areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the rural areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.3 comparing with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is same for the total district

3.2.1 Household composition and headship

A household means a family that lives together and who share the housekeeping arrangement with a common person identified as the head of the household. Household here does not only mean a family or people living together in the same house. A family can cover more than one household. The Upper West Akim District has a total of 85,875 households according to the 2010 population and housing census. This section focuses basically on the household characteristics in terms of their composition and leadership.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,875	100.0	42,249	100.0	43,626	100.0
Head	20,053	23.4	12,727	30.1	7,326	16.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,931	10.4	768	1.8	8,163	18.7
Child (son/daughter)	36,086	42.0	18,705	44.3	17,381	39.8
Parent/Parent in-law	904	1.1	166	0.4	738	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	553	0.6	102	0.2	451	1.0
Grandchild	8,830	10.3	4,444	10.5	4,386	10.1
Brother/Sister	2,911	3.4	1,631	3.9	1,280	2.9
Step child	714	0.8	350	0.8	364	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	274	0.3	117	0.3	157	0.4
Other relative	5,399	6.3	2,524	6.0	2,875	6.6
Non-relative	1,220	1.4	715	1.7	505	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.1 shows the household population by composition and sex. The Table shows that there are four major components of the household structure in the District, namely: household heads (23.4%), spouses (10.4%), children (42.0%) and other relatives (24.2%). The data shows clearly that one-fifth of the household members are other relatives. This emphasizes the fact that the extended family system is deeply rooted in the Ghanaian society. Of the 85,875, households in the district, 42,249 are male members who are heads in the household; while 43,626 are female members are heads in the household who. The proportion of adopted/foster children within the household composition is least with 0.3 per cent.

3.3 Marital Status

A person is said to be married if there is a conceptual agreement between a man and a woman who lives together as husband and wife. However in considering what constitutes marriage, one has to take into consideration the age. A person can only be said to be married if he or she is 12 years and above. Table 3.2 below shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status of the Upper West Akim District.

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status

Both Sexes	Total		Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
Total	57,986	100.0	37.1	8.8	40.6	2.8	4.3	6.5
12-14	6,381	100.0	94.0	1.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,902	100.0	89.5	4.1	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,606	100.0	58.8	14.8	24.0	1.3	0.8	0.4
25 - 29	6,118	100.0	32.0	17.6	45.0	2.9	1.8	0.6
30 - 34	4,946	100.0	14.9	15.9	60.3	4.0	3.7	1.2
35 - 39	4,691	100.0	7.8	13.2	68.6	4.0	4.7	1.7
40 - 44	4,129	100.0	4.4	10.0	69.8	5.0	6.9	3.9
45 - 49	3,740	100.0	3.1	7.8	68.2	5.2	9.8	6.0
50 - 54	3,394	100.0	2.6	5.6	65.2	5.8	10.7	10.2
55 - 59	2,194	100.0	1.6	4.7	62.3	4.7	11.6	15.0
60 - 64	2,015	100.0	2.0	3.4	54.3	4.5	12.6	23.2
65+	4,870	100.0	2.7	2.7	42.4	2.6	8.1	41.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the 57,986 persons who are 12 years and older in the Upper West Akim District, the proportion married is 40.6 percent which is higher than the never married (37.1%). Those living together in informal consensual union are 8.8 per cent. The widowed is 6.5 per cent and those divorced and separated are 4.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. Table 3.2 indicates that 94.0 per cent of persons aged between 12-14 years have never married while 2.0 per cent of persons aged between 60-64 years have never married. The Table also indicates that 41.4% of the persons aged 65 years and above are widowed. This means that there is high death rate among married persons who are 65 years and above in the district.

3.4 Marital status, sex and economic activity

Table 3.3 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. The Table reveals that out of the total population of 57,986 persons in this category, in the district, 37,671 (65%) of them are employed and 2.2 per cent are unemployed while 32.9% are economically not active. The proportion of employed persons who are married is 86.0 percent and 1.5 percent for those unemployed. The percentage of never married is highest for the inactive population (61.5%) followed by the employed (35.3%) and unemployed (3.2%). Those in informal/consensual union/living together are 80.0 percent highest for the employed. The divorced and separated are highest for the employed (83.1%) and (83.6%) respectively while the proportion widowed is highest for the employed (66.3%) followed by the economically in active.

Males predominate in all the marital categories. For instance, the proportion of the employed males who are married is higher (90.1%) than their female counterparts (82.5%), and the percentage is also higher for the never married males (40.1%) compared to their female counterparts. But on the contrary, the percentage is higher for the economically not active females who are never married, informal/consensual union/living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Table 3.3 also reveals that only 1.1 percent of males who are married that are unemployed whereas a relatively higher percentage of females who are married are unemployed. This means that among females who are married, there is a higher percentage of unemployment rates among them than their male counterparts.

Last but not least, the Table 3.3 shows that the proportion widowed is 38.0 percent higher for females who are not economically active compared to 33.3 percent to their male counterparts.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	57,986	100.0	37,671	65.0	1,253	2.2	19,062	32.9
Never married	21,510	100.0	7,601	35.3	681	3.2	13,228	61.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,091	100.0	4,074	80.0	150	2.9	867	17.0
Married	23,547	100.0	20,261	86.0	350	1.5	2,936	12.5
Separated	1,597	100.0	1,327	83.1	26	1.6	244	15.3
Divorced	2,490	100.0	2,082	83.6	23	0.9	385	15.5
Widowed	3,751	100.0	2,326	62.0	23	0.6	1,402	37.4
Male								
Total	27,915	100.0	18,590	66.6	553	2.0	8,772	31.4
Never married	12,705	100.0	5,100	40.1	391	3.1	7,214	56.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,147	100.0	1,897	88.4	33	1.5	217	10.1
Married	11,051	100.0	9,954	90.1	119	1.1	978	8.8
Separated	600	100.0	530	88.3	4	0.7	66	11.0
Divorced	892	100.0	764	85.7	4	0.4	124	13.9
Widowed	520	100.0	345	66.3	2	0.4	173	33.3
Female								
Total	30,071	100.0	19,081	63.5	700	2.3	10,290	34.2
Never married	8,805	100.0	2,501	28.4	290	3.3	6,014	68.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,944	100.0	2,177	73.9	117	4.0	650	22.1
Married	12,496	100.0	10,307	82.5	231	1.8	1,958	15.7
Separated	997	100.0	797	79.9	22	2.2	178	17.9
Divorced	1,598	100.0	1,318	82.5	19	1.2	261	16.3
Widowed	3,231	100.0	1,981	61.3	21	0.6	1,229	38.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Sex, Marital status and Level of education

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and the level of education in the district. The data reveals that the proportion never married ranged from 0.3 percent for those with tertiary education to 78.2 percent for those with basic education. The proportion married ranged from 0.5 percent for the tertiary to 58.4 percent for those with basic education. The proportion of those in informal/consensual union/living together is highest (67.8%) for those with basic education and lowest (0.1%) for the tertiary. Divorced and separated is 52.1 percent and 56.1 percent respectively for those with basic education. Those widowed is highest (69.8%) for those who have never attended school.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	57,986	100.0	26.3	64.3	6.3	1.1	1.7	0.4
Never married	21,510	100.0	8.3	78.2	10.8	0.8	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,091	100.0	25.9	67.8	4.0	0.9	1.3	0.1
Married	23,547	100.0	33.2	58.4	4.2	1.5	2.2	0.5
Separated	1,597	100.0	38.1	56.1	3.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
Divorced	2,490	100.0	42.9	52.1	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.0
Widowed	3,751	100.0	69.8	27.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2
Male								
Total	27,915	100.0	16.6	70.5	8.4	1.4	2.5	0.5
Never married	12,705	100.0	7.9	77.9	11.7	0.6	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,147	100.0	19.3	70.3	6.3	1.4	2.4	0.3
Married	11,051	100.0	23.1	64.1	6.0	2.3	3.6	0.9
Separated	600	100.0	28.0	64.2	4.8	1.5	1.5	0.0
Divorced	892	100.0	29.6	62.4	4.3	1.7	2.0	0.0
Widowed	520	100.0	45.6	49.0	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.6
Female								
Total	30,071	100.0	35.2	58.5	4.3	0.8	1.0	0.2
Never married	8,805	100.0	8.9	78.6	9.6	1.1	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,944	100.0	30.7	66.0	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.0
Married	12,496	100.0	42.2	53.4	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.3
Separated	997	100.0	44.2	51.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0
Divorced	1,598	100.0	50.3	46.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.1
Widowed	3,231	100.0	73.8	24.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The marital status and education varies for the sexes. The proportion of never married with basic education is higher for females (78.6%) than for the males (77.0%) and the proportion of males in formal/consensual union/living together is higher for the males (70.3%) than for the females (66.0%). There are more married males (64.1%) than females (53.4%) and the proportion separated and divorced is higher (64.2 percent and 62.4 percent respectively) for males than for the females which are 51.3 percent and 46.4 percent respectively. The proportion widowed is however, highest for females with no education (73.8 %) and 24.5 percent for females with basic education.

3.6 Nationality

Table 3.5 shows the population by nationality and sex. The Table clearly indicates that 95.1 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth and 2.3 percent are Ghanaians with dual nationality. Those who are nationals from other African countries other than the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are 0.3 per cent of the total population of the district.

Furthermore Table 3.5 shows that there are more females (95.4%) than males (94.8%) who are Ghanaians by birth. But more males (2.3%) than females (2.2%) have dual nationality, and Ghanaians by naturalization is slightly higher for males (0.7%) than for females (0.6%).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,051	100.0	42,839	100.0	44,212	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	82,808	95.1	40,631	94.8	42,177	95.4
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,986	2.3	999	2.3	987	2.2
Ghanaian by naturalization	568	0.7	281	0.7	287	0.6
ECOWAS	1,338	1.5	738	1.7	600	1.4
African other than ECOWAS	241	0.3	137	0.3	104	0.2
Other	110	0.1	53	0.1	57	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 Religious Affiliation

Religious affiliation is the faith by which various sections of the populations ascribe to. The national constitution of Ghana and other laws allow for freedom of religion, and the Upper West Akim District is no exception to this. Table 3.6 indicates that there are seven major religious affiliations that exist in the district. The Table indicates that 30.9 percent of the population in the District professed Pentecostal/Charismatic religion, followed by Protestants (20.4%) and other Christians (18.8%). No religion, Islam, and traditional religions constitute 10.6%, 9.9% and 3.6% respectively. The Pentecostal/charismatic, Protestant and other Christian religions attract more females (32.9% , 20.9% and 19.6% respectively) than males (28.8%, 20.0%, 18.1% respectively), Likewise, more females profess no religion, Islam, and Catholic religions (12.8 % ,10.8%, and 5.5% respectively) than males (8.4% 9.0%, 5.0% respectively).

Table 3.7: Religious Affiliation

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,051	100.0	42,839	100.0	44,212	100.0
No religion	9,212	10.6	5,478	12.8	3,734	8.4
Catholic	4,581	5.3	2,355	5.5	2,226	5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	17,799	20.4	8,553	20	9,246	20.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	26,887	30.9	12,348	28.8	14,539	32.9
Other Christian	16,403	18.8	7,744	18.1	8,659	19.6
Islam	8,622	9.9	4,646	10.8	3,976	9
Traditionalist	3,131	3.6	1,523	3.6	1,608	3.6
Other	416	0.5	192	0.4	224	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.8 Literacy and Education

Literacy refers to the ability of a person who is 11 years and above to be able to read or write any language. It therefore does not mean the same as the school attendance or having a formal education. A person could therefore be considered to be literate in this context if he/she could read and write any of the languages without necessarily having a formal education.

Table 3.7 shows the literacy level by age groups in the Upper West Akim District. The Table reveals that 44,475 persons age 11 years and above in the district are literate and 15,343 are non-literate. Of the literate population of 44,475, literacy in English and Ghanaian language leads. Almost two-thirds (64.5%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language, followed by 24.7 percent who are literate in English only and 9.9 percent literate in Ghanaian language only. For the age groups, literacy in English only is the highest for age group 11-14 years (30.9%) followed by age group 20-24 (26.4%) with the least being 60-64 years (14%).

Table 3.8: Age groups by Language of literacy

	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	15,343	44,475	100.0	24.7	9.9	64.5	0.5	0.4
14-Nov	321	7,892	100.0	30.9	7.2	61.4	0.3	0.3
15-19	490	8,412	100.0	24.3	5.6	69.4	0.3	0.4
20-24	942	5,664	100.0	26.4	7.5	65.1	0.5	0.5
25-29	1,343	4,775	100.0	26.2	10.5	61.9	0.6	0.7
30-34	1,360	3,586	100.0	24.4	12.2	62.2	0.6	0.5
35-39	1,441	3,250	100.0	24.7	13.6	60.8	0.7	0.3
40-44	1,414	2,715	100.0	22	15	61.5	1.1	0.4
45-49	1,384	2,356	100.0	21.5	12.9	64.6	0.5	0.5
50-54	1,378	2,016	100.0	17.8	13.2	68.2	0.3	0.6
55-59	835	1,359	100.0	16.2	13.7	68.9	0.4	0.7
60-64	1,026	989	100.0	14.8	14.6	69.7	0.5	0.5
65+	3,409	1,461	100.0	16.6	18.1	65.1	0.2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Literacy in English and Ghanaian language is 69.7 percent highest for the age group 60-64 years followed by 15-19 years with 69.4 percent. The least is 60.8 percent for the 35-39 age group. The age group 65 years and above has the highest percentage (18.1%) for literacy in Ghanaian language only followed by age 40-44 years (15.0%). The least is the 11-14 years age group who account for 7.2 per cent.

3.9 Level of education, school attendance and sex

Table 3.8 presents the data on the number of person 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. There are as many as 31,202 persons 3 years and older in the district who are currently in school or have ever attended school in the past. There are also more males (16,701) than females (14,501) who are 3 years and older and are attending school. The table also shows that there are more males (0.7%) than females (0.4%) currently attending school at the tertiary level.

The same pattern is observed for those who have attended school in the past. Whereas 2.5 per cent of males who have attended school in the past have attained tertiary level, a relatively lower percentage of 1.0 of female have attained the same level. There are therefore more males than females 3 years and over who have had formal education either currently or in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,202	100.0	16,701	100.0	14,501	100.0	29,731	100.0	15,921	100.0	13,810	100.0
Nursery	2,028	6.5	1,025	6.1	1,003	6.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,637	18.1	2,844	17.0	2,793	19.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	16,060	51.5	8,537	51.1	7,523	51.9	7,541	25.4	3,057	19.2	4,484	32.5
JSS/JHS	5,541	17.8	3,139	18.8	2,402	16.6	10,151	34.1	5,182	32.5	4,969	36.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	8,487	28.5	5,255	33.0	3,232	23.4
SSS/SHS	1,599	5.1	973	5.8	626	4.3	1,450	4.9	937	5.9	513	3.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	601	2.0	446	2.8	155	1.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	92	0.3	35	0.2	57	0.4	552	1.9	355	2.2	197	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	78	0.2	37	0.2	41	0.3	409	1.4	293	1.8	116	0.8
Tertiary	167	0.5	111	0.7	56	0.4	540	1.8	396	2.5	144	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the economic characteristics of the population in the Upper West Akim District. The chapter examines the economic activities status of 15 years and older by sex, occupation, industry, employment sector, and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older in the Upper West Akim District by economic activity status and sex. The data shows that there are 51,605 persons 15 years and older out of which 37,977 are economically active and 13,628 are economically inactive. For the economically active persons, 96.7 percent are employed and 3.3 percent are unemployed. Those who are economically inactive are 26.4 percent, of which the population of this group in full time education is 43.1 percent, followed by those engaged in home duties or household chores (24.8%) or too young/too old to work (14.7%)

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,605	100.0	24,537	100.0	27,068	100.0
Economically active	37,977	73.6	18,592	75.8	19,385	71.6
<i>Employed</i>	36,736	96.7	18,045	97.1	18,691	96.4
<i>Worked</i>	35,043	95.4	17,373	96.3	17,670	94.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,584	4.3	635	3.5	949	5.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	109	0.3	37	0.2	72	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,241	3.3	547	2.9	694	3.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	421	33.9	156	28.5	265	38.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	820	66.1	391	71.5	429	61.8
Economically not active	13,628	26.4	5,945	24.2	7,683	28.4
Did home duties (household chore)	3,384	24.8	1,003	16.9	2,381	31.0
Full time education	5,871	43.1	3,380	56.9	2,491	32.4
Pensioner/Retired	198	1.5	148	2.5	50	0.7
Disabled/Sick	923	6.8	361	6.1	562	7.3
Too old/young	2,006	14.7	557	9.4	1,449	18.9
Other	1,246	9.1	496	8.3	750	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activities vary for male and female population 15 years and older. Table 4.1 shows that there are more females (19,385) than males (18,045) who are economically active, and also more females (7,683) than males (5,945) who are economically inactive. The proportion employed is however, higher for the males (97.1 %) than for the females (96.4%) and the proportion unemployed is 3.6 percent higher for the females than for the males (2.9%). The percentage of the economically inactive males in full time education is 56.9 percent higher than the females (32.4%). But more females (31.0%) than males (16.9%) did home duties (household chores).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	51,605	100.0	36,736	100.0	1,241	100.0	13,628	100.0
15-19	8,902	17.3	2,348	6.4	282	22.7	6,272	46.0
20-24	6,606	12.8	4,021	10.9	399	32.2	2,186	16.0
25-29	6,118	11.9	4,928	13.4	233	18.8	957	7.0
30-34	4,946	9.6	4,349	11.8	102	8.2	495	3.6
35-39	4,691	9.1	4,255	11.6	75	6.0	361	2.6
40-44	4,129	8.0	3,773	10.3	48	3.9	308	2.3
45-49	3,740	7.2	3,496	9.5	19	1.5	225	1.7
50-54	3,394	6.6	3,071	8.4	33	2.7	290	2.1
55-59	2,194	4.3	1,996	5.4	14	1.1	184	1.4
60-64	2,015	3.9	1,675	4.6	23	1.9	317	2.3
65+	4,870	9.4	2,824	7.7	13	1.0	2,033	14.9
Male								
Total	24,537	100.0	18,045	100.0	547	100.0	5,945	100.0
15-19	4,846	19.7	1,391	7.7	138	25.2	3,317	55.8
20-24	3,135	12.8	1,913	10.6	165	30.2	1,057	17.8
25-29	2,795	11.4	2,363	13.1	108	19.7	324	5.4
30-34	2,307	9.4	2,119	11.7	40	7.3	148	2.5
35-39	2,202	9.0	2,065	11.4	41	7.5	96	1.6
40-44	1,934	7.9	1,837	10.2	19	3.5	78	1.3
45-49	1,717	7.0	1,638	9.1	7	1.3	72	1.2
50-54	1,596	6.5	1,497	8.3	13	2.4	86	1.4
55-59	1,093	4.5	1,040	5.8	6	1.1	47	0.8
60-64	945	3.9	815	4.5	7	1.3	123	2.1
65+	1,967	8.0	1,367	7.6	3	0.5	597	10.0
Female								
Total	27,068	100.0	18,691	100.0	694	100.0	7,683	100.0
15-19	4,056	15.0	957	5.1	144	20.7	2,955	38.5
20-24	3,471	12.8	2,108	11.3	234	33.7	1,129	14.7
25-29	3,323	12.3	2,565	13.7	125	18.0	633	8.2
30-34	2,639	9.7	2,230	11.9	62	8.9	347	4.5
35-39	2,489	9.2	2,190	11.7	34	4.9	265	3.4
40-44	2,195	8.1	1,936	10.4	29	4.2	230	3.0
45-49	2,023	7.5	1,858	9.9	12	1.7	153	2.0
50-54	1,798	6.6	1,574	8.4	20	2.9	204	2.7
55-59	1,101	4.1	956	5.1	8	1.2	137	1.8
60-64	1,070	4.0	860	4.6	16	2.3	194	2.5
65+	2,903	10.7	1,457	7.8	10	1.4	1,436	18.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides information on the population of persons aged 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. From the table, out of the population 15 years and older, 22.7 percent are unemployed, 75.6 percent employed and 21.5 percent economically not active.

In the District, majority of employed population fall within the age group of 25-59 (86-96%) years whiles the unemployed are in the age group of 15-24 years (5-8%). Majority (36-71%) of the economically not active population fall within the age groups 15-24 and 60+ years.

Out of the male population aged 15 years and older, employed males constitute 77.3 percent whiles the employed females represent 74.1 percent within their respective populations.

On the other hand, unemployed males within the male population 15 years and older constitute 2.3 percent while the female population has 3.4 percent unemployed females.

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.2 gives information of persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The Table shows that there are 36,736 persons aged 15 years and older employed in various occupations in the district. This is made up of 18,045 males and 18,691 females showing that there are more females than males in the district employed in all occupations. There are as many as 20,825 (65%) persons engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery sector in the district. This sector employs the highest number of persons age 15 years and older in the district. This confirms that the district is dominantly agricultural. The second occupation is craft and related trades which employ 6,131 or 16.7 percent of workers and the third is service and sales workers which are 5,263 (14.3%). The sector with the least employment of persons 15 years and older in the district is the clerical support workers which employs only 114 person or 0.3 per cent.

For the sexes, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery leads as the main occupation for both males and females employing more males (68.2%) than females (45.5%). The service and sales workers have more females (23.2%) than males (5.1%) and again more females (21.7%) than males (11.5%) work as craft and related trades workers.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,736	100.0	18,045	100.0	18,691	100.0
Managers	520	1.4	143	0.8	377	2.0
Professionals	1,119	3.0	708	3.9	411	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	269	0.7	209	1.2	60	0.3
Clerical support workers	114	0.3	78	0.4	36	0.2
Service and sales workers	5,263	14.3	929	5.1	4,334	23.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,825	56.7	12,315	68.2	8,510	45.5
Craft and related trades workers	6,131	16.7	2,072	11.5	4,059	21.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,194	3.3	1,169	6.5	25	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,285	3.5	407	2.3	878	4.7
Other occupations	16	0.0	15	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older in industry in the district. The data shows that of 36,736 persons 15 years and older who are employed in industry, more than half (56.9%) work in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries followed by wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.5%) and manufacturing (13.0%).

Employment in industry varies for the sexes. Agricultural, forestry and fishing is the main industry for both males and females but employs more males (68.8%) than females (45.5%). The second industry is the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles which employs more females (20.1%) than males (6.7%), followed by manufacturing industry which employs 19.0 percent of females compared to 6.9 percent of males.

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	36,736	100.0	18,045	100.0	18,691	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,918	56.9	12,417	68.8	8,501	45.5
Mining and quarrying	44	0.1	43	0.2	1	0.0
Manufacturing	4,793	13.0	1,249	6.9	3,544	19.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	22	0.1	21	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	40	0.1	18	0.1	22	0.1
Construction	587	1.6	571	3.2	16	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,960	13.5	1,211	6.7	3,749	20.1
Transportation and storage	1,082	2.9	1,066	5.9	16	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,587	4.3	88	0.5	1,499	8.0
Information and communication	26	0.1	25	0.1	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	39	0.1	32	0.2	7	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	211	0.6	77	0.4	134	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	67	0.2	47	0.3	20	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	0.2	69	0.4	15	0.1
Education	932	2.5	584	3.2	348	1.9
Human health and social work activities	192	0.5	106	0.6	86	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	96	0.3	94	0.5	2	0.0
Other service activities	915	2.5	263	1.5	652	3.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	140	0.4	63	0.3	77	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Economic Activity Status and Age

Table 4.4 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the district by sex and age. The data shows that there are 51,605 persons in the district who are 15 years and older of which 36,736 or 71.2 percent are employed and 1,241 or 2.4 percent are unemployed. A further 13,628 or 26.4 percent of them are economically not active. Among the age groups, the proportion employed is highest (93.5%) for age group 45-49 years followed by age group 40-44 with 91.4 percent. For the unemployed, the age group 20-24 has the highest percentage of 6.0 point followed by 25-29 age group. The age group with the highest proportion of economically not active persons is 15-19 years with 70.5 percent followed by age 65 years and older (41.7%).

Variations exist for the sexes. The proportion employed is higher for males (73.5%) than for the females (69.1%) but more females (6.7%) than males (5.3%) are unemployed in age group 20-24 years. Females who are economically not active are 72.9 percent for age group 15-19 years compared to 68.4 percent for males in same age group.

Table 4.5: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	51,605	100.0	36,736	71.2	1,241	2.4	13,628	26.4
15-19	8,902	100.0	2,348	26.4	282	3.2	6,272	70.5
20-24	6,606	100.0	4,021	60.9	399	6.0	2,186	33.1
25-29	6,118	100.0	4,928	80.5	233	3.8	957	15.6
30-34	4,946	100.0	4,349	87.9	102	2.1	495	10.0
35-39	4,691	100.0	4,255	90.7	75	1.6	361	7.7
40-44	4,129	100.0	3,773	91.4	48	1.2	308	7.5
45-49	3,740	100.0	3,496	93.5	19	0.5	225	6.0
50-54	3,394	100.0	3,071	90.5	33	1.0	290	8.5
55-59	2,194	100.0	1,996	91.0	14	0.6	184	8.4
60-64	2,015	100.0	1,675	83.1	23	1.1	317	15.7
65+	4,870	100.0	2,824	58.0	13	0.3	2,033	41.7
Male								
Total	24,537	100.0	18,045	73.5	547	2.2	5,945	24.2
15-19	4,846	100.0	1,391	28.7	138	2.8	3,317	68.4
20-24	3,135	100.0	1,913	61.0	165	5.3	1,057	33.7
25-29	2,795	100.0	2,363	84.5	108	3.9	324	11.6
30-34	2,307	100.0	2,119	91.9	40	1.7	148	6.4
35-39	2,202	100.0	2,065	93.8	41	1.9	96	4.4
40-44	1,934	100.0	1,837	95.0	19	1.0	78	4.0
45-49	1,717	100.0	1,638	95.4	7	0.4	72	4.2
50-54	1,596	100.0	1,497	93.8	13	0.8	86	5.4
55-59	1,093	100.0	1,040	95.2	6	0.5	47	4.3
60-64	945	100.0	815	86.2	7	0.7	123	13.0
65+	1,967	100.0	1,367	69.5	3	0.2	597	30.4
Female								
Total	27,068	100.0	18,691	69.1	694	2.6	7,683	28.4
15-19	4,056	100.0	957	23.6	144	3.6	2,955	72.9
20-24	3,471	100.0	2,108	60.7	234	6.7	1,129	32.5
25-29	3,323	100.0	2,565	77.2	125	3.8	633	19.0
30-34	2,639	100.0	2,230	84.5	62	2.3	347	13.1
35-39	2,489	100.0	2,190	88.0	34	1.4	265	10.6
40-44	2,195	100.0	1,936	88.2	29	1.3	230	10.5
45-49	2,023	100.0	1,858	91.8	12	0.6	153	7.6
50-54	1,798	100.0	1,574	87.5	20	1.1	204	11.3
55-59	1,101	100.0	956	86.8	8	0.7	137	12.4
60-64	1,070	100.0	860	80.4	16	1.5	194	18.1
65+	2,903	100.0	1,457	50.2	10	0.3	1,436	49.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment by sector and sex

Table 4.5 presents information on employed persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. There are 36,736 persons 15 years and older in the district out of which 18,045 are males and 18,691 are females. As many as 34,923 representing 95.1 percent are employed by the private informal sector. This means that all other sectors put together employ only 4.9 per cent of persons age 15 years and older in the district.

The private informal sector has therefore the largest employment. The public sector is second with 1,040 or 2.8 percent. The sector with the least employment is the Other International Organizations which employs 4 persons in that sector.

Variation exists for the male and female employment by sector; it is clear from the table that in the private informal sector, there are 18,138 or 97.0 percent of women employed in this sector as against 16,785 or 93.0 percent of males. This means that there are more females employed in the private informal sector than males. However, in the public or government sector, there are more males (3.7%) than females (1.8%) employed. Apart from the private informal sector where the number of females employed is more than the males, more females outnumber the males in all other parts of employment sector.

Table 4.6: Population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,736	100.0	18,045	100.0	18,691	100.0
Public (Government)	1,040	2.8	700	3.9	340	1.8
Private Formal	688	1.9	509	2.8	179	1.0
Private Informal	34,923	95.1	16,785	93.0	18,138	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	9	0.0	8	0.0	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	72	0.2	40	0.2	32	0.2
Other International Organizations	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The introduction of information, communication technology (ICT) has become an important part of our lives and its benefits to national and rural development cannot be overlooked. ICTs hold tremendous potential for development in Ghana in the areas of agriculture, health, micro, medium and small-scale enterprises (MMSEs) and education. Even in governance, potentials exist for ICTs to contribute immensely in improving and promoting democracy as well as deepening decentralization. In Ghana, ICTs have contributed in the automation of rural banks, networking and information sharing. In the field of education, ICT has enhanced distance learning not only in the urban centres but in the rural areas of Ghana as well. There is the need to make ICT more accessible in a developing country such as Ghana, to bridge the gap between the developed and the developing worlds.

In Ghana, access to ICT is mainly through mobile phones, computers and internet facilities. The data taken on ICT during the 2010 PHC was centered on the ownership and usage of these devices. Data was collected from individuals 12 years and older, and households who owned mobile phones and individuals and household who use the internet facility. Persons owning 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 have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile device.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Access to Internet facility by sex

Table 5.1 depict a direct comparison between male and female population 12 years and older who own a mobile phone in the Upper West Akim District. Out of the 57,986 persons counted, 27,915 representing (48.1%) of population 12 years and older are males while a total of 30,071 representing (51.9%) population 12 years and older are females. A total of 19,379 persons aged 12 years and older in the Upper West Akim District reported at the 2010 PHC that they own mobile phones. Out of the total, about half (40.9%) of the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones are males compared to females who accounted for (24.4%) of population who own mobile phones in the district. Even though the number of the population who own mobile phones was encouraging, factors which militate against low ownership of mobile phones such as unavailability of electricity, high level of illiteracy, user acceptance, if solved could help raise the number of people who own mobile phones in the district. A total of 1,158 (2.0%) persons aged 12 years and older in the Upper West Akim District have access to internet facility. Out of this total, 874 persons representing (3.1%) of population 12 years and older using internet facility are males while 284 persons representing (0.9%) are females. Results from Table 5.2 show that a higher percentage of males have access to internet facility as compared to their female counterparts in the district.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,986	100.0	19,379	33.4	1,158	2.0
Male	27,915	48.1	11,423	40.9	874	3.1
Female	30,071	51.9	7,956	26.4	284	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The 2010 PHC gathered information on household ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Table 5.2 above shows that out of the total households of 20053, only 335 (1.7%) households either own a desktop or laptop computer in the District. The data in Table 5.3 shows that though the ownership of the facility is marginal in the District, it is mostly owned by male headed households. While 2 percent of male headed households have this facility; only 68 female headed households (1.9%) either own a desktop or laptop computer in the District.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,053	100.0	335	1.7
Male	12,727	63.5	267	2.0
Female	7,326	36.5	68	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability can be defined as any physical, mental and sensory condition that restricts a person’s movements, senses or activities. The term disability is used to refer to malformations that are severe enough to interfere with, or obviate normal day-to-day living activities. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities include those who have substantial long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. It is important to note that disabilities can be permanent, temporary, or episodic. They can affect people from birth, or could be acquired later in life through injury or illness.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that approximately 650 million people, or ten percent of the world’s population, have a disability. In Ghana, the disabled welfare groups estimate that ten percent of Ghanaians have some form of physical or sensory impairment. In most developing countries including Ghana, persons with disabilities constitute an impoverished marginalized group, characterized by lack of access to public health, education, and other social services that would ideally support and protect people with disabilities.

To have a clear understanding of the issues relating to persons with disabilities in the Upper West Akim District, data was collected on persons with disabilities in the 2010 PHC. Chapter six deals with the distribution of the population with disability, type of disability, persons with disability by type of locality, distribution of disability and economic activity and persons with disability, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 2,926 persons in the district who had some form of disabilities, and this represents about 3.4 percent of the total population in the district. There is a slight difference between the numbers of persons with disability with regards to sex. There are 1,424 males representing (3.3%) of the male population in the district with a disability as compared to 1,502 (3.4%) of the female population in the district with disabilities.

Table 6.1: Distribution of population with disability by sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	87,051	100.0	42,839	100.0	44,212	100.0
Population with Disability	2,926	3.4	1,424	3.3	1,502	3.4

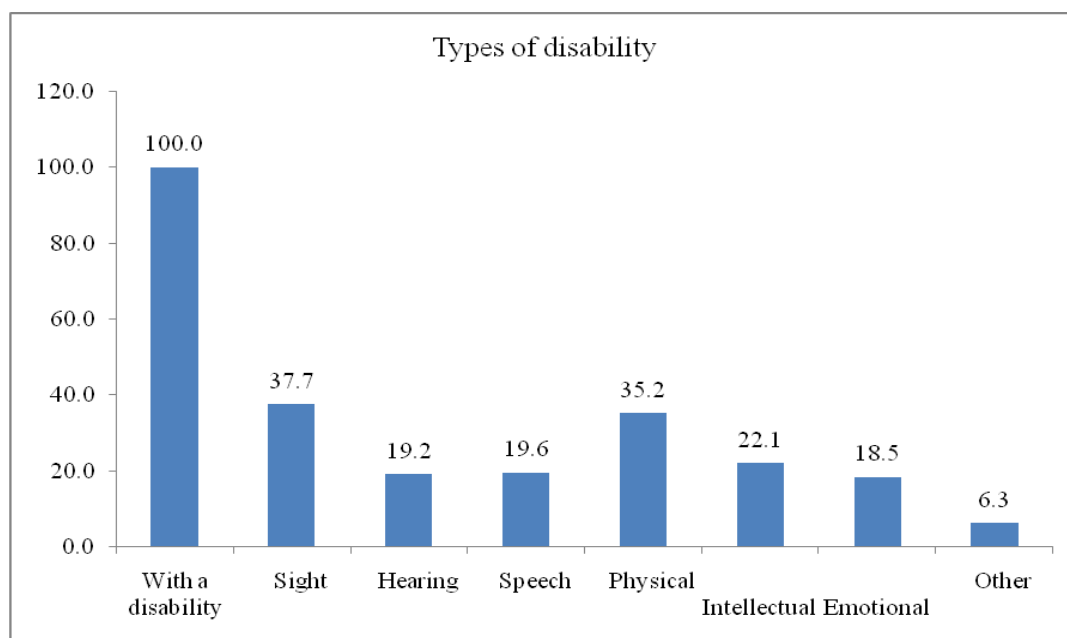
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities by types of disability in the Upper West Akim District. A total of 1,104 (37.7%) have sight impairment out of the population with disabilities, followed by physical disability 1,031 (35.2%). This makes sight and physical disability the most common types of disability in the district. Comparatively,

there is a little difference between persons with speech disability and persons with hearing disability. People with speech disability make a total of 573 (19.6%) compared to 561 (19.2%) of persons with hearing disability. This difference could be due to the fact that hearing and speech disabilities are closely related. Figure 6.2 further shows that a total of 646 (22.1%) persons have intellectual disability making it the third most common type of disability in the district.

Figure 6.1: population with by types of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Population with Disability and Type of Locality

Table 6.2 gives a comparison of data on the distribution of the population with disability by type of locality in the Upper West Akim District. There are 2,318 persons in the rural areas with a disability compared to 608 persons in the urban areas. The most common types of disability in the urban areas are physical disability (31.6%) and sight impairment (30.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of persons with sight disability is higher in the rural areas (39.5%) compared to the urban areas (30.9%). Also the proportion of persons with emotional disability is higher in the rural areas (20.2%) than in urban areas (12.2%).

Table 6.2: Distribution of population with disability by type locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,926	100.0	608	100.0	2,318	100.0
Type of disability						
Sight	1,104	100.0	188	30.9	916	39.5
Hearing	561	100.0	76	12.5	485	20.9
Speech	573	100.0	84	13.8	489	21.1
Physical	1,031	100.0	192	31.6	839	36.2
Intellectual	646	100.0	73	12.0	573	24.7
Emotional	542	100.0	74	12.2	468	20.2
Other	185	100.0	86	14.1	99	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.3 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The data shows that 3.8 percent of the employed population in the Upper West Akim District are disabled and the unemployed population with disability is 3.5 per cent. The economically not active persons with disability are 7.1 percent which is higher for females (7.4%) than for males (6.8%). The proportion of the employed persons with disability is higher for males (3.9%) than for females (3.6%). Employment is highest for persons with sight disability (40.1%) followed by persons with physical disability (32.3%) and hearing disability (17.4%). Those with speech disability are least employed (16.2%).

For the sexes, the proportion with sight disability employed is 40.3 percent for females and 39.9 percent for males which imply that sight disability is no impediment to getting a job. Physical disability is second and is 34.4 percent for females and 30.3 per cent for males.

Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with Disability by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,605	100.0	36,736	71.2	1,241	2.4	13,628	26.4
No disability	49,212	100.0	35,358	71.8	1,198	2.4	12,656	25.7
With a disability	2,393	100.0	1,378	57.6	43	1.8	972	40.6
Sight	934	100.0	552	59.1	13	1.4	369	39.5
Hearing	392	100.0	240	61.2	8	2.0	144	36.7
Speech	367	100.0	223	60.8	15	4.1	129	35.1
Physical	863	100.0	445	51.6	14	1.6	404	46.8
Intellectual	466	100.0	296	63.5	10	2.1	160	34.3
Emotional	396	100.0	232	58.6	15	3.8	149	37.6
Other	145	100.0	61	42.1	4	2.8	80	55.2
Male								
Total	24,537	100.0	18,045	73.5	547	2.2	5,945	24.2
No disability	23,411	100.0	17,345	74.1	528	2.3	5,538	23.7
With a disability	1,126	100.0	700	62.2	19	1.7	407	36.1
Sight	435	100.0	279	64.1	2	0.5	154	35.4
Hearing	175	100.0	113	64.6	2	1.1	60	34.3
Speech	180	100.0	118	65.6	6	3.3	56	31.1
Physical	384	100.0	212	55.2	7	1.8	165	43.0
Intellectual	211	100.0	140	66.4	5	2.4	66	31.3
Emotional	184	100.0	118	64.1	8	4.3	58	31.5
Other	68	100.0	34	50.0	0	0.0	34	50.0
Female								
Total	27,068	100.0	18,691	69.1	694	2.6	7,683	28.4
No disability	25,801	100.0	18,013	69.8	670	2.6	7,118	27.6
With a disability	1,267	100.0	678	53.5	24	1.9	565	44.6
Sight	499	100.0	273	54.7	11	2.2	215	43.1
Hearing	217	100.0	127	58.5	6	2.8	84	38.7
Speech	187	100.0	105	56.1	9	4.8	73	39.0
Physical	479	100.0	233	48.6	7	1.5	239	49.9
Intellectual	255	100.0	156	61.2	5	2.0	94	36.9
Emotional	212	100.0	114	53.8	7	3.3	91	42.9
Other	77	100.0	27	35.1	4	5.2	46	59.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 presents the population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. About forty- six (46.6%) of persons with disability have never attended school. However, with respect to persons with disability with some form of education, (5.0%) have secondary education. Among the types of disabilities, approximately forty-seven percent (46.8%) of persons with sight disability have never attended school, followed by those with physical disability (47.4%). About six percent (6.7%) of persons with sight disability have attained post graduate (SHS and Higher) making it the only type of disability with that level of education. In relation to sex, about forty percent (39.1%) of males with physical disability have never attended school compared to almost sixty percent (60.9%) of females with sight disability who have never attended school. The highest level of education for males with disability is SHS and Higher certificates with approximately nine percent (9.2%) of persons with sight disability attaining that level of education. However, females with disability have the highest level of education with (39.3%) having basic education in the district.

Table 6.4: population 3 years older by sex disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	79,657	18,724	7,665	47,780	5,488	100.0	23.5	9.6	60.0	6.9
No disability	76,824	17,405	7,565	46,507	5,347	100.0	22.7	9.8	60.5	7.0
With a disability	2,833	1,319	100	1,273	141	100.0	46.6	3.5	44.9	5.0
Sight	1,071	501	29	469	72	100.0	46.8	2.7	43.8	6.7
Hearing	533	256	33	228	16	100.0	48.0	6.2	42.8	3.0
Speech	529	261	34	216	18	100.0	49.3	6.4	40.8	3.4
Physical	1,000	474	28	457	41	100.0	47.4	2.8	45.7	4.1
Intellectual	605	278	37	265	25	100.0	46.0	6.1	43.8	4.1
Emotional	513	219	28	245	21	100.0	42.7	5.5	47.8	4.1
Other	185	67	10	96	12	100.0	36.2	5.4	51.9	6.5
Male										
Total	39,157	6,535	3,869	25,170	3,583	100.0	16.7	9.9	64.3	9.2
No disability	37,784	6,030	3,819	24,445	3,490	100.0	16.0	10.1	64.7	9.2
With a disability	1,373	505	50	725	93	100.0	36.8	3.6	52.8	6.8
Sight	518	167	16	285	50	100.0	32.2	3.1	55.0	9.7
Hearing	255	104	16	124	11	100.0	40.8	6.3	48.6	4.3
Speech	277	121	17	129	10	100.0	43.7	6.1	46.6	3.6
Physical	463	181	13	248	21	100.0	39.1	2.8	53.6	4.5
Intellectual	290	112	18	145	15	100.0	38.6	6.2	50.0	5.2
Emotional	241	82	10	138	11	100.0	34.0	4.1	57.3	4.6
Other	86	23	4	53	6	100.0	26.7	4.7	61.6	7.0
Female										
Total	40,500	12,189	3,796	22,610	1,905	100.0	30.1	9.4	55.8	4.7
No disability	39,040	11,375	3,746	22,062	1,857	100.0	29.1	9.6	56.5	4.8
With a disability	1,460	814	50	548	48	100.0	55.8	3.4	37.5	3.3
Sight	553	334	13	184	22	100.0	60.4	2.4	33.3	4.0
Hearing	278	152	17	104	5	100.0	54.7	6.1	37.4	1.8
Speech	252	140	17	87	8	100.0	55.6	6.7	34.5	3.2
Physical	537	293	15	209	20	100.0	54.6	2.8	38.9	3.7
Intellectual	315	166	19	120	10	100.0	52.7	6.0	38.1	3.2
Emotional	272	137	18	107	10	100.0	50.4	6.6	39.3	3.7
Other	99	44	6	43	6	100.0	44.4	6.1	43.4	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

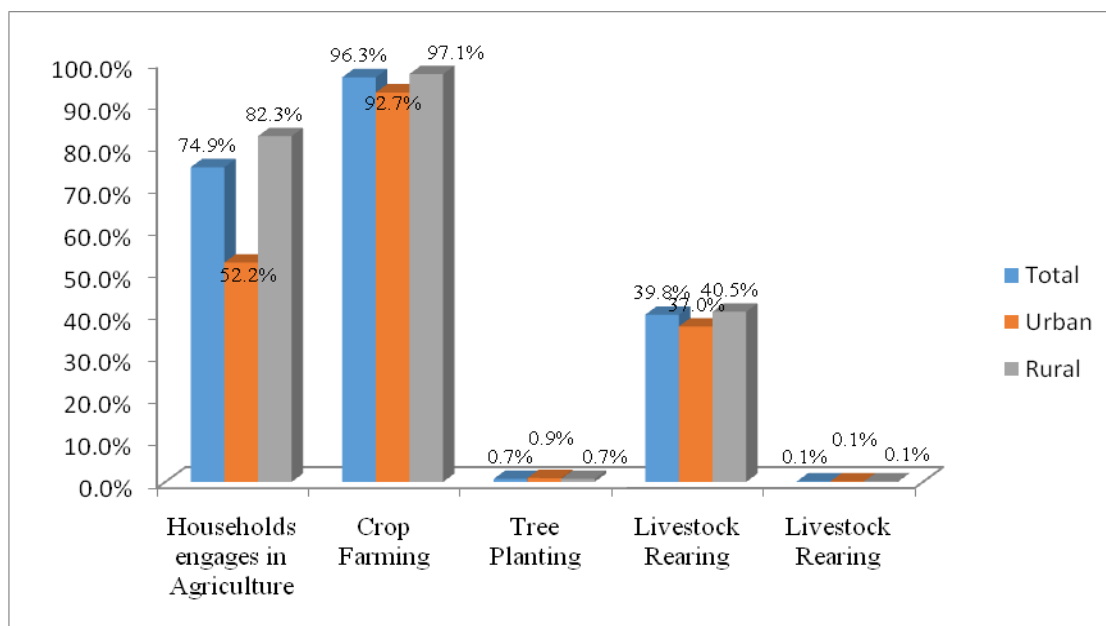
The agriculture sector is very important in the country's economy as it contributes up to (22.7%) of GDP and employs more than half of the workforce, mainly small landholders (GSS 2012). Data was collected on households in farming activities during the 2010 PHC. Specific questions such as types of crops cultivated and tree crops grown, type of cropping; livestock rearing and fish farming were asked. During the 2010 PHC, agriculture household was used in reference to 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.

This chapter analyses data on the agricultural activities in the district with prime focus on households engaged in agriculture. Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the district and region at large. The agricultural sector comprises of crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of households in agriculture by type of locality in the Upper West Akim District. Households engaged in agriculture in the district is 15,014 (74%) of the total households in agriculture. More than half (52.5%) of the urban households are engaged in agricultural activities compared to a higher percentage of (82.5%) of the rural households who are engaged in agricultural activities.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of households in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Agricultural Activity

Agricultural activities identified during the 2010 PHC are crop farming, tree growing, livestock farming and fish farming (Table 7.1). Data collected on these areas of agriculture in the district shows that 15,014 households in the district are engaged in one type of agricultural activity or the other. Table 7.1 shows that, (96.3%) of the agricultural households are in crop farming. This makes crop farming the most common type of agricultural activity in the district. The percentages of tree planting and fish farming are below one percent. Almost (40%) of agricultural households are engaged in livestock rearing making it the second common type of agricultural activity after crop farming in the Upper West Akim District. Similar differences are observed in types of agricultural activity by types of locality (97.1%) of households in agricultural activity are into crop farming in the rural areas. As little as (0.1%) of rural households in agricultural activity are into fish farming.

Table 7.1: Households by type of agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	15,014	74.9	2,633	52.5	12,381	82.3
Crop Farming	14,465	96.3	2,441	92.7	12,024	97.1
Tree Planting	109	0.7	25	0.9	84	0.7
Livestock Rearing	5,983	39.8	974	37.0	5,009	40.5
Fish Farming	17	0.1	2	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Type of livestock, and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the Upper West Akim District and their numbers. A total of 154,124 livestock are reared in the district. Among the ruminants, 29,821 goats representing (19.3%) of the total livestock are reared in the district followed by sheep (9.4%) and cattle (2.5%). The highest type of livestock kept in the district is chicken (60.5%). Another farming activity which is becoming common in the district is fish farming which accounted for (4.2%). About 47 (46.7%) of the number of livestock keepers rear chickens in the district while 32.9 percent and 12.6 percent keep goats and sheep respectively. The total average animal per keeper for all livestock in the district is 16. Fish farming accounted for the highest average animal per keeper which is 466 compared to the average animal per keeper for snail which is 34.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Animal	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	154,124	100.0	9,670	100.0	16
Beehives	140	0.1	11	0.1	13
Cattle	3,915	2.5	152	1.6	26
Chicken	92,705	60.1	4,517	46.7	21
Dove	364	0.2	20	0.2	18
Duck	2,675	1.7	213	2.2	13
Goat	29,821	19.3	3,182	32.9	9
Grass-cutter	337	0.2	33	0.3	10
Guinea fowl	411	0.3	35	0.4	12
Ostrich	122	0.1	14	0.1	9
Pig	1,783	1.2	134	1.4	13
Rabbit	127	0.1	10	0.1	13
Sheep	14,495	9.4	1,219	12.6	12
Silk worm	40	0.0	8	0.1	5
Snail	170	0.1	5	0.1	34
Turkey	118	0.1	6	0.1	20
Other	315	0.2	93	1.0	3
Fish farming	6,526	4.2	14	0.1	466
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	60	0.0	4	0.0	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is considered one of the most important basic needs in every society. Housing plays a fundamental role in economic development and poverty reduction, making policies affecting housing highly relevant to the future of a nation. Global demand for housing will grow at an alarming rate in the year 2030, according to statistics from the UN-Habitat. The research states that an additional 3 billion people, about forty percent of the world's population will require access to housing in that particular year. This means that there will be demand for housing units every day. Rapid urbanization is generating an extraordinary demographic pressure and demand for housing, land and infrastructure all over the developing world, and especially in African cities. The situation in Ghana is not improving either as the housing deficit continues to escalate. There is therefore a need to collect data on housing and housing conditions to help in formulation of housing policies. It is in view of this that data on housing was collected during the 2010 PHC.

Chapter eight explains the data on housing and housing conditions in the Upper West Akim District in 2010. Data on housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, and main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use were collected.

8.2 Housing Stock

As shown in table 8.1, there are 13,583 houses in the Upper West Akim District. The district recorded a total number of 20,053 households of which 15,037 are in the rural areas. The rural areas have a total of 11,034 of houses compared to only 2,549 houses in the urban areas. It can be deduced from table 8.1 that the urban areas have an average of 2.0 of households per house compared to an average of 1.4 of households per house in the rural areas in the district. The average household size in the rural areas is 4.4 and 4.2 in urban areas.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	87,051	21,114	65,937
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	85,875	20,862	65,013
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	13,583	2,549	11,034
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	5,016	15,037
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4
Population per house	7.3	6.1	6.4	8.3	6.0
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Housing and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 presents data on the type of dwelling units in the district. Analysis of the data shows that more than half (57.0%) of the dwelling units are compound houses. Separate houses accounted for (30.8%) of the total dwelling unit making it the second common type of dwelling unit after compound houses. About three percent (2.6%) of dwelling units are

huts/buildings (same compound). The least type of dwelling units in the district are tent (0.2%), and uncompleted buildings (0.2%). The rural areas have a higher proportion of separate houses (36.6%) compared to the urban areas (13.5%). The urban areas however recorded a higher percentage of compound houses (76.8%) compared to rural areas (50.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of female members who are household heads in compound houses is 60.5 percent while male members dominated as heads in separate houses with 32.5 per cent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Type of locality	
	Number	Percent			Urban	Rural
Total	20,053	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	6,179	30.8	32.5	28.0	13.5	36.6
Semi-detached house	1,450	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.3	7.6
Flat/Apartment	214	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	11,422	57.0	54.9	60.5	76.8	50.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	514	2.6	2.7	2.3	0.2	3.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	67	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Tent	35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	61	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	61	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Uncompleted building	44	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

From table 8.3, more than one-half (57.8%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by a household member. Other private individuals accounted for less than a quarter (23.8%) while other private agency contributed the least with 0.1 per cent. The proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is 59.7 percent higher for male headed households than for female headed households which is 54.5 percent. Dwelling units owned by household members is 63.1 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas (41.9%). At the same time, the proportion of dwelling units owned by other private individuals is 24.9 percent higher for female-headed households than male-headed households which is 23.1 percent. The percentage of dwelling units owned by other private individuals is 37.1 percent higher in urban areas than in rural areas (19.3%).

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

Ownership status	Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Number.	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	32	0.2	11	0.1	21	0.3	13	0.3	19	0.1
Relative not a household member	3,311	16.5	1,934	15.2	1,377	18.8	889	17.7	2,422	16.1
Other private individual	4,763	23.8	2,939	23.1	1,824	24.9	1,862	37.1	2,901	19.3
Private employer	126	0.6	82	0.6	44	0.6	59	1.2	67	0.4
Other private agency	29	0.1	25	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.1	26	0.2
Public/Government ownership	174	0.9	125	1.0	49	0.7	75	1.5	99	0.7
Other	32	0.2	19	0.1	13	0.2	11	0.2	21	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

One of the most important aspects of housing is the quality of construction materials used in the construction project. The durability of construction materials contribute to the longevity, low maintenance and an aesthetic that does not require constant attention and repair. The different materials used for the construction of houses are usually viewed as a proxy measure of the quality of housing as well as an indicator of health risk. The 2010 PHC collected data on the main construction materials used for outer wall, floor and roof.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials used for the outer wall of dwellings in the district. The main construction materials were mud brick/earth which accounts for 52.7 percent of all construction materials for outer wall. Second is cement block/concrete which is 41.7 percent. Cement blocks/concrete is used for outer walls more in urban areas (73.6%) than in rural areas (31.2 %).

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall by locality

Material for outer wall	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	21,336	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	11,241	52.7	22.6	62.6
Wood	381	1.8	1.1	2.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	116	0.5	1.1	0.4
Stone	31	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	99	0.5	0.4	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	8,897	41.7	73.6	31.2
Landcrete	507	2.4	0.6	3.0
Bamboo	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

There are differences in the type of materials used for the floor of dwelling units and each type has its own advantages and disadvantages. Table 8.5 shows that the most common type of material used in the construction of floor in the district is cement/concrete (85.7%) followed by the use of earth/mud (12.8%). The use of cement/concrete as main material for the floor of dwellings is more common in urban areas (95.7%) than in rural areas (82.4%). Earth/mud is second but less common in rural areas 16.2%) as well as urban areas (2.9%).

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

Material for floor	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	20,053	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	2,576	12.8	2.9	16.2
Cement/Concrete	17,195	85.7	95.7	82.4
Stone	62	0.3	0.2	0.3
Burnt brick	24	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	24	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	111	0.6	0.4	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	38	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by locality

Table 8.6 shows that majority (93.8%) of dwelling units in the Upper West Akim District are roofed with metal sheet. The second common type of material used for roofing in the district is thatch/palm leaf or raffia used by 3.1 percent of dwelling units. There is a slight difference in percentage of roofing made of metal sheets in the urban areas (95.2%) and rural areas (93.4%). As expected, the percentage of roofing made of thatch/palm leaf or raffia is higher in the rural areas (4.0%) compared to (0.5%) in the urban areas. The use of roofing tiles is not common in both urban areas (0.1%) and rural areas (0.1%).

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

Main roofing material	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	21,336	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	89	0.4	0.3	0.5
Wood	106	0.5	0.6	0.5
Metal sheet	20,015	93.8	95.2	93.4
Slate/Asbestos	113	0.5	1.2	0.3
Cement/Concrete	164	0.8	1.5	0.5
Roofing tile	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	73	0.3	0.2	0.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	666	3.1	0.5	4.0
Other	93	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by households provides an indication of the extent of crowding in the households. Crowding at sleeping rooms increase the risk of infectious diseases. The results in table 8.7 shows that more one than half (59.5 percent) of households in the district occupy only one room, while those who occupy two rooms accounted for (24.1 per cent). About four percent (3.6%) of households occupied five or more rooms. A household size occupying one room is 91.0 percent compared to a household size occupying five or more rooms (1.4%) in the district. A total of 10 or more household sizes occupying two rooms was less than a quarter (23.8%) while those who occupied one room accounted for (12.6%). There is however a slight difference between the total household size of 7 occupying one room (34.4%) and two rooms (35.9%) as depicted in Table 8.7.

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

Household size	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms
											or more
Total	20,053	100.0	59.5	24.1	8.6	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
1	3,375	100.0	91.0	6.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
2	2,802	100.0	78.2	17.5	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
3	2,804	100.0	67.8	22.5	6.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
4	2,782	100.0	61.0	27.9	6.4	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
5	2,569	100.0	53.2	30.4	9.8	4.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
6	1,989	100.0	41.6	36.2	13.3	5.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
7	1,361	100.0	34.3	35.9	17.5	7.8	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
8	866	100.0	23.4	35.5	23.1	11.7	3.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
9	562	100.0	17.1	34.0	22.8	13.9	7.8	2.8	0.4	1.1	0.2
10+	943	100.0	12.6	23.8	18.7	17.0	10.9	7.8	3.6	1.5	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

Section 8.6 analyses data on access to household utilities and facilities in dwelling units in the district and locality.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows that 48.7 percent of households in the district use electricity as their main source of lighting followed by kerosene (41.8%). The proportion of households using electricity for lighting in urban areas is 70.9 percent higher compared to the rural areas (41.3%). Table 8.8 further shows that about one-half (47.9%) of rural households use kerosene for lighting compared to 23.5 percent of their urban counterparts. The use of flash light/torches is also higher among rural households (9.2%) compared to the urban areas (4.2%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	9,774	48.7	70.9	41.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	116	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	8,377	41.8	23.5	47.9
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	53	0.3	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	1,594	7.9	4.2	9.2
Firewood	13,241	1,593	62	0.3	0.2	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	932	18	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of energy for cooking and cooking space

Table 8.9 presents the main sources of energy for cooking and cooking space in the Upper West Akim District in 2010. Wood is the main source of cooking fuel use by more than two-thirds (69.7%) of households followed by charcoal (21.2%) and gas (4.1%). Majority (80.6%) of households in rural areas use wood as main source of cooking fuel compared to 37.0 percent in urban areas, and almost half (48.2%) of households in urban areas use charcoal compared to 12.2 percent of households in rural areas.

Table 8.9 further shows that 26.3 percent of households in the district utilize separate rooms for exclusive use as a cooking space followed by 21.8 percent of households that use a structure with a roof but without walls as their cooking space. The use of open space in a compound as cooking space is 19.3 percent of households. Veranda as cooking space is used by less than one-third (32.4%) of households in urban areas compared to 11.5 percent of households in rural areas. Use of open space in compound for cooking is 19.4 percent of households in urban areas and 19.3 percent in rural areas. The use of a separate room for exclusive use is by 17.3 percent of households in urban areas and 29.4 percent of households in rural areas.

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

Cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	741	3.7	257	5.1	484	3.2
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	13,980	69.7	1,854	37.0	12,126	80.6
Gas	996,518	74,339	821	4.1	420	8.4	401	2.7
Electricity	29,794	3,438	38	0.2	9	0.2	29	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	110	0.5	36	0.7	74	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	4,256	21.2	2,420	48.2	1,836	12.2
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	100	0.5	16	0.3	84	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	548	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0
Other	7,759	329	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,002	5.0	303	6.0	699	4.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	5,281	26.3	866	17.3	4,415	29.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,390	6.9	428	8.5	962	6.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	535	2.7	137	2.7	398	2.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	4,379	21.8	591	11.8	3,788	25.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	176	0.9	80	1.6	96	0.6
Veranda	1,173,946	135,910	3,350	16.7	1,623	32.4	1,727	11.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	3,874	19.3	972	19.4	2,902	19.3
Other	21,007	2,465	66	0.3	16	0.3	50	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and other domestic use

Table 8.10 shows that 31.2 percent of households in the district use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as their main source of drinking water, whereas (24.2%) are dependent on river/stream and 11 percent of households use pipe water outside their dwelling, and those who use protected well as their main source of drinking water is 11percent.

The proportion of households in the urban areas who had their source of drinking water from pipe water outside the dwelling is 28.4 percent compared to 4.8 percent in the rural areas. In the rural areas, 37.9 percent of households depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for drinking and 29.5 percent use river/stream as their main source of water for drinking.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	205	1.0	3.1	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	2,139	10.7	28.4	4.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,199	6.0	18.6	1.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	6,260	31.2	11.1	37.9
Protected well	321,091	58,167	2,213	11.0	14.4	9.9
Rain water	39,438	7,948	789	3.9	4.0	3.9
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	186	0.9	0.2	1.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,027	5.1	9.0	3.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	963	4.8	2.5	5.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	42	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	4,854	24.2	8.2	29.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	152	0.8	0.1	1.0
Other	3,972	259	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	261	1.3	3.8	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	2,056	10.3	26.9	4.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	1,112	5.5	17.5	1.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	5,962	29.7	11.9	35.7
Protected well	465,775	95,179	2,741	13.7	21.3	11.1
Rain water	39,916	7,577	386	1.9	1.9	1.9
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	200	1.0	0.4	1.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	1,194	6.0	3.7	6.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	34	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	5,842	29.1	11.2	35.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	206	1.0	0.8	1.1
Other	10,302	1,341	50	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are little differences in the sources of water for domestic use and water for drinking in the district. The table shows that 29.7 percent of households in the district use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as their main source of water for domestic use compared to a similar percentage (29.1%) of households dependent on river/stream for their main source of water for domestic use (13.7%). Those who use protected well as their main source of water for domestic use is 13.7 percent followed by 10.3 percent of households that use pipe water outside their dwellings as their main source of water for domestic use. The proportion of households in urban areas who had their main source of water for domestic use from pipe water outside the dwelling is 26.9 percent compared to 4.7 percent of households in the rural areas. In the rural areas, more than one-third (35.7%) of households depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of water for domestic use compared to 35.1 percent of households that use the river/stream as their main source of water for domestic use.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of households by type of bathing facility and toilet facility by locality. Most (46.2%) of households in the district use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit or pan etc.) and 28.8 percent use pit latrine while 14.8 percent have no facility and resort to bush, beach or field. Only 8.3 percent of households use the KVIP. For the localities, more households in the urban areas (62.1%) than in rural areas (40.9%) use the public toilet and more households (33.7%) in rural areas use pit latrine compared to 14.3 percent of households in the urban areas.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility used by household	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number.	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	2,966	14.8	207	4.1	2,759	18.3
W.C.	839,611	55,161	224	1.1	109	2.2	115	0.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	23,246	5,779	28.8	717	14.3	5,062	33.7
KVIP	572,824	100,193	1,662	8.3	773	15.4	889	5.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	121	0.6	86	1.7	35	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	15,950	9,269	46.2	3,115	62.1	6,154	40.9
Other	23,385	2,185	32	0.2	9	0.2	23	0.2
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	62,045	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	4,057	20.2	567	11.3	3,490	23.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	5,954	29.7	2,328	46.4	3,626	24.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,874	9.3	309	6.2	1,565	10.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	5,503	27.4	1,419	28.3	4,084	27.2
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	348	1.7	9	0.2	339	2.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	969	4.8	111	2.2	858	5.7
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,211	6.0	217	4.3	994	6.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	71	0.4	18	0.4	53	0.4
Other	16,276	1,635	66	0.3	38	0.8	28	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For bathing facilities, almost one-third (29.7%) of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house followed by 27.4 percent of households that share open cubicle. Households that own bathroom for exclusive use is 20.2 percent. For the localities, majority (46.4%) of households in urban areas shared separate bathrooms in the same house compared to 24.1 percent of households in rural areas. Similarly, more households in the urban areas (28.3%) than rural areas (27.2%) share open cubicle. But more households in rural areas own bathrooms for exclusive use (23.2%) than households in urban areas (11.3%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the different methods of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households. Almost three-quarters (73.6%) of households in the district dispose rubbish in public dump (open space) followed by 9.0 percent of households that dispose rubbish by burning and 8.7 percent of households that dispose rubbish by dumping indiscriminately. The use of public dump (container) by households in the district accounted for only 1.4 percent. Most (82.1%) urban households use public dump (open space) compared to 70.8 percent of rural households. Rural households that dispose of rubbish by dumping indiscriminately is 10.2 percent compared to 4.4 percent of households in urban areas.

Table 8.12 further shows various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households. Almost two-thirds (62.5%) of households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. One-quarter (25.5%) throw their liquid waste onto the streets/outside their homes while less than one percent (0.8%) dispose liquid waste through the sewerage system. In the urban areas, 48.5 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto their compounds compared to 67.1 percent of rural households in the district. Almost one-quarter (24.9%) of rural households dispose liquid waste onto the street/outside their homes compared to 25.1 percent of households in urban areas. Method of liquid waste disposal by households through the sewerage system is by 2.3 percent of households in the urban areas and 0.2 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	475	2.4	43	0.9	432	2.9
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	1,812	9.0	452	9.0	1,360	9.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	273	1.4	68	1.4	205	1.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	14,766	73.6	4,116	82.1	10,650	70.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,751	8.7	223	4.4	1,528	10.2
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	867	4.3	90	1.8	777	5.2
Other	53,805	6,324	109	0.5	24	0.5	85	0.6
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,053	100.0	5,016	100.0	15,037	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	151	0.8	114	2.3	37	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	233	1.2	99	2.0	134	0.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	195	1.0	81	1.6	114	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	5,004	25.0	1,258	25.1	3,746	24.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	1,877	9.4	1,025	20.4	852	5.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	12,528	62.5	2,432	48.5	10,096	67.1
Other	38,294	5,108	65	0.3	7	0.1	58	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

This section focuses on the summary of the findings of the 2010 population and housing census and its development implication in the Upper West Akim District. The section therefore gives a summary of the key findings in the census data and its policy implication, and recommendations for the District Assembly for consideration and implementation in their development plan for the next years.

9.1.1 Demographic characteristics

The 2010 population and housing census gives the total population of the Upper West Akim District as 87,051. This is made of 44,212 females whilst that of males are 42,839. This therefore gives the female population of 51 percent whilst that of the males are approximately 49 percent.

The census also reveals that out of the total population of 87,051 people in the district, there are 35,446 of them below the age of 14 years. 46,735 of the entire population fall between the ages of 15-64 years whilst only 8,870 people in the district are 65 years old and above. This gives the dependency ration of approximately 86. In all the age groups of 15-64 and 65 years and above, the female population in each age group is higher than the male except in the age group of 0-14 years where the number of male is higher than females.

There are 23,720 (27.2%) migrant population in the district. Out of this number, 11,946 migrant population were born in the Eastern Region and have migrated to the district. As high as 3,409 people have migrated from the Central Region to the district whereas only 153 people have migrated from the Upper West Region to settle in the district.

The census reveals that there are 65,875 households in the district. 42,249 of these households are headed by males whilst 43,626 are female headed households. There are as many as 714 households that are headed by step children. Out of the total population of 87,051 there are as many as 82,808 Ghanaians by birth and dual nationality. This means that it is only 4,243 people who are non-Ghanaian residents in the district.

The 2010 census also reveals that the Pentecostal/Charismatic religion has the highest number followers. This is followed by the Protestants and other Christians in that order. There are 44,475 literate persons in the district whilst there are 15,343 person who are not literate in the district. The highest literacy group can be found in the age group of 15-19 years constituting 8,412 persons.

9.1.2 Economic Characteristic

There are 13,628 or 26.4 percent of the population who are economically inactive. There are 7,683 (28.4%) females who are economically not active and that of the males are 5,945 (24.2%). Also significant are the number of male and female pensioner/retired persons in the economically inactive population age 15 years and older. There are as many as 148 male pensioners as compared to a relatively lower number of female pensioners who are only 50 persons.

There are as many as 20,825(65%) persons engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors in the district. This sector happens to employ the highest number of persons aged 15 years and older in the district. This therefore confirms that the district is an agricultural one. The next higher occupation is craft and related trades constituting 6,131 (16.7%) and the third is service and sales workers 5263 (14.3%). The table also shows that the sector with the least employment of persons 15 years and older in the district is the clerical support workers which employs only 114 persons, made up of 0.4 percent males and 0.2 percent females.

Majority (56.9%) of the population 15 years and older are employed in the agricultural industry. It is significant to note that no person 15 years and older in the district is engaged in the real estate industry. As high as 68.8 percent of persons in the agricultural industry are males while 45.5 percent are females. This implies that there are more males 15 years and older in the district who are employed in the agricultural industry than females.

The economically inactive female population aged 65 years and above is 49.5 percent compared to 30.4 for their male counterparts. The most economically active age group for persons aged 15 years and older is the age group of 45-49 years for both male and female. For the employment sector, there are 36,736 persons 15 years and older in the district out of which 18,045 are males and 18,691 are females. As many as 34,923 representing (95.1%) are employed by the private informal sector. This means that all other sectors employ only (4.9%) of persons age 15 years and older in the district.

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older who were interviewed, one-third (33.4%) owned mobile phones. Two percent of persons aged 12 years and older have access to internet facility. Ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop/laptop computers is very low in the district. Out of the total of 20,053 households in the district, only 67 (0.3%) of households in the district have fixed telephone lines and 335 (1.7%) of households have desktop/laptop computers.

9.1.5 Disability

A total of 2,926 persons out of the total population of 87,051 in the district have some form of disability, and this constitute (3.4%). A slight difference however exists between the numbers of persons with disabilities with regards to sex in the district.

Disability of sight and physical disability are the most reported types in the district, constituting (1.3%) and (1.2%) respectively of all the cases. The other reported types are intellectual disability, speech disability and disability of hearing. Comparatively, there was a higher number of persons with disability in the rural areas than in the urban centres of the district. Again, like other districts in Ghana, unemployment remained high among PWDs in the Upper West Akim District partly due to limited education and vocational training.

On the other hand, 7 percent of persons with disability have never attended school. For the population with disability, 5.3 percent have post middle/secondary education. About 4 percent of persons with sight disability have attained post-graduate (Certificate, Diploma, Masters, PhD). With respect to sex, however, females with disability have the highest level of education with (14.3%) of females with sight disability having postgraduate degree (Certificate, Diploma, Masters, PhD).

9.1.6 Agricultural Activity

A total of 15,014 households are engaged in agricultural activities in the district. More than one-half (52.5%) of agricultural households were recorded in all urban areas in the Upper West Akim District at the 2010 PHC compared to the rural areas which accounted for a higher percentage of 82.5 percent of the households in agriculture.

The majority (96.3%) of the agricultural households are involved in crop farming with 39.8 per cent rearing livestock while negligible percentages engage in tree growing (0.7%) and fish farming (0.1%). Similar differences are observed in types of agricultural activity by types of locality with higher percentages (97.1%) of households in agricultural activity engaged in crop farming in the rural areas. As little as (0.1%) of rural households in agricultural activity are into fish farming.

A total of 154,124 livestock are reared in the district. The highest type of livestock kept in the district is chicken (60.5%). Majority (46.7%) of the number of livestock keepers keep chicken in the district. Approximately one-third (32.9%) of the total number of livestock keep goats while (12.6%) keep sheep in the district. The total average animal per keeper for all livestock in the district is 16.

9.1.7 Housing conditions

There are 13,583 houses in the Upper West Akim District. The district recorded a total number of 20,053 households of which 15,037 are in the rural areas. The rural areas have a total of 11,034 of houses compared to only 2,549 houses in the urban areas. There is a slight difference between the average household size in the rural areas (4.4) and the urban areas (4.2).

More than one-half (57.0%) of the dwelling units are compound houses. Separate houses accounted for (30.8%) of the total dwelling unit making it the second common type of dwelling unit after compound houses. About three percent (2.6%) of dwelling units are huts/buildings (same compound). The rural areas have a higher proportion of separate houses (36.6%) compared to the urban areas (13.5%). The urban areas however recorded a higher percentage of compound houses (76.8%) compared to rural areas (50.3%). More than one-half (57.8%) of the dwelling units in the district is owned by a household member. Other private individuals accounted for less than a quarter (23.8%) while other private agency contributed the least with (0.1%).

The main construction materials for outer walls were mud brick/earth and cement block/concrete. The proportion of outer walls constructed with mud brick was above half (52.7%) compared to construction materials for outer wall made of cement block/concrete (41.7%). The most common type of material used in the construction of floor in the district is cement/concrete (85.7%). About thirteen percent (12.8%) uses earth/mud as floor materials. Approximately ninety four percent (93.8%) of dwelling units in the Upper West Akim District are roofed with metal sheet. The next common type of material used for roofing in the district is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (3.1%).

More one-than half (59.5 percent) of households in the district occupy only one room, while those who occupy two rooms accounted for (24.1 per cent). A household size occupying one room is (91.0%) compared to a household size occupying five or more rooms (1.4%) in the district. The majority (48.7%) of households in the district use electricity as their main source of lighting followed by kerosene (41.8%). The proportion of households using electricity for lighting in urban areas (70.9%) is higher compared to those in the rural areas (41.3%).

More than two-thirds of households (69.7%) in the district use firewood. Those who use charcoal are 21.2 percent and gas is 4.1 percent. In the urban areas, 48.2 percent of the households use charcoal and 37.0 percent use firewood. However the percentage of rural households that use firewood is 80.6 percent and those that use charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking is 12.2 percent. About one-third of households in the district use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as their main source of drinking water. Households that are dependent on river/stream are 24.2 percent; e who use pipe water outside dwelling (11.0%) and; protected well (11.0%).

There are no major percentage differences in the source of water for domestic use and water for drinking in the district. Approximately thirty percent (29.7%) of households in the district use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as their main source of water for domestic use compared to a similar percentage (29.1%) of households dependent on river/stream as their main source of water for domestic use.

A total of (46.2%) of households in the district use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit or pan etc). About twenty nine percent (28.8%) of households use pit latrine. Approximately fifteen percent (14.8%) have no facility and resort to bush, beach or field whereas 8.3 per cent of households use the KVIP.

About three-quarters (73.6%) of total households in the district dispose rubbish in public dump (open space). The percentage of households that dispose rubbish by dumping indiscriminately (8.7%) is approximately the same as the percentage of households that dispose rubbish by burning. The use of public dump (container) by households in the district accounted for only 1.4 percent.

9.2 Recommendations

It is highly recommended that in order to solve the unemployment situation in the district, the informal sector which employs about 95 percent of the population should be given support, particularly in the agricultural sector. It is recommended that the Upper West Akim District Assembly consider introducing the Productivity and Income Generation fund to support this sector. This could be done through micro credit schemes with the banks in the district. In addition, there should be no political manipulation of this fund if instituted in order to make it successful.

In addition, since the district is basically an agricultural one, small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) should be supported by way of working capital and equipment to boost their processing activities. They should also be trained in the marketing aspects of their produce so they will be able to sell their products. As observed in Chapter 7, the proportion of households in who are into fish farming is below one percent. Therefore, there should be an awareness of the numerous benefits derived from fish farming to encourage more people to go into that area of agriculture.

Information Communication Technologies hold tremendous potential for rural development in Ghana in the areas of agriculture, health, MSEs and education. The use of mobile phones households in the district presents an opportunity for government agencies, private companies and community organizations to disseminate important public information through various ICT facilities. It is therefore recommended that government, especially the District Assemblies, and private organizations set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centres in various communities in the district to help educate many people on ICT in order to reap the full benefits associated with ICT education.

Since disabled persons constitute an impoverished marginalized group, characterized by limited access to public health, education, and other social services that would ideally support and protect people with disabilities, it is recommended that efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs through the provision of special schools for persons with disability to develop their skill and empower them to be more useful in the district and the nation as a whole.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Adeiso	7,090	7,510	14,600	3,594	1,744
2	Asuokaw	3,130	3,384	6,514	1,422	805
3	Mepom	2,039	2,368	4,407	1,105	646
4	Okorase	1,898	2,065	3,963	1,005	574
5	Asuotwene	1,681	1,866	3,547	862	561
6	Asikasu	1,554	1,567	3,121	791	521
7	Abamkrom	1,052	1,145	2,197	471	360
8	Danso	919	964	1,883	456	313
9	Nyanua	833	982	1,815	447	218
10	Kwasi Nyarko	818	824	1,642	420	228
11	Asuaba	793	828	1,621	424	213
12	Kwao Baah	772	745	1,517	369	270
13	Breman	702	786	1,488	273	205
14	Sukurong-Bethlehem	652	757	1,409	242	211
15	Alafia	699	657	1,356	339	219
16	Krodua Station	549	530	1,079	248	192
17	Attohman	512	512	1,024	276	168
18	Mame Dede	459	473	932	228	166
19	Obeng Yaw	498	431	929	129	100
20	Amaman(Amaakrom)	417	492	909	220	129

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Adeiso	14,600	1,709	1,727	1,955	1,806	1,404	1,212	963	787	702	560	536	318	288	159	201	273
2	Asuokaw	6,514	984	900	851	616	486	454	409	355	321	267	220	144	136	89	111	171
3	Mepom	4,407	589	542	606	467	357	322	255	234	192	211	194	101	103	50	89	95
4	Okorase	3,963	567	572	532	401	294	250	202	204	185	168	167	121	84	50	59	107
5	Asuotwene	3,547	519	522	446	348	249	210	192	182	173	152	139	99	77	65	70	104
6	Asikasu	3,121	427	414	372	320	225	241	212	172	156	138	123	77	85	39	45	75
7	Abamkrom	2,197	366	360	270	208	140	153	107	126	95	83	87	49	46	20	35	52
8	Danso	1,883	269	264	249	169	143	132	98	127	85	95	77	56	39	30	23	27
9	Nyanua	1,815	313	264	215	163	150	110	93	112	71	68	69	33	33	30	33	58
10	Kwasi Nyarko	1,642	254	222	188	183	139	134	78	78	77	64	60	49	42	15	22	37
11	Asuaba	1,621	249	196	207	172	129	97	89	97	54	71	63	46	41	22	32	56
12	Kwao Baah	1,517	266	213	154	149	114	125	58	80	88	58	59	33	31	17	23	49
13	Breman	1,488	239	231	162	156	106	81	90	56	81	67	54	18	40	23	40	44
14	Sukurong-Bethlehem	1,409	201	200	174	152	106	124	67	67	56	62	58	29	44	38	13	18
15	Alafia	1,356	184	173	195	148	114	77	65	60	70	65	51	38	41	18	33	24
16	Krodua Station	1,079	173	165	120	122	77	90	51	53	45	40	45	19	28	22	10	19
17	Attohman	1,024	132	146	135	101	87	77	66	80	49	27	37	23	19	12	11	22
18	Mame Dede	932	155	121	99	87	60	51	71	55	47	37	35	24	28	21	13	28
19	Obeng Yaw	929	98	137	106	121	80	78	64	55	35	49	20	23	13	15	15	20
20	Amaaman (Amaakrom)	909	159	128	107	76	74	87	70	54	37	32	23	17	18	8	11	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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