



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

---

### BIA EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright (c) 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

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

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

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



**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**  
**Government Statistician**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Physical Features .....	1
1.3 Political Administration .....	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure .....	3
1.5 Economy .....	3
1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions .....	3
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	13
<b>CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	14
2.2 Population Size and Distribution .....	14
2.3 Age-Sex Structure .....	14
2.4 Age-Dependency Ratio .....	14
2.5 Population Pyramid.....	15
2.6 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	16
<b>CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	21
3.2 Household Composition and Structure .....	21
3.3 Marital Status .....	22
3.4 Nationality.....	26
3.5 Religious Affiliation .....	27
3.6 Literacy and Education .....	27
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	31
4.2 Economic Activity Status .....	31
4.3 Occupation .....	32
4.4 Industry .....	34
4.5 Employment Status .....	35
4.6 Employment Sector.....	36
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>37</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	37
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	37
5.3 Use of Internet.....	37
5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer .....	37
<b>CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY .....</b>	<b>39</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	39
6.2 Population with Disability and Type of Disability .....	39



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex .....	15
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	17
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child .....	18
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District .....	18
Table 2.5: Causes of death in households .....	20
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	20
Table 3.1: Household population by type of locality.....	21
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex .....	22
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	22
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	23
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education .....	25
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	26
Table 3.7: Population by national and sex .....	27
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex .....	27
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	28
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	30
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex .....	32
Table 4.2: Activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex.....	33
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	34
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex .....	35
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex .....	36
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	36
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex .....	37
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head .....	38
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex .....	39
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and both sexes.....	40
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education .....	41
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	42
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers.....	43
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households .....	44
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	45
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head .....	45
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit.....	46
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit.....	46
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	47
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit .....	47
Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households .....	49
Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic .....	50
purposes .....	50
Table 8.10: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	51
Table 8.11: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households .....	52
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest .....	58
communities.....	58
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities .....	59

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Bia East District.....	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Bia East District.....	16
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex.....	19
Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex .....	29
Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit.....	48
Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facility used by households.....	51

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
WC	Water Closet



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census 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. 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 Bia East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 27,393. Males constitute 52.5 percent and females represent 47.5 percent. The District is entirely a rural District with all the population living in rural communities. The District has a sex ratio of 110.4 and a youthful population (with 42.0% percent of the population being children below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 81.9. The age dependency ratio for males is relatively higher (82.6) than that of females (81.0).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.2 for the District is higher than the Regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 132.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 31.8 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 4.6 per 1000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 14.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 85.7 percent of deaths in the District. Thirty-nine percent of the District's population are migrants. About 9.8 percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities within the Western Region. For migrants born in other regions, those born in the Brong Ahafo region form the majority (29.2%).

## Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 27,229 with a total number of 5,969 households. The average household size in the District is 4.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure (accounting for 46.6%). Spouses form 13.0 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 38.6 percent of the total number of households in the District.

## Marital status

About 46.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.9 percent have never married while 8.9 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 2.5 percent of the population with the divorced also constituting 2.8 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (64.1%) are married compared to 39.9 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widows account for 41.5 percent of the female population aged 12 years and older while widowed males account for 6.4 percent. Among the married, 46.5 percent have no education while 13.5 percent of the never-married have no education. More than half of the married

population (89.9%) are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 8.6 percent are economically not active. A substantial number of those who have never married (61.2%) are economically not active with 3.6 percent of them being unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.8 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.0 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 67.1 percent are literate and 32.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (72.9%) than that of females (60.9%). About seven out of every ten persons (73.3%) indicated they could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 28.1 percent have never attended school, 39.6 percent are currently attending school and 32.3 percent have attended school in the past.

### **Economic activity status**

About 78.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 21.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.2 percent are employed while 3.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (53.1%) with 33.7 percent performing household duties and another 1.6 percent being disabled or too sick to work. About six out of every ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, 79.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.5 percent in service and sales work, 5.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.0 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

About 54.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 17.9 percent are contributing family workers, 5.6 percent are casual workers and 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 94.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.8 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

About 37.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.7 percent as compared to 28.1 percent of females. About 1.2 percent of the population use internet facilities in the District. Again, 1.4 percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 0.9 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (0.8%) is lower than the proportion of males (1.0%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest group

(36.7%) of disabled persons in the district followed by physical disability (31.7%). Of all the persons with disability, 41.8 percent have never attended school.

### **Agriculture**

About 79.7 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. All these agricultural households are in the rural areas. Most agricultural households in the District (76.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

### **Housing**

The total housing stock for Bia East District is 5,409 representing 1.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.1.

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

Compound houses form the majority (48.8%) of all dwelling units in the District; 38.2 percent are separate houses and 9.0 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost six out of every ten dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 15.7 percent are owned by other private individuals; 11.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 0.7 percent are owned by the public/government. Less than one percent (0.7%) 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 83.1 percent of all dwelling units with cement/concrete constituting 13.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (61.2%) and mud/earth (37.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (89.2%) for dwelling units in the District.

#### ***Room occupancy***

One room and two rooms occupancy constitute the highest percentage (48.5% and 29.2% respectively) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 6.6 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 flashlight/torch (64.6%), electricity-mains (22.0%) and kerosene lamp (12.0%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the District are wood (84.8%) and charcoal (9.1%). The three main sources of water for drinking in the District are river stream, borehole, and public tap. Twenty-five percent of households use river/stream as their main source of water for drinking.

About 66.7 percent of households in the District use Pit latrine. Forty percent of households in the District own bathrooms for their exclusive use, and another 24.5 percent share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house.

#### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (open space) which is used by 63.5 percent of all households. About 16.1 percent of households

dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 1.8 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (69.1%) and throwing onto the street (24.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The Bia East District was carved out of the former Bia District in 2012 by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2014 and was officially inaugurated in June 2012 with Sefwi Adabokrom as the district capital. The district is located in the north-eastern part of the Western Region of Ghana. It shares boundaries with Dormaa West and Asunafo South districts in the north and east respectively. On the west and south are Bia West District and Cote d'Ivoire respectively (Figure 1.1). The district covers an area of 783.6 square kilometres.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

#### **1.2.1 Relief and drainage**

The district forms part of the country's dissected plateau. The greater proportion of this plateau is between 240m and 300m above sea level. There are few valleys in the district that do not exceed 150m above sea level. The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams. Notable among these rivers and streams are the Ntwewura and Gyaametam rivers. The streams and rivers show a dendritic pattern, which forms the Bia Basin. The relief and drainage systems favour the development of fish farming, cultivation of rice, sugarcane and dry season vegetables.

#### **1.2.2 Geology and mineral deposits**

The geology of Bia East District is a combination of granitoid undifferentiated and phyllite, schist, tuff and greywacke, which contains the mineral bearing rocks. There are also granite rocks of minerals such as gold which has been discovered but is yet to be mined

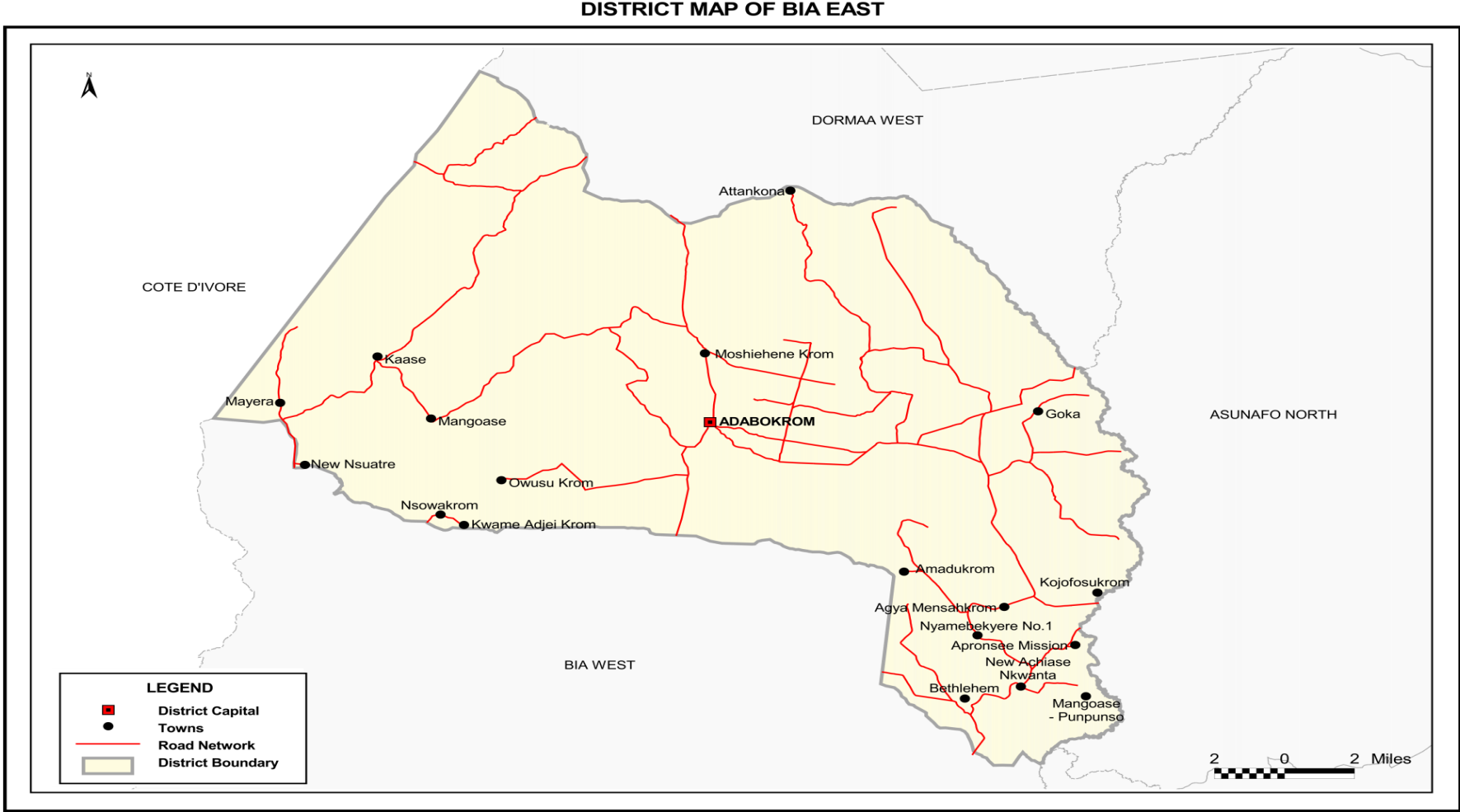
#### **1.2.3 Climate**

The Bia East District falls within the tropical rainforest climatic zone with high temperatures throughout the year between 25.5<sup>0</sup>C and 30.0<sup>0</sup>C and moderate to heavy rainfall pattern of 1,250mm to 2000mm per annum. The district experiences two main seasons, namely the wet and dry seasons. The wet season occurs between April and November while the dry is between December and March. The humidity of the district is relatively high, ranging from 75% - 90% during the wet season to 70% - 80% during the dry season. The climatic conditions of the district are suitable for growing of various crops particularly cash and food crops. This is the reason why the district is one of the leading producers of cocoa in Ghana.

#### **1.2.4 Soils**

The soil in the district is mainly of the ferric acrisols and dystric fluvisols type. The acrisols type of soil covers about 98.0 percent of the entire soil in the district, which supports the cultivation of a wide variety of crops including cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cocoyam, maize, cassava and other vegetables.

Figure 1.1: Map of Bia East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.2.5 Vegetation**

The Bia East District falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana. The forest vegetation is made up of many different tree species such as Wawa, Onyina, Odum, Mahogany, Sapele, Emire, Oframo, Cedar, Asamfina among others. The district has two forest reserves, namely Akosua Anto and Camp Road forest reserves. These reserves have rich diversity of fauna and flora which have the potential of turning the district into a major tourist destination in the country.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The Bia East District has a political head who is the District Chief Executive and is supported by the District Co-ordinating Director as the Chief Administrative Officer. The district has eleven electoral areas. There are fifteen (15) assembly members who are made up of eleven (11) elected and four (4) government appointees. The district also has four Area Councils. These are Adabokrom, Kaase, Assemnyinakrom and Fosukrom.

### **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

Culture is the way of life of a people and has far-reaching implications for the development of the district. The entire Bia East District falls under the overall jurisdiction of the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Area with its overlord, the Paramount Chief (Omanhene) residing at Sefwi Wiawso.. There are divisional and sub-chiefs in the major and minor communities respectively. The chiefs and people of the district celebrate the Yam Festival between the months of December and February every year. The major ethnic groups in the district include Sefwi, Bono, Ashanti, Krobo and Ewe.

### **1.5 Economy**

#### **1.5.1 Agricultural activities**

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district in terms of employment and income generation. Some of the major crops produced in the district are cocoa, palm tree, cocoyam, cassava and maize. The district is one of the leading producers of cocoa in the country.

#### **1.5.2 Tourist attraction**

The district can boast of a tourist site at Adabokrom. This tourist site is called Adabokrom Grotto. In Adabokrom Grotto, you can find big rocks of different kinds having attractive shapes. It was discovered and developed about 12 years ago by the Catholic Church in Adabokrom.

### **1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

#### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number,

distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

## **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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



## **Selection of census topics**

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

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

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

## **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

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

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration

phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

#### **1.6.4 Post enumeration survey**

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

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

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

### **Locality**

A locality 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:
  - a. 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.
  - b. Hunting and fishing camps.
  - c. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

## **Marital status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School attendance***

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

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

### **Level of education**

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

### **Activity status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on

the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment status**

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

### **Employment sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

### **Fertility**

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



## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing conditions and facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

Chapter One of this report is devoted to background information about the Bia East District. It focuses on addressing socio-economic structure of the District such as physical features, the administrative and social structure, economy, demographic characteristics, and infrastructure, census methodology, as well as concepts and definitions and the organization of the report.

Chapter Two, focuses on the demographic characteristics (i.e. data on population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality). Chapter Three looks at the household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. Chapter Four analyses the 2010 PHC data on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector while Chapter Five discusses information and communication technology such as ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and desktop or laptop computers.

Chapter Six analyses disability in the District, indicating population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, education and literacy. Chapter Seven presents census data analysis on households in agriculture and types of farming activities while Chapter Eight focuses on the housing stocks, type of dwelling, ownership, construction materials, room occupancy, access to power, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic uses, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal as well. Chapter Nine looks at the summary, conclusion and policy implications.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Demographic characteristics including population size, distribution and age-sex structure are necessary inputs for effective planning for socio-economic development. These characteristics are influenced by the components of population change, i.e. fertility, mortality and migration. The dynamics of the components of population change have numerous demographic and socio-economic implications for development. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the population size and distribution, sex ratio and the population pyramid of the Bia East District. The dynamics of the components of population change of the district are also discussed.

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

Bia East District has a total population of 27,393, consisting of 14,373 males and 13,020 females as shown in Table 2.1. The district is entirely rural with a sex ratio of 110.4 compared to 100.0 and 95.2 for Western Region and Ghana respectively. The sex ratio for the district ranges from 76.7 (85-89 age group) to 203.1 (60-64 age group). The sex ratios for the people in the 15-64 age group (except 20-24 and 25-29) and 65 years and above are more than 100, which mean that there are more males than females among those age groups.

#### **2.3 Age-Sex Structure**

From the age-sex structure which is presented in Table 2.1, 42.0 percent of the total population of the district is in the 0-14 age group. The percentage of the 0-14 years in the district is higher than the proportions for the Western Region (39.0%) and higher than the national average (39.9%). The elderly population (65 years and above) constitute about three percent of the population.

#### **2.4 Age-Dependency Ratio**

Age-dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and those 65 years and above, to the independent population (i.e. those in the 15-64 age group). The ratio is used to measure the burden borne by those in the working age group. The age-dependency ratio for the district is 81.9 compared to 74.8 and 76 for Western Region and the country respectively. The ratio is higher for males (82.6) than females (81.0) in the district.

Table 2.1 further shows that the child dependency ratio is higher (76.4) compared to adult dependency ratio (5.5). This will put pressure on the family budget and prevent other pressing issues from being addressed. There is a probability that people's earnings may not be enough for educating children, providing shelter and paying hospital bills.

**Table 2.1: Population by age and sex**

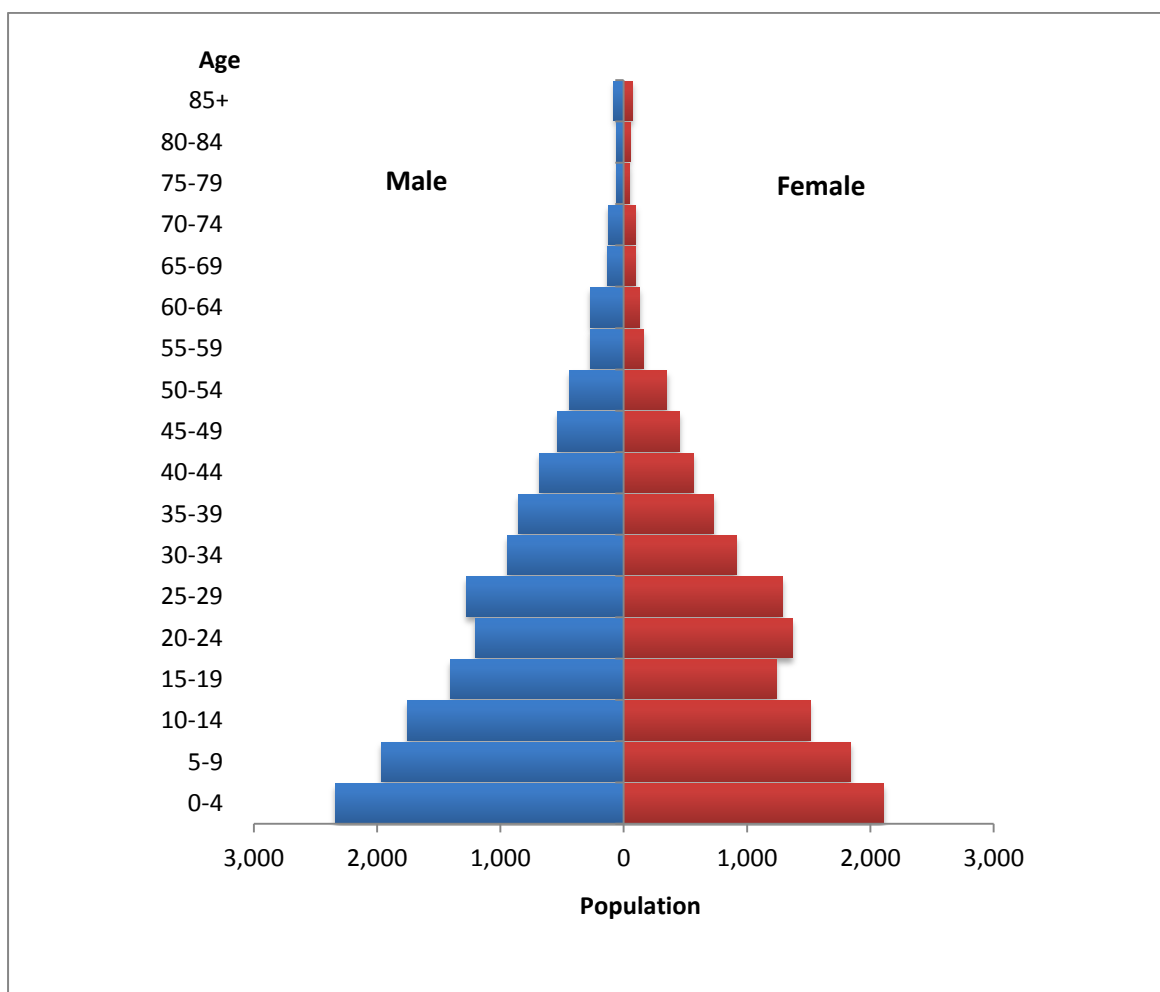
Age Group	Sex	Sex		Sex ratio
		Male	Female	
All Ages	27,393	14,373	13,020	110.4
0 - 4	4,441	2,336	2,105	111
5 - 9	3,807	1,964	1,843	106.6
10 - 14	3,262	1,751	1,511	115.9
15 - 19	2,644	1,405	1,239	113.4
20 - 24	2,572	1,202	1,370	87.7
25 - 29	2,557	1,273	1,284	99.1
30 - 34	1,854	941	913	103.1
35 - 39	1,584	857	727	117.9
40 - 44	1,250	685	565	121.2
45 - 49	993	539	454	118.7
50 - 54	787	436	351	124.2
55 - 59	424	266	158	168.4
60 - 64	397	266	131	203.1
65 - 69	231	132	99	133.3
70 - 74	221	126	95	132.6
75 - 79	111	60	51	117.6
80 - 84	107	55	52	105.8
85 - 89	53	23	30	76.7
90 - 94	64	39	25	156
95 - 99	34	17	17	100
All Ages	27,393	14,373	13,020	110.4
0-14	11,510	6,051	5,459	110.8
15-64	15,062	7,870	7,192	109.4
65+	821	452	369	122.5
Total dependency ratio	81.9	82.6	81	
Child dependency ratio	76.4	76.9	75.9	
Adult dependency ratio	5.5	5.7	5.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.5 Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Bia East District. The pyramid of the district has a broad base and tapers off with increasing age. It depicts a youthful population similar to the population pyramid of the country. As shown in Figure 2.1, there are marked differences in the number of males and females in the 50-74 age groups with more male than female population.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Bia East District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.6 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

This section examines the components of population change: fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the population size, population growth and population distribution.

### 2.6.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 presents various fertility measurements (Crude Birth Rate, General Fertility Rate, and Total Fertility Rate). Generally, fertility level in the Bia East District is higher than the average for the Western Region. For instance, the district has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 4.2 compared to 3.6 for the Western Region and a general fertility rate (GFR) of 132.8 compared to 105.8 for the Western Region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso						
Bekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
<b>Bia west</b>	<b>88,939</b>	<b>22,021</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134.0	30.9
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\* Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

### Children ever born and children surviving

Further analysis of the fertility dynamics of the female population 12 years and older in the Bia East District is presented in Table 2.3. There are 8,402 females who are 12 years and older in the district with the highest number (1,370) and the lowest number (351) in the 20-24 and 50-54 age groups respectively. Children ever born to all females 12 years and older in the district is 22,876, consisting 11,663 males and 11,213 females. The 60 years and older age group registered the highest (3,288) number of children ever born, followed by the 35-39 age category (3,218). Ninety-one percent of the children ever born in the district survived. The proportion of males (90.5%) and females (90.6%) who survived in the district is about the same. The age group 35-39 years has the highest number of surviving children (3,006) even though the group is second to the 60 years and above age group in terms of children ever born in the district (Table 2.3).

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	8,402	22,876	11,663	11,213	20,717	10,555	10,162
12 - 14	841	4	2	2	4	2	2
15 - 19	1,239	179	87	92	154	75	79
20 - 24	1,370	1,416	732	684	1,339	685	654
25 - 29	1,284	2,760	1,450	1,310	2,621	1,372	1,249
30 - 34	913	3,092	1,597	1,495	2,891	1,489	1,402
35 - 39	727	3,218	1,651	1,567	3,006	1,540	1,466
40 - 44	565	3,061	1,564	1,497	2,808	1,420	1,388
45 - 49	454	2,698	1,374	1,324	2,417	1,241	1,176
50 - 54	351	2,170	1,100	1,070	1,914	972	942
55 - 59	158	990	511	479	856	431	425
60 +	500	3,288	1,595	1,693	2,707	1,328	1,379

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.6.2 Mortality

### Death in households and crude death rate

Bia East District is among the districts in the Western Region with low crude death rates (CDRs). As shown in Table 2.4, the CDR for the district (4.6) is lower than that for the Western Region (6.2). The number of registered deaths in households in the district (126) is relatively low.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
<b>Bia west</b>	<b>88,939</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7.0
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8

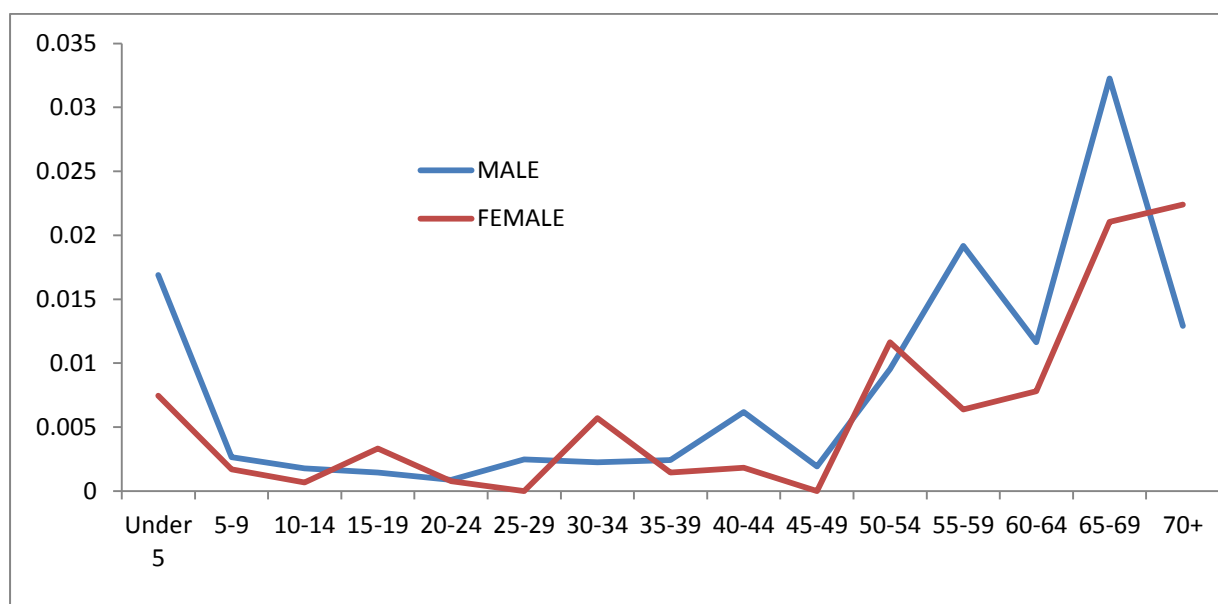
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

### Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows that the death rate among males in the age group 0-4 is much higher compared to their female cohorts. Again, the death rate among males in ages 5-14 years is higher relative to their female counterparts. In contrast, however, the death rate among females in age group 15-19 years is higher than that for their male counterparts. This may be due to teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion and deaths associated with early pregnancy. Also, the death rate in the age group 30-34 is higher among females than males. Finally, the death rate in the older age group (70 years and above) among females is higher than that of their male counterparts.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents the causes of death in households. The Table shows that 14.3 percent of all deaths in households were due to accident/violence or homicide whereas 85.7 percent of deaths were due to other causes.

### 2.6.3 Migration

Migration is defined as geographical movements involving a change of usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (UNDP, 2013). Table 2.6 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Bia East District. The district has 10,627 migrants. Majority (90.2%) of the migrants in the district were born outside the Western Region. Out of the migrants who were born outside the Western Region, 3,107 were born in the Brong Ahafo Region compared to 130 who were born in the Greater Accra Region.

The highest proportion (31.6%) of the migrants have stayed in the district for 1-4 years. The duration of residence varies by the region of birth.

**Table 2.5: Causes of death in households**

Country/Region/District	Death due to			Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (females 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
	Total deaths	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes			
Total Country	163,534	18,938	144,596	163,534	3,026	160,508
Western	14,825	1,982	12,843	14,825	281	14,544
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	2,721	381	2,340	2,721	66	2,655
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	1,028	141	887	1,028	29	999
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	809	112	697	809	18	791
<i>Sekondi</i>	445	53	392	445	9	436
<i>Takoradi</i>	439	75	364	439	10	429
Jomoro	1,452	182	1,270	1,452	24	1,428
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai	1,053	95	958	1,053	17	1,036
Prestea/Huni Valley	974	165	809	974	14	960
Wassa East	926	63	863	926	14	912
Sefwi Wiawso	890	126	764	890	14	876
Ahanta West	683	82	601	683	10	673
Bia west	595	133	462	595	7	588
Shama	590	74	516	590	12	578
Wassa Amenfi East	589	104	485	589	14	575
Aowin	561	107	454	561	7	554
Wassa Amenfi West	531	62	469	531	12	519
Ellembelle	471	56	415	471	7	464
Nzema East	425	82	343	425	10	415
Mpohor	390	44	346	390	16	374
Wassa Amenfi Central	374	35	339	374	7	367
Juabeso	361	37	324	361	5	356
Bodi	358	42	316	358	8	350
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	38	313	351	7	344
Sefwi Akontombra	316	42	274	316	6	310
<b>Bia East</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126</b>
Suaman	88	14	74	88	4	84

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For instance, the highest proportion (42.5%) of the migrants who were born in the Upper West Region have stayed for 1-4 years while 48.2 percent of those born in the Eastern Region have stayed for 20 years or more.

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

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	10,627	100.0	9.4	31.6	17.2	18.7	23.0
Different locality in this region	1,038	100.0	11.2	37.6	16.1	16.8	18.4
Western	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	382	100.0	6.5	20.4	14.7	21.2	37.2
Greater Accra	130	100.0	11.5	23.8	23.1	10.0	31.5
Volta	427	100.0	7.7	18.5	10.5	23.4	39.8
Eastern	1,088	100.0	7.4	17.5	11.9	15.0	48.2
Ashanti	1,105	100.0	10.7	25.6	14.8	20.8	28.1
Brong Ahafo	3,107	100.0	9.7	34.0	16.6	19.0	20.7
Northern	735	100.0	11.2	35.6	20.8	19.6	12.8
Upper East	1,118	100.0	8.3	33.9	21.8	21.0	14.9
Upper West	1,148	100.0	9.0	42.5	22.5	17.9	8.2
Outside Ghana	349	100.0	10.3	36.1	19.8	15.5	18.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on social and cultural characteristics of the Bia East District. It covers household composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy status of persons living in the district.

In the 2010 PHC, a household was defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household (GSS, 2010).

#### 3.2 Household Composition and Structure

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. There are four major components of the household: household heads, spouses, children and other relatives. The household composition is, therefore, defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the person they accept and recognise as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the 'house' (GSS, 2000). The extended family system still persists as members of the extended family mostly live in the same housing unit.

##### 3.2.1 Household population and size

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that there are 5,969 households in the Bia East District (Table 3.1). The District has an average household per house of 1.1 which is lower than the regional average of 1.5. The District's population of 5.1 persons per house is less than the regional average of 6.3. The average household size of 4.6 for the District is greater than the regional average of 4.3 (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Household population by type of locality**

Categories	Region	District
Total household population	2,307,395	27,229
Number of households	553,634	5,969
Average households per house	1.5	1.1
Population per house	6.3	5.1
Average household size	4.3	4.6

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

##### 3.2.2 Household composition and sex

Table 3.2 presents the household population by composition and sex. The data indicate that the children (son/daughter) component of the household population recorded the highest with 46.6 percent. The second highest composition in the household population is the household heads (21.9%). Among the male population, 33.0 percent were classified as heads of households compared to 9.7 percent of the female population in the district.

Parent/parent-in-law constitutes the least (0.3%) of the household population. Again, grandchildren form 5.6 percent of the household population while stepchildren represent less than one percent of the household population in the district.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,229	100.0	14,274	100.0	12,955	100.0
Head	5,969	21.9	4,707	33.0	1,262	9.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,553	13.0	119	0.8	3,434	26.5
Child (son/daughter)	12,683	46.6	6,801	47.6	5,882	45.4
Parent/parent in-law	82	0.3	13	0.1	69	0.5
Son/daughter in-law	119	0.4	28	0.2	91	0.7
Grandchild	1,517	5.6	776	5.4	741	5.7
Brother/sister	1,040	3.8	677	4.7	363	2.8
Step child	246	0.9	124	0.9	122	0.9
Adopted/foster child	133	0.5	53	0.4	80	0.6
Other relative	1,440	5.3	704	4.9	736	5.7
Non-relative	447	1.6	272	1.9	175	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 depicts that a higher proportion (38.6%) of households in the Bia East District are nuclear, comprising the head, spouse(s) and children. Another prominent household composition is the extended (head, spouse(s), children, head's relatives), which constitute 24.7 percent of the household structure. The pattern does not vary much between male and female-headed households. In both male-headed and female-headed households, the nuclear (head, spouse(s), and children) and the extended (head, spouse(s), children head's relatives) family structures still remain the dominant household arrangement in the district (Table 3.3).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,229	100.0	14,274	100.0	12,955	100.0
Head only	823	3.0	652	4.6	171	1.3
Head and a spouse only	616	2.3	310	2.2	306	2.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s), children)	10,506	38.6	5,475	38.4	5,031	38.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children, Head's relatives)	6,712	24.7	3,479	24.4	3,233	25.0
Extended + non relatives	589	2.2	317	2.2	272	2.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,109	4.1	596	4.2	513	4.0
Single parent Nuclear	2,335	8.6	1,136	8.0	1,199	9.3
Single parent Extended	2,884	10.6	1,301	9.1	1,583	12.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	295	1.1	158	1.1	137	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,360	5.0	850	6.0	510	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or

religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabitating. Marital status in this analysis refers to the respondent's marital status as at the Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010).

### 3.3.1 Marital status by age

Table 3.4 shows that 46.9 percent of the population 12 years and older are married and form the highest proportion compared to all the marital status categories. This is followed by those who have never married (36.9%) and the least being those are separated (2.0%). For both sexes, those within age group 12-14 years have the highest (96.5%) proportion of never married persons, followed by those within 15-19 years (88.5%). This could be attributed to the fact that most of the people in these age groups may be in school or learning a trade and are, therefore, not ready or matured for marriage. Besides, most of them are below the legal age at marriage which is 18 years in Ghana. The age group with the highest proportion of married persons is 40-44 years (78.6%). Again, the age group 25-29 years recorded the highest proportion of persons who are in informal/consensual unions (15.3%) while this type of marriage is lowest (0.4%) among the 12-14 age group.

In terms of sex comparison, a higher proportion of the females (49.7%) than males (44.5%) are married. On the other hand, males between 25 and 29 years recorded the highest proportion (15.4%) of persons in consensual unions while among the females, it is those within 20-24 years (17.2%) that are more in consensual unions. For those who are married, males within 55-59 years reported the highest (85.7%) proportion.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	17,718	100.0	36.9	8.9	46.9	2.0	2.8	2.5
12-14	1,835	100.0	96.5	0.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,644	100.0	88.5	3.7	7.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,572	100.0	53.6	12.5	30.9	1.4	1.4	0.2
25 - 29	2,557	100.0	26.5	15.3	52.1	3.1	2.7	0.3
30 - 34	1,854	100.0	10.5	14.2	67.9	2.9	3.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,584	100.0	5.3	11.8	75.3	3.0	3.9	0.7
40 - 44	1,250	100.0	2.2	8.4	78.6	3.6	4.4	2.9
45 - 49	993	100.0	2.3	8.8	77.7	1.9	5.0	4.2
50 - 54	787	100.0	0.9	5.7	77.5	1.8	6.1	8.0
55 - 59	424	100.0	0.5	3.8	77.4	3.8	5.0	9.7
60 - 64	397	100.0	1.0	4.3	75.1	3.8	5.3	10.6
65+	821	100.0	3.9	3.9	61.0	2.1	6.9	22.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	9,316	100.0	43.0	8.3	44.5	1.7	1.9	0.7
12-14	994	100.0	97.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,405	100.0	95.0	1.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,202	100.0	75.1	7.2	16.6	0.4	0.7	0.0
25 - 29	1,273	100.0	40.4	15.4	39.9	2.4	2.0	0.0
30 - 34	941	100.0	15.7	15.0	64.4	2.0	2.7	0.2
35 - 39	857	100.0	7.8	13.1	72.8	3.4	2.8	0.1
40 - 44	685	100.0	3.4	10.9	77.5	4.1	3.6	0.4
45 - 49	539	100.0	3.3	9.6	81.3	1.9	2.6	1.3
50 - 54	436	100.0	1.4	8.0	82.6	1.4	3.4	3.2
55 - 59	266	100.0	0.8	5.3	85.7	3.4	3.8	1.1
60 - 64	266	100.0	0.8	5.6	85.0	3.8	3.4	1.5
65+	452	100.0	4.0	4.2	78.8	2.4	4.2	6.4

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Female</b>								
Total	8,402	100.0	30.2	9.5	49.7	2.2	3.8	4.5
12-14	841	100.0	95.6	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,239	100.0	81.2	6.1	11.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	1,370	100.0	34.7	17.2	43.4	2.2	2.1	0.4
25 - 29	1,284	100.0	12.8	15.3	64.1	3.9	3.3	0.6
30 - 34	913	100.0	5.1	13.5	71.5	3.7	5.3	0.9
35 - 39	727	100.0	2.3	10.3	78.3	2.6	5.1	1.4
40 - 44	565	100.0	0.7	5.3	79.8	3.0	5.3	5.8
45 - 49	454	100.0	1.1	7.7	73.6	2.0	7.9	7.7
50 - 54	351	100.0	0.3	2.8	71.2	2.3	9.4	14.0
55 - 59	158	100.0	0.0	1.3	63.3	4.4	7.0	24.1
60 - 64	131	100.0	1.5	1.5	55.0	3.8	9.2	29.0
65+	369	100.0	3.8	3.5	39.3	1.6	10.3	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

However, among the females, those within 40-44 years reported the highest proportion (79.8%) of the married females. Additionally, 4.1 percent of the male population within the age group 40-44 are separated. Divorce rates are higher among males 65 years and above (4.2%). This compares with a higher proportion (10.3%) among the females of the same ages. The proportion that is widowed is also highest at older ages (65 years and above) for both males and females although it is much higher among the females (41.5%) than among the males (6.4%) due largely to a higher re-marriage rate among the males compared to the females.

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status and level of education. It shows that the never married persons are more likely to be educated compared to other marital status groups. Among the never married, 12.6 percent have attained secondary education, 72.1 percent have basic education and 1.3 percent of them have attained post middle/secondary certificate/diploma. Overall, 33.6 percent of the population have no education. The Table further shows that 13.5 percent of the never married have no education compared to 46.5 percent and 71.8 percent for the married and the widowed respectively. It is also shown that in all marital status categories, males are more likely to have formal education compared to their female counterparts in the district. A higher proportion of each marital status category has basic education with less than one percent having attained tertiary level of education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Vocational/technical/commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	17,718	100.0	33.6	56.5	7.8	0.5	1.3	0.2
Never married	6,543	100.0	13.5	72.1	12.6	0.3	1.3	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,573	100.0	34.5	56.5	6.7	1.0	1.3	0.0
Married	8,318	100.0	46.5	46.3	4.9	0.6	1.5	0.2
Separated	346	100.0	35.5	56.9	4.3	1.4	0.9	0.9
Divorced	495	100.0	45.9	48.7	4.2	0.2	1.0	0.0
Widowed	443	100.0	71.8	26.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	9,316	100.0	27.8	59.6	9.8	0.6	2.0	0.3
Never married	4,003	100.0	14.1	70.3	13.5	0.2	1.5	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	772	100.0	30.4	57.8	8.4	1.2	2.2	0.0
Married	4,146	100.0	39.3	50.2	7.1	0.7	2.4	0.3
Separated	158	100.0	36.7	51.3	5.7	2.5	1.9	1.9
Divorced	174	100.0	36.2	58.0	3.4	0.6	1.7	0.0
Widowed	63	100.0	63.5	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	8,402	100.0	40.1	53.2	5.5	0.5	0.6	0.0
Never married	2,540	100.0	12.6	75.0	11.1	0.4	0.9	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	801	100.0	38.3	55.3	5.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Married	4,172	100.0	53.7	42.5	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.0
Separated	188	100.0	34.6	61.7	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Divorced	321	100.0	51.1	43.6	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.0
Widowed	380	100.0	73.2	25.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

<sup>1</sup> Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

<sup>2</sup> Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

<sup>4</sup> Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 provides information on economic activity status by marital status in the District. The results reveal that a higher proportion (61.2%) of the never married are economically not active while 35.3 percent are employed. Among the married, 89.9 percent are employed while 1.5 percent are unemployed. Table 3.6 further reveals that more married females (13.3%) are economically not active as compared to their male counterparts (4.0%). Among the never married males, 56.0 percent are economically not active with another 3.7 percent being unemployed. On the other hand, 69.3 percent of never married females are economically not active with 3.4 percent being unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	17,076	100.0	11,745	68.8	439	2.6	4,892	28.6
Never married	6,363	100.0	2,244	35.3	228	3.6	3,891	61.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,512	100.0	1,330	88.0	68	4.5	114	7.5
Married	7,941	100.0	7,139	89.9	116	1.5	686	8.6
Separated	342	100.0	271	79.2	15	4.4	56	16.4
Divorced	482	100.0	413	85.7	12	2.5	57	11.8
Widowed	436	100.0	348	79.8	-	0.0	88	20.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	8,969	100.0	6,374	71.1	200	2.2	2,395	26.7
Never married	3,887	100.0	1,566	40.3	145	3.7	2,176	56.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	745	100.0	706	94.8	17	2.3	22	3.0
Married	3,952	100.0	3,764	95.2	31	0.8	157	4.0
Separated	155	100.0	134	86.5	6	3.9	15	9.7
Divorced	169	100.0	153	90.5	1	0.6	15	8.9
Widowed	61	100.0	51	83.6	-	0.0	10	16.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	8,107	100.0	5,371	66.3	239	2.9	2,497	30.8
Never married	2,476	100.0	678	27.4	83	3.4	1,715	69.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	767	100.0	624	81.4	51	6.6	92	12.0
Married	3,989	100.0	3,375	84.6	85	2.1	529	13.3
Separated	187	100.0	137	73.3	9	4.8	41	21.9
Divorced	313	100.0	260	83.1	11	3.5	42	13.4
Widowed	375	100.0	297	79.2	-	0.0	78	20.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans. From Table 3.7, Ghanaian nationals represent 98.0 percent of the district's population. Ghanaians by birth constitute 95.8 percent, those with dual nationality form 1.7 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization represent 0.5 percent. ECOWAS nationals in the district are 1.3 percent.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,393	100.0	14,373	100.0	13,020	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	26,236	95.8	13,768	95.8	12,468	95.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	456	1.7	233	1.6	223	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	150	0.5	63	0.4	87	0.7
ECOWAS	361	1.3	207	1.4	154	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	121	0.4	64	0.4	57	0.4
Other	69	0.3	38	0.3	31	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of the population by sex. It can be seen from the Table that Pentecostal/Charismatic Religion worshippers form the highest proportion (26.8%). About 22.1 percent are Catholics with 17.5 percent being Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, etc.). Among the males, Pentecostal/Charismatic adherents constitute 25.7 percent compared to 28.1 percent among the females. A higher proportion of the females than the males profess to be either Catholics or Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.). It is also observed that the proportion that have no religion is higher among the males (6.8%) than the females (4.0%). It is further observed that 16.0 percent of the males and 15 percent of the females belong to the Islamic Faith.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,393	100.0	14,373	100.0	13,020	100.0
No religion	1,502	5.5	981	6.8	521	4.0
Catholic	6,041	22.1	3,102	21.6	2,939	22.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,782	17.5	2,479	17.2	2,303	17.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	7,347	26.8	3,691	25.7	3,656	28.1
Other Christian	2,932	10.7	1,517	10.6	1,415	10.9
Islam	4,242	15.5	2,294	16.0	1,948	15.0
Traditionalist	448	1.6	257	1.8	191	1.5
Other	99	0.4	52	0.4	47	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

#### 3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the literate population 11 years and older categorized by age. Out of the total population 11 years and older, 12,251 are literate and 5,995 are not literate representing 67.1 percent and 32.9 percent respectively. It is to be noted that 18.1 percent of the population is literate in English only while 73.3 percent can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language. This picture does not vary very much by age. However, relatively higher proportions of younger persons in the district are literate in English only compared to the older persons. The age group with the highest proportion of literate persons in English language only is the 15-19 years (18.7%) while the least is recorded among age 60-64 years (8.9%). In terms of Ghanaian language only, the age group with the highest rate is 35-39 years (13.2%) while the least is recorded among age 15-19 years (4.3%). Literacy in English and French is low with the highest proportion recorded for age 40-44 years (0.9%).

With regard to the sex distribution of the population, it is noted that females from 11 to 14 years record the highest proportion (29.1%) of persons who are literate in English only and is relatively higher than that recorded for their male counterparts (26.3%). Literacy in Ghanaian language only is also higher among the females (10.9%) compared to the males (5.7%). Literacy in English and Ghanaian language is by far the highest either among the males or females at all ages and there is little variation between the sexes regarding literacy in English and French.

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

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	5,995	12,251	100.0	18.1	7.9	73.3	0.4	0.4
11-14	119	2,244	100.0	18.3	6.1	66.2	0.0	0.1
15-19	387	2,257	100.0	18.7	4.3	76.4	0.3	0.3
20-24	770	1,802	100.0	16.8	6.9	75.8	0.2	0.2
25-29	927	1,630	100.0	16.9	7.5	74.7	0.5	0.4
30-34	758	1,096	100.0	14.9	10.7	72.9	0.7	0.8
35-39	690	894	100.0	14.9	13.2	71.0	0.6	0.3
40-44	585	665	100.0	10.8	9.9	77.6	0.9	0.8
45-49	461	532	100.0	13.3	12.8	72.9	0.4	0.6
50-54	371	416	100.0	15.6	10.3	73.3	0.2	0.5
55-59	180	244	100.0	11.9	10.2	77.9	0.0	0.0
60-64	206	191	100.0	8.9	9.4	81.2	0.0	0.5
65+	541	280	100.0	15.0	12.1	71.8	0.7	0.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	2,600	6,989	100.0	16.5	5.7	76.9	0.4	0.6
11-14	41	1,226	100.0	26.3	4.9	68.6	0.0	0.2
15-19	162	1,243	100.0	18.0	2.6	78.3	0.6	0.6
20-24	286	916	100.0	16.3	3.8	79.3	0.2	0.4
25-29	403	870	100.0	14.9	4.7	79.2	0.6	0.6
30-34	329	612	100.0	12.7	9.2	76.1	0.5	1.5
35-39	298	559	100.0	11.3	12.2	75.8	0.4	0.4
40-44	263	422	100.0	10.7	5.7	81.8	0.7	1.2
45-49	201	338	100.0	14.5	7.1	76.9	0.6	0.9
50-54	164	272	100.0	12.1	6.3	80.9	0.0	0.7
55-59	95	171	100.0	8.8	8.2	83.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	105	161	100.0	9.3	7.5	82.6	0.0	0.6
65+	253	199	100.0	13.6	7.5	77.9	1.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	3,395	5,262	100.0	20.2	10.9	68.6	0.3	0.1
11-14	78	1,018	100.0	29.1	7.7	63.3	0.0	0.0
15-19	225	1,014	100.0	19.5	6.3	74.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	484	886	100.0	17.4	10.2	72.2	0.2	0.0
25-29	524	760	100.0	19.2	10.7	69.6	0.4	0.1
30-34	429	484	100.0	17.6	12.6	68.8	1.0	0.0
35-39	392	335	100.0	20.9	14.9	63.0	0.9	0.3
40-44	322	243	100.0	11.1	17.3	70.4	1.2	0.0
45-49	260	194	100.0	11.3	22.7	66.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	207	144	100.0	22.2	18.1	59.0	0.7	0.0
55-59	85	73	100.0	19.2	15.1	65.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	101	30	100.0	6.7	20.0	73.3	0.0	0.0
65+	288	81	100.0	18.5	23.5	56.8	0.0	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

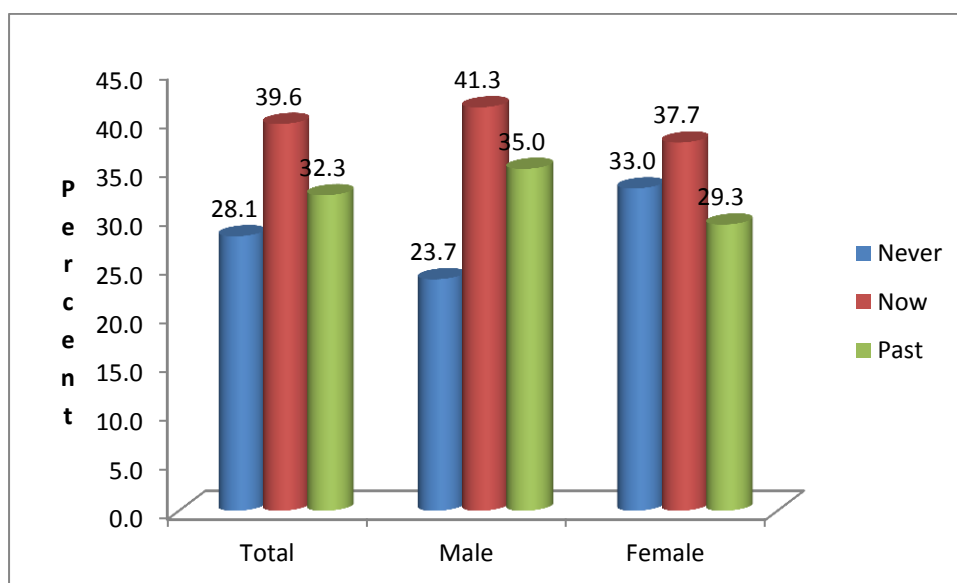


### 3.4.2 Education

#### School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.1 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 28.1 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (33.0%) than males (23.7%) have never attended school. Currently, 39.6 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school. Currently, 39.6 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

**Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 discusses the various levels of school attendance by sex. The trends are generally in favour of males over females. For instance, out of a total of 9,736 people who are currently attending school, 54.7 percent are males. Majority of the people currently in school are in pre-school and at the basic education level. About 5.0 percent are in secondary school (6.0% males and 4.5% females) and less than one percent of them have gone beyond the secondary school level. It is also clear that school attendance in the past at the secondary school level and beyond is far higher than at present.

**Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,736	100.0	5,323	100.0	4,413	100.0	7,881	100.00	4,484	100.00	3,397	100.0
Nursery	739	7.6	376	7.1	363	8.2	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,852	19.0	968	18.2	884	20.0	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.0
Primary	4,963	51.0	2,678	50.3	2,285	51.8	1,811	23.00	796	17.80	1,015	29.9
JSS/JHS	1,571	16.1	913	17.2	658	14.9	3,011	38.20	1,565	34.90	1,446	42.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,933	24.50	1,333	29.70	600	17.7
SSS/SHS	518	5.3	320	6.0	198	4.5	656	8.30	435	9.70	221	6.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	207	2.60	161	3.60	46	1.4
Vocational/technical/commercial	9	0.1	2	0.0	7	0.2	82	1.00	50	1.10	32	0.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	28	0.3	20	0.4	8	0.2	73	0.90	54	1.20	19	0.6
Tertiary	56	0.6	46	0.9	10	0.2	108	1.40	90	2.00	18	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The overall development of a district is partially based on the production of goods and services within it. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only a section of the population produces them. Therefore, the larger the employed population the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. This chapter analyses data on economic activities undertaken in Bia East District. The main focus of the analysis is on type of activity, occupation, industry, employment status and institutional sector. While data were collected on the population five years and older, most of the analyses in this section will be on the population fifteen years and older.

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

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding census night. A person is regarded as economically active if he or she

- Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. This category of persons included those who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers;
- Did not work but had job to return to;
- Were unemployed and actively looking for work.

However, economically not active persons are those who did not work and were not seeking for work. The category included homemakers, full time students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work because of their age or ill-health.

Table 4.1 presents information on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. From the Table, 78.6 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active and those who are economically not active constitute 21.4 percent. Out of the economically active population, 96.2 percent are employed and 3.8 percent are unemployed.

Again, it is revealed in the Table that a higher proportion of females (23.9%) than males (19.2%) are economically not active. Among those who perform home duties (household chores), females are also more than the males, perhaps as a result of gender stereotyping. It is also seen that there a higher proportion of female (0.8%) pensioners or retirees than males (0.5%). The proportion of males in full time education is 66.1 percent compared to that of females (41.6%). This could be attributed to the stereotype attitude where males go to school while females are left at home to perform household chores. Some of the females also drop out from school due to pregnancy or early marriage.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,883	100.0	8,322	100.0	7,561	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	12,481	78.6	6,725	80.8	5,756	76.1
<b>Employed</b>	12,003	96.2	6,522	97.0	5,481	95.2
<i>Worked</i>	11,303	94.2	6,213	95.3	5,090	92.9
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	660	5.5	292	4.5	368	6.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	40	0.3	17	0.3	23	0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>	478	3.8	203	3.0	275	4.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	160	33.5	62	30.5	98	35.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	318	66.5	141	69.5	177	64.4
<b>Economically not active</b>	3,402	21.4	1,597	19.2	1,805	23.9
Did home duties (household chore)	1,145	33.7	335	21.0	810	44.9
Full time education	1,806	53.1	1,056	66.1	750	41.6
Pensioner/retired	23	0.7	8	0.5	15	0.8
Disabled/sick	56	1.6	35	2.2	21	1.2
Too old/young	224	6.6	102	6.4	122	6.8
Other	148	4.4	61	3.8	87	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that the pattern of distribution of the population indicates generally that young people of age 15-19 years have the lowest proportion (28.5%) of the employed and this varies between 27.5 percent among the males and 29.5 percent among the females. This may be due to the fact that the young persons may be enrolled in various forms of schooling or apprenticeship. A similar picture is presented either for the males or females. Conversely, a relatively higher proportion of the younger age groups are unemployed compared to the older persons either among the males or females with few variations. In the same vein, economic inactivity appears to be higher among younger people than older persons. However, persons 65 years and older have higher proportions being economically not active compared to their counterparts between 30 and 64 years.

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work persons are engaged in as establishment where they work. Questions were asked of persons aged 15 years and older who worked for at least one hour in the seven days preceding the census night and those who did not work but had job to return to as well as those unemployed but had worked before. All these persons were classified by the work they engaged in.

**Table 4.2: 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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	15,883	100.0	12,003	75.6	478	3.0	3,402	21.4
15-19	2,644	100.0	753	28.5	91	3.4	1,800	68.1
20-24	2,572	100.0	1,687	65.6	160	6.2	725	28.2
25-29	2,557	100.0	2,147	84.0	121	4.7	289	11.3
30-34	1,854	100.0	1,667	89.9	52	2.8	135	7.3
35-39	1,584	100.0	1,465	92.5	31	2.0	88	5.6
40-44	1,250	100.0	1,178	94.2	3	0.2	69	5.5
45-49	993	100.0	952	95.9	5	0.5	36	3.6
50-54	787	100.0	745	94.7	8	1.0	34	4.3
55-59	424	100.0	405	95.5	0	0.0	19	4.5
60-64	397	100.0	373	94.0	7	1.8	17	4.3
65+	821	100.0	631	76.9	0	0.0	190	23.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	8,322	100.0	6,522	78.4	203	2.4	1,597	19.2
15-19	1,405	100.0	387	27.5	42	3.0	976	69.5
20-24	1,202	100.0	786	65.4	66	5.5	350	29.1
25-29	1,273	100.0	1,116	87.7	49	3.8	108	8.5
30-34	941	100.0	884	93.9	23	2.4	34	3.6
35-39	857	100.0	828	96.6	11	1.3	18	2.1
40-44	685	100.0	675	98.5	1	0.1	9	1.3
45-49	539	100.0	527	97.8	2	0.4	10	1.9
50-54	436	100.0	425	97.5	5	1.1	6	1.4
55-59	266	100.0	263	98.9	0	0.0	3	1.1
60-64	266	100.0	255	95.9	4	1.5	7	2.6
65+	452	100.0	376	83.2	0	0.0	76	16.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	7,561	100.0	5,481	72.5	275	3.6	1,805	23.9
15-19	1,239	100.0	366	29.5	49	4.0	824	66.5
20-24	1,370	100.0	901	65.8	94	6.9	375	27.4
25-29	1,284	100.0	1,031	80.3	72	5.6	181	14.1
30-34	913	100.0	783	85.8	29	3.2	101	11.1
35-39	727	100.0	637	87.6	20	2.8	70	9.6
40-44	565	100.0	503	89.0	2	0.4	60	10.6
45-49	454	100.0	425	93.6	3	0.7	26	5.7
50-54	351	100.0	320	91.2	3	0.9	28	8.0
55-59	158	100.0	142	89.9	0	0.0	16	10.1
60-64	131	100.0	118	90.1	3	2.3	10	7.6
65+	369	100.0	255	69.1	0	0.0	114	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.3 shows that the highest proportion of the population (79.4%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Among males, 82.9 percent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers whereas among females, 75.2 percent are engaged in the same sector. Only a small proportion of the population 15 years and older are managers (1.0) and clerical support workers (0.3%). With regard to service and sales workers, the proportion is higher among females (13.0%) than males (3.0%). On the other hand, males are predominant in plant and machinery operations and assembling than females. The physically demanding nature of these jobs may account for the male dominance.

**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	12,003	100.0	6,522	100.0	5,481	100.0
Managers	121	1.0	57	0.9	64	1.2
Professionals	273	2.3	194	3.0	79	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	161	1.3	126	1.9	35	0.6
Clerical support workers	38	0.3	32	0.5	6	0.1
Service and sales workers	905	7.5	193	3.0	712	13.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,531	79.4	5,407	82.9	4,124	75.2
Craft and related trades workers	618	5.1	277	4.2	341	6.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	130	1.1	129	2.0	1	0.0
Elementary occupations	222	1.8	103	1.6	119	2.2
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Industry is the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 describes the population employed by industry and sex. A majority (78.7%) of the population 15 years and older are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and male (82.7%) dominance is more pronounced than females (74.0%). This is followed by wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.9%) where the proportion among females (9%) is a little higher than that among the males (7%).

**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	12,003	100.0	6,522	100.0	5,481	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,449	78.7	5,391	82.7	4,058	74.0
Mining and quarrying	8	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0
Manufacturing	477	4.0	143	2.2	334	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Construction	64	0.5	61	0.9	3	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	952	7.9	456	7.0	496	9.0
Transportation and storage	105	0.9	99	1.5	6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	235	2.0	22	0.3	213	3.9
Information and communication	12	0.1	12	0.2	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	16	0.1	14	0.2	2	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	24	0.2	21	0.3	3	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	43	0.4	38	0.6	5	0.1
Education	220	1.8	151	2.3	69	1.3
Human health and social work activities	43	0.4	12	0.2	31	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	14	0.1	14	0.2	0	0.0
Other service activities	308	2.6	66	1.0	242	4.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods -and services- producing activities of households for own use	22	0.2	5	0.1	17	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he or she works or previously worked. From Table 4.5, out of a total number of 12,003 of the population 15 years and older, the proportion that is self-employed without employee(s) is 54.3 percent; however, the proportion of males who are self-employed without employees is higher (56.0%) than females (52.3%). With respect to the self-employed with employees, the proportion of males (5.8%) is slightly higher than females (5.1%). This may be attributed to the fact that men are more in agriculture and hence may employ labourers to work on their farms. Also, a higher proportion (26.8%) of females is classified as contributing family workers compared to their male counterparts (10.4%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,003	100.0	6,522	100.0	5,481	100.0
Employee	1,689	14.1	1,215	18.6	474	8.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	6,520	54.3	3,653	56.0	2,867	52.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	657	5.5	377	5.8	280	5.1
Casual worker	677	5.6	484	7.4	193	3.5
Contributing family worker	2,151	17.9	680	10.4	1,471	26.8
Apprentice	201	1.7	49	0.8	152	2.8
Domestic employee (House help)	92	0.8	55	0.8	37	0.7
Other	16	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. From the Table, the proportion of the population employed in the private informal sector is 94.4 percent, followed by the public formal (government sector employment) with 2.8 percent. The least sector employing people is semi-public/parastatal (0.1%). Similar pattern is seen in both sexes where majority of both males and females are employed in the private informal; however it is higher for females (96.9%) than males (92.2%). The proportion of people working in the private formal sector among males is 3.4 percent as against 1.3 percent of females.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,003	100.0	6,522	100.0	5,481	100.0
Public (Government)	335	2.8	252	3.9	83	1.5
Private Formal	291	2.4	222	3.4	69	1.3
Private Informal	11,328	94.4	6,015	92.2	5,313	96.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	9	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	40	0.3	25	0.4	15	0.3
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. As a result, the impact of ICT on socio-economic activities cannot be underrated. ICT has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. It is important to note that the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of commerce, education, governance and civic activity in developed countries and has become a critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. The development of ICT has been argued to provide opportunities for developing countries such as Ghana. This chapter analyses ownership of mobile phones and use of Internet facilities by persons 12 years and older in Bia East District.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

In Table 5.1, mobile phone ownership by sex for the population aged 12 years and older is presented. Out of 17,718 people, 37.9 percent have mobile phones. A higher proportion of males (46.7%) than females (28.1%) use mobile phones.

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows the use of Internet by the population 12 years and older. It indicates that 1.2 percent of the population in Bia East District use Internet facility. A higher proportion of males (1.6%) are using Internet facility as compared to their female (0.7%) counterparts. Overall, the use of Internet facility is very low in the district. This could be due to the lack of access to the telecommunication networks.

**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	17,718	100.0	6,717	37.9	207	1.2
Male	9,316	100.0	4,352	46.7	151	1.6
Female	8,402	100.0	2,365	28.1	56	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 further shows that 1.4 percent of the total households in the district have a desktop or laptop computer. There are no variations in the proportion of households with desktop or laptop by sex. The table depicts that 1.4 percent of males and females have desktops or laptops and, consequently have access to such ICT facility.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,969	100.0	82	1.4
Male	4,707	78.9	64	1.4
Female	1,262	21.1	18	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

In Ghana, PWDs are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, but rather seen as constituting an economic burden on their family and the society at large, making them live in a vicious cycle of poverty. In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, information was collected on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter analyses disability in the district by type of locality, disability type, sex and activity status. However, since the district is completely rural, the urban component is not included in the analysis.

### 6.2 Population with Disability and Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows that out of the 27,393 people in the district, less than one percent are disabled. With regard to sex, there are barely any differences between females (0.8%) and males (1.0%). Table 6.1 further shows that out of the 240 PWDs, more (36.7%) are visually impaired, followed by those with physical (mobility) disability (31.7%) and speech (29.6%). This pattern is consistent with the regional statistics on PWDs. At the regional level, sight/visual impairment is the commonest form of disability (41.6%), followed by physical (mobility) disability (25.2%). Intellectual disability is the least recorded in the district.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,393	100.0	14,373	100.0	13,020	100.0
No disability	27,153	99.1	14,236	99.0	12,917	99.2
With a disability	240	0.9	137	1.0	103	0.8
Sight	88	36.7	54	39.4	34	33.0
Hearing	58	24.2	27	19.7	31	30.1
Speech	71	29.6	41	29.9	30	29.1
Physical	76	31.7	41	29.9	35	34.0
Intellectual	45	18.8	24	17.5	21	20.4
Emotional	60	25.0	38	27.7	22	21.4
Other	43	17.9	21	15.3	22	21.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Disability and Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Economically active persons are those who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and unemployed persons. The economically not active are persons who did not work

and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

From Table 6.2, the proportion of persons with PWDs who are employed are 55.2 percent, the unemployed form 3.1 percent and 41.7 percent of them are economically not active. There are variations in the employed and economically not active population by sex. It is shown that females with disability (46.3%) who are employed were less than males (61.5%) and also for the economically not active persons with disability, females constitute 49.3 percent while males represented 36.5 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	15,285	100.0	11,522	75.4	437	2.9	3,326	21.8
No disability	15,122	100.0	11,432	75.6	432	2.9	3,258	21.5
With a disability	163	100.0	90	55.2	5	3.1	68	41.7
Sight	63	100.0	37	58.7	1	1.6	25	39.7
Hearing	37	100.0	25	67.6	0	0.0	12	32.4
Speech	37	100.0	20	54.1	0	0.0	17	45.9
Physical	56	100.0	25	44.6	2	3.6	29	51.8
Intellectual	29	100.0	11	37.9	0	0.0	18	62.1
Emotional	42	100.0	15	35.7	1	2.4	26	61.9
Other	29	100.0	13	44.8	2	6.9	14	48.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	8,002	100.0	6,248	78.1	199	2.5	1,555	19.4
No disability	7,906	100.0	6,189	78.3	197	2.5	1,520	19.2
With a disability	96	100.0	59	61.5	2	2.1	35	36.5
Sight	39	100.0	27	69.2	0	0.0	12	30.8
Hearing	16	100.0	11	68.8	0	0.0	5	31.3
Speech	21	100.0	14	66.7	0	0.0	7	33.3
Physical	29	100.0	15	51.7	0	0.0	14	48.3
Intellectual	15	100.0	8	53.3	0	0.0	7	46.7
Emotional	26	100.0	12	46.2	0	0.0	14	53.8
Other	14	100.0	8	57.1	2	14.3	4	28.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	7,283	100.0	5,274	72.4	238	3.3	1,771	24.3
No disability	7,216	100.0	5,243	72.7	235	3.3	1,738	24.1
With a disability	67	100.0	31	46.3	3	4.5	33	49.3
Sight	24	100.0	10	41.7	1	4.2	13	54.2
Hearing	21	100.0	14	66.7	0	0.0	7	33.3
Speech	16	100.0	6	37.5	0	0.0	10	62.5
Physical	27	100.0	10	37.0	2	7.4	15	55.6
Intellectual	14	100.0	3	21.4	0	0.0	11	78.6
Emotional	16	100.0	3	18.8	1	6.3	12	75
Other	15	100.0	5	33.3	0	0.0	10	66.7

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

## 6.4 Disability and Education

According to the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, PWDs should be guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels, regardless of age, without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity. There are 220 persons with

disability aged three years and older in the District. Table 6.3 presents data on population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The Table shows that 41.8 percent of persons with disability in the District have never been to school as compared with 28.0 percent of those without disability who have never been to school.

A total of 42.7 percent of persons with disability in the District have basic education (primary, JSS/JHS or middle school) compared to 54.4 percent of those without disability. Less than ten percent (7.7%) of persons with disability have secondary/SHS or higher education as against 7.1 percent of persons without disability.

Table 6.3 again shows that a higher proportion of females with disability (45.4%) than their male counterparts (39.0%) have never attended school and 40.2 percent of the females attained basic education as compared to 44.7 percent for their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-School	Basic school	SSS/Sec and higher	Total	Never	Pre-School	Basic school	SSS/Sec and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	23,808	6,694	2,478	12,934	1,702	100.0	28.1	10.4	54.3	7.1
No disability	23,588	6,602	2,461	12,840	1,685	100.0	28.0	10.4	54.4	7.1
With a disability	220	92	17	94	17	100.0	41.8	7.7	42.7	7.7
Sight	79	34	4	33	8	100.0	43.0	5.1	41.8	10.1
Hearing	50	23	1	20	6	100.0	46.0	2.0	40.0	12.0
Speech	56	26	6	20	4	100.0	46.4	10.7	35.7	7.1
Physical	66	23	2	36	5	100.0	34.8	3.0	54.5	7.6
Intellectual	36	17	0	14	5	100.0	47.2	0.0	38.9	13.9
Emotional	52	17	3	23	9	100.0	32.7	5.8	44.2	17.3
Other	34	9	2	16	7	100.0	26.5	5.9	47.1	20.6
<b>Male</b>										
Total	12,485	2,957	1,288	7,085	1,155	100.0	23.7	10.3	56.7	9.3
No disability	12,362	2,909	1,281	7,030	1,142	100.0	23.5	10.4	56.9	9.2
With a disability	123	48	7	55	13	100.0	39.0	5.7	44.7	10.6
Sight	48	19	2	20	7	100.0	39.6	4.2	41.7	14.6
Hearing	21	10	1	8	2	100.0	47.6	4.8	38.1	9.5
Speech	29	16	1	9	3	100.0	55.2	3.4	31.0	10.3
Physical	34	11	1	18	4	100.0	32.4	2.9	52.9	11.8
Intellectual	17	6	0	8	3	100.0	35.3	0.0	47.1	17.6
Emotional	32	8	2	15	7	100.0	25.0	6.3	46.9	21.9
Other	16	2	0	9	5	100.0	12.5	0.0	56.3	31.3
<b>Female</b>										
Total	11,323	3,737	1,190	5,849	547	100.0	33.0	10.5	51.7	4.8
No disability	11,226	3,693	1,180	5,810	543	100.0	32.9	10.5	51.8	4.8
With a disability	97	44	10	39	4	100.0	45.4	10.3	40.2	4.1
Sight	31	15	2	13	1	100.0	48.4	6.5	41.9	3.2
Hearing	29	13	0	12	4	100.0	44.8	0.0	41.4	13.8
Speech	27	10	5	11	1	100.0	37.0	18.5	40.7	3.7
Physical	32	12	1	18	1	100.0	37.5	3.1	56.3	3.1
Intellectual	19	11	0	6	2	100.0	57.9	0.0	31.6	10.5
Emotional	20	9	1	8	2	100.0	45.0	5.0	40.0	10.0
Other	18	7	2	7	2	100.0	38.9	11.1	38.9	11.1

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture serves as the backbone to the development of Ghana's economy and represents the major economic activity in the Bia East District. An agricultural household is defined as a household where at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. This chapter seeks to analyse the agriculture activities of the district in two main areas: to describe households in agriculture and not in agriculture, and the types of farming activities undertaken by the households in agriculture.

#### 7.2 Types of Agricultural Activities

Table 7.1 shows households in agriculture by type of farming activity and locality. It can be seen that 79.7 percent of the households are into agriculture (this depicts that the district is largely an agrarian district). With regard to the type of agriculture activity, crop farming represents the main type of agriculture activity practised in the district (95.7%), followed by livestock rearing of 46.6 percent.

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	5,969	100.0	-	0.0	5,969	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	4,755	100.0	-	0.0	4,755	100.0
Crop farming	4,551	100.0	-	0.0	4,551	100.0
Tree planting	35	100.0	-	0.0	35	100.0
Livestock Rearing	2,216	100.0	-	0.0	2,216	100.0

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

#### 7.3 Type of Livestock, animals reared and Keepers

Table 7.2 provides information on the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers in the district. It can be seen from the table that the total number of livestock reared in the district is 81,377 and these are kept by 3,197 persons. This translates into an average of 25 livestock per keeper. Birds, mainly chicken are the most popular (67.0%) livestock kept by households in the district. Ducks are also common in the district, accounting for 1.6 percent of all animals reared. Among ruminants, goat rearing is the most prominent (7.0%) followed by sheep (6.8%). About 147 of the households are into beehive keeping, but no one rears snail in the district.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers**

Type	Number of livestock	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
Total	81,377	3,197	25
Beehives	147	8	18
Cattle	336	27	12
Chicken	54,545	1,893	29
Dove	105	6	18
Duck	1,333	84	16
Goat	5,669	457	12
Grass-cutter	58	5	12
Guinea fowl	613	64	10
Ostrich	247	9	27
Pig	755	64	12
Rabbit	151	13	12
Sheep	5,543	482	12
Silk worm	173	5	35
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	171	11	16
Other	318	23	14
Fish farming	11,213	46	369

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

With increases in the country’s population, housing has become one of the challenges confronting the nation as a whole; the type of housing plays a major role in determining the standard of living in a household. In the year 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA)*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010).

This chapter discusses information on the type of dwelling units, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, main materials used in the construction of dwelling units, access to utilities and household facilities in Bia East District.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that the total number of houses in the district is 5,409, which is about 1.4 percent of total houses in Western Region. The Table depicts that all these houses are found in rural areas; there is no urban area in the district. The total number of households for the district is 5,969.

The average number of households per house in the district is 1.1 percent, which is lower than the regional average of 1.5. The average population per house is 5.1 compared to the region’s average of 6.3. However, with regards to average household size, Table 8.1 indicates a household size of 4.6 for the district, which is slightly higher compared to the regional figure of 4.3.

**Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households**

Categories	Total		
	country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	27,393
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	27,229
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	5,409
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	5,969
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.1
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Types of Dwelling and ownership

#### 8.3.1 Type of ownership

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head. Ownership by household member account for 58.6 percent of the dwelling units, followed by other private individuals (15.7%) and the lowest ownership status of dwelling units is by other means (0.2%). Households who live in public/government owned dwellings constitute 0.7 percent of the dwelling units while 0.6 percent of the households purchased their dwelling units.



Table 8.2 further shows that out of the 5,969 of total dwelling units in the district, male-headed households occupy 78.9 percent while female-headed households occupy 21.1 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Male-headed	Female-headed
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0	78.9	21.1
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	3,495	58.6	45.5	13.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	40	0.7	0.5	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	663	11.1	8	3.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	939	15.7	12.1	3.6
Private employer	83,610	15,343	751	12.6	11.8	0.8
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	28	0.5	0.3	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	42	0.7	0.5	0.2
Other	24,000	2,480	11	0.2	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling

Table 8.3 captures the total number of occupied dwelling units in the district. Overall, the main type of dwelling units used in the district is compound house (48.8%). Fewer persons live in tents, living quarters attached to office/shop and improvised home.

With regards to the distribution of type of dwelling by sex of head of household, female headship is higher in compound houses (54.2%), semi-detached houses (9.7%), flat/apartment (0.6%) and tents (0.2%) compared to male headship in compound (47.4%), semi-detached (8.8%), flat/apartment (0.4%) and tents (0.1%).

**Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head**

Type of dwelling	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Male-headed	Female-headed
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	2,280	38.2	39.6	32.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	536	9.0	8.8	9.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	27	0.5	0.4	0.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	2,915	48.8	47.4	54.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	169	2.8	3.0	2.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	24	0.4	0.5	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,120	8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	952	1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

This section analyses the main material for the construction of the outer wall, floor and roofing of dwelling units in Bia East District.

### 8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

From Table 8.4, the highest proportion of materials used for the construction of the outer wall of dwelling units is mud brick/earth (83.1%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (13.5%). About two percent of households used wood for the construction of the outer wall of their dwelling units in the district.

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

Material for outer wall	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	594,292	6,234	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	5,183	83.1
Wood	200,594	19,221	120	1.9
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	15	0.2
Stone	11,330	835	6	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	8	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	839	13.5
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	51	0.8
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	2	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	2	0.0
Other	39,206	3,432	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Materials for the floor

From Table 8.5 majority of the households use cement/concrete (61.2%) as the main material for the floor of their dwelling units. Earth/mud (37.3%) is the next predominant material used for the floor of dwelling units. There is no household that uses vinyl tiles as material for the floor of their dwelling units. Stone, burnt brick, wood, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles, terrazzo/terrazzo tiles and others constitute 1.4 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	2,225	37.3
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	3,654	61.2
Stone	32,817	2,432	16	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	569	4	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	17	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	1	0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	6,608	38	0.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	4	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	10	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Materials for roofing

With regards to construction materials used for roofing of dwelling units, Table 8.6 shows that majority (89.2%) of the households use metal sheet. The next common construction material used for roofing of dwelling units is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (3.5%) while wood and bamboo form 2.8 percent and 2.7 percent respectively.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	594,292	6,234	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	39	0.6
Wood	45,547	4,333	172	2.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	5,562	89.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	6	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	33	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	2	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	168	2.7
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	219	3.5
Other	35,935	4,443	33	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on number of sleeping rooms available to a household is a major factor in determining whether or not the space available to households is considered to be overcrowded or not. When the number of people in a room is higher, the negative health implications increase, especially in relation to communicable diseases.

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of sleeping rooms per household. Almost half (48.5%) of households in the district sleep in one room, 29.2 percent use two sleeping rooms, 11.7 percent use three sleeping rooms and 5.6 percent make use of four sleeping rooms. The proportion of households having five sleeping rooms is less than 3.0 percent.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	5,969	100.0	48.5	29.2	11.7	5.6	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.7
1	823	100.0	83.0	9.5	3.6	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
2	757	100.0	64.9	27.9	3.7	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
3	855	100.0	61.6	24.2	9.2	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6
4	875	100.0	53.4	31.0	10.1	3.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
5	717	100.0	39.9	36.4	13.9	5.0	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6
6	608	100.0	33.9	40.3	14.3	6.6	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3
7	486	100.0	24.5	41.6	18.7	9.3	2.7	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.2
8	279	100.0	20.8	38.4	20.4	10.4	5.4	1.1	2.2	0.4	1.1
9	218	100.0	15.6	32.6	22.0	17.9	6.4	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.5
10+	351	100.0	6.6	25.4	25.6	14.5	7.4	8.8	5.4	2.3	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households with a size of one to six persons using one sleeping room have the highest proportion. On the other hand, households with a size of six to nine persons with access to two sleeping rooms have higher proportions compared to those with four or less rooms. This has implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation.

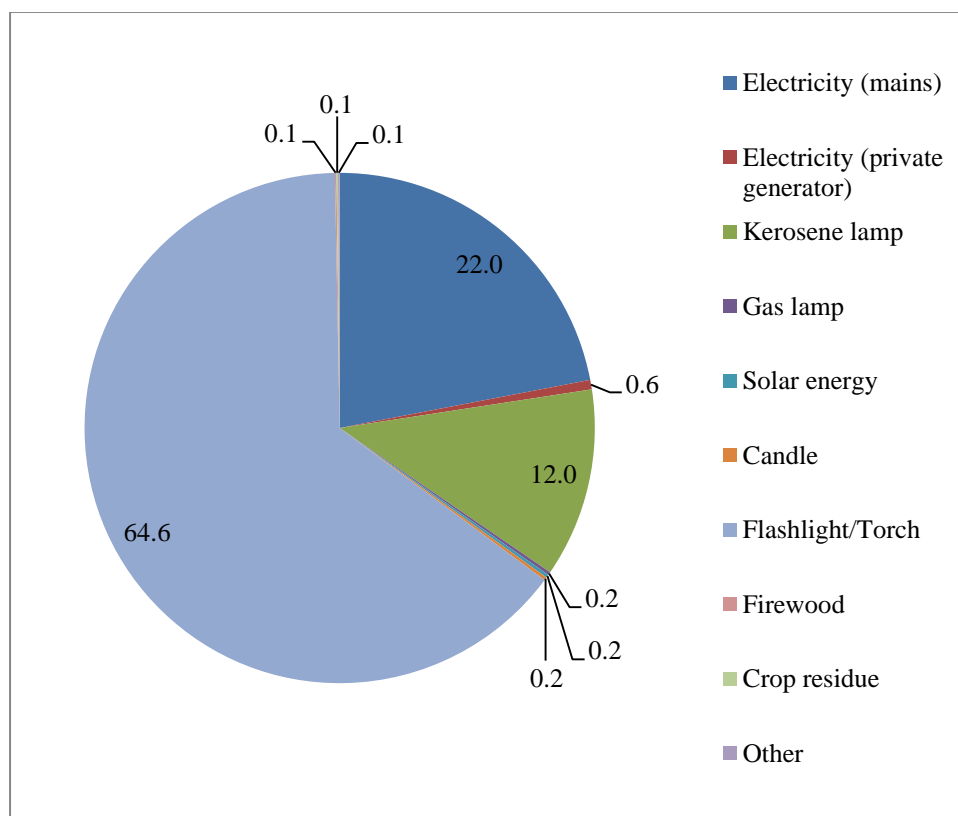
## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section analyses household amenities such as cooking space, sanitation issues and source of lighting in dwelling units.

### 8.6.1 Main source of light

From Figure 8.1, it can be realized that flashlight/torch (64.6%) is the major source of lighting in households in the district. The second most common source of energy is electricity (mains) which is used by 22.0 percent of the households while 12.0 percent depend on kerosene lamp. The least source of energy used by households in the district is firewood (0.1%), other source of light (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1%).

**Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Cooking space

Table 8.8 shows that 2.8 percent of households in the Bia East District have no cooking space. Majority (52.4%) of the households use separate rooms for their exclusive use as cooking space followed by households who resort to the use of open space in their compound (14.4%). The Table further shows that 9.9 percent of households use verandas as their cooking space. A good number of households (9.3%) also use a structure with roof but without walls as their cooking space.

### 8.6.3 Cooking fuel

Over eighty-four percent of households in the district rely on wood as their main source of fuel for cooking as against the regional average of 48.4 percent. Another 9.1 percent households depend on charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking. The issue of Animal waste, sawdust, crop residue, kerosene and electricity as source of cooking fuel in the district is significantly low totaling less than 1.0 percent.

**Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households**

Main source of light	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	170	2.8
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	5,060	84.8
Gas	996,518	82,912	136	2.3
Electricity	29,794	3,314	10	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	8	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	546	9.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	30	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	597	5	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	3	0.1
Other	7,759	524	1	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	335	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	3,127	52.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	371	6.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	113	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	555	9.3
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	3,685	13	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	588	9.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	858	14.4
Other	21,007	1,547	9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Use

The source of water was classified into two by the 2010 PHC; namely water for drinking and water for other domestic purposes. The main sources of water used in the data collection included pipe-borne water outside the dwelling, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling, public tap or standpipe, river or stream, sachet water, bore-hole including pump or tube well, protected spring, rain water, bottled water, tanker supply/vendor provided and others.

### 8.7.1 Source of water for drinking

Table 8.9 provides information on the main source of water for drinking by households in the district. River/stream is the main source of drinking water for 25.2 percent of households in the district. For some other 20.5 percent of households, bore hole/pump/tube is the major source of drinking water and for 6.2 percent of households, public tap/standpipe water is their main source of water for drinking. Pipe-borne water outside dwelling unit is used by 6.0 percent of households with only 0.8 percent of households using pipe borne water inside the dwelling unit. Only a small proportion of households use rainwater as the main source of drinking water.

## 8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.9 also presents information on the main source of water for other domestic use. The most common source of water for other domestic use is the river/stream (27.1%). The least use source of water for other domestic purposes is tanker/vendor (0.1%) as well as “other water source” (0.1%).

**Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Sources of water	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	45	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	359	6.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	90,198	369	6.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	100,915	1,222	20.5
Protected well	321,091	39,026	836	14.0
Rain water	39,438	707	3	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	22	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	6	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	51	0.9
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	1,194	20.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	234	3.9
River/stream	502,804	90,453	1,506	25.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	117	2.0
Other	3,972	441	5	0.1
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	56	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	325	5.4
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	371	6.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	1,150	19.3
Protected well	465,775	61,075	855	14.3
Rain water	39,916	1,171	10	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	25	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,207	20.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	225	3.8
River/stream	588,590	96,641	1,615	27.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	120	2.0
Other	10,302	1,377	7	0.1

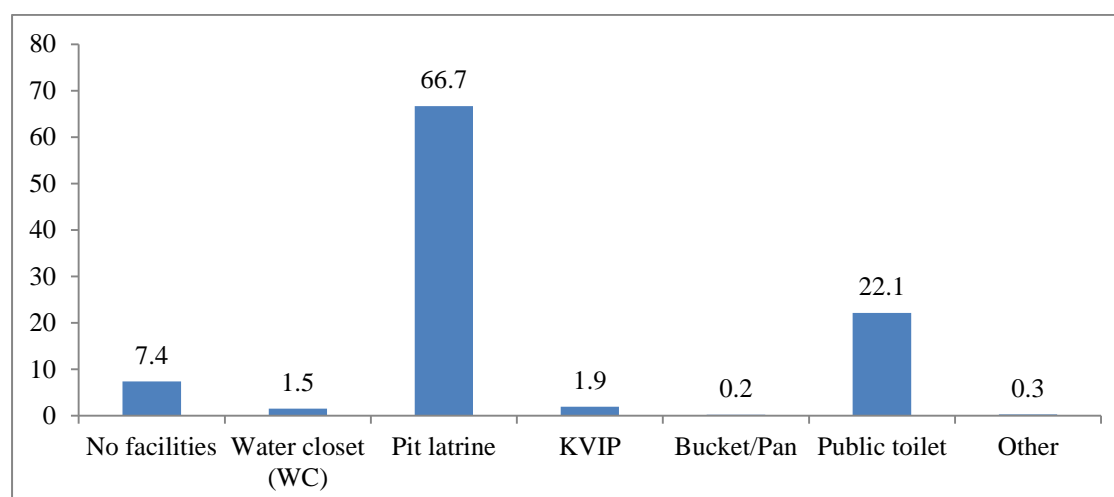
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

### 8.8.1 Type of toilet facility

Figure 8.3 shows the type of toilet facilities available to households in the district. Out of the 5,969 households in the district, majority (66.7%) use pit latrine. The use of public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan, etc.) constitutes 22.1 percent. Some 7.4 percent of households in the district have no toilet facility and thereby resort to the bush, beach or field for toilet. Only 1.9 percent and 1.5 percent households use KVIP and WC respectively. A relatively small number of households use the bucket/pan (0.5%) and other unnamed facilities as their toilet.

**Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facility used by households**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.8.2 Type of bathing facility

The types of bathing facilities used by households in the district are presented in Table 8.10. Approximately four in every 10 households (39.6%) have bathrooms for their exclusive use. Shared separate bathroom in the same house account for 24.5 percent. At the national and regional levels however, shared separate bathroom constitute the highest proportion of available rooms for bathing. About 8.7 percent of households use bathrooms in another house while 8.5 percent of households use open space around the house.

**Table 8.10: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	2,366	39.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	1,462	24.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	346	5.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	632	10.6
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	123	2.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	518	8.7
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	505	8.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	7	0.1
Other	16,276	1,398	10	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

### 8.9.1 Solid waste

The main method of solid waste disposal as indicated in Table 8.11 is public dumping (open space) which is used by over half (63.5%) of the households in the district. The second most common method of solid waste disposal used by the households is indiscriminate dumping (16.1%), followed by public dump [container] which is used by 8.0 percent of households in the district.

## 8.9.2 Liquid waste

With regards to liquid waste, the common disposal method employed by households in the district is throwing onto the compound (69.1%), followed by thrown onto the streets/outside (24.4%).

**Table 8.11: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households**

Method of waste disposal	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
<b>Solid waste</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	107	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	63	1.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	478	8.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	3,789	63.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	963	16.1
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	359	6.0
Other	53,805	5,187	210	3.5
<b>Liquid waste</b>				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	5,969	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	27	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	14	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	35	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	1,456	24.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	280	4.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	4,125	69.1
Other	38,294	4,805	32	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census data on Bia East District provide relevant information needed to inform policy makers, planners, academia and the general public to make informed decisions aimed at socio-economic development of the district. This section highlights the key findings on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions in the district.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Demographic characteristics**

Bia East District is completely rural with a population of 27,393. Forty-two percent of the total population of the district is below 15 years, while persons aged 65 years and above constitute 3.0 percent. This indicates that the district has a youthful population.

The total fertility rate for the district is 4.2 which is higher than the average for the Western Region (3.6) and Ghana (3.3). The crude death rate (CDR) of 4.6 per 1,000 for the district is lower than the regional average of 6.2. Out of 22,876 children ever born to women aged 15-49 years, 20,717 survived. About 9.4 percent of children ever born did not survive.

Majority of the population (96.5%) aged 12-14 years are never married. However, most of those aged 40-44 years (78.6 %) are married. Widowhood is pronounced (22.2%) among those aged 65 years and above. Majority of the population profess Pentecostal/Charismatic religion (26.8%). About 22.1 percent are Catholic with 17.5 percent being Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, etc.). Those without any religious attachment also constitute 5.5 percent of the district's population.

#### **9.2.2 Social characteristics**

The total literate population (11 years and older) is 67.1 percent. Literacy in both English and Ghanaian language (73.3%) is the highest in the district. Among those currently attending school, the majority (51.0%) are at the primary school level. Similar results are reported among males (50.3%) and females (51.8%). At the secondary level, however, a higher proportion of males (6.0%) than females (4.5%) are attending school. A similar observation is at the tertiary level (0.9 % for males versus 0.2% for females).

In terms of age, the 15-19 year category has the largest literate population. The age group with the highest proportion of literate population in English is 11-14 years. In terms of Ghanaian language only, the age group that recorded the highest proportion of persons who are literate 35-39 years. As expected, the males in the district are more literate than females.

#### **9.2.3 Economic characteristics**

A majority (78.6%) of the population 15 years and older in the district are economically active while the remaining 21.4 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 96.2 percent are employed while 3.8 percent is unemployed.

#### **9.2.4 Information Communication Technology**

About 1.2 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are using Internet facility. A higher proportion of males (1.6%) use Internet facilities than their female (0.7%) counterparts. About 38.0 percent of persons in the district use mobile phones, and this is higher among the males (46.7%) than females (28.1%).

#### **9.2.5 Disability**

In the district, 99.1 percent of the population are without disability, indicating that just about one percent of the population are disabled. Disability of various kinds is common among males (1.0%) than females (0.8%). Visual or sight impairment (36.7%) accounted for the highest type of disability, followed by physical disability (31.7%). Persons employed with disability are 0.8 percent with one percent and 2.1 percent being unemployed and economically not active (2.1%) respectively.

#### **9.2.6 Agricultural activities**

Agriculture is the major occupation in the district. Households in agriculture form 79.7 percent. Majority of households in the district are into crop farming (95.7%), followed by livestock (46.6%) rearing. Tree planting (0.7%) and fish farming (0.9%) are done by a few people in the district. Total number of livestock, birds, fishes, etc., raised in the district is 81,377 with 3,197 keepers, representing an average of 25 livestock/birds/fishes per keeper.

#### **9.2.7 Housing conditions**

A high proportion of 83.1 percent of households use mud brick/earth as the material for the construction of the outer wall of dwelling units; 13.5 percent use cement blocks/concrete. Bamboo, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia account for the least used material for the construction of outer wall. Also, majority (63.0%) of the material for construction of floor was cement/concrete, followed by the usage of earth/mud (35.7%). For materials for roofing, 89.2 percent of the households use metal sheet; thatch/palm of leaf or raffia is also used for roofing by a few households (3.5%).

Majority of households use pit/latrine, followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/pan, etc). Equally, a good number of households have no toilet facility and may resort to the bush or field as their toilet facility. Only a few households use KVIP and WC respectively. A very small number of households use bucket/ pan as toilet facilities.

### **9.3 Conclusions**

Results from the 2010 PHC provide holistic information on the demographic, social, economic and other indicators of the district. The report shows the status of key demographic and socio-economic indicators in the district. It highlights the dynamics of the household characteristics and challenges in other social and economic issues such as education, information communication technology, disability, agriculture, housing and the amenities available to the households. These issues include the youthful nature of the population, high age dependency ratio, low level of educational attainment, low ICT usage, incidence of disability, dominance of agriculture as an economic activity in the district with crop farming being the dominant agricultural activity, poor water and sanitation conditions as well as over-reliance on wood and charcoal as the main sources of cooking fuel. The data from the 2010 Census thus provide a wealth of information to inform policy decision-making and planning.

## 9.4 Policy Implications

The district's total fertility rate of 4.2 is higher compared to the average for the region recorded as 3.6. Efforts should be made to reduce the fertility rate through deliberate policy interventions especially in terms of sensitization and advocacy. The government should consider working in partnership with the private sector to increase sensitisation activities to create awareness on smaller families as one way towards reducing the level of economic vulnerability among the population.

Efforts should be made to reduce illiteracy at all levels in the district. The enforcement of government policy on Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), free exercise books and the school feeding programme would help to reduce the population that has never attended school in the district. The gap between the males and females in terms of employment should be bridged with policy interventions. The District Assembly should consider policy interventions like empowerment of girls through scholarships to address challenges in the educational system at the district level.

Although employed persons are higher in the district than the unemployed, there should be strategies and interventions in place in terms of skills acquisition for the youth. This would enable them to get access to jobs when they come out of training or complete their formal education. In doing this, the skills acquired should be included in the curriculum and should be relevant to current economic demand in the job market.

The number of persons with disability that are employed should be increased to be enabled to take care of themselves and their families. This would be achieved through increased advocacy to give equal opportunity to persons with disabilities for employment. Policies should also be amended to enable them access free education in selected academic institutions in the district.

All the organisations and institutions should be made aware of the benefits of ICT and assist in formulating ICT Policies that can impact the development of the district and the nation at large. Modern ICT infrastructure must be provided as a matter of necessity. Training of the youth in the use of desktop/laptop computers should be reinforced to enable the youth become more effective and efficient at school and at the workplace. Some institutions in Ghana responsible for development of scientific and technological capabilities need to be strengthened and focus on demand-driven initiatives in order to train people to meet local needs.

There should be efforts by the government to mechanise agriculture especially in the area of crop farming in the district. Policy interventions such as afforestation should be strengthened in the district level. Government and responsible agencies should ensure that forest reserves are protected.

With regard to the increase of the population in the district, government should endeavour to provide more social amenities such as good roads, hospitals, pipe-borne water and schools. This would help improve the standard of life of the people in the district. Besides, electrification projects should be embarked upon in the district since many communities are without electricity. Also, sensitisation of the population on the use of solar energy should be intensified as well.

Private estate owners with the support of the government should be encouraged to invest in building houses at affordable prices in the district. Private agencies involved in construction and housing could organize training workshops for some of the officers in Town and Country Planning Department to educate the people in the district on how to put up cheap and durable housing units to protect them against natural disaster like heavy rains and flooding.

Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least have a W.C. or KVIP in the houses built, so that households would easily have access to the facilities and thereby reduce the risk of contracting infections from the public toilets and other poor toilet facilities. The health and well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other communicable illnesses. The government and authorities involved in ensuring the safety of our environment should reinforce the campaign and advocacy to educate the people in the district on sanitation and hygienic ways in disposing their solid and liquid waste.

## REFERENCES

- Bia District Assembly (2010). 2010-2013 Medium-Term Development Plan. Bia, District Assembly.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2005). 2000 Population and Housing Census, Western Region, *Analysis of District Data and Implications for Planning*. Accra; Ghana.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2005). 2000 Population and Housing Census, Volta Region, *Analysis of District Data and Implications for Planning 2005*. Accra; Ghana.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2010). *2010 Population and Housing Census Enumerator's Manual*. Accra; Ghana.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2010). *Population and Housing Census, National Analytical Report*. Accra; Ghana.
- Government of Ghana (2006). *Persons with Disability Act 715*. Assembly Press, Accra.
- National Development Planning Commission (2010). *Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) Annual Progress Report*. NDPC, Accra.
- Population Reference Bureau (2011). *Population Handbook 2011*. PRB, New York.
- UNDP (2013). *The Western Region Human Development Report 2013*. UNDP, Accra.

## APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Adabokrom	3,468	1,830	1,638	623	610
2	Kojofosukrom	1,964	1,015	949	409	349
3	Kaase	1,035	535	500	233	200
4	New Achiase Nkwanta	916	462	454	172	141
5	Nyamebekyere No.1	827	434	393	190	136
6	Kwame Adjei Krom	822	446	376	183	178
7	Agya Mensahkrom	804	439	365	174	136
8	Nsowakrom	797	402	395	180	150
9	Bethlehem	759	402	357	161	138
10	Amadukrom	593	345	248	141	143
11	Mayera	584	315	269	158	144
12	Amadu Nkwanta	578	322	256	164	117
13	Apronsee Mission	564	312	252	133	141
14	Mangoase - Punpunso	507	265	242	109	93
15	Mangoase	476	273	203	112	112
16	Goka	453	245	208	97	86
17	Owusu Krom	450	236	214	114	111
18	New Nsuatre	436	220	216	111	109
19	Attankona	433	201	232	96	80
20	Moshiehene Krom	423	211	212	70	59

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Adabokrom	3,468	541	453	411	342	379	380	222	191	130	106	93	52	52	29	17	70
2	Kojofosukrom	1,964	329	262	262	189	147	142	138	102	96	67	92	33	27	27	22	29
3	Kaase	1,035	124	140	156	124	127	81	56	50	56	43	21	16	7	8	7	19
4	New Achiase Nkwanta	916	163	114	117	109	87	70	57	39	46	30	31	14	10	10	9	10
5	Nyamebekyere No.1	827	154	116	72	85	69	91	63	49	44	24	22	10	8	8	7	5
6	Kwame Adjei Krom	822	155	92	100	89	87	82	60	34	38	23	25	7	10	7	7	6
7	Agya Mensahkrom	804	138	133	86	69	59	67	45	46	46	25	27	18	15	6	14	10
8	Nsowakrom	797	110	90	111	88	73	64	57	53	51	28	25	16	10	5	10	6
9	Bethlehem	759	115	97	586	79	65	78	45	63	29	28	16	10	27	8	5	7
10	Amadukrom	593	96	87	55	57	55	66	41	41	21	17	12	16	12	5	7	5
11	Mayera	584	111	85	47	34	63	71	247	34	28	22	15	3	9	9	5	5
12	Amadu Nkwanta	578	110	81	47	35	52	70	50	36	26	18	17	8	5	6	3	14
13	Apronsee Mission	564	100	83	55	54	29	33	38	38	32	30	25	15	5	4	9	14
14	Mangoase - Punpunso	507	95	67	52	36	42	50	28	16	18	19	18	13	11	8	11	23
15	Mangoase	476	105	65	43	31	36	40	40	43	25	12	12	5	8	3	4	4
16	Goka	453	72	64	46	45	35	48	44	23	15	17	17	9	4	4	0	10
17	Owusu Krom	450	79	67	43	38	45	49	26	13	34	21	10	5	8	5	5	2
18	New Nsuatre	436	66	69	44	30	44	50	43	33	24	15	8	3	2	3	1	1
19	Attankona	433	67	61	52	59	38	30	30	31	17	15	16	6	7	0	2	2
20	Moshiehe Krom	423	44	59	53	49	57	41	19	24	17	21	6	11	5	6	6	5

# **LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

## **Project Secretariat**

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician  
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician  
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator  
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator  
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing  
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing  
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing  
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing  
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing  
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing  
Mr Emmanuel Nana Opoku, Regional Statistician  
Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting  
Ms. Justina Yeboah, Formatting/Typesetting

## **Writers**

Mr. Elvis Bright Kwessie  
Mr. Joseph Apraku

## **Consultant**

## **Editor/ Reviewers**

Prof. S. O Kwankye  
Mr. John Foster Agyaho