2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BODI DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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 2010Population 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, district sand 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 Bodi 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.

Hyarko

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APED	Association of Progressive Entrepreneurs in Development
CBR	Crude Death Rate
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African State
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GREL	Ghana Rubber Estate Limited
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Scientific, Social and Economic Research
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

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 Bodi District is 53,314 representing less than 3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.9 percent and females represent 49.1 percent. There are more people living in the rural (86.7%) areas than in the urban (13.3%) areas. The district has a sex ratio of 103.5. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 83.1, the dependency ratios for the males and females are 82.5 and 83.7 respectively.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.1. The General Fertility Rate is 122.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 31.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.8 per 1000. From age 5 to age 54 years, more female deaths are observed than males. There is a higher male death rate (45 per 1000)than females (28 per 1000) among the age group 70 years and over. Majority (74.5 percent) of the migrants in the district were born outside the Western Region. Out of the migrants who were born outside the Western Region, 2,859 were born in the Brong-Ahafo compared to 248 born in the Greater Accra.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 52,315 with total number 10,773 households. The average household size in the district is about 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.5 percent. Heads form about 20.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 38.3 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (51.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3% percent have never married, 2.7 percent are widowed, 4.8 percent are divorced and 1.1 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (73.6%) are married compared to just about half of males (50.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 41.1 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 5.6 percent. . Among the married, 44.0 percent have no education while about 12.8percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (93.1%) are employed, 0.7 percent are unemployed and 6.3 percent are economically not active. A greater

proportion of those who have never married (44.7%) are economically not active with 0.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.9 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the population 11 years and above, 67.5 percent are literate and 32.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (75.8%) than that of females (58.3%). Six out of ten people (57.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

Economic activity status

About 84.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 15.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 99.0 percent are employed while 1.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.4%), 23.1 percent perform household duties and 6.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 84.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 5.5 percent in service and sales, 4.3 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 54.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 7.7 percent are employees, 28.5 percent are contributing family workers, 2.0 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Considering the population 12 years and above, 47.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 53.4 percent as compared to 35.0 percent of females. About one out of every 100 (1.0%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 261 households representing 2.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About one percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.4%) than females (1.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 35.1 percent followed by physical disability (25.7%). There are more females with physical, intellectual and sight disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities.

Agriculture

As high as 90.3 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 9 out of ten households (90.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities have fewer households are into agriculture. Over 90 percent of households in the district are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Bodi District is 9,391 representing less than three percent of the total number of houses in the Western region. The average number of persons per house is 7

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Close to half (49.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 41.3 percent are separate houses and 4.1 percent are semi-detached houses. Over half (72.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 3.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 13 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government.

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 70.8 percent with cement blocks/concrete constituting 22.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (77.3%) and mud/earth (21.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.2 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (45.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 2.7 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 (36.1%), flashlight/torch (49.2%) and kerosene lamp (12.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (87.0%). The proportion for rural (88..2%) is higher than that of urban (75.0%). The four main sources of water in the district are unprotected well, river stream, boreholes and protected well. Less than a third of households (21.1%) drink water from rivers and streams.

The most widely used toilet facility in the district is pit latrine representing 61.0 percent followed by public toilet (23.0%). About 9 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Two out of five households (37.2%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 48.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 75.9 percent. About 13 in 100 households (13.6%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 6.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.7%) and onto the street (41.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Bodi District is one of the 22 districts in the Western Region of Ghana. It was created out of the former Sefwi Juaboso District in 2012 with the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2020. Sefwi Bodi is the administrative capital of the district. The Bodi District is located in the northern part of the Western Region. It shares borders with Juaboso District to the north, Sefwi Wiawso District to the west and Sefwi Akontombra to the south (see Figure 1.1). The district has a total land size of about 662.404 square kilometres.

1.2   Physical features

1.2.1   Relief and drainage

The district forms part of the country's dissected plateau. The greater proportion of this plateau is between 240 and 300 meters above sea level. Within the district, there are isolated hills ranging between 300 and 390 metres above sea level. There are also a few low lying areas, mainly the valleys of the major rivers that do not exceed 150 meters above sea level. The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams (e.g. Bia and Sui rivers). The streams and rivers exhibit a dendritic pattern to the Bia basin.

1.2.2   Climate

Bodi District forms part of the country's wet semi-equatorial climatic zone, which is characterized by two rainfall maxima regime with mean annual rainfall figures ranging from 1,250mm - 2,000mm. The two rainfall peaks fall between May-June and September – October. The area experiences two main seasons, namely the wet season and the dry season. The wet season is roughly between April and October, while the dry season is between November and March. It needs to be stressed that the relatively long wet (rainy) season as well as the abundant rains are favourable conditions for the cultivation of food and cash crops.

1.2.3   Vegetation

The district's vegetation is of moist semi-deciduous forest type, and the forest foliage is made up of upper, middle and low canopies. This forest vegetation is made up of hundreds of different tree species. Some of the important species include *wawa*, *mahogany*, *esa*, *ofram*, *edinam*, *onyina*, *kyenkyen* and *odum*. There are two forest reserves in the district, namely Bodi and Krokosue Forest Reserves. These are productive reserves where timber harvesting is done. The forest reserves are also intended to preserve the environment and other plant species.

1.3   Political Administration

The political and executive head of administration of the District is the District Chief Executive (DCE) support administratively by the District Coordinating Director. Bodi District is made up of 11 Electoral Areas and 3 Area Councils (Bodi, Amoya and Afere) with 55 Unit Committees. There are 14 Assembly Members made up of 11 elected and three (3) government appointees.

Figure 1.1: Map of Bodi District

DISTRICT MAP OF BODI

JUABESO

SEFWI-WIAWSO

Kofi Brafokrom
Kwasi Adukrom (Fantekrom)

Afere
Aferewa

Kwafukaa
Kama

Patakro
Kotosaa
Suiano

Ayidam
Okrayawkrom

Amoaya
Benomsuo
Denchemuosue

BODI

Kwesikrom
Bokabo
Ntesano
Kankyiabo

SUAMAN

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA

Ahibenso

LEGEND
■ District Capital
● Towns
— Road Network
District Boundary

2   0   2   Miles
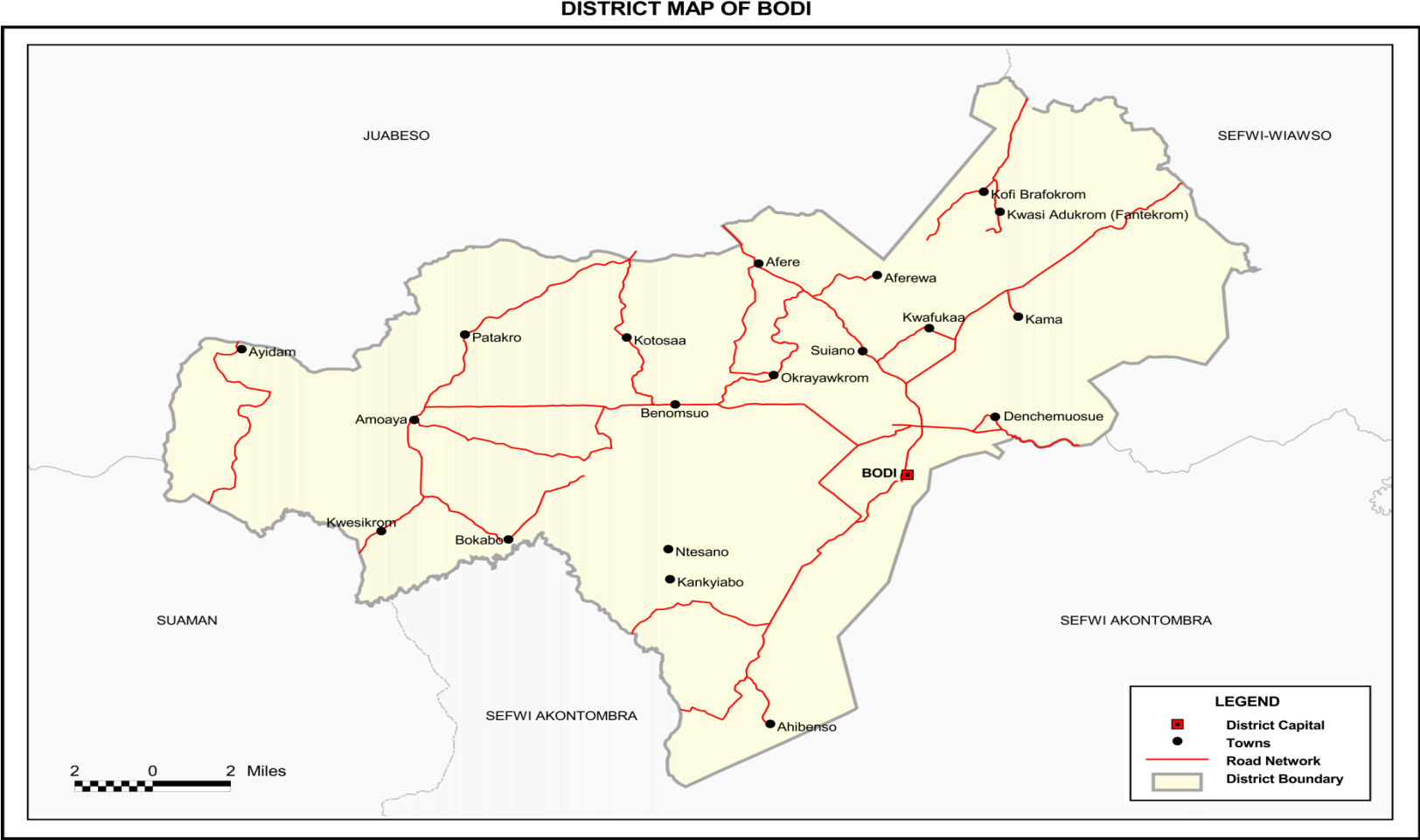
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

2

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity, language and chieftaincy

Bodi District is under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council. The traditional authorities of the district are divisional chiefs who pay homage to the *Omanhene* (paramount chief) of Sefwi Wiawso. The Sefwi state is divided into seven divisional chiefdoms and each of them is headed by a divisional. Bodi District has one of the divisional chiefs (*Adontenhene*). There are other sub-chiefs in the small communities.

The people of Bodi traditional area celebrate the *Alluolue* festival. It is an agricultural festival held to mark the end of one agricultural year and to welcome the beginning of another. The major ethnic group in the district is the Akan comprising mainly of Sefwi, Fanti and Bono. The major languages spoken in the district are Sefwi, Fante and Twi.

1.4.2 Educational and health facilities

There is one Senior High School (SHS) in the district. Twenty-six (26) Junior High Schools comprising eighteen (18) public and eight (8) private and Fifty-six (56) primary schools comprising thirty-eight (38) public and eighteen (18) private are also in the district. Pre-schools (Crèche/Nursery/Kindergarten) numbered fifty-four (54) with thirty-six (96) public and eighteen (18) private. The district has four (4) health centres, five (5) Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compound and one (1) maternity home but without a hospital

1.5 Economy

The main economic activity in the district is agriculture. The major crops grown in the district are cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and coffee and food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize and rice. Fruits (e.g. oranges, pear, coconut, pineapple) and some vegetables are also cultivated. The district has no large-scale industrial establishment. However, there are pockets of lumber extraction companies in the major communities in the district i.e. Bodi, Afere, Ahibenso and Amoaya. The district has a number of tourist sites including sacred groves, monumental stones, *Krokosue* hills and the *Alue* festival of the Sefwis.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

i.All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

ii.Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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 which own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

Chapter One provides basic information about the district, its physical features, political and administrative structures, cultural and social structure, economy and demographic characteristics. Chapter Two describes the demographic characteristics of the district. Such demographic features as population size, population distribution, dependency, birthplace and migratory patterns, fertility and mortality are examined. Chapter Three focuses on the social characteristics of the district, paying attention to headship of households, household composition, marital status, religious affiliation, nationality and educational attainment and literacy levels.

In Chapter Four, the economic characteristics of the district are analyzed. Areas of interest are the type of activity, occupation, industry, employment status and institutional sector in which the population aged 15 years and older are engaged. Chapter Five examines the use of information and communication technology. This includes ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, household ownership of desktop or laptop computer. Chapter Six discusses disability, with references to population with disability, type of disability and population distribution by type of locality.

Chapter Seven highlights agricultural activities with details on households in agriculture and types of farming activities. Housing conditions are covered in Chapter Eight. Issues such as housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal are analyzed. Chapter Nine presents a summary of the 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. These characteristics are influenced by the components of population change i.e. fertility, mortality and migration. The dynamics of the components of population change have numerous demographic and socio-economic implications for development.

The objective of this chapter is to analyse the population size and distribution, sex ratio and the population pyramid of the Bodi District. It also discusses the dynamics of the components of population change of the district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Bodi District has a total population of 53,314 consisting of 27,111 males and 26,203 females as shown in Table 2.1. The district is predominantly rural with a population of 46,211, representing about 86.7 percent of the total population of the district.. Indeed, the percentage of rural dwellers in the district is far higher than the average for the Western Region (57.6%) as well as the national average (49.1%).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the Bodi District which is useful for population projections is presented in Table 2.1. Forty-two percent of the total population of the district is in the 0-14 age group. This reflects a relatively high fertility rate in district. The percentage of the 0-14 years in the district is higher than the proportions for the Western Region (39%) and Ghana (39.9%). The aged (65+ years) in the district accounts for 3.4 of the population.

The sex ratio for the district is 103.5 compared to 100.0 and 95.2 for Western Region and Ghana respectively (GSS, 2013). The sex ratios for the 15-64 age group and 65+ age group are 104.1 and 96.5 respectively.

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. The total dependency ratio for the district is 83.1 compared to 74.8 and 76 for Western Region and Ghana respectively. The ratio is slightly higher for females (83.7) than males (82.5) and in the rural (83.3) than the urban (82.1) areas in the district. Child and old age dependency ratios are 76.7 and 6.2 respectively. The total, child and old age dependency ratios for the district are higher for females than males and in the rural than the urban areas.

Table 2. 1: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
	Sex				Type of locality	
All Ages	53,314	27,111	26,203	103.5	7,103	46,211
0 - 4	8,209	4,119	4,090	100.7	1,053	7,156
5-9	7,692	3,906	3,786	103.2	924	6,768
10-14	6,500	3,352	3,148	106.5	973	5,527
15 - 19	5,347	2,798	2,549	109.8	742	4,605
20 - 24	4,921	2,400	2,521	95.2	702	4,219
25 - 29	4,577	2,235	2,342	95.4	563	4,014
30 - 34	3,631	1,831	1,800	101.7	519	3,112
35 - 39	3,076	1,565	1,511	103.6	387	2,689
40 - 44	2,319	1,212	1,107	109.5	314	2,005
45 - 49	1,862	984	878	112.1	190	1,672
50 - 54	1,702	866	836	103.6	230	1,472
55 - 59	884	500	384	130.2	124	760
60 - 64	798	461	337	136.8	130	668
65 - 69	442	242	200	121.0	71	371
70 - 74	583	300	283	106.0	83	500
75 - 79	268	139	129	107.8	29	239
80 - 84	254	107	147	72.8	46	208
85 - 89	109	49	60	81.7	9	100
90 - 94	98	30	68	44.1	11	87
95 - 99	42	15	27	55.6	3	39
All Ages	53,314	27,111	26,203	103.5	7,103	46,211
0-14	22,401	11,377	11,024	103.2	2,950	19,451
15-64	29,117	14,852	14,265	104.1	3,901	25,216
65+	1,796	882	914	96.5	252	1,544
Total dependency ratio	83.1	82.5	83.7		82.1	83.3
Child dependency ratio	76.7	76.6	77.3		75.6	77.1
Old age dependency ratio	6.2	5.9	6.4		6.5	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5   Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Bodi District. The pyramid which has a broad base and tapers off with increasing age depicts a youthful population similar to the population pyramid of the country. As shown in Figure 2.1 there are marked differences in the number of males and females in some of the age groups. For instance the 55-69 and 80+ age groups have more males and females respectively.

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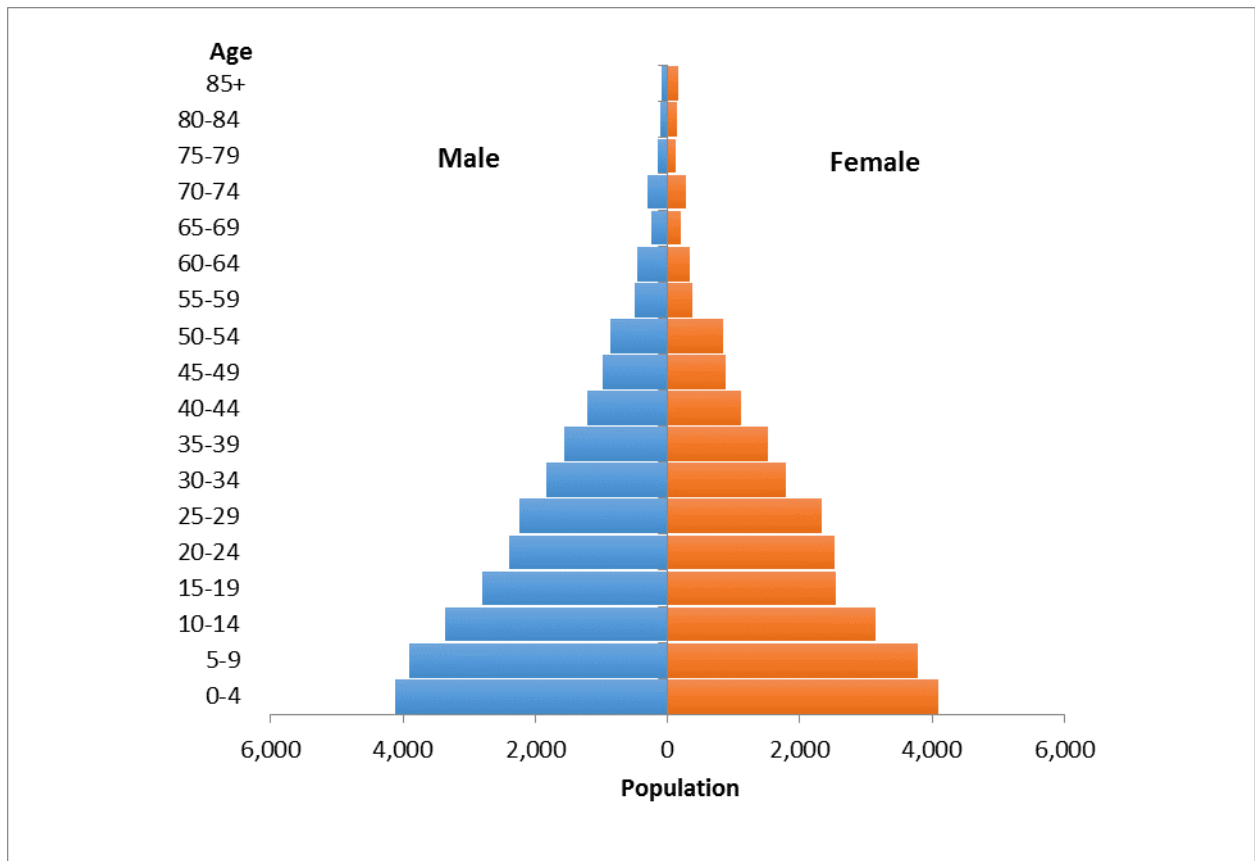
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

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

2.6.1   Fertility

Table 2.2 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for women age 15-49 years for the Western Region and districts in the region Fertility levels in the Bodi District are higher than the average for the Western Region. For instance, the district has a TFR of 4.1 compared to 3.6 for the Western Region and; a GFR of 122.4 compared to 105.8 for the Western Region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
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	23.0
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134.0	30.9
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	118.0	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

Children ever born and surviving

Further analysis of the fertility dynamics of the female population 12 years and older in the Bodi District is presented in Table 2.3. There are 17,004 females 12 years and older in the district with the highest number (2,549) and the lowest number (384) in the 15-19 and 55-59 age groups respectively. Children ever born to females 12+ years is 47,904 consisting of 24,057 males and 23,847 females. The 60+ and the 12-14 age groups registered the highest and the lowest number of children ever born respectively. About 88 percent of the children ever born in the district survived. The percentage of females (88.59) who survived is slightly higher than males (86.87%) as shown in Table 2.3.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	17,004	47,904	24,057	23,847	42,026	20,900	21,126
12 - 14	1,825	14	5	9	12	5	7
15 - 19	2,549	441	204	237	413	190	223
20 - 24	2,521	2,642	1,309	1,333	2,398	1,154	1,244
25 - 29	2,342	5,214	2,642	2,572	4,881	2,470	2,411
30 - 34	1,800	6,184	3,153	3,031	5,679	2,845	2,834
35 - 39	1,511	6,695	3,385	3,310	6,152	3,085	3,067
40 - 44	1,107	5,984	2,973	3,011	5,347	2,620	2,727
45 - 49	878	5,123	2,599	2,524	4,521	2,293	2,228
50 - 54	836	5,173	2,593	2,580	4,455	2,237	2,218
55 - 59	384	2,487	1,319	1,168	2,084	1,102	982
60 +	1,251	7,947	3,875	4,072	6,084	2,899	3,185

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.2 Mortality

Bodi District has Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 6.8 compared to 6.2 for the Western Region (Table 2.4). The number of registered deaths in households in the district (364) is relatively low compared to many other districts in the Western Region.

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

Districts	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

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates are higher among males than females in the Bodi District. However, the death rates among females aged 15-44 years are higher than males. This might be due to maternal mortality in the district. Figure 2.2 further shows that the age specific death rates for males aged 45 years and above are higher than that of females in the same age groups.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
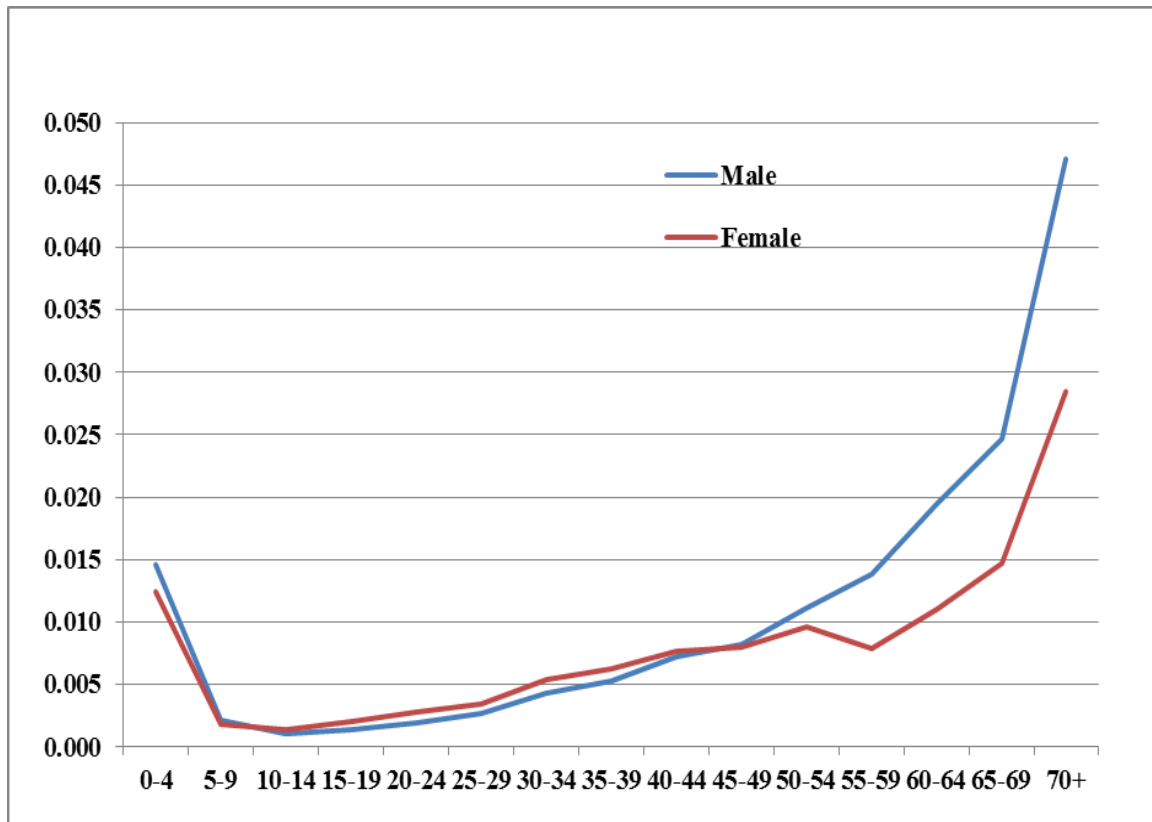
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.3 Migration

Table 2.5 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Bodi District. The district registered 17,010 migrants. Majority of the migrants (about 74.5%) in the district were born outside the Western Region. Out of the migrants who were born in Ghana but outside the Western Region, the highest number (2,859) was born in the Brong-Ahafo Region compared to the lowest number (248) born in the Greater Accra Region.

The highest proportion (30.4%) 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 (29.6%) of the migrants who were born in the Brong-Ahafo Region has stayed for 10-19 years while 39.2 percent of those born in the Eastern Region has stayed for 20+ years.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	17,010	13.2	30.4	17.4	20.9	18.1
Born elsewhere in the region	4,002	15.0	27.9	16.8	19.0	21.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	898	9.9	24.1	14.8	16.0	35.2
Greater Accra	248	11.7	22.2	12.5	25.0	28.6
Volta	1,228	10.3	20.1	17	20.9	31.7
Eastern	1,432	11.5	19.2	11.9	18.2	39.2
Ashanti	1,502	12.5	28.3	17.7	22.7	18.8
Brong Ahafo	2,859	12.0	31.0	17.9	29.6	9.6
Northern	1,307	13.0	42.2	18.4	19.4	6.9
Upper East	1,822	12.1	39.2	20.8	20.6	7.2
Upper West	1,207	17.5	42.2	19.2	16.1	5.1
Outside Ghana	505	19.0	35.8	22.4	12.9	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The social characteristics considered in this chapter are household size, composition, headship and sex. Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and educational level are also discussed. Data on the distribution of households is needed for planning social services in health, education and housing. Religious affiliations, nationality and literacy would also be considered in this chapter.

3.2.1   Household size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Bodi District. The district has a household population of 52,318 with a total number of 10,773 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the district is 4.9 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.3 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion than rural dwellers.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total Country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	52,315	7,006	45,309
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	9,391	785	8,606
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.9	7.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household composition

The composition of a traditional Ghanaian household comprises the head, spouse, children, in-laws, siblings, other relatives and non-relatives. Table 3.2 shows household composition and sex. The total number of household population was 52,315 in the Bodi District. The total number of males in households outnumbered that of the females by about 1.6 percent. Children constitute the highest proportion of over 45.5 percent of household members in the district. The least in the household population composition is parent/parent in- law with 0.4 percent.

Table 3.2 shows that for male-headed households, heads of households of 8,348) represented 31.4 percent and 2,425 (or 9.4%) in the case of female-headed households – a characteristic feature of the Ghanaian family system. Nevertheless, there is the need for women empowerment in leadership positions for the total development of the district considering the fact that the population of children is quite high with its accompanying developmental needs such as the building of more schools, health facilities, opening up business opportunities for parents among others.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,315	100.0	26,584	100.0	25,731	100.0
Head	10,773	20.6	8,348	31.4	2,425	9.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,542	12.5	175	0.7	6,367	24.7
Child (son/daughter)	23,814	45.5	12,417	46.7	11,397	44.3
Parent/Parent in-law	223	0.4	29	0.1	194	0.8
Son/Daughter in-law	385	0.7	99	0.4	286	1.1
Grandchild	4,216	8.1	2,122	8.0	2,094	8.1
Brother/Sister	1,648	3.2	985	3.7	663	2.6
Step child	444	0.8	217	0.8	227	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	217	0.4	115	0.4	102	0.4
Other relative	2,773	5.3	1,326	5.0	1,447	5.6
Non-relative	1,280	2.4	751	2.8	529	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household structure

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear plus other extended members among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that households with the head only, i.e. single person households constitute 20.6 percent of the total number of households in the district with males (31.4%) dominating females (9.4%) in this category. Households composed of spouses only constitute 12.5 percent of households in the district.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,315	100.0	26,584	100.0	25,731	100.0
Head	10,773	20.6	8,348	31.4	2,425	9.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,542	12.5	175	0.7	6,367	24.7
Child (son/daughter)	23,814	45.5	12,417	46.7	11,397	44.3
Parent/Parent in-law	223	0.4	29	0.1	194	0.8
Son/Daughter in-law	385	0.7	99	0.4	286	1.1
Grandchild	4,216	8.1	2,122	8.0	2,094	8.1
Brother/Sister	1,648	3.2	985	3.7	663	2.6
Step child	444	0.8	217	0.8	227	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	217	0.4	115	0.4	102	0.4
Other relative	2,773	5.3	1,326	5.0	1,447	5.6
Non-relative	1,280	2.4	751	2.8	529	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4   Marital status

Although in Ghana the legal age at marriage is 16 years, marital status was asked of persons 12 years and older and the results are presented in Figure 3.1. From Figure 3.1, it can be seen that slightly more than half (or 17,845) of the district's population are married and for those never married (12,925) a higher proportion of these are persons of school going age.

Table 3.4 also shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. From Table 3.4 the highest percentage of those who have never married are between the ages of 12 and 14 years. For those married, the peak is at 40-44 years and among the divorced, the highest is noted among those 65+ years. Among those aged 12-14 years, 5.2 percent are married and there are more males (5.6%) than females (4.8%). A further 0.1 percent and 0.4 percent of males and females respectively are in consensual union within the same age group. Also, while 94.3 percent males are never married, 94.8 percent females are never married in the same category (12-14 years). There is none in this age group that is separated, widowed or divorced.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status
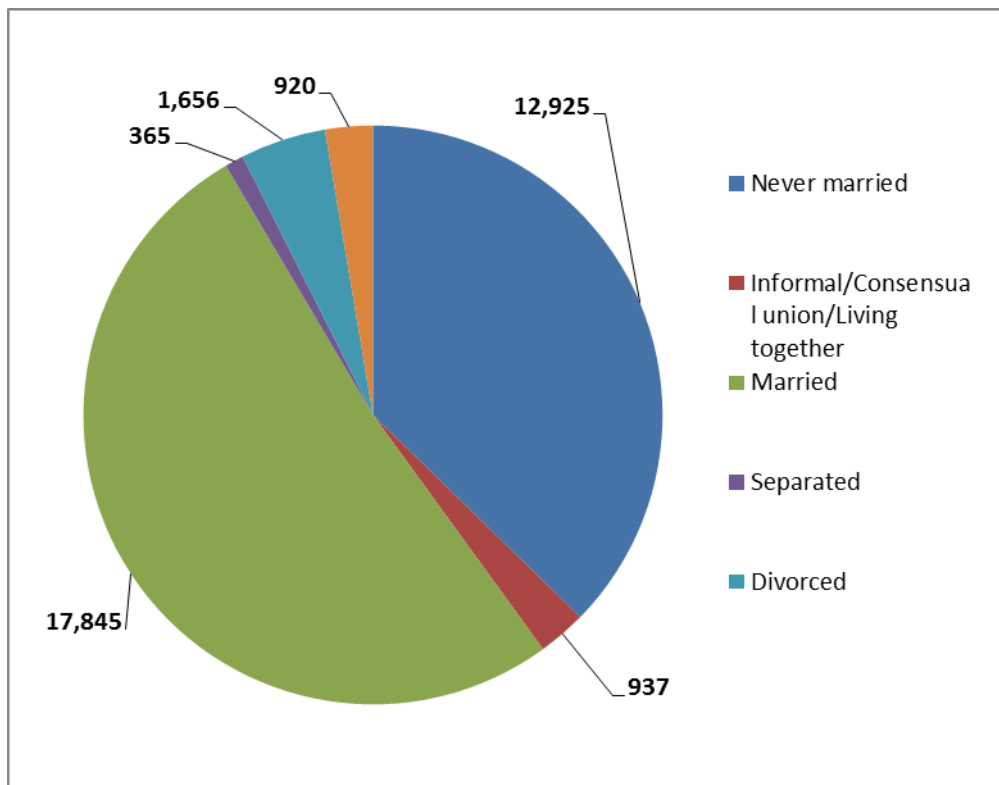
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are variations in marital status between males and females. For instance, in age group 30-34 years, about eight of every 10 females (81.8%) are married compared with approximately seven in 10 (73.3%) males. Furthermore, from age 40, the proportion of females who are married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed begins to increase. In contrast, the proportion of males who are married continues to increase with age to about 50-54 years and then declines slightly suggesting that many more men remarry after they lose their spouses as compared to women. The highest rate of consensual union occurs between ages 25 and 29 with males reporting slightly lower (5.2%) proportion than females (5.6%).

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	34,648	100.0	37.3	2.7	51.5	1.1	4.8	2.7
12 - 14	3,735	100.0	94.5	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	5,347	100.0	87.9	1.3	9.9	0.3	0.5	0.0
20 – 24	4,921	100.0	55.0	4.3	37.0	1.1	2.4	0.3
25 – 29	4,577	100.0	25.9	5.5	62.1	1.6	4.6	0.4
30 – 34	3,631	100.0	10.3	4.0	77.5	1.3	5.8	1.1
35 – 39	3,076	100.0	5.3	2.8	82.3	1.4	6.8	1.5
40 – 44	2,319	100.0	3.2	2.5	83.7	1.5	6.8	2.4
45 – 49	1,862	100.0	2.2	1.9	83.3	1.1	8.1	3.4
50 – 54	1,702	100.0	1.4	1.8	78.7	1.8	10.2	6.1
55 – 59	884	100.0	2.5	1.6	77.5	0.7	11.0	6.8
60 – 64	798	100.0	2.8	1.3	74.1	1.1	8.6	12.2
65+	1,796	100.0	4.7	0.8	56.0	1.8	13.0	23.7
Male								
Total	17,644	100.0	43.9	2.6	49.7	0.7	2.5	0.6
12 - 14	1,910	100.0	94.3	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	2,798	100.0	93.7	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	2,400	100.0	76.3	3.2	19.3	0.5	0.7	0.0
25 – 29	2,235	100.0	41.0	5.4	50.1	1.0	2.4	0.1
30 – 34	1,831	100.0	16.0	5.2	73.2	1.3	4.0	0.3
35 – 39	1,565	100.0	7.5	3.1	83.3	1.0	4.5	0.5
40 – 44	1,212	100.0	4.2	2.7	88.0	1.2	3.1	0.7
45 – 49	984	100.0	2.7	2.0	90.3	0.7	3.5	0.7
50 – 54	866	100.0	1.2	2.2	89.0	1.4	4.5	1.7
55 – 59	500	100.0	2.0	2.2	88.2	0.6	6.2	0.8
60 – 64	461	100.0	2.4	1.5	87.9	0.9	5.0	2.4
65+	882	100.0	5.9	1.2	80.2	1.0	6.1	5.6
Female								
Total	17,004	100.0	30.5	2.8	53.4	1.4	7.2	4.8
12 - 14	1,825	100.0	94.8	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	2,549	100.0	81.5	2.0	14.8	0.7	1.0	0.0
20 – 24	2,521	100.0	34.7	5.4	53.8	1.5	4.0	0.5
25 – 29	2,342	100.0	11.4	5.6	73.6	2.1	6.7	0.6
30 – 34	1,800	100.0	4.6	2.8	81.8	1.2	7.7	1.9
35 – 39	1,511	100.0	3.0	2.4	81.3	1.8	9.1	2.4
40 – 44	1,107	100.0	2.1	2.3	79.0	1.8	10.7	4.2
45 – 49	878	100.0	1.6	1.7	75.4	1.6	13.3	6.4
50 – 54	836	100.0	1.7	1.4	67.9	2.3	16.1	10.5
55 – 59	384	100.0	3.1	0.8	63.5	0.8	17.2	14.6
60 – 64	337	100.0	3.3	0.9	55.2	1.5	13.6	25.5
65+	914	100.0	3.5	0.4	32.7	2.6	19.6	41.1
Total	34,648	100.0	37.3	2.7	51.5	1.1	4.8	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Females are also more likely to be divorced or separated than males. The trend also shows that frequency of divorce and separation among males and females tend to increase with age and start to decrease at around age 50 years.

3.3.1 Marital status by education

Table 3.5 shows the proportion of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From Table 3.5, about 56 percent have basic education and 33.3 percent has no education. A few in this same category had attained other types of educational levels. About (70.8%) of those who are never married are in basic school and 12.8 percent had no education. The implication of this is that the district through the Department of Non-Formal Education has to organise adult education for this aged group.

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	Secon-dary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	34,648	100.0	33.3	56.0	8.6	0.6	1.3	0.2
Never married	12,925	100.0	12.8	70.8	14.5	0.4	1.3	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	937	100.0	36.1	55.4	6.8	1.0	0.6	0.1
Married	17,845	100.0	44.0	48.3	5.5	0.7	1.4	0.2
Separated	365	100.0	45.8	47.1	5.2	1.4	0.5	0.0
Divorced	1,656	100.0	50.7	44.9	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
Widowed	920	100.0	75.8	22.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Male								
Total	17,644	100.0	24.8	60.6	11.6	0.6	2.0	0.4
Never married	7,742	100.0	13.0	68.0	16.6	0.3	1.7	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	462	100.0	32.3	55.6	9.1	1.7	1.1	0.2
Married	8,768	100.0	34.0	54.7	7.8	0.8	2.2	0.4
Separated	126	100.0	26.2	62.7	7.9	1.6	1.6	0.0
Divorced	435	100.0	33.6	58.4	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.0
Widowed	111	100.0	55.0	37.8	1.8	0.0	3.6	1.8
Female								
Total	17,004	100.0	42.2	51.2	5.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
Never married	5,183	100.0	12.6	74.9	11.3	0.5	0.7	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	475	100.0	39.8	55.2	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Married	9,077	100.0	53.6	42.1	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Separated	239	100.0	56.1	38.9	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Divorced	1,221	100.0	56.8	40.0	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
Widowed	809	100.0	78.6	19.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Those who are married had attained tertiary education than in the other categories (never married, divorced, separated, widowed or in consensual union) and this is the same for those in post middle/secondary/certificate/ diploma level. Furthermore, males were likely to have higher education than females. Apart from those who were never married, married or separated, none of the females in the other category has attained any tertiary education.

3.3.2 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.6 shows information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The table indicates that out of 34,320, 78.0 percent are employed, 0.7 percent unemployed and 21.3 percent economically not active. Out of the married, 93.1

percent are employed whilst 0.7 are unemployed and 6.3 percent are economically not active. Again, 44.7 percent of those who never got married are economically not active and 0.9 percent are actually unemployed. A chunk of this group may be in school striving to better their lots for the future.

About 78 percent of the economically not active is never married. This may mean that they might be in school and therefore not working.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	34,320	100.0	26,764	78.0	247	0.7	7,309	21.3
Never married	12,800	100.0	6,966	54.4	110	0.9	5,724	44.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	937	100.0	880	93.9	7	0.7	50	5.3
Married	17,666	100.0	16,439	93.1	118	0.7	1,109	6.3
Separated	362	100.0	338	93.4	1	0.3	23	6.4
Divorced	1,647	100.0	1,467	89.1	7	0.4	173	10.5
Widowed	908	100.0	674	74.2	4	0.4	230	25.3
Male								
Total	17,477	100.0	13,815	79.0	116	0.7	3,546	20.3
Never married	7,679	100.0	4,507	58.7	71	0.9	3,101	40.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	462	100.0	448	97.0	3	0.6	11	2.4
Married	8,674	100.0	8,272	95.4	41	0.5	361	4.2
Separated	125	100.0	121	96.8	1	0.8	3	2.4
Divorced	431	100.0	392	91.0	-	-	39	9.0
Widowed	106	100.0	75	70.8	-	-	31	29.2
Female								
Total	16,843	100.0	12,949	76.9	131	0.8	3,763	22.3
Never married	5,121	100.0	2,459	48.0	39	0.8	2,623	51.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	475	100.0	432	90.9	4	0.8	39	8.2
Married	8,992	100.0	8,167	90.8	77	0.9	748	8.3
Separated	237	100.0	217	91.6	-	-	20	8.4
Divorced	1,216	100.0	1,075	88.4	7	0.6	134	11.0
Widowed	802	100.0	599	74.7	4	0.5	199	24.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality was asked of every person in the country at the census night. Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization in the 2010 PHC. Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,314	100.0	27,111	100.0	26,203	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	51,121	95.9	25,919	95.6	25,202	96.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	866	1.6	438	1.6	428	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	265	0.5	131	0.5	134	0.5
ECOWAS	599	1.1	380	1.4	219	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	278	0.5	155	0.6	123	0.5
Other	185	0.3	88	0.3	97	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table, Ghanaians by birth represents 95.9 percent. Approximately 1.6 percent had dual nationalities and with the majority being males. ECOWAS nationals accounted for 1.1 percent of the population of the district. Many males from these countries migrate into the district for farming purposes or commerce than females.

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population by religion and sex in the district. From Table 3.7, the most widely practiced religious denomination is the Pentecostals/Charismatics (30.4%) followed by Protestants with 21.3 percent. The rest are Catholics (16.7%), Other Christians (15.1%), No religion (6.9%) and Traditional religion (0.5%). Disaggregated by sex, males who professed 'no religion' constitute 9.1 percent and 4.7 percent in the case of females. Consequently, males who practiced one form of religion or another constitute 90.9 percent compared with females of (95.3%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,314	100.0	27,111	100.0	26,203	100.0
No religion	3,686	6.9	2,459	9.1	1,227	4.7
Catholic	8,903	16.7	4,368	16.1	4,535	17.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,376	21.3	5,524	20.4	5,852	22.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,152	30.3	8,000	29.5	8,152	31.1
Other Christian	8,043	15.1	3,949	14.6	4,094	15.6
Islam	4,396	8.2	2,434	9.0	1,962	7.5
Traditionalist	252	0.5	125	0.5	127	0.5
Other	506	0.9	252	0.9	254	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, then he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. The options are: None, English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, and Other.

From Table 3.9, out of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status, about 67.5 percent are literates and 32.5 percent none literates.

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	11,602	24,082	100.0	33.2	8.9	57.2	0.2	0.5
10-14	245	4,526	100.0	44.3	7.0	48.2	0.1	0.5
15-19	691	4,656	100.0	34.9	4.7	59.7	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,304	3,617	100.0	31.6	7.3	60.0	0.4	0.7
25-29	1,668	2,909	100.0	31.2	10.7	57.6	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,480	2,151	100.0	30.8	12.8	55.5	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,341	1,735	100.0	28.9	13.1	57.2	0.4	0.5
40-44	1,112	1,207	100.0	28.3	12.5	58.2	0.3	0.7
45-49	864	998	100.0	23.5	14.3	61.3	0.2	0.6
50-54	792	910	100.0	25.6	12.0	61.8	0.0	0.7
55-59	398	486	100.0	24.3	7.4	68.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	430	368	100.0	23.1	8.7	68.2	0.0	0.0
65+	1,277	519	100.0	24.5	12.7	61.3	0.4	1.2
Male								
Total	4,402	13,805	100.0	30.7	8.1	60.3	0.2	0.6
11-14	100	2,373	100.0	43.7	7.0	48.7	0.1	0.5
15-19	272	2,526	100.0	32.2	4.3	62.7	0.2	0.6
20-24	457	1,943	100.0	29.6	6.0	63.2	0.4	0.8
25-29	692	1,543	100.0	29.7	8.3	61.3	0.2	0.5
30-34	550	1,281	100.0	27.5	12.1	59.5	0.4	0.5
35-39	530	1,035	100.0	27.1	11.4	60.2	0.6	0.7
40-44	403	809	100.0	28.2	10.5	60.6	0.4	0.4
45-49	327	657	100.0	21.8	11.7	65.4	0.2	0.9
50-54	273	593	100.0	22.9	10.8	65.4	0.0	0.8
55-59	155	345	100.0	20.3	6.1	73.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	161	300	100.0	22.3	8.7	69.0	0.0	0.0
65+	482	400	100.0	20.5	12.8	65.3	0.0	1.5
Female								
Total	7,200	10,277	100.0	36.4	10.1	52.9	0.2	0.4
11-14	145	2,153	100.0	44.9	7.0	47.6	0.0	0.4
15-19	419	2,130	100.0	38.2	5.2	56.0	0.2	0.5
20-24	847	1,674	100.0	34.0	8.7	56.3	0.4	0.6
25-29	976	1,366	100.0	32.9	13.5	53.4	0.1	0.1
30-34	930	870	100.0	35.7	13.9	49.7	0.2	0.5
35-39	811	700	100.0	31.4	15.6	52.7	0.1	0.1
40-44	709	398	100.0	28.6	16.6	53.3	0.3	1.3
45-49	537	341	100.0	27.0	19.4	53.4	0.3	0.0
50-54	519	317	100.0	30.6	14.2	54.9	0.0	0.3
55-59	243	141	100.0	34.0	10.6	55.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	269	68	100.0	26.5	8.8	64.7	0.0	0.0
65+	795	119	100.0	37.8	12.6	47.9	1.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can also be seen that majority of the people across all the ages (11years and older) have a high level of literacy in English and Ghanaian language. The population between 11-14 years reported the highest English Language only literacy of 44.3 percent but the least with regards

to English and Ghanaian language (48.2%). This possibly reflects the lack of serious attention to the teaching of Ghanaian languages in Basic schools.

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 discusses the various levels of school attendance by sex. The trends are generally in favour of males over females. For instance, out of a total of 20,136 of those who are currently attending school, 53.4 percent are males with 46.6 percent females. However, at the secondary school level about twice of males (7.6%) as against females (4.7%) are currently attending. Also, compared to females (0.2%), more than fourfold of males are currently attending a tertiary institution in the district. This situation suggests that despite the recent campaign by government and civil society for gender parity in school significant gaps still exist in rural districts such as the Bodi District. Indeed, there is the need for the Bodi District Assembly, traditional authority, NGOs, etc to intensify campaign to promote girl-child education through measures such as the provision of scholarships to promote education among females in the district.

The trend does not change when school attendance in the past is considered. Approximately 6 out of every 10 (57.9%) of the population that has attended school in the past is a male. The rest is the share of females. Again, whereas around 2.2 percent of males have attended a tertiary institution in the past, less than one percent (0.4%) of females have done so.

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	20136	100.0	10745	100.0	9391	100.0	15244	100.0	8821	100.0	6423	100.0
Nursery	2424	12.0	1232	11.5	1192	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	3365	16.7	1724	16.0	1641	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	9750	48.4	5065	47.1	4685	49.9	3477	22.8	1571	17.8	1906	29.7
JSS/JHS	3181	15.8	1786	16.6	1395	14.9	5742	37.7	2956	33.5	2786	43.4
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3741	24.5	2658	30.1	1083	16.9
SSS/SHS	1252	6.2	814	7.6	438	4.7	1402	9.2	956	10.8	446	6.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	343	2.3	276	3.1	67	1.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	19	0.1	10	0.1	9	0.9	174	1.1	103	1.2	71	1.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	46	0.2	30	0.3	16	0.2	150	1.0	109	1.2	41	0.6
Tertiary	99	0.5	84	0.8	15	0.2	215	1.4	192	2.2	23	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons, irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only a section of the total population produces them. This is the working population often referred to as the "employed'. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities. Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy.

Data on economic characteristics provide a profile of the population and how persons enumerated are economically engaged and the sectors of the economy in which they are engaged. These data are needed for computing economic indicators and determining the level of economic development of the country. The data are also needed for planning, monitoring and for assessing the impact of various economic and social intervention programmes. This chapter will examine activity status, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Tables 4.1 shows the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex in the district. Slightly about eight out of ten persons are economically active (84.2%) while 15.8 percent are economically not active. Interestingly, almost all the economically active persons are employed. All those who were employed either worked or did not work but had jobs to go back to. About six out of ten persons (58.1%) who are unemployed were seeking for work for the first time. Similarly, 56.4 percent of those who were economically not active were in full time education and 23.1 percent did home duties, whiles only 16.3 percent were either retired, disabled/sick or were too old/young to work.

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	30,913	100.0	15,734	100.0	15,179	100.0
Economically active	26,017	84.2	13,454	85.5	12,563	82.8
Employed	25,769	99.0	13,337	99.1	12,432	99.0
Worked	25,160	97.6	13,107	98.3	12,053	97.0
Did not work but had job to go back to	516	2.0	169	1.3	347	2.8
Did voluntary work without pay	93	0.4	61	0.5	32	0.3
Unemployed	248	1.0	117	0.9	131	1.0
Worked before, seeking work and available	104	41.9	43	36.8	61	46.6
Seeking work for the first time and available	144	58.1	74	63.2	70	53.4
Economically not active	4,896	15.8	2,280	14.5	2,616	17.2
Did home duties (household chore)	1,133	23.1	287	12.6	846	32.3
Full time education	2,760	56.4	1,613	70.7	1,147	43.8
Pensioner/Retired	17	0.3	12	0.5	5	0.2
Disabled/Sick	308	6.3	114	5.0	194	7.4
Too old/young	477	9.7	167	7.3	310	11.9
Other	201	4.1	87	3.8	114	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 4.1, there are many males than females seeking for work for the first time and are available for work. As expected many females who are economically not active do household chores than males.

Figure 4.1 portrays the economic activity status by sex of population 15 years and older. It shows that the proportion of males who were economically active is slightly higher than the proportion of females in the same category. Perhaps, the predominantly cocoa producing nature of the district account for this pattern – cocoa production has inadvertently become the preserve of men in the country.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex
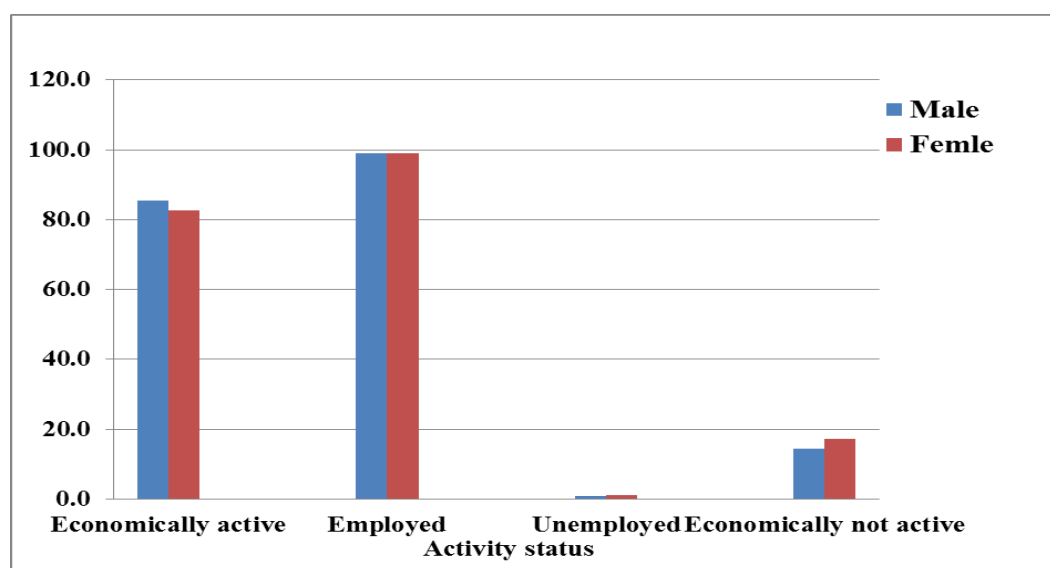
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 depicts the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The population employed (83.3%; 25,769) is more than the unemployed (0.80%; 248) as well as the economically inactive (15.8%; 4,896). The proportion of employed was higher among those aged 25-29 (16.2%) years and for those unemployed, those between 20 and 24 years recorded the highest for the unemployed (29.8%). Economically inactive population is highest among 15-19 years (54%). The reason accounting for these disparities is the fact that those 15-19 years are likely to be still in school; persons 25-39 years are considered the working class who are engaged in various kinds of jobs. By sex distribution, the economically inactive population is clustered around those between 15-19 as shown in Table 4.2.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	30,913	100.0	25,769	100.0	248	100.0	4,896	100.0
15-19	5,347	17.3	2,666	10.3	36	14.5	2,645	54.0
20-24	4,921	15.9	3,892	15.1	74	29.8	955	19.5
25-29	4,577	14.8	4,181	16.2	54	21.8	342	7.0
30-34	3,631	11.7	3,467	13.5	20	8.1	144	2.9
35-39	3,076	10.0	2,978	11.6	17	6.9	81	1.7
40-44	2,319	7.5	2,252	8.7	9	3.6	58	1.2
45-49	1,862	6.0	1,822	7.1	5	2.0	35	0.7
50-54	1,702	5.5	1,656	6.4	2	0.8	44	0.9
55-59	884	2.9	852	3.3	0	0.0	32	0.7
60-64	798	2.6	708	2.7	26	10.5	64	1.3
65+	1,796	5.8	1,295	5.0	5	2.0	496	10.1
Male								
Total	15,734	100.0	13,337	100.0	117	100.0	2,280	100.0
15-19	2,798	17.8	1,392	10.4	16	13.7	1,390	61.0
20-24	2,400	15.3	1,913	14.3	34	29.1	453	19.9
25-29	2,235	14.2	2,082	15.6	22	18.8	131	5.7
30-34	1,831	11.6	1,785	13.4	11	9.4	35	1.5
35-39	1,565	9.9	1,538	11.5	11	9.4	16	0.7
40-44	1,212	7.7	1,190	8.9	2	1.7	20	0.9
45-49	984	6.3	969	7.3	2	1.7	13	0.6
50-54	866	5.5	848	6.4	0	0.0	18	0.8
55-59	500	3.2	486	3.6	0	0.0	14	0.6
60-64	461	2.9	423	3.2	15	12.8	23	1.0
65+	882	5.6	711	5.3	4	3.4	167	7.3
Female								
Total	15,179	100.0	12,432	100.0	131	100.0	2,616	100.0
15-19	2,549	16.8	1,274	10.2	20	15.3	1,255	48.0
20-24	2,521	16.6	1,979	15.9	40	30.5	502	19.2
25-29	2,342	15.4	2,099	16.9	32	24.4	211	8.1
30-34	1,800	11.9	1,682	13.5	9	6.9	109	4.2
35-39	1,511	10.0	1,440	11.6	6	4.6	65	2.5
40-44	1,107	7.3	1,062	8.5	7	5.3	38	1.5
45-49	878	5.8	853	6.9	3	2.3	22	0.8
50-54	836	5.5	808	6.5	2	1.5	26	1.0
55-59	384	2.5	366	2.9	0	0.0	18	0.7
60-64	337	2.2	285	2.3	11	8.4	41	1.6
65+	914	6.0	584	4.7	1	0.8	329	12.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fifty-four percent is recorded for those who are economically not active because this group of people are either aged or are children and hence are very young or physically weak to engage in economic actives. It is worth mentioning that those who were 65 years and older are still active in the district constituting 5.8 percent of the total population in this category. Of these, 5.0 percent were employed and the rest were either unemployed or economically not active.

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 depicts employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. From Table 4.3, 84 percent of persons 15 years and older were engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This was followed by service and sales workers (5.5%) and craft and related trade workers (4.3%). Broken by sex, slightly more males (85.9%) than females (82%) were engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery. The next highest category among females was the service and sales (9.3%) whereas that of the males is craft and related workers (3.8%).

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,769	100.0	13,337	100.0	12,432	100.0
Managers	101	0.4	51	0.4	50	0.4
Professionals	464	1.8	323	2.4	141	1.1
Technicians and associate professionals	285	1.1	222	1.7	63	0.5
Clerical support workers	54	0.2	40	0.3	14	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,414	5.5	261	2.0	1,153	9.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,658	84.0	11,462	85.9	10,196	82.0
Craft and related trades workers	1,115	4.3	502	3.8	613	4.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	278	1.1	271	2.0	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	400	1.6	205	1.5	195	1.6
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. From the Table, agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing about more than two-thirds of the workforce aged 15 years and above in the district. Other major industries offering employment are wholesale and retail including repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles (5.8%) and manufacturing (3.3%). Given the predominantly agricultural forestry and fishery nature of the district, it is not surprising that wholesale and retail including repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles recorded the second highest; farmers use them as means of transport to and from their various communities to their farms and also the fact that some farm equipment are mechanically operated (e.g. spraying machines).

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	25,769	100.0	13,337	100.0	12,432	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,488	83.4	11,421	85.6	10,067	81.0
Mining and quarrying	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0
Manufacturing	850	3.3	272	2.0	578	4.6
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	11	0.0	7	0.1	4	0.0
Construction	94	0.4	90	0.7	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,505	5.8	713	5.3	792	6.4
Transportation and storage	242	0.9	236	1.8	6	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	427	1.7	50	0.4	377	3.0
Information and communication	11	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	27	0.1	20	0.1	7	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	32	0.1	15	0.1	17	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	70	0.3	60	0.4	10	0.1
Education	432	1.7	298	2.2	134	1.1
Human health and social work activities	63	0.2	28	0.2	35	0.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	8	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	468	1.8	90	0.7	378	3.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	25	0.1	6	0.0	19	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For females, the proportion in agriculture related occupations is 81.0 percent compared to 85.6 percent in the case of men. Relatively more females (6.4%) than males (4.6%) are associated with the wholesale and retail sectors. The industry statistics reveal that whereas males dominate in the physically demanding jobs, females dominate in the less manual industries.

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Majority (54.8%) of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees. The corresponding proportion for males is 61.0 percent while that of the females is 48.1 percent, confirming the usual observation that males are more likely to be self-employed without employees than females in the country (Ghana Statistical Service, 2005). Those self-employed with employees account for 4.6 percent in respect of employment status. The proportion of males who are self-employed with employees is 4.5   percent while that of females is 4.6 percent.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,769	100.0	13,337	100.0	12,432	100.0
Employee	1,984	7.7	1,493	11.2	491	3.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,109	54.8	8,133	61.0	5,976	48.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,176	4.6	601	4.5	575	4.6
Casual worker	517	2.0	399	3.0	118	0.9
Contributing family worker	7,354	28.5	2,496	18.7	4,858	39.1
Apprentice	383	1.5	107	0.8	276	2.2
Domestic employee (House help)	186	0.7	87	0.7	99	0.8
Other	60	0.2	21	0.2	39	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of employed people who are employees in the district is 7.7 percent. Figure 4.2 depicts the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. A relatively large proportion of males are employees compared to females. Interestingly, there are more female apprentices (2.2%) than males (1.5%).

Figure 4.2:. Population 14 years and older by employment status and sex
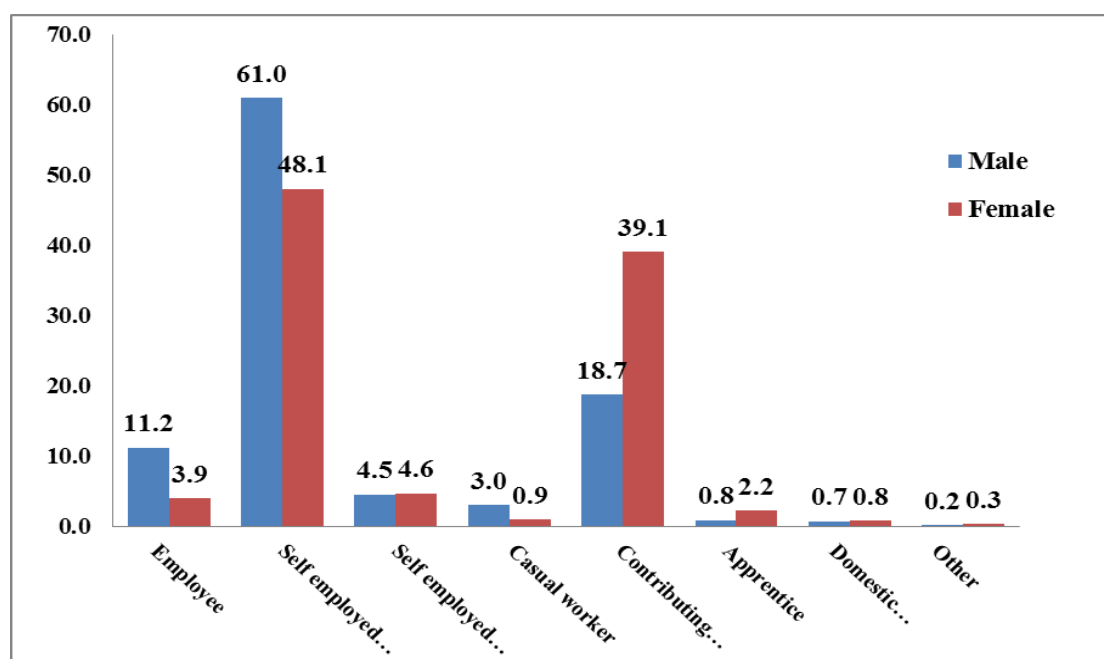
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 further shows that relatively large proportion of males (11.2%) are employees compared with females (3.9%). Contributing family workers comprised 57.8 percent while apprentices are 3.0 percent. Contributing female family workers constituted 39.1.6 percent of the employed population while among males the proportion is 18.7 percent.

4.6   Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 and Figure 4.3 show that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district with 95.6 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 97.0 percent

while that of males was 94.3 percent in 2010. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the dominant employer of the workforce.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,769	100.00	13,337	100.0	12,432	100.0
Public (Government)	551	2.1	398	3.0	153	1.2
Private Formal	478	1.9	300	2.2	178	1.4
Private Informal	24,638	95.6	12,574	94.3	12,064	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	94	0.4	60	0.4	34	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the workforce, 1.9 percent was employed in the private formal sector with many males (2.2%) than females (1.4%) in the sector. The public sector covering government's Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) employs 2.1 percent of the total employed population in the district in 2010. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector is 3.0 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. Because of the absence of international organizations in the district (see Table 4.4), only 1 out of the 25,769 is engaged in this sector.

Figure 4.3: Population by employment sector
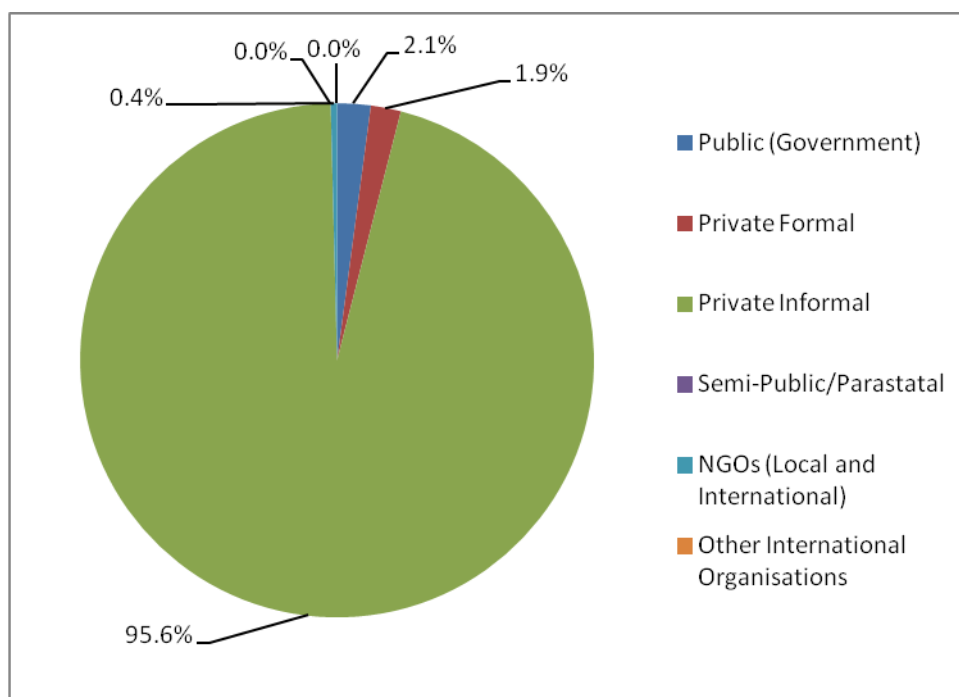
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 4.3, majority (95.6%) of the population 15 years and older work in the private informal sector. A few are in the other sectors like the public sector.

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses ownership of mobile phones and use of internet facilities by persons aged 12 years and above in the Bodi District. Both are considered by background characteristics such as sex and locality of residence. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the presence of a fixed telephone line are also considered at the household level.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex in the district. Out of the total population 12 years and older of 34,648, 50.9 percent are males and 49.1 percent are females. Forty-seven percent of the population own mobile phones, with the proportion of males (53.4%) having mobile phones being higher than that of the females (35%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,648	100.0	15,376	47.4	332	1.0
Male	17,644	50.9	9,430	53.4	241	1.4
Female	17,004	49.1	5,946	35	91	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The use of Internet is generally low in the district as shown in Table 5.1. Out of the total 34,648 persons who are 12 years and older, only 332 (1%) use Internet facility. The proportion of males using this facility is 1.4 percent compared with less than one percent (0.5%) for the females.

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Very few households in the district own desktop or laptop computers. From Table 5.2, households that own a desktop or laptop computer are 3.0 percent. Ownership of a desktop or laptop computer is slightly higher among female-headed households (2.7%) than male headed-households (2.3%).

The limited access of households to fixed telephone lines reflects both national and global trends. Increasing mobile communication technologies, particularly the mobile phone has resulted in declining use of fixed telephone lines even in the developed world. The establishment of the mobile phone infrastructure is relatively cheap, hence, the increasing investments in the mobile phone and other mobile technology platforms.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,773	100.0	261	2.4
Male	8,348	77.5	194	2.3
Female	2,425	22.5	67	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It needs to be stressed the low usage of internet must be a concern to government and the Bodi District Assembly, as the internet is viewed as the technology of the present and the future due to its versatility in the areas of education, health, government, etc. However, low usage of the internet is due to a number of factors, including low education in computer education; low income and; limited and weak ICT infrastructure (Awotwi and Owusu 2007).

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society. PWDs are unfortunately also seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. In Ghana, there are rarely strong disability movements actively working to improve the living conditions for PWDs. Disabled persons are often weakly represented in civil societies. PWDs in Ghana are subject to various forms of exclusion, discrimination, and stigmatization. A combination of culture and political economy has ensured that PWDs must contend with barriers that are not faced by the general public. PWDs are also stereotyped and relegated to the fringes of society (Disability Situation in Ghana, October 2013). This chapter analyses disability in district by type of locality, disability type and sex and by activity status.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. Overall, 1.3 percent of the population in the Bodi District reported one form of disability or another. In terms sex distribution, males (1.4%) with disabilities are slightly more than females (1.2%).

Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,314	100.0	27,111	100.0	26,203	100.0
No disability	52,621	98.7	26,743	98.6	25,878	98.8
With a disability	693	1.3	368	1.4	325	1.2
Sight	243	35.1	128	34.8	115	35.4
Hearing	109	15.7	58	15.8	51	15.7
Speech	144	20.8	84	22.8	60	18.5
Physical	178	25.7	91	24.7	87	26.8
Intellectual	127	18.3	56	0.2	71	0.3
Emotional	124	17.9	61	16.6	63	19.4
Other	55	7.9	23	6.3	32	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by disability type and sex. The major type of disability in the district relates to sight with 35.1 percent, followed by physical disability with 25.7 percent. Figure 6.1 displays the various types of disability.

Figure 6.1: Types of disability
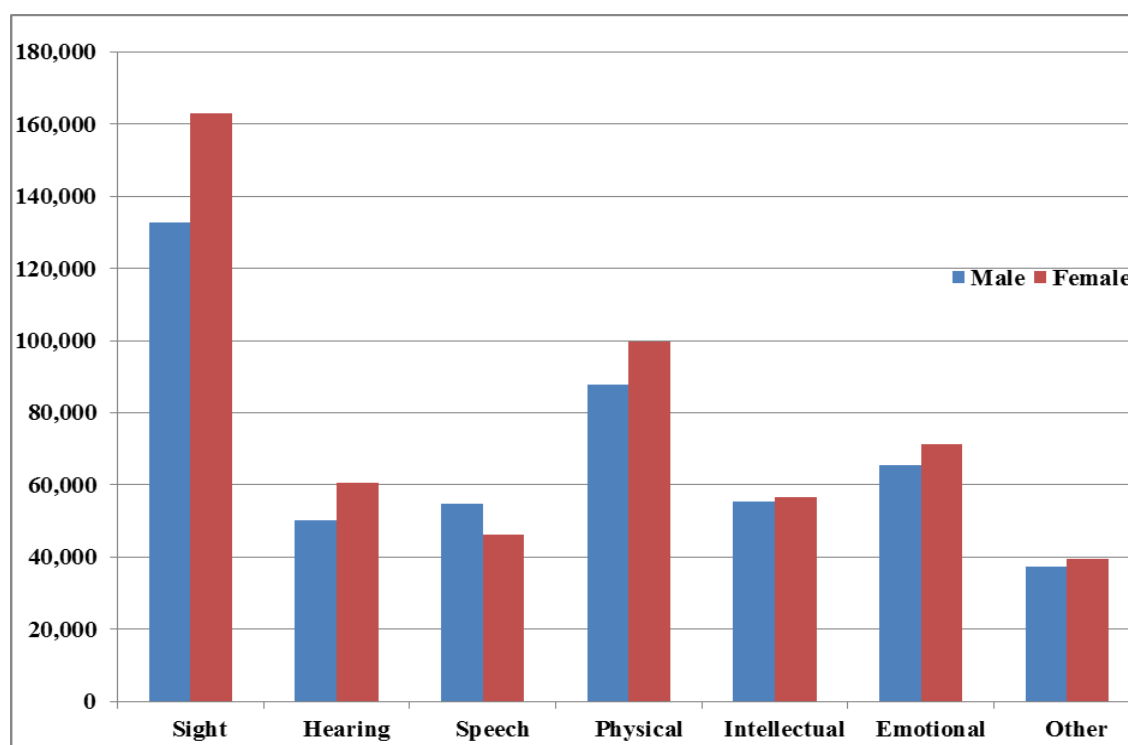
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Intellectual disability is common among both males and females with each recording 12.7 percent. Females (11.5%) are more inclined to emotional distress than males (10.2%) and this is proven by the data in Table 6.1.

6.4   Distribution by type of Locality

Table 6.2 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. In the rural areas, a little more than one out of hundred persons have disabilities (1.3%) while in the urban areas; about one out of hundred persons have disabilities (1.0%). The major type of disability in both urban and rural localities is sight. However whiles proportion of the PWDs in the urban areas with sight problems are 33.3 percent that of the rural area is 35.3 percent.

Besides sight, physical disability is common in both localities (urban-rural). There are more males who either have a sight or physical disability than females in urban areas. The same trend was observed in rural areas (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Population type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number.	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	7,103	100.0	3,467	100.0	3,636	100.0
No disability	7,031	99.0	3,425	98.8	3,606	99.2
With a disability	72	1.0	42	1.2	30	0.8
Sight	24	33.3	12	28.6	12	40.0
Hearing	8	11.1	4	9.5	4	13.3
Speech	11	15.3	6	14.3	5	16.7
Physical	30	41.7	22	52.4	8	26.7
Intellectual	6	8.3	4	0.1	2	0.1
Emotional	5	6.9	2	4.8	3	10.0
Other	3	4.2	3	7.1	0	0.0
Rural						
Total	46,211	100.0	23,644	100.0	22,567	100.0
No disability	45,590	98.7	23,318	98.6	22,272	98.7
With a disability	621	1.3	326	1.4	295	1.3
Sight	219	35.3	116	35.6	103	34.9
Hearing	101	16.3	54	16.6	47	15.9
Speech	133	21.4	78	23.9	55	18.6
Physical	148	23.8	69	21.2	79	26.8
Intellectual	121	19.5	52	0.2	69	0.3
Emotional	119	19.2	59	18.1	60	20.3
Other	52	8.4	20	6.1	32	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Economic activity status and sex by type of disability are reported for persons 15 years and older in Table 6.3. Whiles the percentage of PWDs to those without disability is 1.8 percent, the percentage of PWD that was employed is 1.2 percent and unemployed is 0.8 percent. This shows that there is a gap between the proportions of PWDs and non-PWDs that are economically active. Males who are disabled but are employed represent 1.3 percent of disabled male population whiles 1.1 percent of the disabled females are employed. Both males and females who are confronted with sight as a type of disability but are employed have the proportion 0.5 percent in respect of the other types of disability. There are many males (4.7%) than females (4.5%) who are economically not active.

Table 6.3: Population 15 years and older with disability, economic activity and sex

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
No disability	30,371	98.2	25,453	100.0	246	100.0	4,672	100.0
With a disability	542	1.8	316	1.2	2	0.8	224	4.8
Sight	201	37.1	119	0.5	1	0.4	81	1.7
Hearing	73	13.5	53	44.5	0	0.0	20	24.7
Speech	88	16.2	45	37.8	0	0.0	43	53.1
Physical	141	26.0	66	55.5	1	100.0	74	91.4
Intellectual	90	16.6	44	37.0	0	0.0	46	56.8
Emotional	89	16.4	52	43.7	0	0.0	37	45.7
Other	42	7.7	24	20.2	0	0.0	18	22.2
Male				0.0		0.0		0.0
Total	15,734	100.0	13,337	100.0	117	100.0	2,280	100.0
No disability	15,445	98.2	13,157	98.7	115	98.3	2,173	95.3
With a disability	289	1.8	180	1.3	2	1.7	107	4.7
Sight	105	36.3	63	35.0	1	50.0	41	38.3
Hearing	40	13.8	28	15.6	0	0.0	12	11.2
Speech	55	19.0	29	16.1	0	0.0	26	24.3
Physical	71	24.6	40	22.2	1	50.0	30	28.0
Intellectual	39	13.5	22	12.2	0	0.0	17	15.9
Emotional	45	15.6	26	14.4	0	0.0	19	17.8
Other	18	6.2	12	6.7	0	0.0	6	5.6
Female								
Total	15,179	100.0	12,432	100.0	131	100.0	2,616	100.0
No disability	14,926	98.3	12,296	98.9	131	100.0	2,499	95.5
With a disability	253	1.7	136	1.1	0	0.0	117	4.5
Sight	96	37.9	56	41.2	0	0.0	40	34.2
Hearing	33	13.0	25	18.4	0	0.0	8	6.8
Speech	33	13.0	16	11.8	0	0.0	17	14.5
Physical	70	27.7	26	19.1	0	0.0	44	37.6
Intellectual	51	20.2	22	16.2	0	0.0	29	24.8
Emotional	44	17.4	26	19.1	0	0.0	18	15.4
Other	24	9.5	12	8.8	0	0.0	12	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Speech as a form of disability does not refrain people from working since the percentage representing the economically active (16.1%) is higher than those who are economically not active. Physical disability has been proven to be a challenge to persons in relation to their economic status. Persons who are physically challenged are often not economically active; 91.4 percent higher than those who are economically active (26.0%).

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1   Introduction

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Just as Ghana's economy, Bodi District is regarded as an agrarian district with more than half of the population engaged in agricultural activities. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by size of household and type of locality as well as the various types of farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Majority of households (90.3%) in the district are engaged in agriculture. Information in Table 7.1 portrays the number of households in agricultural activities and locality.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,773	100.0	998	9.3	9,775	90.7
Households engaged in Agriculture	9,576	100.0	933	9.7	8,643	90.3
Crop Farming	9,493	100.0	930	9.8	8,563	90.2
Tree Planting	12	100.0	3	25.0	9	75.0
Livestock Rearing	2,127	100.0	108	5.1	2,019	94.9
Fish Farming	50	100.0	7	14.0	43	86.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There was a wide variation among localities in the proportions engaged in agricultural activity. Whiles in the rural localities, 90.3 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities, only 9.7 percent of households in the urban communities are into agriculture. This is clearly presented in Figure 7.1, which shows households, by agricultural activities and locality. The wide variation between rural and urban areas is to be expected as urban areas offer households a wide variety of livelihood opportunities beyond agriculture.

7.3   Agricultural Activities

7.3.1   Types of agricultural activities

The four types of farming considered under the 2010 PHC were crop, tree, livestock and fish farming. From Figure 7.1, 90.2 percent and 9.8 percent of crop farming take place in the rural and urban centres respectively. Although tree planting is rare in the District, 25 percent of the activity is undertaken by urban dwellers.

Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Crop Farming	Tree Planting	livestock Rearing	Fish Farming
■ Urban	9.8	25.0	5.1	14.0
■ Rural	90.2	75.0	94.9	86.0
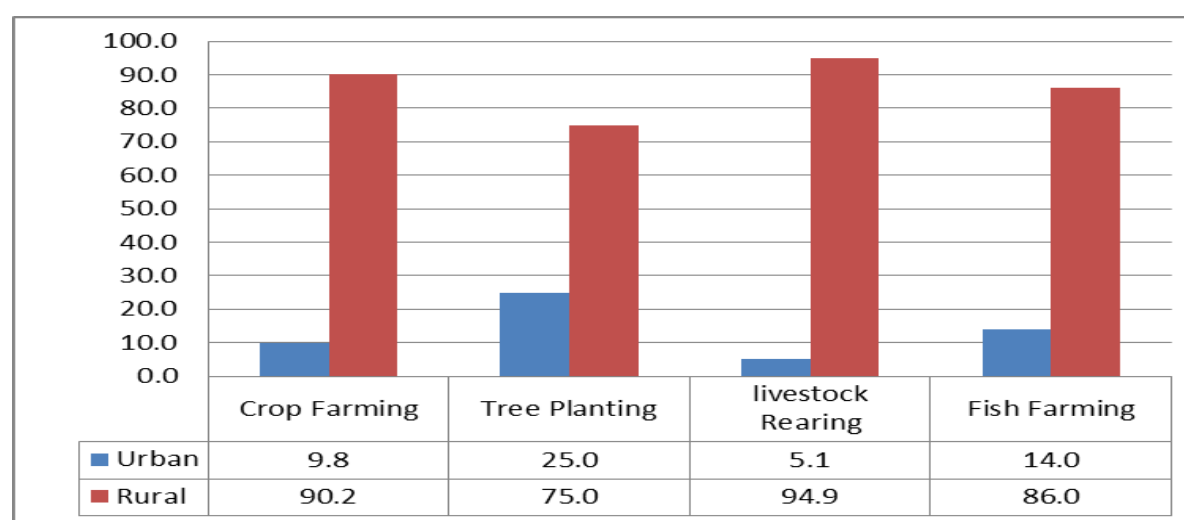
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.2 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Generally, livestock commonly reared in Bodi District as reported from the 2010 PHC are chicken (49.5%), goat (about 11.3%) and fish farming (about 18.7%) of the total number of livestock in the district of 77,873. As shown in Table 7.2 there are 2,986 livestock keepers in the district and the average animal per keeper is 26. There are 41,528 fishes with 63 keepers in the district with the average being 231. There are 51 farmers who rear 415 pigs in the district with average pigs of eight. There are 9,908 sheep reared by 542 farmers with each an average of 18. There are also 38,553 chickens with an average of 25 to 1,563 farmers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Number animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	77,873	2,986	26
Beehives	0	0	0
Cattle	219	16	14
Chicken	38,553	1,563	25
Dove	68	5	14
Duck	742	48	15
Goat	8,787	613	14
Grass-cutter	265	17	16
Guinea fowl	209	19	11
Ostrich	384	12	32
Pig	415	51	8
Rabbit	140	9	16
Sheep	9,908	542	18
Silk worm	144	11	13
Snail	3,080	5	616
Turkey	3	1	3
Other	278	10	28
Fish farming	14,528	63	231
Inland fishing	150	1	150
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The large variety of livestock reared suggests a high interest in animal rearing in the Bodi District. Also, the large number of livestock keepers and the relatively small number of animals per keeper suggest that animal rearing is largely undertaken on subsistence basis. Nevertheless, the huge interest in livestock provides opportunities to improve the rearing of livestock as supplementary income and food for the population of the district.

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the second national census which included a comprehensive housing census. It provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues in this chapter for discussion are the numbers of occupied dwelling units; the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. The information from housing censuses serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population.

8.2 Housing Stock

The housing stock of Bodi District is presented in Table 8.1. The data reveals that there are 52,315 households residing in 9,391 houses. This gives an average of 1.1 households per house. The average household size of rural (4.9) communities is lower than the average household size in urban (7.1) areas. The district remains largely rural with 62.9 percent of the total population. The high proportion of rural housing stock than that of the urban may be due to the ease of acquiring land and availability of local building materials in the rural communities. In addition, rural-urban migration, which is common phenomenon in developing countries such as Ghana, may also be playing out here.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	53,314	7,103	46,211
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	52,315	7,006	45,309
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	9,391	785	8,606
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.7	9.0	5.4
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.9	7.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More importantly, the higher proportion of household stock in rural areas relative to the urban is also as a result of the Ghana's stringent building codes and regulation. While the building codes which preclude the use of local building materials such as mud/mud bricks are strictly enforced in urban areas by MMDAs, enforcement of these codes are relaxed in rural areas – allowing the rural population to build using available local building materials. Hence, the high number of dwellings in rural areas, although many of these rural dwellings lack quality and vulnerable to the elements due to the extensive use of raw and unprocessed local building materials.

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Ownership status

Ownership status of dwelling is shown by sex of head of households and type of locality. With a total of 10,773 households in the district, in 72.4 percent of houses are owned by members of the household. Thirteen percent of houses are owned by relative but who is not a member of the household. Other private individuals (8.5%) and private employers (3.7%) and other private agencies (0.67%) own the rest of houses.

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

| Ownership Status | Total Country | Region | District | | | | |
			Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total households	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	8,348	2,425	998	9,775
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	7,809	6,026	1,783	813	6,996
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	72	56	16	5	67
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	1,401	994	407	102	1,299
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	920	753	167	73	847
Private employer	83,610	15,343	403	388	15	5	398
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	72	52	20	0	72
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	66	53	13	0	66
Other	24,000	2,480	30	26	4	0	30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Male-headed households account for the majority of about 77.5 percent of dwelling units while female heads own the rest (22.5%). Higher shares of male-headed (56.03%) relative to female-headed (16.55%) households live in dwelling units owned by members of the household.

With respect to the rural-urban distribution of dwelling units, about 71.6 percent of the rural housing units are owned by household members, while it is 81.5 percent in the case of urban areas.

8.3.2   Occupied dwelling

This section looks at type of occupied dwelling by sex of household's heads and type of locality. Of the 10,773 households in the district, 41.3% are in separate houses, 49.9% occupy compound houses (see Table 8.3). The others semi-detached houses (4.1%); flats/apartments (2.9%) and; huts tents, improvised houses, uncompleted buildings dwelling accounting for 1.8 percent.

Table 8.3 further shows that female-headed households in compound houses are slightly higher (59.2%) than male-headed (47.1%) households in similar housing units. Male headed-households in separate houses account for 43.4 percent and 34.2 percent for female heads.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	4,454	41.3	43.4	34.2	49.4	40.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	439	4.1	4.3	3.3	0.8	4.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	315	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	5,371	49.9	47.1	59.2	46.8	50.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	112	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	32	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	1,120	21	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	952	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of urban-rural distribution, Table 8.3 shows that 50.2 percent of rural households live in compound houses while 40.5 percent live separate houses. Forty-nine point four percent of rural households live in separate houses while 46.8 percent live in compound houses. Less than one percent of the urban rural households live in tents, hunt, living quarters, improvised houses and uncompleted buildings.

8.4   Construction Materials

The type of construction materials used in the construction of dwelling units gives indication of not only the socio-economic status of the owner and occupants but also has implications for the health of the occupants. Indeed, the type of materials used has effects on ambient indoor air quality and with the potential to serve hidden places for rodents and pests. In addition, the materials used in construction affect the appearance and quality of dwellings.

8.4.1   Main construction material for outer wall

This sub-section outlines the type of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the District. Overall, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth are the two main materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district, accounting for 43.1 percent and 73.4 percent in urban and rural areas respectively (see Table 8.4).

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 Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	11,837	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	8,378	70.8	43.1	73.4
Wood	200,594	19,221	487	4.1	1.8	4.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	41	0.3	0.7	0.3
Stone	11,330	835	7	0.1	0.2	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	2,620	22.1	53.3	19.2
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	220	1.9	0.4	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	20	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	3,432	31	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.4 further shows that the use of mud brick/earth is the most common material for the construction of outer wall, accounting for 70.3 percent of all dwellings in the district. The proportion is, however, relatively high in the rural areas (73.4%) as compared to the urban areas (43.1%). The extensive use of this local material for the construction of the outer walls of dwellings in rural areas is due to reasons outlined in Section 8.2.

On the other hand, the use of cement blocks/cement for outer wall is higher in urban (53.3%) compared to rural (19.2%) areas, largely due issues of cost and strictly enforcement of building codes and regulations in urban areas requiring the cement of this material for construction. The use of bamboo, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia and other materials for construction in the district is rare with urban and rural households reporting less than one percent of dwellings constructed with these materials.

8.4.3   Main Construction material for the floor

Types of materials used for floors of houses affect the appearance and quality of the house. The usage of particular flooring materials is often predicated on the socio-economic status of the household members or owners. As shown in Table 8.5, floors were largely made of cement or concrete (94.0%) and earth or mud (4.5%).

Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles or terrazzo are least (0.1%) used for flooring in the district and its proportional use in both localities (urban-rural) is the same. Similarly, a fraction of households still uses stone/wood (0.1%) and vinyl tiles (0.2%) respectively.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	2,265	21.0	4.5	22.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	8,328	77.3	94.0	75.6
Stone	32,817	2,432	54	0.5	0.5	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	569	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	19	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	60	0.6	0.1	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	11	0.1	0.4	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	24	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.5   Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 presents the distribution of main materials used for roofing in the district. The materials include metal sheet, bamboo, wood, roofing tiles and so on. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (91.2%) and it is used virtually in similar proportions in urban (96.5%) and rural (90.7%) communities.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	11,837	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	156	1.3	0.2	1.4
Wood	45,547	4,333	82	0.7	0.9	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	10,790	91.2	96.5	90.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	17	0.1	0.0	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	78	0.7	1.2	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	152	1.3	0.2	1.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	483	4.1	0.3	4.4
Other	35,935	4,443	77	0.7	0.5	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The second highest roofing material is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (4.1%) followed by bamboo (1.3%). However the use of cement/concrete is common in the rural localities (1.2%) than the urban localities (0.6%).

8.5   Room Occupancy

Information on number of sleeping rooms available to a household determines whether or not the household is overcrowded or not. Members of overly crowded households can have poor health outcomes than non-crowded households. Tuberculosis for instance spreads faster in crowded environments than the reverse. From Table 8.7, 45.2 percent of households live in one room. Approximately 29 percent live in two rooms, 11.8 percent live in three rooms, 6.1 percent live four rooms and 3.1 percent live in six rooms. Thus, more than 50 percent of households do not meet the UN standard or requirement of 1 person to 1 room.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	10,773	100.0	45.2	29.3	11.8	6.1	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.0
1	1,226	100.0	89.4	7.1	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
2	1,225	100.0	68.7	25.2	3.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
3	1,434	100.0	60.7	28.4	6.3	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
4	1,539	100.0	53.3	30.5	10.3	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
5	1,508	100.0	39.2	40.1	12.3	4.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
6	1,194	100.0	28.9	42.3	16.9	6.3	3.0	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
7	895	100.0	18.8	37.8	19.3	13.1	4.7	3.0	2.0	0.2	1.1
8	591	100.0	12.9	32.7	23.7	15.6	7.8	3.7	2.4	0.7	0.7
9	372	100.0	9.7	27.4	23.7	17.5	9.7	4.0	3.8	1.9	2.4
10+	789	100.0	2.7	17.5	21.0	17.1	12.4	9.1	6.8	4.4	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.7 further reveals that in 68.7 percent of households, an average of 2 persons live in one room, while 25.2 percent live in two rooms. Around 3.5 percent live in three rooms, 3.1 percent live in three rooms, while 1.7 percent of households of seven live in seven. There is a general trend of unavailability of sleeping rooms for higher household sizes. This has implications for the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	3,884	36.1	82.4	31.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	106	1.0	1.5	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	1,341	12.4	6.7	13.0
Gas lamp	9,378	915	15	0.1	0.4	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	57	0.5	0.0	0.6
Candle	41,214	2,085	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	5,302	49.2	8.8	53.3
Firewood	13,241	1,055	20	0.2	0.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	315	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,150	37	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling

As societies develop, the use of low quality sources of lighting (e.g. firewood) also shifts towards more efficient ones such as electricity. Table 8.8 and Figure 8.1 depict the main sources of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. The three main sources of lighting in households are flashlight (49.2%), electricity (main) (36.1%), and kerosene lamp (12.4%). Put together, all other sources of energy contribute 2.2 percent (see Table 8.8 and Figure 8.1)

Urban and rural households report differential access and utilisation of sources of lighting in dwellings. Households in urban centres reported higher accessibility to electricity from the national grid (82.4%) in contrast to rural households (31.3%). On the other hand, rural households utilised flashlight/torchlight (53.3) more than urban households (8.8%). The use of kerosene lamps was about twice (13%) more in rural areas compared to urban areas (6.7%).

Figure 8.1: Main Source of Power/ Energy for lighting
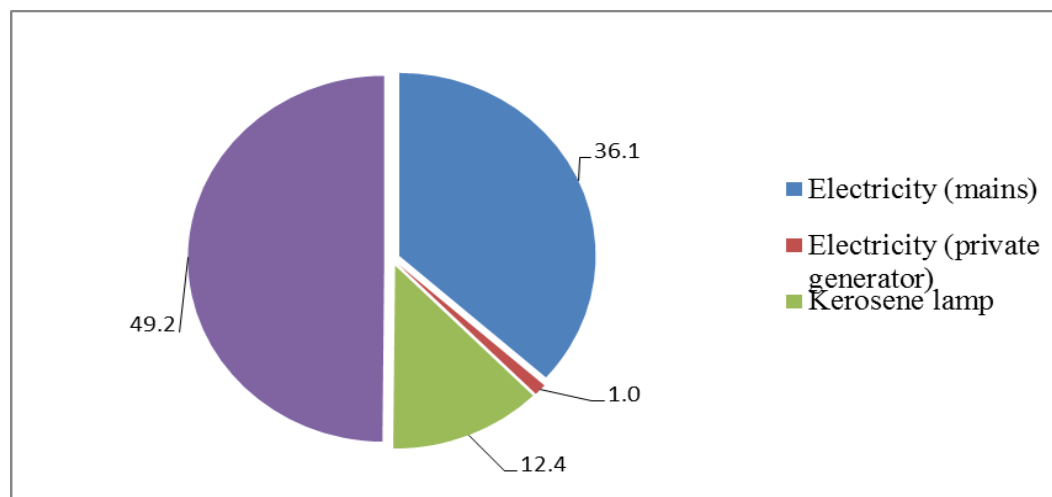
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of energy for cooking

Table 8.9 and Figure 8.2 show that the main source of energy for cooking is wood but some variations are noted in urban and rural households. In the rural areas, 88.2 percent of households use wood as source of cooking energy compared to 74.9 percent in urban households. The next important source of energy for cooking is charcoal but it is more prominent in urban (18.8%) areas more than in rural (6.0%) dwelling units. The use of electricity, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and others are less popular in both rural and the urban communities.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Cooking fuel					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	360	18	342
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	9,371	748	8,623
Gas	996,518	82,912	177	33	144
Electricity	29,794	3,314	12	5	7
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	16	2	14
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	777	187	590
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	55	4	51
Saw dust	8,000	597	4	1	3
Animal waste	2,332	211	1	-	1
Other	7,759	524	-	-	-

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Cooking space					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	678	131	547
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	6,764	620	6,144
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	838	73	765
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	176	10	166
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	645	16	629
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	8	-	8
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	795	114	681
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	846	33	813
Other	21,007	1,547	23	1	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2: Main source of cooking fuel
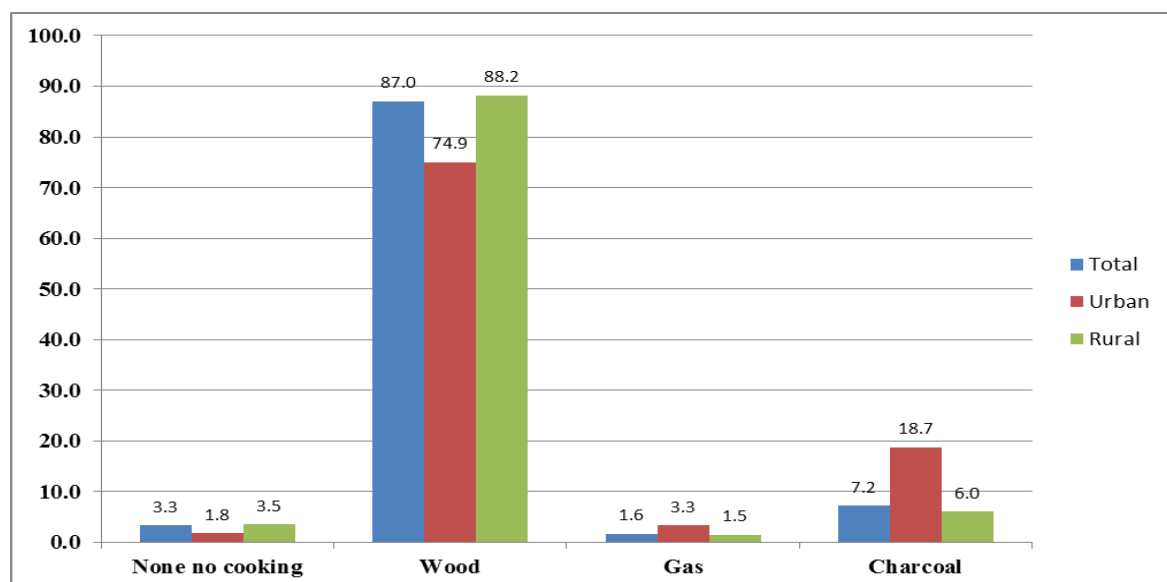
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Main cooking space used by household

Roofed structures without walls are the predominant spaces for cooking in rural areas (97.5%) as compared to the urban (2.5%). Dwellings with cooking spaces in the open but within the compound is 96.1 percent and 3.9 percent in rural respectively.

Dwellings with enclosure without roof in the rural and urban communities are (94.32%) and (5.68%) respectively. Dwellings with separate roof with other households in the rural and the urban communities are (91.29%) and (8.71%) respectively. Dwellings with separate room for exclusive use of households in the rural and urban communities is (90.83%) and (9.17%) respectively.

Dwellings with veranda for cooking space in the rural and urban communities are (85.66%) and (14.34%) respectively. Dwellings with no cooking space in the rural and the urban communities are (80.68%) and (19.32%) respectively. Lastly there is no household that uses

the bedroom, hall, or the living room as the cooking space in urban communities but a few in rural communities.

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. On the other hand, unimproved water sources include unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO & UNICEF, 2000). The source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes in the district is presented in Table 8.10

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	57	0.5	2.3	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	709	6.6	14.0	5.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	1,253	11.6	16.8	11.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	2,961	27.5	19.9	28.3
Protected well	321,091	39,026	1,238	11.5	34.1	9.2
Rain water	39,438	707	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	82	0.8	1.4	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	1,968	18.3	0.2	20.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	65	0.6	0.2	0.6
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	2,274	21.1	10.5	22.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	129	1.2	0.0	1.3
Other	3,972	441	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	51	0.5	1.8	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	632	5.9	10.6	5.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	1,072	10.0	6.5	10.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	3,095	28.7	34.3	28.2
Protected well	465,775	61,075	1,290	12.0	35.8	9.5
Rain water	39,916	1,171	4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	38	0.4	0.2	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,920	17.8	0.0	19.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	69	0.6	0.1	0.7
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	2,436	22.6	10.2	23.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	141	1.3	0.0	1.4
Other	10,302	1,377	22	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main source of drinking water for the urban communities in the district is protected well, accounting for 34.1 percent. On the other hand, the main source of drinking water for the rural communities is bore-hole/pump/tube well (28.3%). Rivers and streams contribute 10.5 percent and 22.2 percent of water needs in urban and rural households respectively.

It needs to be stressed that in both rural and urban areas of the district over 4 in 10 households have unprotected or unimproved water sources such as unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rivers/streams and dugouts/ponds/lakes/dams/canals, as their main sources of drinking water. The high number of households in both rural and urban areas of the Bodi District accessing these unimproved water sources has serious implications for the health of the population as well as efforts by government to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

8.7.3   Main source of water for other domestic use

The main source of water for other domestic use is similar to drinking water with some minor difference in the percentages (Table 8.10). The use of unprotected well for other domestic purposes in the rural is 19.6 percent against 0 percent in the urban communities. Indeed similarly, to the use of unimproved water sources for drinking water, more than 4 out of 10 households in both rural and urban households in the Bodi District used unprotected water points for domestic use.

8.8   Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 and Figure 8.3 display information on type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household by type of locality.

In both rural and urban communities, the predominant toilet facility is pit latrines. Whereas 54 percent of households in urban areas utilised pit latrines, 61.6 percent do so in rural areas. About similar proportions of households in urban (1.4%) and rural (1.5%) areas used WC as the main toilet facilities. The proportion of urban households that had no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field) was slightly higher (9.6%) than those in rural areas (8.4%). Bucket/pan use in urban areas (0.2%) is just a little less than rural areas (0.2%).

Table 8.11: Toilet facility and bathing facility used by households

Toilet /Bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	920	96	824
W.C.	839,611	74,100	164	14	150
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	6,563	539	6,024
KVIP	572,824	34,822	512	52	460
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	23	2	21
Public toilet (WC, KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	207,221	2,531	293	2,238
Other	23,385	2,917	60	2	58

Table 8.11: Toilet facility and Bathing facility used by household (cont'd)

Toilet /Bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Bathing facility					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	4,542	486	4,056
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	3,069	312	2,757
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	537	49	488
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	693	44	649
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	15	-	15
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,239	86	1,153
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	660	20	640
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	10	-	10
Other	16,276	1,398	8	1	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3: Toilet facility used by household
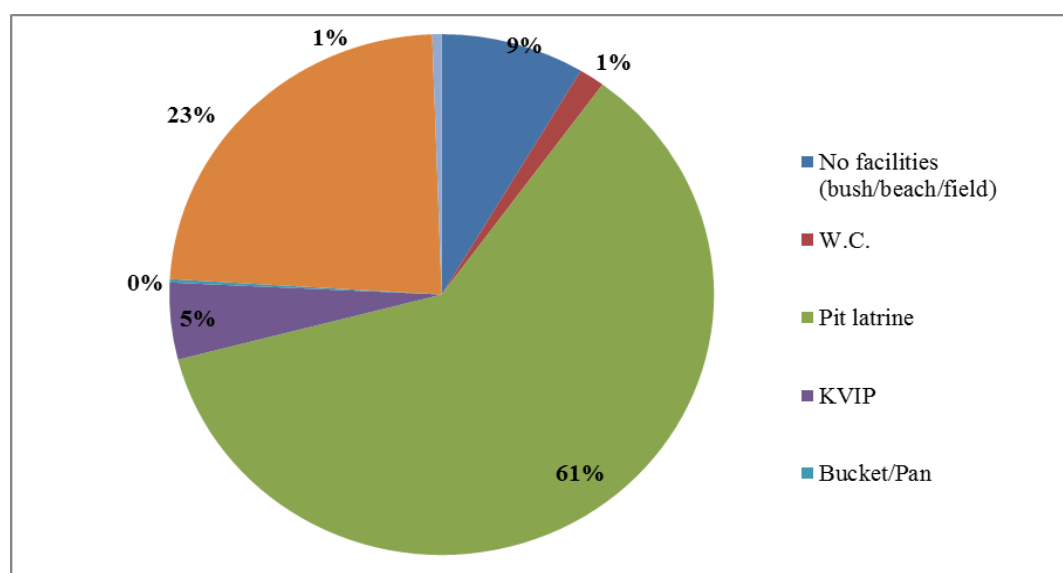
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

The 2010 PHC collected information on bathing facilities of household. This is captured in Table 8.10. Just about half (48.7%) of households in urban areas had bathrooms exclusive to their households. In the rural areas, it is 41.5 percent of households that had bathrooms for exclusive use. Throughout the district, 42.2 percent of households in the district had their own bathrooms. Shared separate bathroom in the same house is also very popular in urban (28.2%) and rural (31.3%) areas.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

One of the most persistent challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is the use of unhygienic solid waste disposal systems. Table 8.12 show the most widely used means of

disposing solid waste (refuse) in both urban and rural localities in the Bodi District. The proportions recorded for urban and rural households that dump refuse in public damps (open space and container) is 96.7 percent and 74.8% respectively. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse recorded in urban areas is 1.7 percent compared with 14.8 percent in urban areas. House-to-house collection of garbage, largely regarded as the best means of waste disposal is only available to a limited number of households: 1.3 percent and 6.9 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

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

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Solid Waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
Collected	785,889	45,630	686	13	673
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	87	-	87
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	104	22	82
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	8,174	943	7,231
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,467	17	1,450
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	234	2	232
Other	53,805	5,187	21	1	20
Liquid waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	10,773	998	9,775
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	85	11	74
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	125	8	117
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	33	4	29
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	4,457	563	3,894
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	802	220	582
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	5,242	190	5,052
Other	38,294	4,805	29	2	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It needs to be stressed that the indiscriminate manner in which solid waste is dispose of in the Bodi District should be a matter of concern to policy-makers in the district. Similar to findings from other districts, solid waste is disposed of indiscriminately in the Bodi District largely due to the limited capacities of the Assembly in terms of the provision of appropriate infrastructure and management systems as well as enforcement of bye-laws on waste disposal and the environment and settlement planning.

8.9.3 Liquid waste disposal

The predominate methods by which households dispose liquid waste in the Bodi District is by throwing their waste onto the street/outside and the compound of their dwellings (see Table 8.12). The proportion of households which throw their liquid waste onto the compound is 48.7 percent throughout the district. However, when considered on the basis of urban and rural localities, it is 19 percent and 51.7 percent respectively. Liquid waste disposal onto streets/outside is done in 38 percent of households in rural areas compared to a 56.4 percent in urban areas.

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

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

9.1.1 Demographic characteristics

The district has a population of 53,314 constituting 2.2 percent of the population of Western Region. The male and female population is 50.9 percent and 49.1 percent respectively. Most of the people live in the rural areas and this constituted 62.9 percent of the total population of the district. The age structure shows a relatively large proportion of children (40.9%) and a small proportion of older people 65 years and older (3.2%).

Crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR), the total fertility rate (TFR) and children Ever Born (CEB) were used to measure mortality. The total fertility rate for the district is 4.22 per woman, GFR is 105.9 and CBR is 31.3. In all, the district recorded higher rates than the region.

The under-five mortality rate for the district is 16 deaths per 1000 males and 12 deaths per 1000 females. Using deaths that occurred in household in the last 12 months, the district (16.9%) recorded high percentage of deaths due to accidents/homicide/suicide/violence than the country (11.6%) and the region (13.4%).

9.1.2 Social characteristics

Males head about 71.2 percent of all households in the district. Children form the majority (45.1%t) of household members. The nuclear household (38.7%) is the most common household structure in the district. Extended households constitute 20.8 percent of all households. One fifth of all households in the district are single parent household.

About 38.9 percent of the population in the district are migrants using place of birth. Of the total migrants, 15.0 percent are intra-districts migrants (other districts in the Western Region), the rest are from other parts of Ghana and outside Ghana. Ghanaians by birth and dual nationality constitute 97.5 percent of the population of the district.

Of the population aged 12 years and older, about 49.1 percent are married, 37.6 percent have never being married while 4.1 percent are divorced. The others are either separated or widowed or living in consensual unions. Females are also more likely to be divorced or separated than males. The proportioned married and had attained tertiary education are more than the share in other categories (never married, divorced, separated, widowed or in consensual union) and this was the same for those in post middle/secondary/certificate/ diploma level.

The population aged 3 years and older that are currently attending school or attended school in the past are 10,745 and 15,244 respectively. This means that about 36.6 percent of the total population of the district is currently attending school while 8.4 percent of the district population attended school in the past. Many males are currently in school or had attended school in the past than females. Majority of the population are literates (15,244) compared to none literates (10,745). About 57.2 percent could read English and Ghanaian Language only, 33.2 percent could read English only and the rest could read and write the other types of languages.

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

Slightly about eight out of ten persons are economically active (84.2%) while 15.8 percent are economically not active. More than ninety-six percent of persons who are economically active are employed. The proportion of males who are economically active is higher than the proportion of female in the same category. However, females are also more than males in the economically not active category.

More than three out of five (83.4%) persons 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This was followed by wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (5.8%) and manufacturing (3.3%).

Major employment status is self-employed without employees, constituting 54.8 percent. The corresponding proportion for males is 61.0 percent and for females, it is 48.1 percent.

The informal sector is the largest employer in the district with 95.6 percent. The percentage of employed females working in the private informal sector is 97.0 percent while that of males was 94.3 percent in 2010. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the dominant employer of the workforce.

9.1.4 Information Communication and Technology

The district has 44.9 percent of all persons aged 12 years and older owning mobile phones. The data by sex shows a lead of males over females in the district. About 3.3 percent of persons 12 years and older in the Bodi District use internet facility. Less than one percent of households in the district have fixed telephone lines. Male-headed households have more fixed lines than female-headed households. About 4.4 percent of households in the district have access to a desktop or laptop computer.

9.1.5 Disability

About four out of hundred persons in the district has one form of disability or another. The major type of disability in the district relates to sight with 35.1 percent, followed by physical disability with 25.7 percent. Males with sight problems were more than females with sight problems.

Whiles the percentage of PWDs to those without disability is 7.4 percent, the percentage of PWD that are employed is 1.2 percent and unemployed is 2.0 percent. This shows that there is a gap between the proportions of PWDs and non-PWDs that are economically active. The percentage of PWDs who are economically not active is 4.8 percent, which is higher than the percentage of non-PWDs in the category

9.1.6 Agricultural activities

About 90.2 percent of households are engaged in crop farming and 5.1 percent in livestock rearing. Fish farming (aqua-culture) and tree planting are relatively low in the district with

proportions below 14.2 percent and 25.0 percent respectively. The proportion of households engage in crop farming was higher in the rural localities (90.2%) than in the urban localities (9.8%). Although tree planting is rare in the district, it is mostly done by urban dwellers (25.0%).

9.1.7 Housing conditions

Ownership by household members constituted 72.5 percent followed by a relative who is not a household member (13 percent). Other private individual and private employer account for 8.5 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. Other private agency ownership accounts for 0.7 percent.

The Bodi District has a total dwelling of 10,773; 4,454 are separate houses, 5,371 are compound houses and 439 are semi-detached houses, while huts buildings, tents, improvised houses, uncompleted buildings dwelling account for less than 100. Female-headed households in compound houses contributed to 59.2 percent while that of male-headed households is 47.1 percent.

The use of mud brick/earth is the most common material for the construction of outer wall. The proportion is higher in the rural areas (73.4%) compared to the urban areas (43.1%). On the other hand, the use of cement blocks/cement for outer wall is common in urban areas (53.3%) than the rural areas (19.2%).

The main source of drinking water for urban communities in the Bodi District is the protected well accounting for 34.1 percent and 9.2 percent for the rural communities. On the other hand, the main source of drinking water for the rural communities is bore-hole/pump/tube well accounting for 28.3 percent.

The proportion of dwelling units that had a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural (89.83%) areas than in urban (10.17%) localities. On the other hand, 10.17 percent of urban dwelling units shared a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 90.88 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 3.03 percent of households in urban localities shared open cubicle bathrooms compared to 96.97 percent in rural localities

The proportion of dwelling units where liquid waste is thrown onto the compound was 96.38 percent for rural and 3.62 percent for urban followed by through system into gutter 93.60 for rural and 6.4 for urban. The use of sewerage systems as the means of disposing liquid waste is not common in the district; 87.1 percent in rural communities and 12.9 percent in the urban communities. The local communities though commonly known for throwing water in uncontrolled manner throwing of water in the street/outside contributed to 72.6 percent in rural areas and 12.6 percent in urban areas.

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 causes of sight, physical disabilities and under-5 mortality may be due to poor environmental conditions. Therefore, there is the need to improve environmental conditions, intensify immunization and sanitation campaigns. The provision of potable water to all communities and promoting proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of diseases.

Very few households own a computer; this is reflected in low use of the Internet. The Government policy of distributing free computers/laptops to schoolchildren should cover all localities. Also, the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) should be enforced to reduce the proportions that have never attended school. Parents should be encouraged to send their girl child to school.

An expansion in technical and vocational education will also help absorb those who drop out of school and equip them with skills to set themselves up or join the job market.

The economy of the district is largely linked to agricultural production. Farmers need to be encouraged to use improved high yielding crop varieties to improve yield. Roads should be constructed to facilitate carriage of farm produce to market centres to reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers.

Steps must be taken to provide the infrastructure, start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour market. Women in small-scale business should be encouraged to form groups to access capital from financial institutions. Also the Rural Enterprises Programme under the Ministry of Trade and Industry should create more job opportunities in the area of small-scale industries to keep the youth in economic activity and also to promote the public-private partnership (PPP). Notwithstanding, there is more room for improvement.

Civil society organizations (CBOs) and the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, chiefs and family heads should be encouraged to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting with all its social and economic consequences.

REFERENCES

Ahwoi, K. (2010). *Local Government and Decentralization in Ghana*. London: Macmillan

Awotwi, J. A. and Owusu, G. (2007) 'E-Governance in an Environment with Limited
Resources: A Case Study of Ghana', *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series* Vol. 232, pp. 345-348. http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1328057.1328129

Bodi District Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013)

Ghana Statistical Service (2013). *2010 Population and Housing Census: National Analytical Report.* Accra: Ghana Statistical Service.

Gordon, D., Nandy, S. Pantazis, C, Pemberton, S. & Townsend, P. (2003). *Child Poverty in the Developing World*. New York: UNICEF.

Population Reference Bureau (2011). *2011 World Data Sheet.* New York: Population Reference Bureau.

APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Bodi	7,103	3,467	3,636	998	785
2	Afere	3,846	1,863	1,983	798	616
3	Ahibenso	3,021	1,490	1,531	548	482
4	Kwesikrom	2,702	1,383	1,319	494	386
5	Amoaya	2,603	1,239	1,364	560	358
6	Suiano	2,570	1,309	1,261	536	511
7	Patakro	1,967	990	977	421	406
8	Kwafukaa	1,705	855	850	348	307
9	Kama	1,596	778	818	296	267
10	Bokabo	1,520	747	773	310	236
11	Benomsuo	1,460	767	693	333	310
12	Kankyiabo	1,305	700	605	308	248
13	Ntesano	1,280	678	602	319	249
14	Ayidam	1,264	649	615	272	207
15	Denchemuosue	1,061	551	510	211	189
16	Okrayawkrom	1,002	532	470	180	155
17	Aferewa	997	503	494	216	168
18	Kotosaa	921	473	448	207	177
19	Kofi brafokrom	863	445	418	201	177
20	Kwasi Adukrom Fantekrom)	795	411	384	129	130

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	Bodi	7,103	1,053	924	973	742	702	563	519	387	314	190	230	124	130	71	83	98
2	Afere	3,846	438	506	483	462	360	355	242	218	175	135	137	85	51	37	60	102
3	Ahibenso	3,021	427	461	421	334	301	224	183	161	100	100	92	59	43	29	34	52
4	Kwesikrom	2,702	416	402	325	304	248	208	174	152	130	91	86	49	36	19	25	37
5	Amoaya	2,603	419	374	337	248	208	178	181	127	125	109	91	53	30	36	37	50
6	Suiano	2,570	387	392	302	239	310	248	175	128	102	54	82	26	36	19	39	31
7	Patakro	1,967	311	292	241	195	188	161	128	134	93	66	53	27	29	14	18	17
8	Kwafukaa	1,705	253	238	191	149	168	156	126	94	80	66	52	35	27	19	28	23
9	Kama	1,596	296	257	586	129	136	131	95	108	61	47	48	27	20	14	13	26
10	Bokabo	1,520	279	225	161	156	125	155	88	80	60	46	37	29	23	15	15	26
11	Benomsuo	1,460	261	186	141	124	149	159	247	92	61	64	33	23	22	8	15	12
12	Kankyiabo	1,305	220	227	138	109	114	157	71	99	29	53	44	15	9	7	6	7
13	Ntesano	1,280	224	179	147	95	126	137	95	80	53	43	50	10	15	8	3	15
14	Ayidam	1,264	191	174	150	125	128	122	105	67	52	51	39	14	12	5	12	17
15	Denchemuosue	1,061	156	153	131	124	108	79	63	62	23	51	36	21	15	16	9	14
16	Okrayawkrom	1,002	121	174	150	103	67	71	82	41	57	26	37	12	19	0	20	22
17	Aferewa	997	142	148	115	101	89	100	67	62	53	37	22	21	17	5	10	8
18	Kotosaa	921	203	113	79	81	98	100	69	50	34	25	18	20	16	6	5	4
19	Kofi Brafokrom	863	138	146	128	72	61	50	52	59	42	38	32	14	8	3	8	12
20	Kwasi Adukrom (Fantekrom)	795	121	121	115	99	50	66	45	46	29	31	21	6	21	5	4	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat
Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw M**ise**fa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Emmanuel Nana Opoku, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Victoria Sottie, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers
Frank Gyapong
Sidney Baguoh Kperdomo

Consultant
Dr. Akwasi Kumi-Kyereme

Editor/ Reviewers
Prof. George Owusu
Mr. Ernest Nyarkoh