



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

MPOHOR DISTRICT



Canada 

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture

MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MP	Member of Parliament
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCTA	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PHD	Mpohor District
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHC	Senior High School
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TBA _s	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of the Mpohor District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 42,923 representing 1.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.1 percent and females represent 49.9 percent. Almost three quarters (74.8%) of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 100.2. The population of the District is youthful (14.9%) of the 0-4 age group, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 70 plus years (1.2%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 78.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (79.7) than that of females (77.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Mpohor District, the General Fertility Rate is 125.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 9 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for the age group 65 plus years representing more than almost 70 deaths per 1000 population while for the females the highest death rate of 40 deaths per 1000 population is for the age group 70 plus years. Out of the total deaths in the region of 14,825, there had been 390 cases of deaths in the Mpohor District. Majority of migrants (56.6%) living in the District were born in another region while 43.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern Region constitute 7.6 percent followed by those born in Volta Region with 5.2 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 41,979 with a total number of 11,572 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.8 percent. Spouses form about 12.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 39.5 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

Almost half (47.1) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.1 percent have never married, 5.5 percent are in consensual unions, 4.9 percent are widowed, 5.9 percent are divorced and 1.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than two thirds of females (64.9%) are married compared to a little over a quarter of the male population (45.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 55.3 percent while widowed males account for only 13.6 percent. Among the married, 30.4 percent have no education

while only 8.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight out of every ten of the married population (85.5%) are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and 12.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (60.7%) are economically not active with 2.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is one percent.

Proportion of the Christian population in the Mpohor District is about 81.1 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Pentecostals/ Charismatic constitute the majority (31.3%) followed by Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.) with 21.2 percent and Catholics 8.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 75.5 percent are literate and 24.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (55.9%) than that of females (44.1%). Almost six out of ten people (60.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 21 percent has never attended school, 39 percent are currently attending and 40 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

More than seven out of ten (75.7%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.3 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.7 percent are employed while 3.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (42.8%), 30.8 percent perform household duties and 5.6 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than six out of ten (61.3%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 48 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 16.5 percent in Plant and machine operators and assemblers, 12.6 percent in service and sales, 9.6 percent in craft and related trade with only 5.7 percent engaged as managers, professionals and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 58.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 21.4 percent are employee, 9.1 percent are contributing family workers and 4.6 percent are casual workers. Only 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the casual workers and employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 84.8 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 10.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 35.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 44.9 percent as compared to 26.5 percent of females. About two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 51

households representing 0.4 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About six percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (4.0%) with disability is higher than male (3.9%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.2 percent followed by emotional disability (28.7%). The disability pattern is the same for both urban and rural localities with physical and sight disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 64.8 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with emotional disability accounting for the majority of 71.6 percent.

Agriculture

A little over half of the population (64.%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with more than nine out of ten (95.4%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing account for 39.2% and tree planting 0.4%. In the rural localities, more than seven out of ten households (72.0%) are agricultural households but 40.9 percent are in the urban localities. Poultry (chicken - 61.5%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Mpohor District is 8,666 with 11,572 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 74.0 and the rest are in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 5 compared to 7 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost two thirds (36.4%) of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses; 34.5 percent are compound houses and 11.6 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (54.6%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 19.3 percent are owned by Relative not a household member and 13.6 percent are owned by other private individuals.; and only 1.7 percent are owned by public or government. A little over one percent (1.1%) 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 brick/Earth accounting for 52 percent. Six out of every ten (60.3 %) of outer walls of building in rural localities are constructed with Mud bricks or Earth block or concrete. More than eight in ten (85.9%) floors are constructed with cement or concrete. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (69.3) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (76.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. About 21.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (60.8%), flashlight/torch (21.9%) and kerosene lamp (15.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking

for most households in the District is wood (61.5%). The proportion for rural (71.0%) is higher than that of urban (34.6%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Almost a third of the households (29.5%) drink water from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well, 21.7 percent drink water from the river or stream while 12.7 percent drink water from Pipe-borne outside dwelling and 10.6 percent from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well.

The most common use toilet facility in the District is the public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) accounting for 54.2 percent followed by pit latrine (28.0%). More than seven percent of the households (7.3%) in the District have no toilet facility. Almost a third of the household (26.9%) in the District also share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.8 percent share open cubicle and 22.1 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 64.6 percent. About twelve percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only two percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (40.6 %) and thrown into gutter (26.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the Assemblies as the planning authority. The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, Urban and Rural localities.

In all of these, population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The objective of this report is to make available to the general public, the District Assembly and its various organs, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District. Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure of the Mpohor district.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Mpohor District is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the District.

1.2.1 Location and size

The Mpohor District is one of the 22 districts in the Western Region. The District is located at the south-eastern end of the region and was carved out from the erstwhile Mpohor Wassa East District in 2012 and established with a legislative instrument (L.I). It is bounded on the west by Ahanta West District, east by Wassa East District, north-west by Tarkwa-Nsueam Municipal and Shama District (figure 1.1). The District covers a total land area of 524.533 square kilometers. The District capital Mpohor is located 19 km off the Takoradi-Agona Nkwanta main road.

1.2.2 Climate

The District falls within the tropical climate zone. The mean annual rainfall is 1500mm and ranges from 1300 to 2000mm. The wet period in the District is between March and July while November to January is dry. Generally, the rainfall pattern is supportive of agricultural activities.

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The District lies within the low-lying areas of the country with most parts below 150 metres above sea level. The landscape is generally undulating landscape with an average height of about 70 metres. The highest elevation ranges between 150 and 200 metres above sea level. The drainage pattern of the Mpohor District is largely dendritic. There are a number of rivers and streams in the District (e.g. Subri, Butre and Hwini).

Figure 1.1: Map of MpoHOR district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Soils, geology, minerals and vegetation

There are four main categories of rock and soil types which underlie the District namely: Lower Birimian, Dixcove granite, Cape Coast granite and Tarkwaian. More than half of the soil consists of Cape Coast granitic soils. Existing underground rocks in certain communities hinder the drilling of water facilities. The District therefore has large deposits of gold, traces of iron and kaolin hence the upsurge of mining activities which has resulted in the pollution of water resources in the District. The vegetation is tropical rainforest. (Extracted from DMTDP July, 2012)

1.3 Political Administration

The Mpohor District Assembly is the highest political authority in the District as stipulated under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (ACT 462). It has been empowered to be responsible for the overall development of the District as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480). The Assembly is politically headed by a District Chief Executive and administratively by a Co-ordinating Director who is assisted by other Sectional/Departmental Heads. There are twenty (20) assembly members with two-third elected and the remaining one-third appointed by the president of Ghana in consultation with the traditional authority and recognized interest groups in the District. The District is comprised of 13 Electoral Areas and 13 Unit Committees which are Ankobea, Atwereboana, Ohiawoamaanwu, Bronikrom, Adum Bansa Upper, Adum Bansa Lower, Adum Dominase, Manso, Adansi, Mampong/Botodwina, Ayiem, Bopp and Angu. Mpohor District has four Area Councils namely Mpohor, Adum Bansa, Manso and Ayiem.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Culture

The District has a single paramountcy which is headed by the paramount chief of Mpohor. There are however some sub-chiefs of certain communities within the District that swear allegiance to the Wassa Fiase paramountcy at Tarkwa in the Tarkwa Nsueam Municipality. There are Asafo groups in some communities. The indigenous people celebrate Odwira festival.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agricultural activities

The District is predominantly an agrarian economy. The predominant cash crops are cocoa and oil palm. Cocoa is usually cultivated in small to medium sized plantations mostly by settler farmers. Oil palm is cultivated on a large-scale by Benso Oil Palm Plantation (BOPP) NORPALM and Ayiem Oil Mills. The major staple food crops produced include cassava, plantain, maize, cocoyam and vegetables. The output per yield is substantially low in the District due to traditional methods of farming with an average farm size of one acre per farmer.

Most of the farmers own their farm lands by inheritance and from family heads. Abunu and Abusa systems where land is given out for farming after which proceeds are shared either into two or three as predetermined are also practiced. Other means of land acquisition for farming which are not common are outright purchase that is, freehold titles as well as household titles from traditional leaders and other indigenous people.

1.5.2 Manufacturing Industries

The following are the large scale industries in the District. Golden Star (Wassa mines) Limited in Akyempim, Benso Oil-Palm Plantation (BOPP) in Adum Bansa and Norpalm Ghana Limited in Pretsea. The medium scale industries include Ayiem Oil Mills Limited in Mpohor and West – West Agro- Processing Factory in Ayiem (find out). A number of micro enterprises for agro-processing can be found in most parts of the District. Specific locations include an oil palm processing facility in Adum Bansa, Small-scale mining activities are carried out in areas like Mpohor, Manso and several other communities. Again, there is prospecting for iron ore in Adum Bansa.

1.5.3 Banking and credit facilities

Lower Pra Rural Bank is the only bank with a branch in Mpohor, the District capital. Credit Union Association (CUA) can be found in Mpohor. Others that provide credit support in the District are Adum Bansa Area Susu and Loans support Scheme and Phandy Micro Finance in Mpohor.

1.5.4 Communication

The District has poor road network making some of the settlements inaccessible during rainy season. Interaction between the District and other communities is difficult and expensive for that matter. Telecommunication is improving in the District with regard to mobile facilities and some of the mobile phone networks operating in the District are Tigo, Vodafone Airtel, Expresso and MTN. An ICT and postal service centre constructed in Mpohor is in operation. Some of the communities such as Mpohor, Adum Bansa, Manso and Botodwina have community information centre.

1.5.6 Health care

There are nine health facilities in the District. Majority are government operated with only one being operated privately. These health centres in the District are: Adansi Community Health Planning Service (CHPS), Manso Community Clinic, Mpohor Health Centre, Adum Bansa Community Clinic, Ayiem Community Health Planning Service (CHPS), Angu Community Health Planning Service (CHPS), Bomba Community Health Planning Service (CHPS), Adum Dominase Community Health Planning Service (CHPS) are all government owned with only Benso Oil Palm Plantation (BOPP) Clinic being privately owned.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognized 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 centers
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report constitutes nine chapters. Chapter One covers the profile of Mpohor District, the physical features, and political administration, social and cultural structure the economy and the concepts, definitions used in the report as well as the methodology are also presented. Chapter Two provides information on the demographic characteristics. It also encapsulates issues on population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility mortality and migration relating to the District. Chapter Three examines the social characteristics of the district focussing on household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliations and literacy and education. Economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector are analysed in Chapter Four. The Issues concerning information communication and technology (ICT) are discussed in Chapter Five. Chapter Six looks at persons with disability. The chapter describes the population with disability, disability type and its distribution by locality, disability and activity, disability by education and literacy. Agriculture activities such as population of households engaged in the sector and the types of farming activities they are engaged in are presented in Chapter Seven. Chapter Eight is devoted to housing conditions such as type of dwelling, building materials and access to utilities and facilities. The concluding chapter (Chapter nine) of the report gives a summary of the key findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

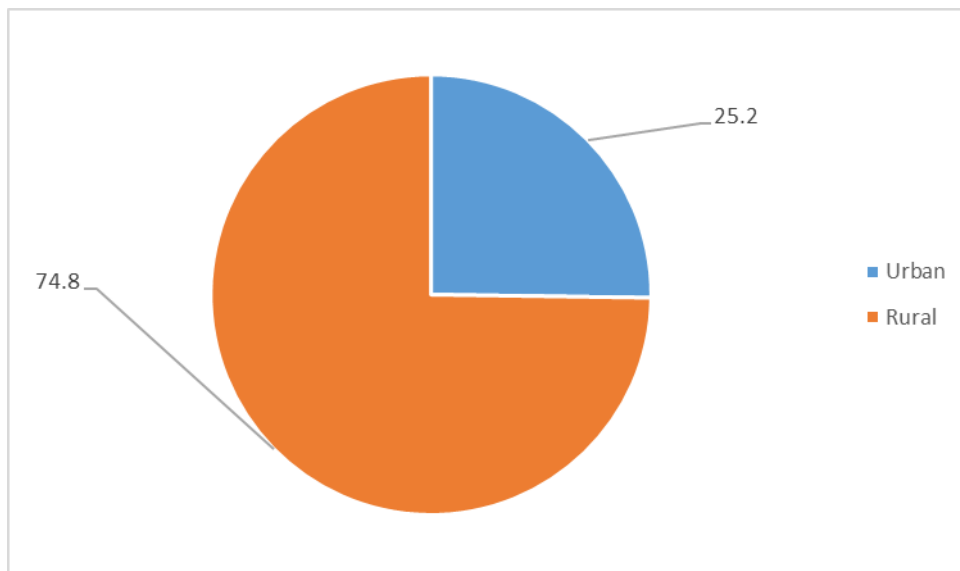
Demographic characteristics including population size, distribution and age-sex structure are necessary inputs for effective planning for socio-economic development of a country. These characteristics are influenced by the components of population change i.e. fertility, mortality and migration. The dynamics of the components of population change have numerous demographic and socio-economic implications for development.

The objective of this chapter is to discuss the population size and distribution, sex ratio and the population pyramid of the Mpohor District. Also discussed in this chapter are the dynamics of the components of population change of the District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Mpohor District has a total population of 42,923 consisting of 21,486 males and 21,437 females as shown in Table 2.1. The District is predominantly rural with 74.8 percent of the residents in the villages. Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 74.8 percent and 25.2 percent respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the District reside in the rural communities

Figure 2.1: Population by locality of residence



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex structure of a population are vital characteristics of a population which influence many demographic issues. Understanding the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into the dynamics of the population composition and highlights on socio-economic challenges

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

The age-sex structure which is useful for population projections is presented in Table 2.1. Forty percent of the total population of the District is in the 0-14 age group. The District has a sex ratio of 100.2. The sex ratio for the people in the 25-64 age group and 65+ is less than 100 which means that there are more females than males among those age groups.

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages	42,923	100.0	21,486	100.0	21,437	100.0	100.2
0 – 4	6,404	14.9	3,208	14.9	3,196	14.9	100.4
5 – 9	5,626	13.1	2,883	13.4	2,743	12.8	105.1
10 – 14	5,119	11.9	2,668	12.4	2,451	11.4	108.9
15 – 19	4,224	9.8	2,173	10.1	2,051	9.6	105.9
20 – 24	3,682	8.6	1,774	8.3	1,908	8.9	93.0
25 – 29	3,240	7.5	1,552	7.2	1,688	7.9	91.9
30 – 34	2,661	6.2	1,305	6.1	1,356	6.3	96.2
35 – 39	2,577	6.0	1,293	6.0	1,284	6.0	100.7
40 – 44	2,292	5.3	1,117	5.2	1,175	5.5	95.1
45 – 49	1,819	4.2	957	4.5	862	4.0	111.0
50 – 54	1,677	3.9	826	3.8	851	4.0	97.1
55 – 59	993	2.3	525	2.4	468	2.2	112.2
60 – 64	839	2.0	434	2.0	405	1.9	107.2
65 – 69	524	1.2	264	1.2	260	1.2	101.5
70 – 74	523	1.2	225	1.0	298	1.4	75.5
75 – 79	255	0.6	122	0.6	133	0.6	91.7
80 – 84	236	0.5	74	0.3	162	0.8	45.7
85+	232	0.5	86	0.4	146	0.7	55.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Age-Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65+ years, to the independent population, that is, those in the 15-64 years. The ratio is used to measure the burden borne by those in the working age group. According to Table 2.1, the age-dependency ratio for the District is 78.8. The ratio is higher for males (79.7) than females (77.9) and in the rural (81.4) than the urban (71.5) areas in the District.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

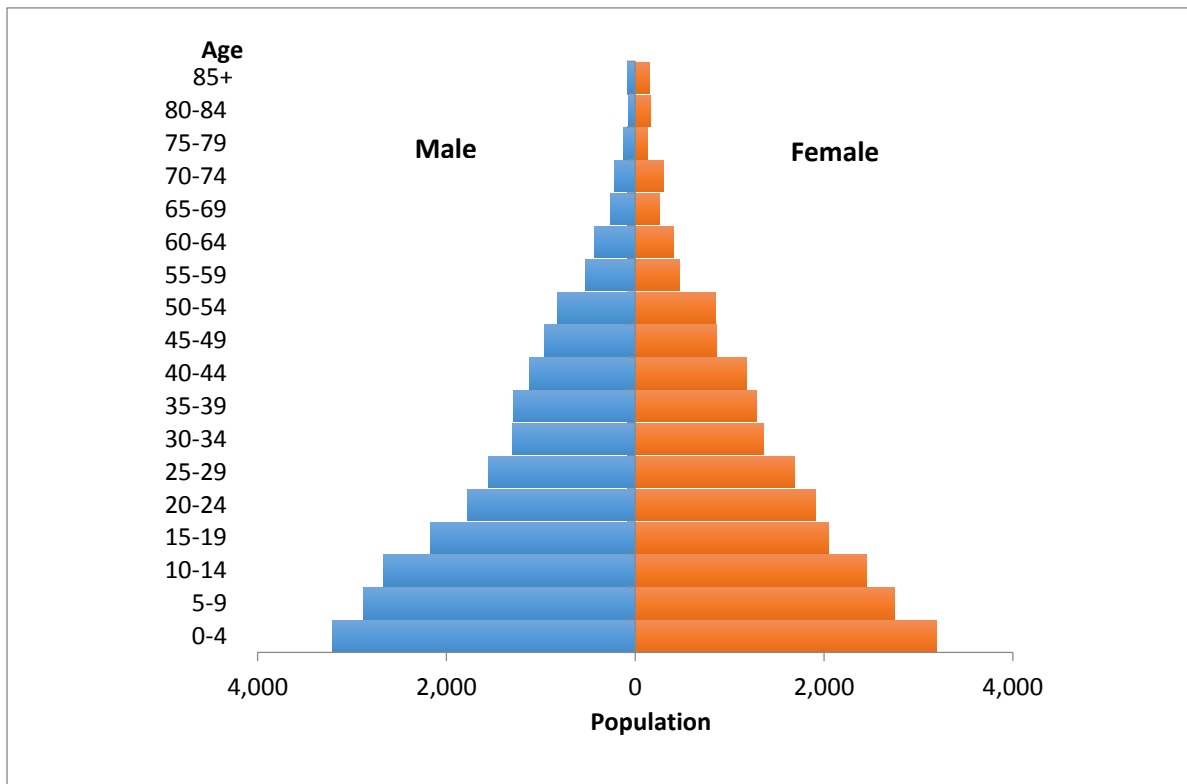
Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All ages	42,923	100.0	21,486	100.0	21,437	100.0	10,826	32,097
0-14	17,149	40.0	8,759	40.8	8,390	39.1	4,092	13,057
15-64	24,004	55.9	11,956	55.6	12,048	56.2	6,311	17,693
65+	1,770	4.1	771	3.6	999	4.7	423	1,347
Age-dependency ratio	78.8		79.7		77.9		71.5	81.4
Child dependency ratio	71.4		73.3		69.6		64.8	73.8
Old age dependency ratio	7.4		6.4		8.3		6.7	7.6

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 Mpohor District. The pyramid which has a broad base and tapers off with increasing age depicts a youthful population similar to that of the country. This is because in typical developing country like Ghana fertility rate tends to be relatively high and the average life expectancy low accounting for the broad base and narrower upper end of the population pyramid. As shown in Figure 2.1 there are no marked differences in the number of males and females in the various age groups with the exception of the 70+ olds with a higher female population.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

In this section, we examine the components of population change – fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the size and structure of population. While fertility causes an increase in the size of the population through births, mortality on the other hand leads to a reduction in the size of the population through deaths. Unlike fertility which causes an increase at only one point – births of persons aged zero, deaths can occur at any age, although the force of mortality is greater at the very young and older ages. Similarly, migration can occur at any age, but it is usually young adult males who move first and are often joined by their families. However, unlike fertility and mortality, migration affects the population size and structure of two Regions, the area of in-migration as well as the area of out-migration.

2.6.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 presents various fertility measurements, namely, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Generally, fertility level for the District is higher than the average for the Western Region. The District has a TFR of 4.3 and a GFR of 125.8 which is far higher than the regional average of 105.8.

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

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
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
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
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 populations

Children ever born and children surviving

Again, the fertility dynamics of the female population 12 years and older in the Mpohor District is presented in Table 2.4. There are 14,425 females 12 years and older in the District with the highest number (2,051) and the lowest number (468) in the 15-19 and 55-59 age groups respectively. Children ever born to females 12+ years is 40,081 consisting of 19,892 males and 20,189 females. The 60+ and the 12-14 age groups registered the highest and the lowest number of children ever born respectively. There is no discernable pattern of the children ever born by sex. The number of reported surviving children in the District is a reflection of the number of children ever born as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.4: 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		
	Number	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	14,425	40,081	19,892	20,189	33,441	16,563	16,878
12 - 14	1,378	8	3	5	6	2	4
15 - 19	2,051	349	177	172	295	156	139
20 - 24	1,908	1,841	892	949	1,657	789	868
25 - 29	1,688	3,371	1,646	1,725	3,054	1,473	1,581
30 - 34	1,356	4,155	2,068	2,087	3,783	1,891	1,892
35 - 39	1,284	5,189	2,595	2,594	4,644	2,301	2,343
40 - 44	1,175	5,419	2,756	2,663	4,643	2,352	2,291
45 - 49	862	4,424	2,195	2,229	3,764	1,852	1,912
50 - 54	851	4,562	2,263	2,299	3,744	1,880	1,864
55 - 59	468	2,557	1,283	1,274	2,078	1,019	1,059
60 +	1,404	8,206	4,014	4,192	5,773	2,848	2,925

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Several interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others have been done by government and development agencies to reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality. Mortality during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates and age specific death rate in the Mpohor District

Alternatively, mortality refers to the incidence of death or the number of deaths in a population. Mortality Rates are generally expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 individuals per year.

Mortality data in Table 2.5 refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. The report shows information on deaths in household due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide. The Mpohor District is among the Districts in the Western Region with high Crude Death Rates (CDR). The CDR of 9.1 for the Mpohor District is higher than the 6.2 for the Western Region (Table 2.4). The number of registered deaths in households in the District of 390 is relatively low partly due to the District population size.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6

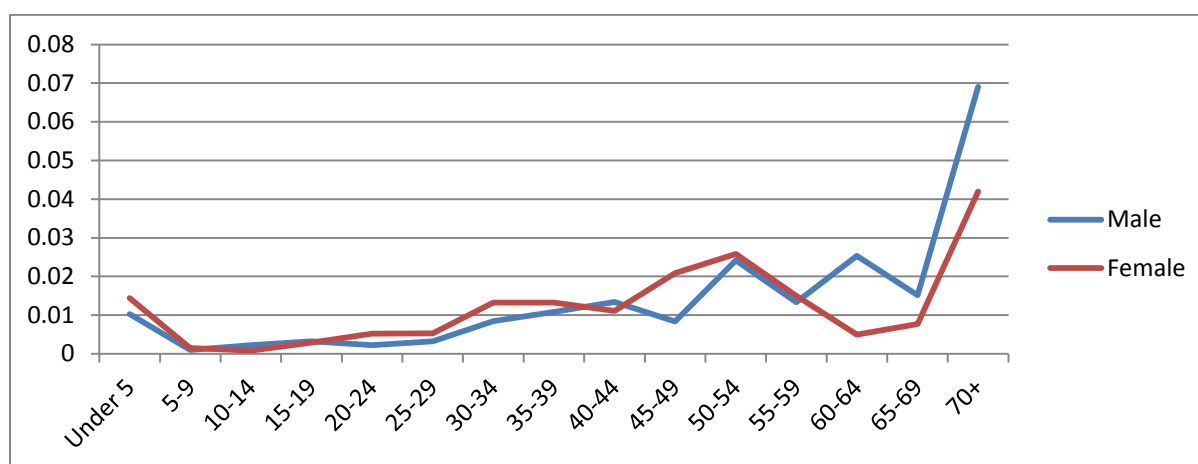
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 populations

Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.3 shows age specific death rates for the District. Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates are higher among females than males in the Mpohor District. The death rate among females aged 15 -39 years and 44-54 is also higher than males, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. Figure 2.2 further shows that the age specific death rates for males aged 55 years and above are higher than that of females in the same age groups.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Distribution on causes of death

Table 2.6 shows the number of deaths in households. According to the Table, 390 deaths were recorded in households for the last 12 months. While the region recorded higher percentages of 13.4 percent deaths due to accidents/homicide/suicide or violence, the District recorded a lower percentage (11.3%) of death due to accidents/homicide/suicide/violence.

Table 2.6: Cause of deaths in households

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
Western	14,825	13.4	86.6
Jomoro	1,452	12.5	87.5
Ellembelle	471	11.9	88.1
Nzema East	425	19.3	80.7
Ahanta West	683	12	88
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	2,721	14	86
Shama	590	12.5	87.5
Wassa East	926	6.8	93.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	10.8	89.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	974	16.9	83.1
Wassa Amenfi East	589	17.7	82.3
Wassa Amenfi West	531	11.7	88.3
Aowin	561	19.1	80.9
Sefwi Akontombra	316	13.3	86.7
Sefwi Wiawso	890	14.2	85.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,053	9	91
Juabeso	361	10.2	89.8
Bia west	595	22.4	77.6
Mpohor	390	11.3	88.7
Wassa Amenfi Central	374	9.4	90.6
Suaman	88	15.9	84.1
Bodi	358	11.7	88.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.3 Migration

Table 2.7 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Mpohor District. The District registered 14,570 migrants. Majority (56.6%) of the migrants in the District were born outside the Western Region. Of the migrants who were born outside the Western Region, the majority, 28.1 percent were born in the Central Region and 7.6 from the Ashanti Region.

The highest proportion of 28.8 percent of migrants has stayed in the District for 1-4 years. The duration of residence varies by the region of birth. For instance, the highest proportion (24.7%) of the migrants who were born in the Central Region has stayed for 1-4 years while 30.7 percent of those born in the Eastern Region have stayed for 20+ years.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	14,570	100	14.7	28.8	14.9	20.1	21.5
Born elsewhere in the region	6,319	43.4	16	30.4	14.7	19.7	19.1
Born elsewhere in another region		56.6					
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	4,091	28.1	13.9	24.7	15.7	21.5	24.2
Greater Accra	441	3	19	35.6	11.3	14.3	19.7
Volta	759	5.2	11.9	24.9	12.8	23.5	27
Eastern	1,107	7.6	13.9	23.6	13.3	18.5	30.7
Ashanti	722	5	13.3	31.9	11.5	20.8	22.6
Brong Ahafo	253	1.7	10.7	51.8	17.4	11.5	8.7
Northern	223	1.5	17.5	43	14.3	16.1	9
Upper East	272	1.9	8.5	36.4	25.7	20.6	8.8
Upper West	117	0.8	12.8	20.5	27.4	23.9	15.4
Outside Ghana	266	1.8	10.5	30.8	19.2	22.2	17.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the socio-cultural characteristics of Mpohor District as captured by the 2010 PHC. Issues discussed in the chapter encompass household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit (GSS 2013). The composition of a traditional Ghanaian household comprises the head, spouse, children, in-laws, siblings, other relatives and non-relatives.

3.2.1 Household size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or ‘ruralized’ a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality in Mpohor District. The total household population is 41,976 which is made up of 25.4 percent urban locality and 74.6 percent rural locality. The average household size for the District is 3.7 which is lower than regional average of 4.3. While the rural household size is 3.8, the urban household size is 3.6.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	41,976	100.0	25.4	74.6
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	26.0	74.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	3.7		3.6	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Households may be composed of one or more of the following: the head of the household, a spouse, children, parents, siblings, grandchildren and other relatives or non-relatives. This may serve as the basic unit for demographic analysis. According to Table 3.2, the total number of household population is 41,979 in the Mpohor District. The total number of males in households is more than that of females by about 2.0 percent. Children constitute the highest proportion of 41.8 percent of household members in the District. The least in the household population composition is parent/parent in laws (0.4%). Male headed households are 36.5 percent and female headed households are 18.6 percent. This means male headed households are more than female headed households and this conform to the general pattern observed in the country.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,976	100.0	20,986	100.0	20,990	100.0
Head	11,572	27.6	7,668	36.5	3,904	18.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,305	12.6	590	2.8	4,715	22.5
Child (son/daughter)	17,561	41.8	8,827	42.1	8,734	41.6
Parent/parent in-law	177	0.4	27	0.1	150	0.7
Son/daughter in-law	224	0.5	93	0.4	131	0.6
Grandchild	2,819	6.7	1,403	6.7	1,416	6.7
Brother/sister	1,226	2.9	743	3.5	483	2.3
Step child	368	0.9	201	1.0	167	0.8
Adopted/foster child	173	0.4	72	0.3	101	0.5
Other relative	1,991	4.7	983	4.7	1,008	4.8
Non-relative	560	1.3	379	1.8	181	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members, whether related or unrelated. Table 3.3 shows the household population by structure and sex in Mpohor District. With a household population of 41,976, nuclear family household structure (head, spouse(s) and children) constitutes the highest in the District (39.5%). This is followed by the extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) accounting for 13.6 percent with the least being single parent extended with non-relatives household structure (0.6%).

The proportion of males in a nuclear family household structure (head, spouse(s) and children) is 40.2 percent while that of females is 38.8 percent in that same category.

Table 3.3: Population household by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,976	100.0	20,986	100.0	20,990	100.0
Head only	2,717	6.5	1,849	8.8	868	4.1
Head and a spouse only	1,314	3.1	658	3.1	656	3.1
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	16,576	39.5	8,432	40.2	8,144	38.8
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	5,721	13.6	2,797	13.3	2,924	13.9
Extended + non relatives	373	0.9	205	1.0	168	0.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,729	4.1	903	4.3	826	3.9
Single parent nuclear	4,898	11.7	2,073	9.9	2,825	13.5
Single parent extended	4,596	10.9	1,843	8.8	2,753	13.1
Single parent extended + non relative	262	0.6	134	0.6	128	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,790	9.0	2,092	10.0	1,698	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

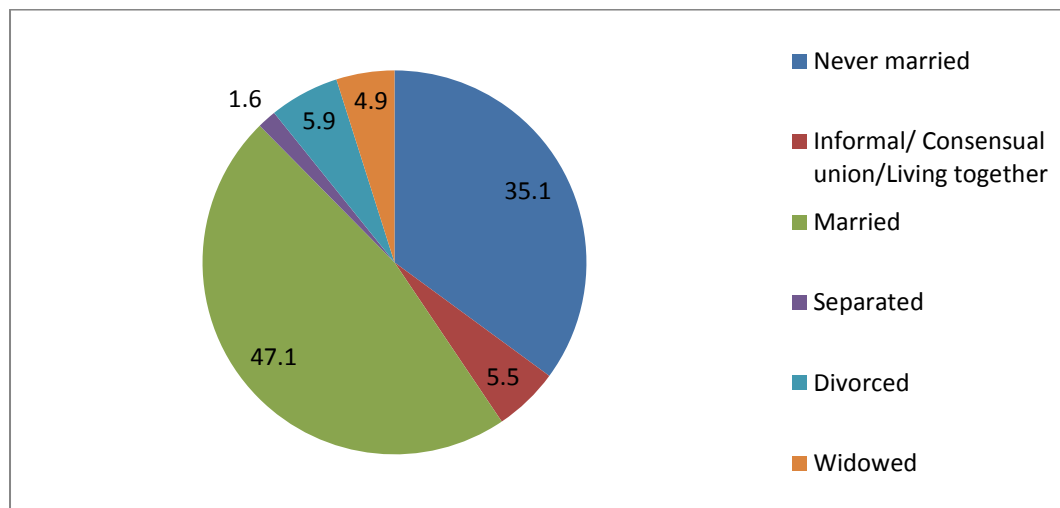
3.3 Marital Status

Even though people are delaying marriage as observed in the 2010 census, there is still the element of the universality of marriage within the process of social change and economic development (Nukunya, 2003, cited in GSS 2013, p.103). Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children (Gough 1957).

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex

Figure 3.1 shows that, a higher proportion (47.1%) of persons 12 years and older are married, while the never married accounts for 35.1 percent. The proportion of those separated, divorced and widowed constitutes 1.6 percent, 5.9 percent and 4.9 percent respectively, while persons in informal/consensual union/living together recorded 5.5 percent.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group

Table 3.4 shows that, the total population of persons aged 12 years and older in Mpohor District is 28,681. About 35 percent are never married and 47.1 percent are married. Persons 12-14 years (92.5%) recorded the highest proportion of those who are never married. In the category of married persons, 49-49 years recorded 76.2 percent followed by 76.1 percent for those 35-39 years. Informal/Consensual union/Living together is relatively higher among those 25-29 years (11.1%).

The total population of males and females aged 12 years and older is 14,256 and 14,425 respectively. Within the male population, 41.8 percent have never married while 46.7 percent are married compared to 28.5 percent and 47.4 percent of females who have never married and married respectively.

There are variations in marital status between males and females. For instance, in age group 25-29 years, more than half of females (64.9%) are married compared with 40.1 percent for males. Furthermore, from age 45 the proportion of females married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed and divorced increases.

The highest percentage of 7.2 percent of consensual union for males occurs the highest at age 25-29 (11.6%) and females at 20-24 years (13.7%). The general pattern also shows that there are more widowed females than males. The difference could be attributed to women marrying older men and the fact that more males remarry than females at older ages.

Females are also more likely to be divorced or separated than males. The pattern also shows that the divorce and separation among males and females tends to increase with age and starts to decrease at about age 50 years.

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	28,681	100.0	35.1	5.5	47.1	1.6	5.9	4.9
12 - 14	2,907	100.0	92.5	0.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,224	100.0	86.8	3.1	9.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
20 - 24	3,682	100.0	56.6	9.8	30.5	1.3	1.4	0.4
25 - 29	3,240	100.0	27.0	11.1	55.5	2.1	3.5	0.7
30 - 34	2,661	100.0	13.2	8.9	68.7	2.2	5.6	1.4
35 - 39	2,577	100.0	7.1	6.9	76.1	1.5	6.6	1.8
40 - 44	2,292	100.0	3.3	4.4	75.5	2.1	10.4	4.3
45 - 49	1,819	100.0	2.5	4.2	76.2	2.5	9.5	5.1
50 - 54	1,677	100.0	1.9	3.3	70.4	2.5	13.2	8.7
55 - 59	993	100.0	1.0	1.9	68.5	2.1	13.0	13.5
60 - 64	839	100.0	2.6	1.1	60.0	3.8	15.0	17.5
65+	1,770	100.0	2.3	1.1	41.2	2.1	16.2	37.1
Male								
Total	14,256	100.0	41.8	5.0	46.7	1.2	3.8	1.5
12 - 14	1,529	100.0	91.6	0.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,173	100.0	93.3	1.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	1,774	100.0	76.5	5.6	17.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
25 - 29	1,552	100.0	40.1	11.6	45.3	1.3	1.3	0.5
30 - 34	1,305	100.0	19.2	10.3	63.9	2.4	3.4	0.8
35 - 39	1,293	100.0	10.4	8.4	74.6	1.3	4.6	0.7
40 - 44	1,117	100.0	4.6	4.2	79.9	2.9	6.9	1.6
45 - 49	957	100.0	3.3	4.7	82.0	1.7	7.1	1.1
50 - 54	826	100.0	3.0	4.0	82.2	1.3	8.0	1.5
55 - 59	525	100.0	1.3	2.9	80.0	1.1	11.2	3.4
60 - 64	434	100.0	4.4	1.6	77.6	2.5	9.4	4.4
65+	771	100.0	3.8	1.2	66.3	2.3	12.8	13.6
Female								
Total	14,425	100.0	28.5	6.0	47.4	1.9	7.9	8.2
12 - 14	1,378	100.0	93.5	0.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,051	100.0	79.8	5.4	13.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
20 - 24	1,908	100.0	38.1	13.7	43.1	2.0	2.6	0.5
25 - 29	1,688	100.0	15.0	10.7	64.9	2.8	5.6	0.9
30 - 34	1,356	100.0	7.3	7.6	73.4	2.0	7.7	2.0
35 - 39	1,284	100.0	3.7	5.5	77.6	1.7	8.6	2.9
40 - 44	1,175	100.0	2.0	4.6	71.4	1.4	13.7	6.8
45 - 49	862	100.0	1.6	3.7	69.7	3.5	12.1	9.4
50 - 54	851	100.0	0.8	2.6	58.9	3.6	18.3	15.7
55 - 59	468	100.0	0.6	0.9	55.6	3.2	15.0	24.8
60 - 64	405	100.0	0.7	0.5	41.0	5.2	21.0	31.6
65+	999	100.0	1.1	1.0	21.8	2.0	18.8	55.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by level of education

Table 3.5 focuses on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. With a population of 28, 681 persons, 62.5 percent have achieved basic education while 25.1 percent have no education at all. Among the married population, more than half (59.7%) reported basic education as the highest level of education achieved. Those with tertiary (0.4%) were in the minority. In descending order, 30.4 percent of the married population had no educational attainment; 5.2 percent had obtained secondary; 1.4 percent with

vocational/technical/commercial and; 2.8 percent with post middle/ secondary certificate/diploma. The proportion with basic education (72.9 %) is higher than those with no education (8.1%)

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 ²	Secondary ³	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ⁴	Tertiary ⁵
Both Sexes								
Total	28,681	100.0	25.1	62.5	8.2	1.3	2.5	0.4
Never married	10,070	100.0	8.1	72.9	14.5	1.2	2.8	0.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,577	100.0	21.6	68.9	6.6	1.5	1.2	0.2
Married	13,500	100.0	30.4	59.7	5.2	1.4	2.8	0.4
Separated	451	100.0	40.8	53.2	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Divorced	1,678	100.0	47.1	47.9	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.1
Widowed	1,405	100.0	70.0	27.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.1
Male								
Total	14,256	100.0	15.4	68.1	10.5	1.8	3.6	0.6
Never married	5,957	100.0	8.4	71.6	14.8	1.3	3.2	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	713	100.0	14.2	71.7	10.2	2.5	1.4	0.0
Married	6,656	100.0	19.0	66.2	7.5	2.1	4.4	0.7
Separated	170	100.0	33.5	54.1	9.4	1.2	1.8	0.0
Divorced	541	100.0	32.5	59.3	3.3	1.8	2.8	0.2
Widowed	219	100.0	43.8	49.3	2.3	1.4	2.7	0.5
Female								
Total	14,425	100.0	34.7	57.0	5.9	0.8	1.4	0.2
Never married	4,113	100.0	7.6	74.9	14.0	0.9	2.2	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	864	100.0	27.8	66.6	3.6	0.7	1.0	0.3
Married	6,844	100.0	41.4	53.4	3.0	0.8	1.3	0.2
Separated	281	100.0	45.2	52.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Divorced	1,137	100.0	54.0	42.4	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.0
Widowed	1,186	100.0	74.9	23.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

4 Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.4 Marital status by economic activity status

The economic activity status of people vis-à-vis their marital status provides useful insights into issues regarding dependency. All things being equal, people engaged in economic activities are likely to be capable of supporting a spouse financially. Rationally, people engaged in income earning activities are inclined to marry.

Table 3.6 illustrates persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The total number of persons 12 years and older in the District is 28,681 of which 66.8 percent are employed, 2.2 percent unemployed and 31.0 percent economically not active. Those who have never married are 10,070 out of which 36.6 percent are employed, 2.7 percent unemployed and 60.7 percent economically not active. With a total married

population of 13,500 people, those employed recorded 85.5 percent. This proportion is expected because being employed enhances individuals' marriage prospects.

Among the population of married females, 81.8 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed and 15.8 percent are economically not active. Among males in the District, those married and employed 89.3 percent, 1.4 percent unemployed and 9.3 percent being economically not active.

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	28,681	100.0	19,160	66.8	641	2.2	8,880	31.0
Never married	10,070	100.0	3,688	36.6	273	2.7	6,109	60.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,577	100.0	1,270	80.5	71	4.5	236	15.0
Married	13,500	100.0	11,543	85.5	258	1.9	1,699	12.6
Separated	451	100.0	375	83.1	8	1.8	68	15.1
Divorced	1,678	100.0	1,387	82.7	15	0.9	276	16.4
Widowed	1,405	100.0	897	63.8	16	1.1	492	35.0
Male								
Total	14,256	100.0	9,828	68.9	301	2.1	4,127	28.9
Never married	5,957	100.0	2,491	41.8	180	3.0	3,286	55.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	713	100.0	647	90.7	14	2.0	52	7.3
Married	6,656	100.0	5,945	89.3	91	1.4	620	9.3
Separated	170	100.0	153	90.0	2	1.2	15	8.8
Divorced	541	100.0	446	82.4	12	2.2	83	15.3
Widowed	219	100.0	146	66.7	2	0.9	71	32.4
Female								
Total	14,425	100.0	9,332	64.7	340	2.4	4,753	32.9
Never married	4,113	100.0	1,197	29.1	93	2.3	2,823	68.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	864	100.0	623	72.1	57	6.6	184	21.3
Married	6,844	100.0	5,598	81.8	167	2.4	1,079	15.8
Separated	281	100.0	222	79.0	6	2.1	53	18.9
Divorced	1,137	100.0	941	82.8	3	0.3	193	17.0
Widowed	1,186	100.0	751	63.3	14	1.2	421	35.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. In Table 3.7, the majority of the population in the District (96.6%) are Ghanaians by birth with similar observation in both sexes. This is followed by dual nationality (1.5 %) and Ghanaians by naturalization of 0.5 percent. Non Ghanaians constitutes 1.4 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,923	100.0	21,486	100.0	21,437	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	41,479	96.6	20,774	96.7	20,705	96.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	647	1.5	307	1.4	340	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	203	0.5	98	0.5	105	0.5
ECOWAS	258	0.6	132	0.6	126	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	181	0.4	93	0.4	88	0.4
Other	155	0.4	82	0.4	73	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Every citizen in Ghana is enjoined by the 1992 constitution to have freedom of worship and may choose to join any religious group provided the practices of the said group are consistent with the same constitution. From Table 3.7, most people in the District are Christians (82.0%); 12.7 percent are without any form of religion; 3.9 percent belong to the Islamic religion; traditionalist form 0.8 percent and; those belonging to other religions not specified are 0.6 percent.

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of persons by sex in Mpohor District. Among the Christian fraternity, Pentecostals/Charismatics in the District are 13,423 of which 29.1 percent are males and 33.4 percent females. The number of Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterians etc.) is 9,097 consisting of 20.5 percent males and 21.9 percent females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,923	100.0	21,486	100.0	21,437	100.0
No religion	5,452	12.7	3,432	16.0	2,020	9.4
Catholic	3,817	8.9	1,963	9.1	1,854	8.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	9,097	21.2	4,407	20.5	4,690	21.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	13,423	31.3	6,256	29.1	7,167	33.4
Other Christian	8,870	20.7	4,204	19.6	4,666	21.8
Islam	1,685	3.9	962	4.5	723	3.4
Traditionalist	335	0.8	152	0.7	183	0.9
Other	244	0.6	110	0.5	134	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education and literacy are two sides of the same coin and are important tools for national development. An educated and literate person would be able to use the acquired skills and thus make informed decisions which would allow for increase opportunities and effective competition with others. Therefore, investing in human resource development through formal education has caught the attention of all governments since independence.

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. It also enables people to access information on what goes on around them so as to make informed decisions. (GSS, 2013).

Table 3.9 shows that of the persons 11 years and older in the District, 75.5 percent are literate with the remainder being non-literate (24.5%). In terms of sex, the Table indicates that males constitute the majority (55.9%) of the literate population. However, in terms of illiteracy, females are in the majority with 69.5 percent.

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

Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	7,236	22333.0	100.0	31.1	7.2	60.9	0.2	0.6
11-14	109	3686.0	100.0	38.3	6.0	54.7	0.3	0.7
15-19	257	3967.0	100.0	31.3	4.4	63.3	0.1	0.9
20-24	509	3173.0	100.0	31.3	6.1	61.9	0.2	0.5
25-29	677	2563.0	100.0	31.9	8.9	58.6	0.2	0.4
30-34	785	1876.0	100.0	30.0	9.0	60.2	0.2	0.6
35-39	803	1774.0	100.0	30.4	10.2	58.6	0.1	0.7
40-44	806	1486.0	100.0	29.4	9.6	60.5	0.2	0.3
45-49	620	1199.0	100.0	27.6	8.5	63.4	0.2	0.3
50-54	641	1036.0	100.0	23.8	7.8	67.4	0.2	0.8
55-59	403	590.0	100.0	24.1	7.1	67.5	0.3	1.0
60-64	412	427.0	100.0	23.4	7.0	69.6	0.0	0.0
65+	1,214	556.0	100.0	20.1	8.5	70.1	0.2	1.1
Male								
Total	2,208	12480.0	100.0	29.6	5.9	63.6	0.2	0.7
11-14	58	1903.0	100.0	38.8	5.5	54.5	0.3	0.8
15-19	108	2065.0	100.0	31.2	4.2	63.3	0.2	1.1
20-24	177	1597.0	100.0	27.6	5.3	66.4	0.1	0.6
25-29	218	1334.0	100.0	31.3	7.3	60.7	0.4	0.4
30-34	253	1052.0	100.0	28.0	5.9	65.0	0.4	0.7
35-39	231	1062.0	100.0	29.1	7.5	62.4	0.0	0.9
40-44	228	889.0	100.0	28.6	7.8	63.1	0.2	0.3
45-49	179	778.0	100.0	27.2	6.2	66.1	0.3	0.3
50-54	176	650.0	100.0	21.7	4.9	72.2	0.2	1.1
55-59	119	406.0	100.0	21.2	4.7	72.4	0.2	1.5
60-64	119	315.0	100.0	23.2	5.7	71.1	0.0	0.0
65+	342	429.0	100.0	18.9	8.2	71.3	0.2	1.4
Female								
Total	5,028	9853.0	100.0	32.9	8.9	57.6	0.1	0.5
11-14	51	1783.0	100.0	37.6	6.5	54.9	0.3	0.6
15-19	149	1902.0	100.0	31.4	4.6	63.2	0.0	0.8
20-24	332	1576.0	100.0	35.1	7.0	57.3	0.2	0.4
25-29	459	1229.0	100.0	32.6	10.7	56.4	0.0	0.3
30-34	532	824.0	100.0	32.5	13.0	54.0	0.0	0.5
35-39	572	712.0	100.0	32.3	14.2	52.9	0.1	0.4
40-44	578	597.0	100.0	30.7	12.4	56.6	0.2	0.2
45-49	441	421.0	100.0	28.3	12.8	58.4	0.0	0.5
50-54	465	386.0	100.0	27.5	12.7	59.3	0.3	0.3
55-59	284	184.0	100.0	30.4	12.5	56.5	0.5	0.0
60-64	293	112.0	100.0	24.1	10.7	65.2	0.0	0.0
65+	872	127.0	100.0	24.4	9.4	66.1	0.0	0.0

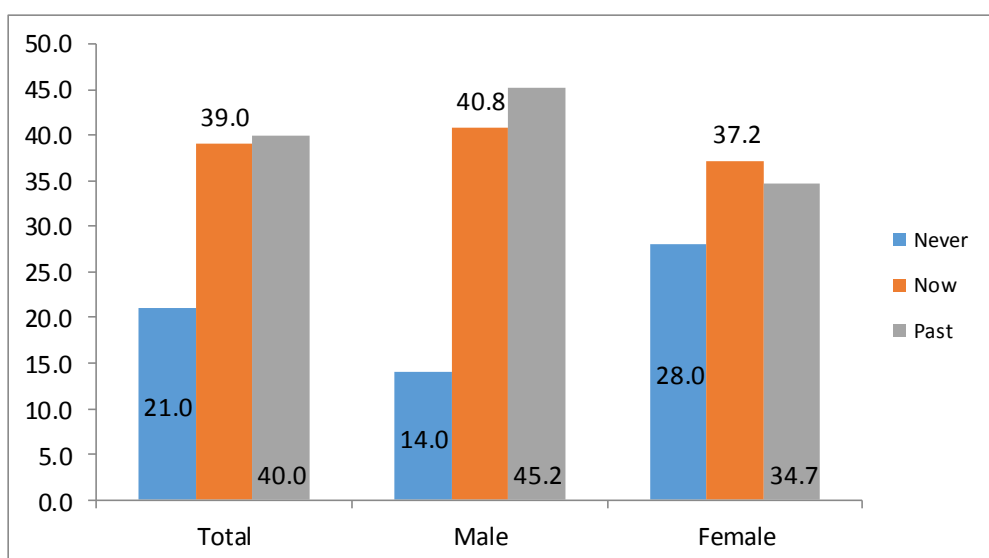
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Education is one of the critical pillars for human capital development; an important factor in the development of a country. Because of its importance, it features prominently in the Millennium Development Goals and indeed the achievement of several other development goals largely depends on education. Indeed, it is widely accepted that education can increase the mental and productive capacities of individuals.

Figure 3.2 indicates population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, had attended school in the past or had never attended school. There are more females (28.0%) who had never attended school than males (14.0%). The proportion who had attended school in the past is 45.2 percent for males is greater than that for females (34.7%). The proportion of currently attending school is also a little higher for males (40.0%) than for females (34.7%).

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.9 shows the Population three (3) years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in Mpohor District. The total population of persons three (3) years and older in Mpohor District is 30,851 of which currently attending school in Mpohor District is 15,230 consisting 52.4 percent males 47.6 percent females. The Table further shows that, those who are in primary schools account for 48.8 percent; JHS/JSS (17.6%); SSS/SHS (5.4%) and; Tertiary students (1.0%).

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	15,230	100.0	7,974	100.0	7,256	100.0	15,621	100.0	8,848	100.0	6,773	100.0
Nursery	1,610	10.6	823	10.3	787	10.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,434	16.0	1,240	15.6	1,194	16.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	7,435	48.8	3,868	48.5	3,567	49.2	2,774	17.8	1,123	12.7	1,651	24.4
JSS/JHS	2,686	17.6	1,439	18.0	1,247	17.2	5,730	36.7	2,892	32.7	2,838	41.9
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,633	29.7	3,082	34.8	1,551	22.9
SSS/SHS	825	5.4	444	5.6	381	5.3	1,207	7.7	813	9.2	394	5.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	312	2.0	241	2.7	71	1.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	54	0.4	42	0.5	12	0.2	309	2.0	208	2.4	101	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	39	0.3	18	0.2	21	0.3	266	1.7	169	1.9	97	1.4
Tertiary	147	1.0	100	1.3	47	0.6	390	2.5	320	3.6	70	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Production of goods and services is critical to the development of an economy. The strength of every district lies in the manpower capacities and economic viabilities embedded in it. Where a higher proportion of the population is employed, the general wellbeing of the citizenry is enhanced. Data on economic characteristics are vital for planning, monitoring and evaluating the impact of various economic and social intervention programmes. The items of information collected on population five years and older, were activity status, occupation, and industry and employment status. However, the analyses concentrated on the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activities 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 the census night. This included those who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing to family work, did not work, but had jobs to return to, were unemployed but actively looking for work.

On the other hand, economically not active persons are those who did not work and were not seeking for work. They include homemakers, student, retired persons, persons with disability and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health. Table 4.1 presents population aged 15 years and older by activity status and sex. Out of the total number of persons aged 15 years (25,774) and older in the District, 75.7 percent are economically active. Among the economically active population, 96.7 percent are employed. The Table further shows that, 26.9 percent of females and 21.7 percent of males are economically not active.

The proportion of males in full time education is higher (53.9%) than the proportion of females (34.0%). This could be due to the stereotype system where males go to school whiles females stay at home and help with household chores. Also, some of the females may have dropped out of 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	25,774	100.0	12,727	100.0	13,047	100.0
Economically active	19,503	75.7	9,964	78.3	9,539	73.1
Employed	18,867	96.7	9,664	97.0	9,203	96.5
<i>Worked</i>	17,899	94.9	9,268	95.9	8,631	93.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	916	4.9	371	3.8	545	5.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	52	0.3	25	0.3	27	0.3
Unemployed	636	3.3	300	3.0	336	3.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	246	38.7	108	36.0	138	41.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	390	61.3	192	64.0	198	58.9
Economically not active	6,271	24.3	2,763	21.7	3,508	26.9
Did home duties (household chore)	1,930	30.8	603	21.8	1,327	37.8
Full time education	2,683	42.8	1,490	53.9	1,193	34.0
Pensioner/retired	113	1.8	96	3.5	17	0.5
Disabled/sick	354	5.6	143	5.2	211	6.0
Too old/young	740	11.8	222	8.0	518	14.8
Other	451	7.2	209	7.6	242	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic activity

As illustrated in Table 4.2, the total population of persons aged 15 years and older in Mpohor District is 25,774 out of which 73.2 percent are employed, 2.5 percent unemployed whiles 24.3 percent are economically not active. With a population males, 75.9 percent are employed, 2.4 percent unemployed and 21.7 percent are economically not active. Among the female population, 70.5 percent are employed whiles 2.6 percent are not employed. The proportion of economically not active females is 26.9 percent.

Those within the age group 40-44 years recorded the highest proportion (93.4%) of employed persons followed by 45-49 years group (92.6%) with the least (27.8%) recorded by 15-19 years age group. This is because most of the people within the age group (15-19) are either schooling or in apprenticeship training. The highest proportions (5.8%) of the unemployed and 69.9 percent of the economically not active were recorded by the age groups 20-24 years and 15-19 years respectively.

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

Age group	Number	Percent	Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	25,774	100.0	18,867	73.2	636	2.5	6,271	24.3
15-19	4,224	100.0	1,175	27.8	97	2.3	2,952	69.9
20-24	3,682	100.0	2,385	64.8	215	5.8	1,082	29.4
25-29	3,240	100.0	2,692	83.1	154	4.8	394	12.2
30-34	2,661	100.0	2,330	87.6	71	2.7	260	9.8
35-39	2,577	100.0	2,345	91.0	41	1.6	191	7.4
40-44	2,292	100.0	2,140	93.4	11	0.5	141	6.2
45-49	1,819	100.0	1,684	92.6	11	0.6	124	6.8
50-54	1,677	100.0	1,537	91.7	12	0.7	128	7.6
55-59	993	100.0	870	87.6	5	0.5	118	11.9
60-64	839	100.0	692	82.5	16	1.9	131	15.6
65+	1,770	100.0	1,017	57.5	3	0.2	750	42.4
Male								
Total	12,727	100.0	9,664	75.9	300	2.4	2,763	21.7
15-19	2,173	100.0	617	28.4	44	2.0	1,512	69.6
20-24	1,774	100.0	1,205	67.9	97	5.5	472	26.6
25-29	1,552	100.0	1,344	86.6	72	4.6	136	8.8
30-34	1,305	100.0	1,179	90.3	37	2.8	89	6.8
35-39	1,293	100.0	1,217	94.1	19	1.5	57	4.4
40-44	1,117	100.0	1,066	95.4	5	0.4	46	4.1
45-49	957	100.0	909	95.0	4	0.4	44	4.6
50-54	826	100.0	788	95.4	7	0.8	31	3.8
55-59	525	100.0	472	89.9	4	0.8	49	9.3
60-64	434	100.0	362	83.4	9	2.1	63	14.5
65+	771	100.0	505	65.5	2	0.3	264	34.2
Female								
Total	13,047	100.0	9,203	70.5	336	2.6	3,508	26.9
15-19	2,051	100.0	558	27.2	53	2.6	1,440	70.2
20-24	1,908	100.0	1,180	61.8	118	6.2	610	32.0
25-29	1,688	100.0	1,348	79.9	82	4.9	258	15.3
30-34	1,356	100.0	1,151	84.9	34	2.5	171	12.6
35-39	1,284	100.0	1,128	87.9	22	1.7	134	10.4
40-44	1,175	100.0	1,074	91.4	6	0.5	95	8.1
45-49	862	100.0	775	89.9	7	0.8	80	9.3
50-54	851	100.0	749	88.0	5	0.6	97	11.4
55-59	468	100.0	398	85.0	1	0.2	69	14.7
60-64	405	100.0	330	81.5	7	1.7	68	16.8
65+	999	100.0	512	51.3	1	0.1	486	48.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work persons are engaged in an establishment where they work. Questions were asked 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 but had worked before. All these persons were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The items of information in the table concentrated on persons aged 15 years and older in Mpohor District.

Table 4.3 shows that, the highest proportion (47.7%) of the employed population 15 years and older, are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by plant, machine operators and assembling workers (16.5%). As expected, female workers in the service and sales sector accounts for 21.6 percent of the 9,203 employed female population. They also recorded 8.7 percent in plant, machine operators and assembling class; an area that is largely male dominated.

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	18,867	100.0	9,664	100.0	9,203	100.0
Managers	328	1.7	110	1.1	218	2.4
Professionals	550	2.9	336	3.5	214	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	203	1.1	162	1.7	41	0.4
Clerical support workers	117	0.6	88	0.9	29	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,371	12.6	382	4.0	1,989	21.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	8,991	47.7	4,574	47.3	4,417	48.0
Craft and related trades workers	1,819	9.6	1,048	10.8	771	8.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,108	16.5	2,306	23.9	802	8.7
Elementary occupations	1,380	7.3	658	6.8	722	7.8
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex is presented in Table 4.4. Agriculture, (including forestry and fishing) is the major industry in Mpohor District employing (49.3%) of the employed population. Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and the educational sector is employing 13.3 percent, 12.3 percent and 2.3 percent respectively. The Agricultural sector employs 50.2 percent followed by mining and quarrying (18.0%) of the employed male population. Furthermore, agricultural sector also employs 48.3 percent of the employed female population whiles the wholesale and retail sector including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employs 14.1 percent.

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	18,867	100.0	9,664	100.0	9,203	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,299	49.3	4,852	50.2	4,447	48.3
Mining and quarrying	2,514	13.3	1,735	18.0	779	8.5
Manufacturing	2,316	12.3	1,355	14.0	961	10.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	16	0.1	14	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	38	0.2	24	0.2	14	0.2
Construction	268	1.4	264	2.7	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,645	8.7	345	3.6	1,300	14.1
Transportation and storage	379	2.0	371	3.8	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,140	6.0	75	0.8	1,065	11.6
Information and communication	10	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	31	0.2	17	0.2	14	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	28	0.1	19	0.2	9	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	64	0.3	51	0.5	13	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	78	0.4	64	0.7	14	0.2
Education	440	2.3	269	2.8	171	1.9
Human health and social work activities	86	0.5	29	0.3	57	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	39	0.2	34	0.4	5	0.1
Other service activities	441	2.3	124	1.3	317	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	35	0.2	16	0.2	19	0.2
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

From Table 4.5, majority of the population aged 15 years and older (58.9%) are self-employed without employees, followed by those who are employees (21.4%) and the least being 'Other' (0.1%).

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	18,867	100.0	9,664	100.0	9,203	100.0
Employee	4,038	21.4	2,925	30.3	1,113	12.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	11,117	58.9	5,045	52.2	6,072	66.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	722	3.8	466	4.8	256	2.8
Casual worker	866	4.6	563	5.8	303	3.3
Contributing family worker	1,725	9.1	486	5.0	1,239	13.5
Apprentice	288	1.5	124	1.3	164	1.8
Domestic employee (house help)	94	0.5	48	0.5	46	0.5
Other	17	0.1	7	0.1	10	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 aged 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. From the Table, the proportion of the population who are employed in the private informal sector is 84.8 percent, followed by the private formal with 10.9 percent. This pattern is replicated in the sex compositions where majority of both males and females are employed in the private informal sector followed by Private Formal sector. The least among the sectors is Other International Organizations.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,867	100.0	9,664	100.0	9,203	100.0
Public (Government)	717	3.8	507	5.2	210	2.3
Private/Formal	2,063	10.9	1,631	16.9	432	4.7
Private/Informal	16,000	84.8	7,467	77.3	8,533	92.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	29	0.2	20	0.2	9	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	54	0.3	35	0.4	19	0.2
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important an tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres and Community Information Centres at all district and community levels. For the first time in the history of censuses, Information Communication Technology (ICT) data was collected in the 2010 PHC.

This chapter discusses ownership of mobile phones and use of Internet facilities by persons aged 12 years and above. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the presence of a fixed telephone line are however considered at the household level but ownership of mobile phones is considered at individual levels. The government of Ghana both past and present and other agencies have over the years made several strides to develop the ICT infrastructure so as to bridge the digital divide between Ghana and the developed world.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that the district has 35.7 percent of all persons aged 12 years having mobile phones. A higher proportion of males (44.9%) own mobile phones compared to females (26.5%).

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	28,681	100.0	10,233	35.7	532	1.9
Male	14,256	100.0	6,414	44.9	400	2.8
Female	14,425	100.0	3,819	26.5	132	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.2.1 Use of internet

Table 5.1 also shows that the District has 1.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older using internet, a figure less than one-third of the regional average. Males using Internet (2.8%) is proportionately higher than females (0.9%).

Although internet use across Ghana remained low, the situation is worst in rural districts such as the Mphohor District. Given the increasing important role of the internet in business,

education, health, etc it is important that efforts are doubled to increase the proportion of households and individuals using this ICT.

Table 5.2: Household heads by sex and ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,572	100.0	51	0.4
Male	7,668	100.0	40	0.5
Female	3,904	100.0	11	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household Ownership of desktop or laptop computers

Table 5.2 shows that 0.4 percent of households in the District have desktop or laptop computers. The Table further shows that the proportion of male-headed households having desktop/laptop computers (0.5%) is higher than the female-headed households (0.3%).

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 some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges which reduce their ability to function to their full potential thereby limiting their participation in a number of activities in life. PWDs therefore have special needs and require special attention and policies to improve their standard of living. As a result data was collected for the first time on PWDs during the 2012 PHC.

6.2 Population with Disability

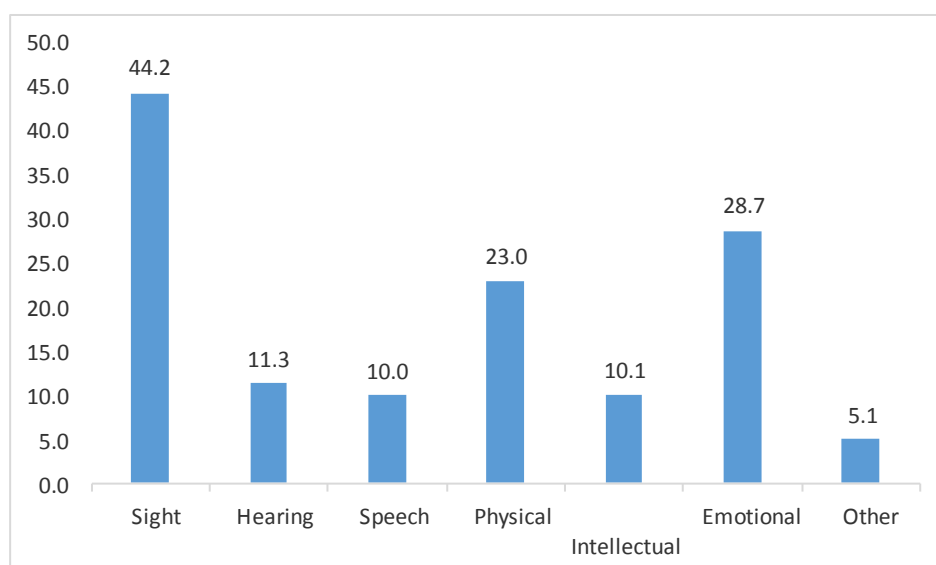
The 2010 PHC shows that 5.9 percent of persons in the Mpohor District have one form of disability or another as shown in Table 6.1. The data shows that the percentage of PWDs in the District is more than twice of that of the Western Region's average. Indeed Mpohor District is the District with the highest percentage of PWDs in the region. It is not clear what account for the relatively high number of PWDs in the District, and require further research to unearth the underlying causes of this situation.

The distribution of disabilities between the male and the female population is very marginal as the male PWDs is 5.8 percent and that of the female is 5.9 percent.

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 depicts PWDs in the District by their type of disability. Majority of PWDs in the District (44.2%) have visual or sight impairment followed by those with emotional disability (28.7%). The lowest proportions (5.1%) of PWDs in the District are those with other disabilities. This pattern of PWDs is similar in the male and female populations of the District.

Figure 6.1: Bar chart showing types of disabilities among PWDs



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution of PWDs by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows that, sight impairment (42.3%) is the most common type of disability in both urban and rural (44.9%) areas followed by those with emotional disability, with urban of 30.9 percent and rural with 28 percent. People with other forms of disabilities recorded the least proportions in both urban and rural areas although it is higher in urban (7.5%) communities than it is in the rural (4.2%) communities. The Table also shows a sharp difference between the proportions of those with intellectual deformities in urban (14.3%) communities and rural (8.7%) communities.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	42,923	100.0	21,486	100.0	21,437	100.0
No disability	40,410	94.1	20,243	94.2	20,167	94.1
With a disability	2,513	5.9	1,243	5.8	1,270	5.9
Sight	1,112	44.2	508	40.9	604	47.6
Hearing	285	11.3	140	11.3	145	11.4
Speech	251	10.0	148	11.9	103	8.1
Physical	578	23.0	245	19.7	333	26.2
Intellectual	254	10.1	132	10.6	122	9.6
Emotional	721	28.7	376	30.2	345	27.2
Other	127	5.1	73	5.9	54	4.3

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	10,826	100.0	5,280	100.0	5,546	100.0
No disability	10,202	94.2	4,972	94.2	5,230	94.3
With a disability	624	5.8	308	5.8	316	5.7
Sight	264	42.3	113	36.7	151	47.8
Hearing	72	11.5	33	10.7	39	12.3
Speech	63	10.1	38	12.3	25	7.9
Physical	138	22.1	54	17.5	84	26.6
Intellectual	89	14.3	42	13.6	47	14.9
Emotional	193	30.9	106	34.4	87	27.5
Other	47	7.5	23	7.5	24	7.6
Rural						
Total	32,097	100.0	16,206	100.0	15,891	100.0
No disability	30,208	94.1	15,271	94.2	14,937	94.0
With a disability	1,889	5.9	935	5.8	954	6.0
Sight	848	44.9	395	42.2	453	47.5
Hearing	213	11.3	107	11.4	106	11.1
Speech	188	10.0	110	11.8	78	8.2
Physical	440	23.3	191	20.4	249	26.1
Intellectual	165	8.7	90	9.6	75	7.9
Emotional	528	28.0	270	28.9	258	27.0
Other	80	4.2	50	5.3	30	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

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.

Table 6.2 shows that out of the total population of 25,774 aged 15 years and older, about 64.8 percent are employed. Table further indicates that, about two percent of PWDs are unemployed, whilst 33.3 percent of them are economically not active. With emotional disability majority (71.6%) of the PWDs are employed, followed by those with sight disability with 66 percent PWDs employed. Those with intellectual disability are the most who are not economically active (43.9%), followed by those with speech disability (37.7%).

In terms of sex distribution of PWDs, the proportions of female populations with disability (8.2%) slightly outnumber the males (7.8%). However, in terms of activity status by sex of PWDs, the proportion of employed male PWDs (70.0%) is higher than females (59.9%). Out of the males with PWDs, majority are in the emotional disability for both males (75.9%) and females (66.9%).

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	25,774	100.0	18,867	73.2	636	2.5	6,271	24.3
No disability	23,702	100.0	17,525	73.9	596	2.5	5,581	23.5
With a disability	2,072	100.0	1,342	64.8	40	1.9	690	33.3
Sight	1,001	100.0	661	66.0	11	1.1	329	32.9
Hearing	206	100.0	123	59.7	11	5.3	72	35.0
Speech	162	100.0	97	59.9	4	2.5	61	37.7
Physical	524	100.0	256	48.9	6	1.1	262	50.0
Intellectual	189	100.0	99	52.4	7	3.7	83	43.9
Emotional	567	100.0	406	71.6	17	3.0	144	25.4
Other	102	100.0	64	62.7	3	2.9	35	34.3
Male								
Total	12,727	100.0	9,664	75.9	300	2.4	2,763	21.7
No disability	11,729	100.0	8,965	76.4	282	2.4	2,482	21.2
With a disability	998	100.0	699	70.0	18	1.8	281	28.2
Sight	451	100.0	332	73.6	5	1.1	114	25.3
Hearing	97	100.0	68	70.1	2	2.1	27	27.8
Speech	90	100.0	59	65.6	1	1.1	30	33.3
Physical	216	100.0	116	53.7	3	1.4	97	44.9
Intellectual	96	100.0	49	51.0	5	5.2	42	43.8
Emotional	295	100.0	224	75.9	6	2.0	65	22.0
Other	56	100.0	40	71.4	3	5.4	13	23.2
Female								
Total	13,047	100.0	9,203	70.5	336	2.6	3,508	26.9
No disability	11,973	100.0	8,560	71.5	314	2.6	3,099	25.9
With a disability	1,074	100.0	643	59.9	22	2.0	409	38.1
Sight	550	100.0	329	59.8	6	1.1	215	39.1
Hearing	109	100.0	55	50.5	9	8.3	45	41.3
Speech	72	100.0	38	52.8	3	4.2	31	43.1
Physical	308	100.0	140	45.5	3	1.0	165	53.6
Intellectual	93	100.0	50	53.8	2	2.2	41	44.1
Emotional	272	100.0	182	66.9	11	4.0	79	29.0
Other	46	100.0	24	52.2	0	0.0	22	47.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Like in the many districts of the country, agriculture is the predominant source of employment and serves as the main stay of the economy of Mpohor District. Yet in reality, the exact proportion and characteristics of the population in agriculture has not adequately been considered in previous national censuses. As a precursor to a national agriculture survey, the 2010 collected data on agriculture.

An agricultural household was where, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012). The economy of Mpohor District is an agrarian economy due to the contribution of agriculture to labour absorption in the District. About 64 percent of households in the District are into various forms of agricultural activities. The focus and objectives of this chapter are to highlight the households engaged in agriculture in the District and their types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

According to data in Table 7.1, the main occupation in the Mpohor District Assembly is agriculture. Out of the 11,572 households, 63.9 percent are into various forms of agriculture leaving. Majority of the agricultural households in the District are either crop farmers (94.2%) or livestock keepers (32.2). Comparatively, there are more agricultural households in rural areas (72.0%) than in urban communities (40.9%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Farming activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	11,572	100.0	3,014	26.0	8,558	74.0
Households engaged in agriculture	7,398	63.9	1,234	40.9	6,164	72.0
Crop farming	7,055	95.4	1,141	92.5	5,914	95.9
Tree planting	33	0.4	1	0.1	32	0.5
Livestock rearing	2,903	39.2	358	29.0	2,545	41.3
Fish farming	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of livestock and keepers

With reference to Table 7.2, there are 57,973 livestock and 4,062 keepers in the District. The greatest livestock being kept is Chicken (61.5%), goat is 18.3 percent, sheep is 7.7 percent, duck is 4.7 percent and fish from fish farming is 3.9 percent. These are the five most reared livestock constituting 96.1 percent of all livestock. All other livestock constitute less than four percent in the District except that there are no Beehives and fish from marine fishing in the District. On average, fish farming constitutes the highest average animal per keeper (750).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	57,973	100.0	4,062	100.0	14
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Cattle	356	0.6	22	0.5	16
Chicken	35,626	61.5	2,173	53.5	16
Dove	44	0.1	4	0.1	11
Duck	2,714	4.7	125	3.1	22
Goat	10,596	18.3	1,158	28.5	9
Grass-cutter	46	0.1	5	0.1	9
Guinea fowl	161	0.3	13	0.3	12
Ostrich	125	0.2	8	0.2	16
Pig	794	1.4	48	1.2	17
Rabbit	39	0.1	5	0.1	8
Sheep	4,449	7.7	406	10.0	11
Silk worm	40	0.1	2	0.0	20
Snail	160	0.3	3	0.1	53
Turkey	176	0.3	12	0.3	15
Other	377	0.7	74	1.8	5
Fish farming	2,250	3.9	3	0.1	750
Inland fishing	20	0.0	1	0.0	20
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) which Mpohor District has adopted emphasizes the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010).

The 2010 PHC provided official housing census of all dwelling units in the District. This chapter will among others focus on housing stock, type of dwelling units, holding and tenancy arrangements, main materials used in house construction, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for both drinking and domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and methods of waste disposal.

As a new district in which more housing units are springing up, it is envisaged that housing data in this report will serve as basis for the physical planning and works departments in terms of planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies and monitoring and evaluation of housing conditions in the District. Again, since the achievement of health objectives is linked to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing and well planned settlements, this housing data will help to assess what have been achieved and to plan ahead.

8.2 Housing Stock

According to data in Table 8.1, majority (74.8%) of the people in Mpohor District are largely rural settlers. There are 8,666 housing units in the District. The rural areas accounts for 80.7 percent of the housing stock whereas the urban areas accounted for 19.3 percent. From the Table, there are 11,572 households in the District with 74 percent in the rural area and 26 percent in the urban areas.

The average number of households per house in the District (1.3) is slightly lower than the regional average of 1.5. However, for the rural-urban dimension, rural areas recorded a lower average household per house of 1.2 whilst the urban areas recorded 1.8; the population per house is 5.0 for the District with rural areas reporting 4.6 while the urban areas reported 6.5. This contrasts with the regional and national average of 6.3 and 7.3 respectively. Similar patterns are noted for the average household size.

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

Categories	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	42,923	100.0	25.2	74.8
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	41,976	100.0	25.4	74.6
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	8,666	100.0	19.3	80.7
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	26.0	74.0
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3		1.8	1.2
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5		6.5	4.6
Average household size	4.5	4.3	3.7		3.6	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

The type of dwelling refers to housing type while holding and tenancy arrangement deals with condition of occupancy.

8.3.1 Type of ownership

Table 8.2 shows that household members own more than 54.6 percent of housing units which is more than half of the housing units in the District. Next in ownership is a relative who is not a household member (19.3%). Other private agencies owned the least (0.3%) of housing stock in the District. Households who live in public /government owned dwellings constitute only 1.3 percent while 1.1 percent of the households purchase their own dwelling units.

Majority of both the male (54.3%) and female (55.2%) headed households live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household while the minority, in each case (below 0.5%) live in dwelling units of other private agencies.

With respect to rural-urban distribution of ownership of dwelling units, about 59 percent of the rural housing units are owned by a household member while only 43.1 percent of urban housing units are owned by household members. Minority (0.2%) of the rural dwelling units are by other ownership status while minority of the urban dwelling units are owned by other private agencies.

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling

Table 8.3 shows that the most common types of dwelling units occupied by households in the District are separate houses (36.4%), compound houses (34.5%), semi-detached houses (11.6%) and flats/apartments (11.3%). The placing of compound houses as the second most common dwelling unit is in contrast with many districts in Ghana, particularly the urban districts. Compound houses are very popular in urban areas where renting of dwellings is prominent. There is a fair distribution of occupancy of dwelling units in terms of the sex of household heads as the difference is marginal between the male and female headed households and also reflect the District pattern analysed above.

On the rural-urban distribution, 39.9 percent of rural households live in separate houses while only 26.5 percent live in separate houses in urban areas. Again while majority (56%) of urban households live in compound houses, only 26.9 percent of rural households live in compound houses. Also, whereas 13.3 percent of households live in flats/apartments in the rural areas, only 5.6 percent lives in flats/apartments in urban centres contrary to expectation. Finally, the table shows that whereas only 0.6 percent lives in huts/buildings in the same compound in urban households, more than quadruple (4.8) percent is noted in rural households.

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

Household ownership	Total Country Region		District									
			Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	7,668	100.0	3,904	100.0	3,014	100.0	8,558	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	6,322	54.6	4,166	54.3	2,156	55.2	1,300	43.1	5,022	58.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	125	1.1	96	1.3	29	0.7	70	2.3	55	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	2,230	19.3	1,289	17.0	941	24.1	847	28.1	1,383	16.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	1,577	13.6	1,088	14.0	489	12.5	680	22.6	897	10.5
Private employer	83,610	15,343	1,091	9.4	861	11.0	230	5.9	28	0.9	1,063	12.4
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	33	0.3	31	0.4	2	0.1	12	0.4	21	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	147	1.3	103	1.3	44	1.1	44	1.5	103	1.2
Other	24,000	2,480	47	0.4	34	0.4	13	0.3	33	1.1	14	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Household ownership	Total country	Region	District									
			Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	7,668	100.0	3,904	100.0	3,014	100.0	8,558	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	6,322	54.6	4,166	54.3	2,156	55.2	1,300	43.1	5,022	58.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	125	1.1	96	1.3	29	0.7	70	2.3	55	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	2,230	19.3	1,289	17.0	941	24.1	847	28.1	1,383	16.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	1,577	13.6	1,088	14.0	489	12.5	680	22.6	897	10.5
Private employer	83,610	15,343	1,091	9.4	861	11.0	230	5.9	28	0.9	1,063	12.4
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	33	0.3	31	0.4	2	0.1	12	0.4	21	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	147	1.3	103	1.3	44	1.1	44	1.5	103	1.2
Other	24,000	2,480	47	0.4	34	0.4	13	0.3	33	1.1	14	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Construction materials analysed by the census data included main construction materials for outer walls, floor of the dwelling units and roofing materials of the households. Indeed, the materials used in the construction of dwellings do not give indications of the socio-economic status of the owner and occupants but also appearance and quality as well as the health of the occupants. This is because the materials used have implications for indoor air quality and the safety and security of the occupants in terms of the ability of the dwelling to withstand natural and human disasters.

8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

From Table 8.4, the main construction materials used by households in the District for outer walls are mud brick/earth (52%) and cement block/concrete (38.8%). The findings indicate that, the proportion of households using mud brick/earth for an outer wall is higher in the rural areas is greater than that (60.3%) in the urban (26.1%) communities. On the contrary, the proportion of households using cement blocks/concrete is higher in urban areas (66.3%) than in the rural areas (28%). The use of wood (4.7%) and landcrete (3.8%) in rural areas are both higher than the usage in urban areas, which recorded less than one percent in each instance.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	12,858	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	6,681	52.0	26.1	60.3
Wood	200,594	19,221	488	3.8	0.9	4.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	83	0.6	1.0	0.5
Stone	11,330	835	10	0.1	0.2	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	277	2.2	4.7	1.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	4,801	37.3	66.3	28.0
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	387	3.0	0.5	3.8
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	32	0.2	0.2	0.3
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	71	0.6	0.0	0.7
Other	39,206	3,432	28	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for the floor

According to The main construction materials for the flooring of dwelling units (Table 8.5) in the District are cement/concrete (85.9%) and earth/mud (12.3%). All other flooring materials recorded less than one percent with burnt bricks recording the lowest (0.1%).

With regards to locality, cement/concrete was mostly used for both urban (94.6%) and rural (82.8%) units. The proportion of rural dwellers using earth/mud as flooring material was more than four times (15.5%) higher in rural areas compared to urban houses (3.5%). Apart from cement/concrete and earth/mud all other flooring materials recorded less than one percent in both urban and rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	1,429	12.3	3.5	15.5
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	9,938	85.9	94.6	82.8
Stone	32,817	2,432	40	0.3	0.4	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	569	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	22	0.2	0.3	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	6,608	47	0.4	0.4	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	31	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	15,567	1,819	27	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

From Table 8.6, majority of the households use metal sheet (69.3%) as the main material for roofing of their dwelling units. Bamboo and thatch/palm leaf/raffia also recorded 11 percent and 11.2 percent respectively. The least construction material for the roofing of dwelling units in the District is roofing tiles (0.1%).

In terms of locality, metal sheets recorded a higher proportion of 82.7 percent in urban areas and 64.9 percent in rural areas. Bamboo and palm leaf/raffia are mostly used in rural (13%) areas than in urban areas (4%). Roofing tiles is sparsely used for roofing in both urban (0.2%) and rural (0.1%) areas.

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	12,858	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	71	0.6	0.7	0.5
Wood	45,547	4,333	94	0.7	0.4	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	8,907	69.3	82.7	64.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	660	5.1	5.5	5.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	169	1.3	3.0	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	1,409	11.0	3.3	13.4
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	1,436	11.2	3.5	13.6
Other	35,935	4,443	95	0.7	0.7	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on the number of sleeping rooms available to a household is useful in determining whether or not households are overcrowded or otherwise. High room occupancy is a risk factor transmitting infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis etc.

Overall, Table 8.7 indicates that 76.4 percent of households have one sleeping room followed by two sleeping rooms (16.9%) with only one percent of households having five or more rooms. Interestingly, the Table shows that the proportion of households with only sleeping room declines with increasing household size. However, majority of households with higher sizes (five members or more) sleep in less than four sleeping rooms. This is depicted in Table 8.7 as the highest proportion for four rooms category is 11.3 percent recorded for household size with ten or more members.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	11,572	100.0	76.4	16.9	4.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
1	2,717	100.0	95.7	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	1,780	100.0	88.0	9.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
3	1,722	100.0	82.0	14.8	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
4	1,643	100.0	75.8	18.6	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
5	1,322	100.0	68.5	25.1	4.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
6	959	100.0	54.8	33.3	7.2	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
7	641	100.0	48.8	38.1	8.7	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
8	385	100.0	44.9	32.2	15.1	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	191	100.0	27.2	36.1	23.0	7.3	4.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
10+	212	100.0	21.7	29.2	27.4	11.3	5.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities

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

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Although majority of households in both urban (79.7%) and rural (54.1%) communities use electricity (mains) as source of lighting, the urban dwellers have over 25 percent advantage as against the rural folks. There was no marked disparity between the proportion of households that uses kerosene in urban (17%) and rural (15.5%) areas. However the use of flashlight/torch recorded a wide variation between the urban (2.2%) and the rural (28.8%) households. All other sources of lighting recorded less than one percent in both urban and rural dwelling units (Table 8.8).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	7,034	60.8	79.7	54.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	47	0.4	0.2	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	1,837	15.9	17.0	15.5
Gas lamp	9,378	915	15	0.1	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	928	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,085	43	0.4	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/torch	858,651	114,514	2,529	21.9	2.2	28.8
Firewood	13,241	1,055	33	0.3	0.1	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	315	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	11	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows that majority (61.5%) households use wood as cooking fuel. The other two most commonly used cooking fuels are charcoal (24.3%) and gas (5.5%); all other sources of cooking fuel constituted 2% and about 7.6% of households do not cook and therefore did not indicate any type of cooking fuel.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	878	7.6	11.4	6.2
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	7,120	61.5	34.6	71.0
Gas	996,518	82,912	637	5.5	9.8	4.0
Electricity	29,794	3,314	24	0.2	0.4	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	54	0.5	0.6	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	2,810	24.3	42.8	17.8
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	40	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	597	6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,005	8.7	12.3	7.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	6,096	52.7	37.4	58.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	815	7.0	5.5	7.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	145	1.3	0.7	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	294	2.5	0.9	3.1
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	3,685	69	0.6	0.9	0.5
Veranda	1,173,946	115,053	2,304	19.9	30.2	16.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	834	7.2	12.1	5.5
Other	21,007	1,547	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Wood was found to be mostly used in rural areas (71%) than urban centres (34.6%). However, the proportion of urban households (42.8%) using charcoal is higher than that of rural households (17.8%) and this is similar to usage of gas in urban (9.8%) and rural (4%) areas. Proportionately, majority of households do not cook in urban areas (11.4%) than in rural areas (6.2%).

8.6.3 Cooking space

The space allocated to cooking in dwellings has implications for indoor air quality. Table 8.9 shows that the most common cooking spaces available to households in the District are separate room for exclusive use of household (52.7%), veranda (19.9%), open space in compound (7.2%) and separate room shared with other household(s) (7%). Households that do not cook and therefore have no cooking space accounted for 8.7 percent while all other sources of cooking space accounted for only less than four percent. Cooking at a separate room for exclusive use of household and cooking at veranda are most popular in both urban and rural areas but with varying proportions; separate room for exclusive use of household (urban 37.4%, rural 58.1%) and veranda (urban 30.2%, rural 16.3%).

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

The 2010 PHC collected information on water for drinking or for domestic use as captured in table 8.10.

8.7.1 Water for drinking

The most common sources of drinking water for households in the District are, borehole/pump/tube well (29.5%), river/stream (21.7%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (12.7%), protected well (12.5%), public tap/stand pipe (10.6%) and sachet water (8.6%). All other sources accounted for less than four percent with tanker supply/vendor provided and rain water as sources of drinking water virtually non-existent.

Table 8.10 suggests that about 24 percent of households in the Mpohor District obtain their sources of drinking water from unprotected or unimproved sources, mainly rivers/streams. This proportion is high given the efforts undertaken in the last two decades to improve households' access to potable water sources to improve water-borne diseases as well as reaching the MDGs. In terms of locality, the data show sharp differences between the urban and the rural households in the sources of drinking water. Protected well: urban (43.7%) and rural (1.5%); river/stream: urban (0.1%) and rural (29.3%); public tap/stand pipe: urban (1.7%) and rural (13.8%); borehole/pump/tube well: urban (24.3%) and rural (31.4%); sachet water: urban (25%) and rural (2.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling: urban (2.4%) and rural (16.3%). All other sources recorded marginal variations in terms of rural/ urban distributions.

Table 8.10 shows that water for drinking and other uses from unprotected/unimproved sources is even problematic in the rural parts of the Mpohor District. Here, over 3 in 10 households used unimproved sources for drinking and domestic uses.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	185	1.6	1.4	1.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	1,470	12.7	2.4	16.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	90,198	1,230	10.6	1.7	13.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	100,915	3,417	29.5	24.3	31.4
Protected well	321,091	39,026	1,448	12.5	43.7	1.5
Rain water	39,438	707	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	23	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	20	0.2	0.5	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	991	8.6	25.0	2.8
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	235	2.0	0.3	2.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	20	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/stream	502,804	90,453	2,514	21.7	0.1	29.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	441	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	183	1.6	1.7	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	1,419	12.3	2.6	15.7
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	1,103	9.5	1.2	12.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	3,361	29.0	32.1	28.0
Protected well	465,775	61,075	2,134	18.4	60.2	3.8
Rain water	39,916	1,171	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	44	0.4	1.0	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	266	2.3	1.0	2.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	25	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/stream	588,590	96,641	2,975	25.7	0.1	34.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	18	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	10,302	1,377	25	0.2	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Water for other domestic use

Similar to water for drinking, the households in the District have common sources of water for other domestic uses. These sources account for over 97 percent of all water sources for domestic purposes. Borehole/pump/tube well (29%), river/stream (25.7%), protected well (18.4%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (12.3%), public tap/stand pipe (9.5%) and unprotected well (2.3%). All other sources accounted for less than three percent with pipe-borne water inside dwelling taking 1.6 percent.

In terms of locality, the census recorded marked differences between the urban and the rural households in terms of the sources of water for domestic uses. Protected well: urban (60.2%) and rural (3.8%); river/stream: urban (0.1%) and rural (34.7%); public tap/stand pipe: urban (1.2%) and rural (12.5%); borehole/pump/tube well: urban (32.1%) and rural (28%); pipe-borne outside dwelling: urban (2.6%) and rural (15.7%) and unprotected well: urban (1.0%)

and rural (2.8%). All other sources recorded marginal variations in terms of rural/ urban differentials (Table 8.10).

8.7.3 Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary conditions of the unit as captured in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG7).

From Table 8.11, the most popular toilet facilities in the District are public toilet (54.2%), pit latrine (28%), no facility/bush/beach/field (7.3%) and KVIP (5.7%). These facilities together are used by over 95 percent of the households with less than five percent for all other facilities with “other” recording the least proportion of 0.3 percent. This pattern is repeated in the rural-urban distributions albeit pit latrine (31.2%) and no facility/bush/beach/field (8.6%) recorded higher proportions in rural areas than urban (19%, 3.9%) areas. Besides, public toilet (60.2%) and KVIP (8%) recorded higher percentages in urban areas than rural (52% and 4.8%) respectively.

8.7.4 Bathing facilities

The main types of bathing facilities used by households are shown in Table 8.11. The leading types are, shared separate bathroom in the same house (26.9%), own bathroom for exclusive use (22.1%); shared open cubicle (21.8%) and bathroom in another house (6.3%). These facilities together are used by over 81 percent of the households with about 19 percent for all other facilities and “other” recording the least proportion (0.2%). This pattern is replicated in both urban and rural areas except with bathing in River/Pond/Lake/Dam where rural areas (4.1%) recorded higher proportions than urban (0.1%) households.

8.8 Method of Waste Disposal

8.8.1 Solid waste

In the District, majority of households dump their refuse either in an open space (64.6%), indiscriminately (11.6%), container (10.7%) or buried by household (6%) (Table 8.12). Rubbish is collected in only 2.4 percent of households. The rest are either burned or dumped through other methods. A higher proportion of both urban (60.6%) and rural (66%) households dump their rubbish in open space. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse is more common in rural (14%) than urban (4.9%) communities while dumping in container is largely an urban (20%) phenomenon than rural (7.4%).

8.8.2 Liquid waste

Methods of liquid waste disposal are presented in Table 8.12. It could be noted from the table that liquid waste is usually thrown onto the compound (40.6%), into a gutter (26.9%) or street/outside (24.9%), these together account for over 92 percent. Only five percent of households dispose of liquid waste either through a drainage system into a gutter (2.3%) or through the drainage into a pit (2.7%). Throwing liquid waste onto the compound is common in both urban (40%) and rural (40.9%) households. While throwing of liquid waste into the gutter is dominant in urban (39.8%) than rural (22.3%) communities, throwing of liquid waste onto the street/outside is more popular in rural households (27.6%) than urban (17.2%) households.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	3,014	100.0	8,558	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	850	7.3	117	3.9	733	8.6
W.C.	839,611	74,100	430	3.7	212	7.0	218	2.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	3,242	28.0	573	19.0	2,669	31.2
KVIP	572,824	34,822	655	5.7	242	8.0	413	4.8
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,263	98	0.8	51	1.7	47	0.5
Public toilet (WC KVIP PitPan etc)	1,893,291	207,221	6,267	54.2	1,813	60.2	4,454	52.0
Other	23,385	2,917	30	0.3	6	0.2	24	0.3
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	3,014	100.0	8,558	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	2,555	22.1	454	15.1	2,101	24.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	3,112	26.9	1,122	37.2	1,990	23.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	667	5.8	67	2.2	600	7.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	2,522	21.8	869	28.8	1,653	19.3
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	630	5.4	90	3.0	540	6.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,224	10.6	297	9.9	927	10.8
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	486	4.2	107	3.6	379	4.4
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	355	3.1	3	0.1	352	4.1
Other	16,276	1,398	21	0.2	5	0.2	16	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	3,014	100.0	8,558	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	279	2.4	46	1.5	233	2.7
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	442	3.8	151	5.0	291	3.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	1,233	10.7	602	20.0	631	7.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	7,473	64.6	1,826	60.6	5,647	66.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,344	11.6	149	4.9	1,195	14.0
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	694	6.0	227	7.5	467	5.5
Other	53,805	5,187	107	0.9	13	0.4	94	1.1
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	11,572	100.0	3,014	100.0	8,558	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	264	2.3	15	0.5	249	2.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	270	2.3	54	1.8	216	2.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	317	2.7	23	0.8	294	3.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	2,883	24.9	519	17.2	2,364	27.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	3,110	26.9	1,201	39.8	1,909	22.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	4,703	40.6	1,202	39.9	3,501	40.9
Other	38,294	4,805	25	0.2	-	-	25	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Population size and distribution

The Mpohor District has a total population of 42,923 consisting of 50.1 percent males and 49.9 percent females. The District is mainly rural given that a greater proportion (74.8%) of the population resides in rural areas and the remaining in urban areas. The population pyramid depicts a youthful population structure; 40.0 percent is aged 0-14 years. The sex ratio of the District is 100.2 males to 100 females.

9.1.2 Fertility, mortality and migration

The total fertility rate (TFR) of Mpohor District (4.3) is higher than the regional rate (3.6). The general fertility rate (125.8) and crude birth rate (30.3) are also higher than the Western Regional rates (105.8) and (26.8) respectively. The crude death rate for the District is more (9.1) than that of the region (6.2). The District has a migrant population of 14,510 persons. The influx of people into the District may be attributed to the booming mining (both large scale and gamsey) and agricultural activities

9.1.3 Social characteristics

Nuclear and extended families make up 80.0 percent and 18.0 percent respectively of household compositions in the Mpohor District. The total population of persons aged 12 years and older is 28,681 comprising 35.1 percent persons who have never married and 47.1 percent married. Again 62.5% have Basic Education while 25.1% have no education at all; 66.8 percent of the population is employed and 2.2 percent unemployed.

9.1.4 Nationality

Majority of the people residing in the District are Ghanaians (98.6%) while a smaller proportion (1.4%) are foreigners. Most people in the District are Christians (82.0%), 12.7 percent are without any form of religion, 3.9 percent belong to the Islamic religion, traditionalist form 0.8 percent and those belonging to other religions not specified are 0.6 percent.

9.1.5 Literacy and education

The proportion of the literate population aged 11 years and older is 75.5 percent. Of the male and female population 11 years and older, 85.0 percent and 66.2 percent respectively are literates. Of persons aged three (3) years and older in the District, 50.6 percent have attended school in the past while 49.4 percent are currently attending school. The total number of people currently attending school is 15,230 consisting of 52.4 percent (7,974) males and 47.6 percent (7,256) females. Those who are in primary schools account for 48.8 percent; JHS/JSS forms 17.6 percent, SSS/SHS (5.4%) and Tertiary students (1.0%).

9.1.6 Economic characteristics

There are 25,774 persons aged 15 years and older of whom 75.7 percent are economically active and (24.3%) economically not active in the District. Among the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed and (3.3%) unemployed. Majority of the population are employed with males having a proportion of 97.0 percent while females recorded 96.5 percent of their respective employed populations. Those within the age group 40-44 years recorded the highest proportion (93.4%) of the employed. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing employs 49.3 percent of the employed population. Majority of the employed population are self-employed without employees (58.9%). More females (66.0%) are self-employed without employee(s) in comparison to males (52.2%). The proportion of the population who are employed in the private informal sector is 84.8 percent.

The main occupation in the Mpohor District is farming and households in Agriculture account for 63.9 percent. Agriculture is higher in rural (83.3%) than urban (16.7%) communities. Crop farming and livestock rearing are the most practised agricultural activities in the District. Fish farming is the least practiced in the District. Beehives and marine fishing practices do not exist in the District.

9.1.7 Information Communication Technology

The District has 35.7 percent of all persons aged 12 years and older having mobile phones with males (44.9%) and females (26.5%). Only 1.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older uses Internet with males having more access than females. The District's average is less than the regional (6.5%). Only 0.4 percent of households have fixed telephone lines in their homes and only 2.2 percent of the households in the District have desktop or laptop computers with males (2.5%) at advantage over females (1.6%).

9.1.8 Disability

The proportion of PWDs in the District is 5.9 percent and among males, 5.8 percent have one form of disability or another compared to 5.9 percent of females in the District who have a disability. This makes Mpohor the District with the highest proportion of PWDs in the Western Region. The majority of PWDs in the District (44.2%) have visual or sight impairment followed by those with emotional disability (28.7%). The lowest proportions (5.1%) of PWDs in the District are those with other disabilities. This trend of PWDs is similar in both the male and female population. There are however more PWDs in rural (75.2%) than urban (24.8%) areas. The proportion of PWDs employed is 7.1 percent while the unemployed and economically not active population with disabilities are 6.3 percent and 11.0 percent respectively. Majority of PWDs do not progress in education due to several barriers in their way. As a result, most of them terminate their education either at basic or secondary levels as compared to their counterparts without disabilities.

9.1.9 Housing conditions

The Mpohor District is largely a rural district because majority approximately 75 percent of its population live in rural areas. The housing stock in the District is 8,666 with the average of 1.3 households per house, and 5.0 persons per house. The average household size is 3.7.

The main types of dwelling units occupied by households in the District are separate houses (36.4%), compound houses (34.5%), semi-detached houses (11.6%) and flat/apartments (11.3%). There is a general trend of unavailability of sleeping rooms for higher household sizes. This has health and sanitation implications for the occupants in due to congestion. Social amenities and facilities are also over utilized because of the number of people in the rooms.

The main construction materials used by the households for outer walls are mud brick/earth (52%) and cement block/concrete (38.8%). Likewise, the households have two main materials for the flooring of dwelling units cement/concrete (85.9%) and earth/mud (12.3%) and by locality, cement/concrete (urban 94.6%; rural 82.8%) and earth/mud (urban 3.5%; rural 15.5%). Dwelling units are mainly roofed using metal sheet (69.3%), bamboo (11%) and thatch/palm leaf/raffia (11.2%) respectively.

Lighting sources are mainly derived from electricity mains (60.8%), flashlight/torch (21.9%) and kerosene lamp (15.9%). By locality, electricity mains (urban 79.7%; rural 54.1%), flashlight/torch (urban 2.2%; rural 28.8%) and kerosene (urban 17%; rural 15.5%) are the proportions. Wood (61.5%), charcoal (24.3%) and gas (5.5%) together provide 91.3 percent of cooking fuel for households in the District

The most common sources of drinking water in the District are borehole/pump/tube well (29.5%), river/stream (21.7%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (12.7%), protected well (12.5%), public tap/stand pipe (10.6%) and sachet water (8.6%). In terms of locality, protected well; (urban 43.7%, rural 1.5%), river/stream; (urban 0.1%, rural 29.3%), public tap/stand pipe; (urban 1.7%, rural 13.8%), borehole/pump/tube well; (urban 24.3%, rural 31.4%), sachet water; (urban 25%, rural 2.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling; (urban 2.4% rural 16.3%) are the major sources of water. With the exception of sachet water which was excluded from water for other domestic purposes, a similar pattern was maintained for water for other domestic purposes but with varying proportions.

The types of bathing facilities are shared separate bathroom in the same house (26.9%), own bathroom for exclusive use (22.1%), shared open cubicle (21.8%) and bathroom in another house (6.3%). This pattern is maintained in both urban and rural areas except with bathing in river/pond/lake/dam where rural areas (4.1%) recorded higher proportions than the urban (0.1%). The most popular toilet facilities in the District are public toilet (54.2%), pit latrine (28%), no facility/bush/beach/field (7.3%) and KVIP (5.7%). This pattern is maintained in the rural-urban distribution. Meanwhile, pit latrine (31.2%) and no facility/bush/beach/field (8.6%) recorded higher proportions in rural areas than urban (19%, 3.9%) respectively. Alternatively, public toilet (60.2%) and KVIP (8%) recorded higher percentages in urban (52%) than rural (4.8%) areas respectively.

The majority of households dump their refuse either in an open space (64.6%), indiscriminately (11.6%), in a container (10.7%) or buried (6%). Rubbish is collected in only 2.4 percent of households. The rest are either burned or dumped by other methods. Majority of both urban (60.6%) and rural (66%) households dump their rubbish in open spaces, however with varied proportions. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse is more common in rural (14%) than urban (4.9%) settings while dumping in container is predominant in urban (20%) than rural (7.4%) towns.

Household liquid waste is usually thrown onto compound (40.6%), into gutters (26.9%) or streets/outside (24.9%). Only five percent of households dispose of liquid waste either through a drainage system into a gutter (2.3%) or through a drainage system into a pit (2.7%).

Throwing liquid waste onto compounds is common in both urban (40%) and rural (40.9%) households. While throwing of liquid waste into gutters is dominant in urban (39.8%) than in rural (22.3%) households; throwing of liquid waste onto streets/outside is more popular in rural (27.6%) than urban (17.2%) households.

9.2 Conclusions

Results from the 2010 PHC provide holistic information on the demographic, social, and 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 households' 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 in the economy of the District with crop farming being the dominant agriculture activity, poor water and sanitation conditions as well as over reliance on wood and charcoal as main source of cooking fuel. The data from the 2010 Census thus provides a wealth of information to inform policy decision-making and planning.

9.3 Policy Implications

The data has policy implications that may require changing strategies and setting new goals or the data might call for the introduction of new policies with new sets of goals and objectives to better guide policy makers. This section is devoted to policy recommendations based on the data analyzed in this report. The youthful nature of the population should inform policy makers on the need for education, and the provision of social amenities for the development of children and adolescents, and the maintenance of elderly persons in the Mpohor District.

Low fertility rate enhances the availability of economic and social benefits to families and the community at large, better childcare due to proper spacing of births. Therefore, efforts must be made to reduce the current fertility rates in the District, which is higher than the regional rate. This could be achieved via effective advocacy through the involvement of community gatekeepers.

Parents should be admonished to educate their children and be guided by the notion that the greatest property to bequeath to children is education. The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education enshrined in the 1992 Republican Constitution of the country must be fully implemented in District. Policy interventions like scholarships for girls and children from remote areas as well as support for needy but brilliant students can be put in place to address challenges in the educational system particularly those faced by females. Since higher education increases the mental and productive capacities of the individual, a lot of interventions need to be made to encourage people to progress to the tertiary level. Very few households own a computer and this is reflected in low use of mobile phones and internet access. Government policy of distributing free computers to schoolchildren should be extended to schools in the communities and both teachers and students should be trained and equipped to master the knowledge and use of computers and the internet. Also the programme of distributing desktop computer to Senior High Schools to resource ICT Centres should be continued to enhance students' usage of computer and access to Internet.

The District reporting the highest proportion of PWDs in the region must be of great concern. This may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children

during the relevant ages. The District health directorate and the environmental health unit of the District Assembly should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns to reach all persons as required. The Fund Management Committee of the Common Fund for PWDs should allocate an increased percentage of the fund to education and economic empowerment of PWDs.

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. This can be made possible through the construction of motorable and accessible roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate transportation of farms and market centres. This would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Again since the majority of farmers are into crop farming, the expansion of the only market at Mpohor and construction and promotion of food markets at the Area Council capitals can also ensure increased income for crop farmers. Public- Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement in agro-processing is also recommended.

Since the District is endowed with bamboo, the use of bamboo as a construction material should be encouraged, improved and made attractive. This would reduce construction cost and make housing more affordable to increase the housing stock in the District.

The Statutory Planning Committee of the Assembly should streamline the development permit issuing systems to ensure that potential developers submit building plans and insist on facilities such as toilet, bath rooms, sewerage included in the construction before permits are issued. Government through the rural electrification project should ensure that more rural communities are connected to the national grid. The District assembly should make sufficient budget allocations for the construction of new boreholes and the rehabilitation of old boreholes in the District especially in the rural communities.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Mpohor	10,826	5,280	5,546	3,014	1,671
2	Manso	4,465	2,070	2,395	1,261	920
3	Edum Bansa	4,360	2,141	2,219	1,108	699
4	Bopp	2,378	1,318	1,060	691	361
5	Ayiem	2,350	1,124	1,226	671	505
6	Adum Dominase	2,344	1,126	1,218	716	512
7	Angu	1,766	933	833	460	345
8	Botodwina	1,551	801	750	372	368
9	Adansi	1,164	586	578	311	294
10	Mampong	908	462	446	264	275
11	Krofofrom	863	435	428	206	208
12	Apraponso	848	463	385	191	228
13	Edumase	836	448	388	255	121
14	Amanten	823	429	394	215	271
15	Kromantse	813	405	408	176	132
16	Edaa	788	420	368	173	174
17	Camp 3 (Asraku)	738	426	312	184	95
18	Wiredukrom	704	384	320	174	208
19	Trebuom	660	284	376	171	161
20	Essamang	624	332	292	158	195

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages																
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
1	Mpohor	10,826	1,547	1,250	1,295	1,187	1,137	944	663	614	523	432	360	260	191	135	131	157
2	Manso	4,465	685	623	508	367	348	308	271	244	218	176	216	126	113	111	58	93
3	Edum Bansa	4,360	615	564	505	411	370	312	299	265	227	177	193	121	91	47	78	85
4	Bopp	2,378	295	275	309	248	220	187	195	194	190	119	82	37	9	6	3	9
5	Ayiem	2,350	357	339	294	214	172	172	155	158	111	77	81	48	54	36	31	51
6	Adum Dominase	2,344	317	338	258	227	189	158	122	125	132	98	114	59	51	30	44	82
7	Angu	1,766	260	225	228	193	140	106	108	107	71	100	50	49	46	27	28	28
8	Botodwina	1,551	276	239	206	145	88	90	72	84	79	71	51	27	43	18	25	37
9	Adansi	1,164	198	173	586	103	75	67	72	58	64	63	50	30	35	11	12	26
10	Mampong	908	181	150	81	56	68	70	53	43	46	35	41	25	19	4	12	24
11	Krofofrom	863	158	131	115	95	62	49	247	44	39	39	40	21	11	12	4	7
12	Apraponso	848	143	131	92	74	44	56	56	60	52	42	32	24	16	10	9	7
13	Edumase	836	106	108	111	92	70	72	73	59	70	45	24	5	1	0	0	0
14	Amanten	823	123	108	85	57	80	94	54	60	56	27	22	12	16	7	5	17
15	Kromantse	813	88	78	117	88	81	73	53	48	54	40	50	15	15	6	2	5
16	Edaa	788	136	117	97	72	64	53	38	46	32	35	31	18	16	8	13	12
17	Camp 3 (Asraku)	738	101	97	60	73	86	79	76	46	41	26	18	15	10	5	4	1
18	Wiredukrom	704	92	100	87	82	52	59	43	29	38	24	40	13	15	5	12	13
19	Trebuom	660	114	94	89	64	51	43	23	36	31	24	35	15	14	8	8	11
20	Essamang	624	88	67	69	72	69	47	38	45	38	21	28	12	11	10	5	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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