2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AMANSIE CENTRAL

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.
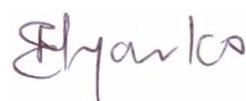
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, districts and other sub-national populations to education, health and other social services.

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

The District Analytical Report for the Amansie Central 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDA: Amansie Central District Assembly

LI: Legislative Instrument

CHIPS: Community Health Planning Services

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DFID: Department for International Development

EA: Enumeration Area

EU: European Union

fCUBE: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education

GDP: Gross Domestic product

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

ICT: Information Communication Technology

ISSER: Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research

JSS: Junior Secondary School

JHS: Junior High School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

SHS: Senior High School

LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme

UNICEF   United Nations International Children's Education Fund

UN   United Nations

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund

WHO   World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Amansie Central District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 90,741 representing 1.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.9 percent and females represent 50.1 percent. Almost eighty nine percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 99.5. The population of the district is youthful (42.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 94.9, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (97.4) than that of females (92.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.7. The General Fertility Rate is 138.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.6 per 1000. The death rate for the district is 9.4. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.2 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (a little over 50 percent) living in the district were born in Ashanti Region while a little under 50.0 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East Region are in the majority constituting 16.8 percent, followed by Central Region with 16.4 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 89,350 with a total number of 21,511 households. The average household size in the district is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 43.9 percent. Spouses form about 11.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 34.2 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 34.6 percent have never married,11.7 percent are in consensual unions, 4.2 percent are widowed, 4.9 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, over half of the females in the district (53.8%) are married compared to 34.1percent of their male counterparts. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 48.3 percent

while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent. Among the married, 33.7 percent have no education while about 8.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Over 88.0 percent of the married population are employed, 1.7 percent is unemployed and 10.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (67.9%) are economically not active with 3.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 73.9 percent are literate and 26.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (92.4 %) than that of females (81.7%). About seventy percent of the population (69.9%) can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 21.9 percent has never attended school, 41.7 percent are currently attending school and 36.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 76.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.9 percent are employed while 4.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage of them are students (50.5%), 24.0% perform household duties and 6.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 73.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.5 percent in service and sales, 6.3 percent in craft and related trade, and 04.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 77.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.7 percent are contributing family workers, 2.5 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 28.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 35.4 percent as compared to 522.1 percent of females. About 1.3 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. A total of 411 households representing 1.9 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.9 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.1%) than males (3.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are in the majority 43.3 percent followed by physical disability (33.8%). About 3.5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with sight disability in urban localities (44.0%) and more females with the same condition in rural localities (46.2%). There are more females with emotional disability in both urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled almost 44.0 percent percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

A total of about 85.3 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, almost nine out of ten households (87.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 70.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.8%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry keeping (chicken) is the most dominant of all livestock activities in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Amansie Central District is 20,782 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (42.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 46.8 percent are separate houses and 5.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (68.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 11.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 17.6 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. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 54.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 37.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (66.6%) and mud/earth (30.7.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (78.6 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (86.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (45.3%), electricity (39.1%) and kerosene lamp (13.5.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (83.7%). The proportion for rural (86.7%) is higher than that of urban (60.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are

borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. More than half of households (71.1%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 63.0 percent followed by pit latrine (21.2%). About 1.7 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A total of 23.4 percent of the population in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 36.1 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 82.2 percent. About three in ten households (2.8%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (49.3%) and onto the street/outside (39.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Population Census is the single most important source of data on the population and its characteristics in the country. It provides information on the size, growth, composition and distribution of the entire population, and for subpopulations; as well as for geographical areas, to the lowest levels, below the district level, such as localities, villages and settlements, and residential areas in the municipal areas. In the absence of a reliable civil registration system, the population census is currently the only source of data from which population growth and estimates can be derived. The 2010 Population and Housing Census, is therefore an indispensable source of data for planning in the country. The results of the 2010 Census would be made available to users at the national, regional and the district levels.

1.2   Physical and Natural Environment

The Amansie Central District Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Administrative Districts in the Ashanti Region. It was carved out of the erstwhile Bekwai Municipal in 2004 by legislative Instrument (L1) 1774, 2004. The District has a total population of 90,741 (National Population and Housing Census 2010) and has about 206 settlements. Jacobu is the Administrative Capital.

The District shares common boundaries with Bekwai Municipal Assembly to the north east, Amansie West to the west, Obuasi Municipal Assembly to the south east, Adansi North to the east, Adansi South to the south and Upper Denkyira in the Central Region to the south.

The Amansie Central District is geographically positioned within Latitude 6^000N and 6^030N and Longitudes 1^000W and 2^000W. It covers a total surface area of about 710 square kilometers (275.4 sq miles) and forms about 2.5 percent of the total land-area of the Ashanti Region.

The District is located in the forest zone of Ghana and is known for its agrarian culture, which is a major source of employment and production of foodstuffs for local and external consumption.

1.2.1   Vegetation

The main vegetation in Amansie Central District is semi-deciduous forest which contains a diversity of tropical hardwoods like Odum (*Iroko*), Wawa (*Obeche*), Mahogany (*Mahogany*) and Cedar (*Sapele*). There are two main forest reserves in the district and these are Oda and Subin. The vegetation has been seriously disturbed as a result of human activities such as poor farming systems, bush fires and indiscriminate lumbering thereby reducing the primary forest to secondary forest. However, pockets of primary forest are found in few areas.

Figure 1.1: The District Map of Amansie Central District

DISTRICT MAP OF AMANSIE CENTRAL

BEKWAI MUNICIPAL

Akrofrom

AMANSIE WEST

Patase Afoako
Homasi No.2

JACOBU
Bibiwomang

Fiankuma

Abuakwaa

Aketechieso

ADANSI NORTH

Mile Nine
Mile Fourteen

Huu Hia

OBUASI MUNICIPAL

Mile Fifteen (15) Apitiso No. 2

Nyamebekyere No. 1
Tweapease

Suhyenso
Adinkra

Nimebeso

ADANSI SOUTH

UPPER DENKYIRA WEST

5   0   5 Miles

LEGEND

District Capital
Towns
Road Network
District Boundary

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

2

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

There are three main rivers in the district, namely Oda, Offin and Fena Rivers. Additionally, there are a number of perennial and seasonal streams in the district. River Offin flows along the south eastern border and also forms the boundary between the Ashanti Region and the Central Region. Human activities such as dredging for gold and farming activities along the banks of these water bodies have result in the drying up of these rivers.

The District is located within the forest dissected plateau region with an average height between 150 - 300 metres above sea level. The relief of the District is generally undulating with few hilly areas. The elevation of the low-lying areas adjacent to the hills is between 240 and 300 metres above sea level. some of the localities along this elevation include Numereso, Apitisu, Tweapease and Abuakwaa. The relief and drainage support farmers in irrigating their food crops during the dry seasons. The existence of several streams/water bodies in the District enhances irrigation and promotes continuous (year-round) farming therefore providing favourable food security situation in the District. The beautiful natural scenery can be developed into a strategic tourism facility to create employment as well as generate revenue for the District.

1.2.3 Climate: Rainfall, Temperature and Humidity

The District experiences semi-equatorial type of climate. This is characterized by double maxima rainfall. The major rainfall season begins in March and ends in July, whilst the minor season starts from September and ends in November. The annual rainfall is between 1,600mm – 1800mm. It has a fairly high and uniform temperature ranging between 20^0C and 32^0C with a mean of 28^0C. The relative humidity however ranges between 70 and 80 percent in the dry season.

1.2.4 Soil and Agricultural Land Use

The District has five main types of soil. These are Bekwai-Oda, Mim-Oda, Asikuma-Atewa-Ansum/Oda, Kumasi-Asuansi/Nsuta-Offin and Birim-Awaham/ Chichiwere compound Associations.

1.2.5 Geology and Minerals

The district is underlain by three geological formations. These are the Birimian, Tarkwaian and Granite rocks which are rich in mineral deposits. Gold is abundant in the district and mostly located at Apitisu, Amamom, Anyankyiremu, Adubrim, Fiankoma, Jacobu and Aketechieso. In addition, there are sand and gravel deposits at Patase, Afoako, Esreso, Asikasu, Nkoduase and Amponya.

1.3 Governance

The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive, Assembly Members of whom two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and 7 or one-third are appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District. The only Member of Parliament in the area is an Ex-officio member. The Assembly is chaired by the Presiding Member, who is elected from among the members of the Assembly.

1.3.1 Sub District Structures

There is one (1) Town Council and six (6) Area Councils. These are: Jacobu Town Council, Fiankoma, Hia, Afoako, Numereso, Fena, and Tweapese Area Councils

There are twenty-eight (28) Electoral Areas and twenty-eight (28) Unit committees which constitute the last substructure of the Assembly. All the Town and Area Councils are functional.

1.4   Social and Culture

The District is made up of people with a homogeneous culture. Majority of the people are Akans of Ashanti origin and they hold strong belief in Ashanti traditions and customs. They have strong beliefs in certain taboos, for instance, in "Ampomanka" stream mud fish is not eaten. Farming activities are forbidden on certain days; such days are called "*Dabone*" (bad days).

1.4.1   Traditional Set Up

Traditionally, the communities are ruled by local chiefs (*Adikrofo*) supported by their elders including family heads. Queen Mothers also play major roles in decision making in the community. They are part of the king makers.

All these chiefs owe allegiance to the Paramount Chief of Bekwai. The Highest Traditional Authority in the District is the Bekwai Traditional Council headed by the *Omanhene (*The Paramount Chief*)* of Bekwai. The chiefs serve as custodians of the stool lands within the communities and also ensure peace and order.

The traditional authorities collaborate with the unit committees to make decisions for the development of the various communities. Both parties jointly help in the implementation of projects through organization of communal labour as well as other communal initiatives and support.

1.5   Economy of the District

The economy of the District can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Industry and Service. The agricultural sector is mainly crop farming with relatively smaller fish farming and livestock subsectors. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the district, involves mainly wood based industries. The service sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of some manufactured goods, tailoring, hairdressing, communication, the public and civil service.

1.5.1   Agriculture

The District is divided into four agricultural zones with each zone comprising 3-4 operational areas. In all there are 15 operational areas in the district. Each operational area is manned by an Agricultural Extension Agent (A.E.A) who is in direct contract with farmers. Major farming enterprises are crops followed by livestock.

1.5.2   Industry

The industrial sector is the smallest sector in the district, employing only 0.5 percent of the employed labour force. It is made up of agro-based industries and wood based industries all of which operate on small scales. Agro-based industry is made up of food processing and alcohol distillery. The wood based industry includes small-scale sawmill and carpentry. No manufacturing facility of industrial significance is found in the District.

Almost all the industries employ labour intensive techniques of production and operate on a small scale. Most of the people employed are apprentices. Quite a large number of

establishments in the industrial sector do not have access to credit facilities. The main problems of the industrial sector include lack of financial support, inadequate market, low prices for commodities, storage and transportation.

1.5.3 Service Sector

The service sector, which is dominated by commercial activities, constitutes the second largest sector of the local economy after agriculture. It includes markets and other commercial activities, tourism, banking services/financial institutions, postal and telecommunication facilities.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the

Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had

finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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 who own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type

of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population is both the purpose and the vehicle of development (Nkum 2005). The provision of infrastructure, roads, hospitals, etc. though important, does not per se, represents development. As a vehicle, development occurs through the activities of the population. Since all development efforts are aimed at enhancing the welfare of the human population it is a matter of course to critically analyze all information about the target population to guide development. Any development effort that does not integrate population issues is not likely to meet the full aspirations of the people for whom those efforts are designed.

With this background, population is   central to all planning activities. It is inconceivable to visualize that in a modern society meaningful development activities can be carried out without first considering the size, spatial distribution, growth and the socio-economic characteristics of the population. Population data collection, evaluation and analysis have assumed great importance in the day-to-day administration and functioning of society.

The 2010 Census, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age and sex structure of the country and its administrative districts.

2.2   Population Distribution and Size

The analysis and explanation of population distribution are issues of immense interest to the academic and policy communities. This is because the distribution of the population within a country is very important for social and economic planning. In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban. As shown in Table 2.1, the population size of the Amansie Central District is 90,741 and out of this, 10,725 (11.9%) are in urban localities whilst 80,016 (87.6%) live in rural areas. The size of the active population (Age cohort 15-64 years) is 46,567 out of which 40,803 (87.6%) reside in rural localities. Table 2.1 shows that in all the age cohorts (0-14, 15-64 and 65+) majority of the populace live in rural localities.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that the District has a large proportion of youthful population (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1). The size of the population below the age of 40 years is 70,019, which is 77.2% of the total population of the District. Children under the age of 15 years are 38,964 constituting 42.9% of the total population whilst the under-five population constitutes 36.0% of the entire population of children. Also 51.4% of the entire population of children is male whilst 48.6% is female. The aged population (the age group 65 years and above) is relatively small, constituting 5.7% of the entire District population with women forming 55.7%.

The sex ratio which measures the proportion of males to every 100 females in the population is 99.6 which mean that for every 100 females in the District there are 99.6 males, an indication of parity between the proportions of sexes in the District. However the sex ratio for the age cohort 16-19 years reveal that for every 100 females there are 115.4 males which reduces to 88 males in the immediate subsequent age cohort of 20 – 24 years.

16

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

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Urban | Rural |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
All Ages	90,741	45,275	45,466	99.6	10,725	80,016
0 - 4	14,042	7,086	6,956	101.9	1,387	12,655
5 – 9	12,960	6,559	6,401	102.5	1,439	11,521
10 – 14	11,962	6,383	5,579	114.4	1,568	10,394
15 - 19	8,860	4,747	4,113	115.4	1,336	7,524
20 - 24	6,319	2,970	3,349	88.7	919.0	5,400
25 - 29	5,860	2,682	3,178	84.4	760.0	5,100
30 - 34	5,071	2,401	2,670	89.9	616.0	4,455
35 - 39	4,945	2,306	2,639	87.4	513.0	4,432
40 - 44	4,273	2,136	2,137	100	416.0	3,857
45 - 49	3,757	1,919	1,838	104.4	388.0	3,369
50 - 54	3,370	1,658	1,712	96.8	390.0	2,980
55 - 59	2,067	1,087	980.0	110.9	229.0	1,838
60 - 64	2,045	1,031	1,014	101.7	197.0	1,848
65 - 69	1,124	536	588.0	91.2	114.0	1,010
70 - 74	1,672	706	966.0	73.1	186.0	1,486
75 - 79	888.0	442	446.0	99.1	98.0	790.0
80 - 84	777.0	317	460.0	68.9	79.0	698.0
85 - 89	379.0	159	220.0	72.3	35.0	344.0
90 - 94	279.0	117	162.0	72.2	40.0	239.0
95 - 99	91.0	33	58.0	56.9	15.0	76.0
All Ages	90,741	45,275	45,466	99.6	10,725	80,016
0-14	38,964	20,028	18,936	105.8	4,394	34,570
15-64	46567	22,937	23,630	97.1	5,764	40,803
65+	5,210	2,310	2,900	79.7	567	4,643
Age-dependency ratio	**94.86**	**97.39**	**92.41**		**86.07**	**96.1**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

The dependency ratio is the measure of the proportion of the dependent population (made up of people below 15 years and those who are 65 years and older) to those in the working age group of 15 to 64 years measured per 100 population. The ratio can be used to measure the economic burden on the working population. Table 2.1 indicates that the age-dependency ratio was 94.8 per 100 people in the economically active population, which is higher than that of the regional average of 72.5. The age dependency for males recorded 97.4 as against that of females of 92.4 per 100 people in the economic active population.

Figure 2.1 shows the Age-Sex structure of the population of the District. The under-five age group constitutes the largest population size for both male and female, which is shown by the length of the bar on the graph. As age increases, the lengths of the respective bars reduce however this process is not necessarily uniform across the various sexes. For instance, the bar for the age cohort 10-14 years is higher than that of 5 – 9 year group among females which can be attributed to misreporting of ages among the female population. This situation is also true for the age group of 70 -74 years, which is higher than the preceding cohort of 60-65 years for both males and females.

Figure 2.1 Population Pyramid
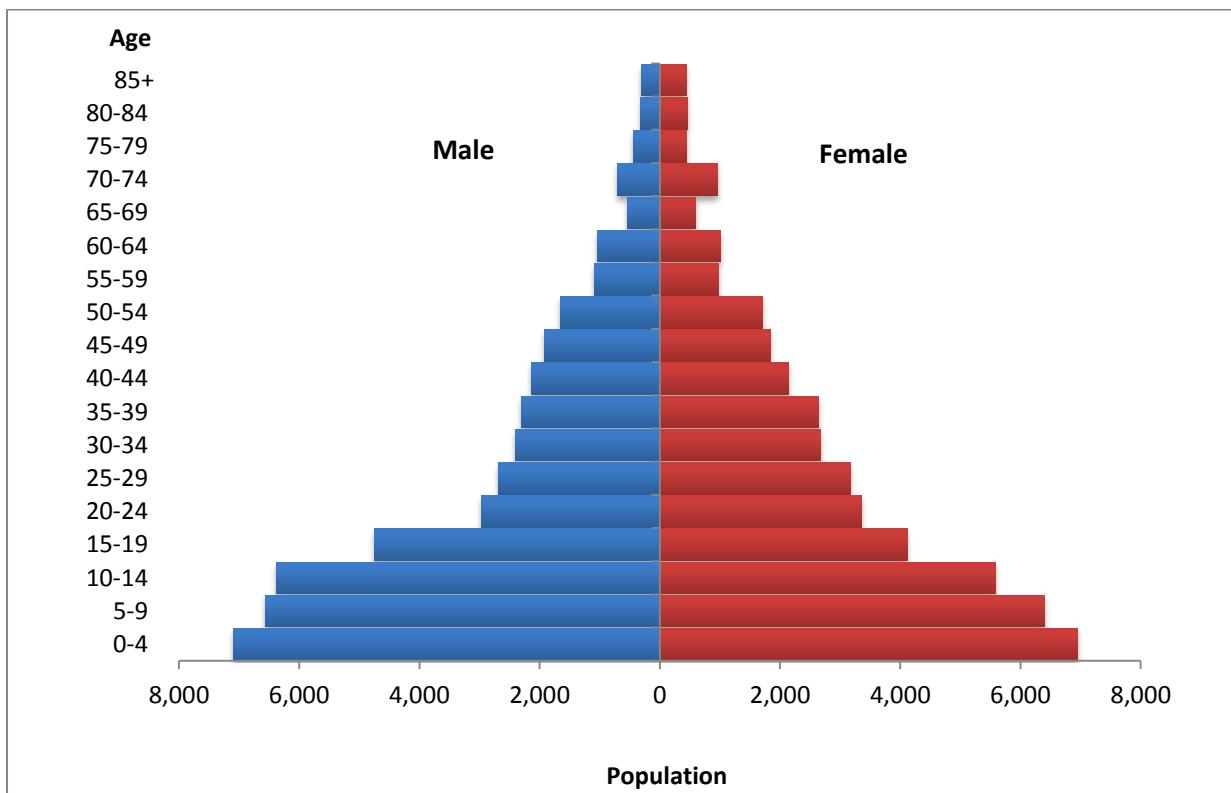
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

2.4 Fertility Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It is affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors. 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 have ever had during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-45 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Table 2.2 indicates that the number of women between the ages of 15 to 49 years who gave birth in the last twelve months before the census night is 2,814, which constitutes 11.3 percent of the total population of women in their reproductive age. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. The General Fertility Rate indicates the number of births per 1000 women of reproductive age while CBR on the other hand, indicates the number of births per a thousand population

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	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	**90,741**	**19,924**	**2,763**	**4.7**	**138.7**	**30.4**
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4	118	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5	153	32.5

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

Table 2.2 indicates that the district has a Total Fertility Rate of 4.7 percent, higher than the regional figure of 3.26 and a General Fertility rate of 138.7 compared with the regional figure of 96.4. Again, the district's Crude Birth Rate of 30.4 is also higher than the regional figure of 25.7.

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in the dynamics of the population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population and thus, indices of mortality are used as indicators of socio-economic development. Mortality data are needed, among other things to analyze the potential growth of the population and construct population projections as well as formulate appropriate

policies to preserve the health of the population. It is also used to calculate life expectancy of the population which becomes relevant in life insurance premium determination.

The computed crude death rate of the district is 9.4 deaths per 1,000 population in the year preceding the census as against the national average of 6.8 deaths per 1,000 populations. The United Nations (UN) estimate and that of the Population Reference Bureau (PBR) for Ghana for 2010 is 8 deaths per 1,000 populations in each case (UN, 2010; PBR, 2011).(Table 2.3)

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	**90,741**	**855**	**9.4**
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

This means that the estimated crude death rate from the census is lower but close to the estimates of the United Nations and PBR. Twelve months preceding the census, the district recorded 855 deaths in households.

Data on the causes of death was also gathered during the 2010 PHC. It was recorded that one out of every ten persons (10.3%) died as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide and other causes such as natural death, illness etc. constituted 89.7 percent (Table 2.4)

Table 2.4: Causes of Death in households

Country/Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes	Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
Death in households	27,948	3,329	24,619	27,948	524	27,424
Atwima Mponua	639	79	560	639	16	623
Amansie West	957	113	844	957	29	928
Amansie Central	**855**	**88**	**767**	**855**	**19**	**836**
Adansi South	778	64	714	778	26	752
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	641	748	19	729
Adansi North	837	74	763	837	13	824
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	910	1,031	15	1,016
Bosome Freho	512	49	463	512	10	502
Asante Akim South	982	108	874	982	26	956
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	390	433	6	427
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	891	120	771	891	12	879
Bosumtwi	617	57	560	617	15	602
Atwima Kwanwoma	493	76	417	493	10	483
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	7,027	8,110	139	7,971
Kwadaso	*1,079*	*96*	*983*	*1,079*	*24*	*1,055*
Nhyiaeso	*629*	*86*	*543*	*629*	*21*	*608*
Subin	*818*	*126*	*692*	*818*	*8*	*810*
Asokwa	*615*	*115*	*500*	*615*	*15*	*600*
Oforikrom	*1,208*	*126*	*1,082*	*1,208*	*14*	*1,194*
Manhyia	*994*	*115*	*879*	*994*	*28*	*966*
Old Tafo	*692*	*48*	*644*	*692*	*12*	*680*
Suame	*680*	*91*	*589*	*680*	*6*	*674*
Bantama	*1,395*	*280*	*1,115*	*1,395*	*11*	*1,384*
Atwima Nwabiagya	878	109	769	878	13	865
Ahafo Ano South	680	68	612	680	11	669
Ahafo Ano North	472	56	416	472	4	468
Offinso Municipal	455	53	402	455	14	441
Afigya Kwabre	976	110	866	976	12	964
Kwabre East	526	81	445	526	14	512
Afigya Sekyere	630	70	560	630	19	611
Mampong Municipal	620	92	528	620	13	607
Sekyere East	466	25	441	466	2	464
Sekyere Afram Plains	681	46	635	681	15	666
Sekyere Central	545	49	496	545	8	537
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	700	68	632	700	8	692
Offinso North	290	28	262	290	5	285
Asokore Mampong Municipal	1,571	235	1,336	1,571	24	1,547
Asante Akim North	465	51	414	465	5	460
Sekyere Afram Plains North	110	6	104	110	2	108

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different age cohorts or at the same age over time. The Age Specific Death Rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 year-age group to the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by 1,000. The results presented in Figure 2.2 show that the rate among males is higher than that of females with regards to the age group 05-15 years. However, the Age-Specific Death Rate for females is

21

higher than that of males between 20-55 years. From age 60 years and above, the Age Specific Death Rates for males are higher than that of females.

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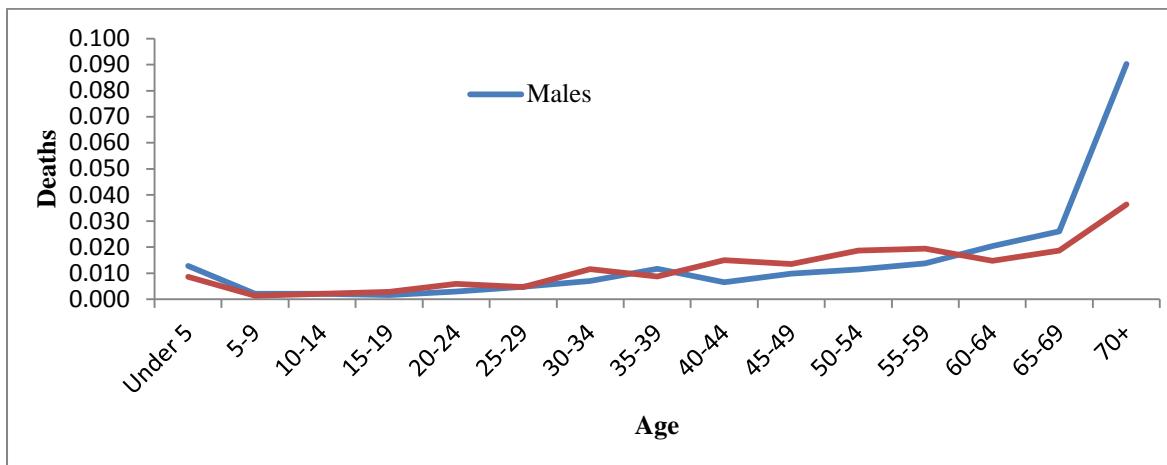
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 also present data on the sex of deceased persons twelve months preceding the census night. From the data, 855 persons have died twelve months prior the census night and of this figure males constitute 455 (53.2%) whilst the remaining represent females.

Table 2.5: Population by sex and deceased

Age Group	Sex of Population			Sex of deceased person		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	90,741	45,275	45,466	855	455	400
Under 5	14,042	7,086	6,956	151	91	60
05-09	12,960	6,559	6,401	23	14	9
10-14	11,962	6,383	5,579	26	14	12
15-19	8,860	4,747	4,113	20	8	12
20-24	6,319	2,970	3,349	29	9	20
25-29	5,860	2,682	3,178	28	13	15
30-34	5,071	2,401	2,670	48	17	31
35-39	4,945	2,306	2,639	50	27	23
40-44	4,273	2,136	2,137	46	14	32
45-49	3,757	1,919	1,838	44	19	25
50-54	3,370	1,658	1,712	51	19	32
55-59	2,067	1,087	980	34	15	19
60-64	2,045	1,031	1,014	36	21	15
65-69	1,124	536	588	25	14	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

Under-five mortality is the highest recording 10.7 deaths per every 1000 population whilst the age cohort 15-19 years has the least mortality of 2.3 deaths per 1000 population. The results further reveal that males are predominant in respect of the under-five mortality situation. This condition is consistent with subsequent age cohorts except age 15-59 years.

2.4.4 Migration

The process of distribution and redistribution of a population occurs through natural growth and migration. The redistribution through migration is shaped by a variety of demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors. These include the distribution and utilization of natural resources and infrastructural development, which results from local factors as well as policies, and programmes of government and non-government agencies. One outcome of the movement is urbanization. The 2010 Census also collected data on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration. These data give information on the timing of the last moves of lifetime migrants or the recent migration history of the country (Table 2.6). Thus, for Amansie Central as a whole, a little below 13 percent of lifetime migrants of those born within the region where the District is located (Ashanti Region) moved to their destinations during the twelve months prior to the census while 25.6 percent of all lifetime migrants moved to their current destinations within one to four years prior to the census and 17.8 percent did so within 5-9 years before the census (Table 2.6). With regards to those born outside Ghana, 19.3 percent moved to their current destinations during the twelve months prior to the census as opposed to 36.6 percent of all lifetime migrants who moved to their destinations less than five years prior to the census and 14.3 percent did so in less than ten years before the census.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	25,143	12.9	25.6	15.3	17.8	26.7
Born elsewhere in the region	18,424	12.2	24.2	15	18.6	29.9
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	769	18.5	35	19	12.5	15.1
Central	1,028	18.7	26.8	13.9	18.1	22.6
Greater Accra	304	16.8	35.9	13.8	9.5	24
Volta	537	18.6	24.8	13.4	14.7	28.5
Eastern	770	13.9	24.4	15.2	16.2	30.3
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	876	14	37.1	21.8	14.3	12.8
Northern	557	14.5	30.9	22.3	17.8	14.5
Upper East	1,055	10.8	33.8	17.2	22.6	15.6
Upper west	388	17.3	36.3	17	17.5	11.9
Outside Ghana	435	19.3	36.6	16.1	14.3	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of a country's population and its characteristics is, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Social issues constitute important units in planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which social data households provide inputs for calculating premiums and targeting those who should be exempted from the payment of premium. Social data (households) are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012). Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs. A study on households indirectly uncovers the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

Modernization, as a process whereby a society becomes increasingly rational, urban, and literate, has been identified by family sociologists as a key factor inducing changes over time in the size and structure of households. Decrease in the size of households gives indication of aspects such as decline in fertility, decline in the presence (in the household) of unrelated individuals such as lodgers and servants, and the fall in mortality which increases the length of time couples survive after their children are grown and have left their parental homes (Wogugu and Fayorsey, 1980). The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze household size, composition, structure, headships and their marital status as well as literacy and educational levels using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) for the Amansie Central District.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1   Household Size by Type of Locality

Table 3.1 shows household size by type of locality. From the table, the district has a total household population of 89.350, representing 10,622 urban and 76,728 rural. The table further indicates that there are a total 21,511 households. The average number of households per house in the district is 1.1 that of the urban is 1.4 and rural 1.0. The average household size in the district is 4.2, slightly higher than the regional figure of 4.1.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	89,350	10,622	78,728
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	2,514	18,997
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.1	1.4	1
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Population by Composition and Sex

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. Out of the total population of 89,350 females constitute a little over 50 percent (44,796) while males form a little below half (44,554) of the household population. Household composition of head alone formed 24.1 percent; spouses (wife/husband) constitutes 11.3 percent and that of non- relative household composition stands at 1.3 percent

Of the total of 44,554 representing male household, parent-in-law and adopted children constitute 0.9 and 0.2 percent respectively of household population whilst biological children (son/daughter) constitute 45.5 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,350	100.0	44,554	100.0	44,796	100.0
Head	21,511	24.1	14,305	32.1	7,206	16.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,115	11.3	602	1.4	9,513	21.2
Child (son/daughter)	39,222	43.9	20,285	45.5	18,937	42.3
Parent/Parent in-law	802	0.9	93	0.2	709	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	444	0.5	161	0.4	283	0.6
Grandchild	9,145	10.2	4,602	10.3	4,543	10.1
Brother/Sister	2,425	2.7	1,395	3.1	1,030	2.3
Step child	669	0.8	354	0.8	315	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	210	0.2	102	0.2	108	0.2
Other relative	3,634	4.1	1,829	4.1	1,805	4.0
Non-relative	1,173	1.3	826	1.9	347	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depends on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other classifications. Table 3.3 shows that households with head only or single person households constitute 4.6 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Households composed of head and spouse constitutes 2.3 percent whilst nuclear family households constitute about one third of total households (34.2%). Single parent nuclear family households are 11.5 percent of the total number of households and single parent extended family households constitute 1.2 percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,350	100.0	44,554	100.0	44,796	100.0
Head only	4,124	4.6	2,784	6.3	1,340	3.0
Head and a spouse only	2,080	2.3	1,057	2.4	1,023	2.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	30,510	34.2	15,899	35.7	14,611	32.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,685	18.7	8,315	18.7	8,370	18.7
Extended + non relatives	1,282	1.4	708	1.6	574	1.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,375	3.8	1,803	4.1	1,572	3.5
Single parent Nuclear	10,285	11.5	4,545	10.2	5,740	12.8
Single parent Extended	13,272	14.9	5,411	12.1	7,861	17.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,064	1.2	450	1.0	614	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,673	7.5	3,582	8.0	3,091	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 indicates marital characteristics of persons 12 years and older. Out of the total number of 58,687 the married and the never married recorded 41.3 percent and 34.6 percent respectively whilst the separated constitute (2.2%).

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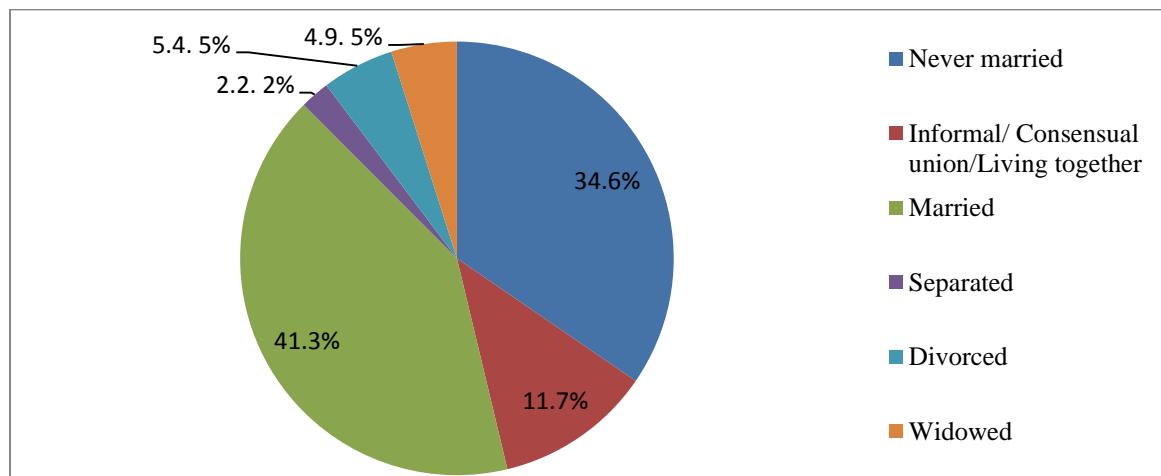
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of the age distribution, 93.5 percent of aged 12-14 years had never been married as opposed to 5.0 percent who were married. The proportion of never married decreased with increasing age for both sexes such that, by age 50-54 years and 55-59 years the never married are reduced to 2.4 percent and 1.7 percent respectively (Table 3.3).

By sex distribution, there are variations in marital status between males and females. Within the 24-29 years age group, more than half of females (53.8%) are married as compared to 34.1% of males and within the 35-44 years age group, at least 67 percent of both males and females are married. Furthermore, from the age of 40 years, the proportion of married females begins to decrease while the female widowed begin 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 but remains much higher than among females. By age 75 years and

above, about seven in ten (67%) males are married as compared to one fifth (24.4%) of females. The difference could be attributed to high proportion of widowhood among women at that age (Table 3.4).

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	58,687	100.0	34.6	11.7	41.3	2.2	5.4	4.9
12-14	6,910	100.0	93.5	1.5	5.0	0	0	0
15 - 19	8,860	100.0	86.9	5.5	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	6,319	100.0	51.1	18.5	26.8	1.5	1.7	0.3
25 - 29	5,860	100.0	25.5	23.7	44.8	2.0	3.3	0.7
30 - 34	5,071	100.0	10.2	19.9	62.0	2.5	4.4	1.1
35 - 39	4,945	100.0	5	16.8	67.9	3.2	5.8	1.2
40 - 44	4,273	100.0	4.3	13.1	67.9	3.3	7.8	3.6
45 - 49	3,757	100.0	2.8	12.6	68.0	3.4	9.2	4.1
50 - 54	3,370	100.0	2.4	8.9	67.8	3.3	10.5	7.1
55 - 59	2,067	100.0	1.7	8.6	64.6	3.5	11.9	9.7
60 - 64	2,045	100.0	3.8	6.7	56.2	4.2	14.3	14.9
65+	5,210	100.0	3.1	4.3	43.3	4	14.6	30.7
Male								
Total	28,996	100.0	42.2	10.5	40.6	1.6	3.6	1.4
12-14	3,749	100.0	93.5	1.6	4.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,747	100.0	94.4	1.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,970	100.0	73.8	10.4	14.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	2,682	100.0	40.8	22.1	34.1	1.2	1.6	0.2
30 - 34	2,401	100.0	17	20.7	56.7	2.0	3.2	0.4
35 - 39	2,306	100.0	7.9	17.5	67.0	2.9	4.5	0.2
40 - 44	2,136	100.0	6.3	15.0	69.6	2.6	5.3	1.2
45 - 49	1,919	100.0	3.9	13.8	71.0	3.3	6.7	1.3
50 - 54	1,658	100.0	2.7	10.2	75.8	2.7	6.3	2.2
55 - 59	1,087	100.0	2	11.2	73.9	3.2	7.0	2.7
60 - 64	1,031	100.0	4.4	8.9	68.7	3.1	10.7	4.3
65+	2,310	100.0	2.7	6.4	67.0	3.4	11.7	8.7
Female								
Total	29,691	100.0	27.1	12.9	41.9	2.7	7.2	8.3
12-14	3,161	100.0	93.4	1.5	5.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,113	100.0	78.2	10.2	9.9	0.7	0.7	0.3
20 - 24	3,349	100.0	31.1	25.7	37.7	2.3	2.7	0.4
25 - 29	3,178	100.0	12.6	25.1	53.8	2.6	4.8	1.1
30 - 34	2,670	100.0	4.1	19.2	66.7	2.9	5.5	1.6
35 - 39	2,639	100.0	2.5	16.3	68.6	3.5	7.0	2.0
40 - 44	2,137	100.0	2.2	11.1	66.3	3.9	10.3	6.1
45 - 49	1,838	100.0	1.6	11.4	64.7	3.4	11.8	7.1
50 - 54	1,712	100.0	2.1	7.7	60	3.8	14.6	11.9
55 - 59	980	100.0	1.3	5.7	54.4	3.8	17.3	17.4
60 - 64	1,014	100.0	3.2	4.3	43.5	5.3	17.9	25.7
65+	2,900	100.0	3.3	2.6	24.4	4.4	16.9	48.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and economic activity status. From the table, about 65.5 percent of persons 12 years and older are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and 31.7 percent are economically not active. Married persons are in the majority of those employed 88.2 percent. Again persons in Informal/Consensual union/Living together constitute 4.9 percent of those unemployed and are in the majority. For the economically not active, persons who are never married are in the majority constituting about 67.9 percent. With regard to the sexes, the proportion of males who are employed is 65.7 percent, slightly higher than that of females 65.4 percent. In respect of the unemployed on the other hand, the proportion of female is higher than that of males representing 2.9 and 2.7 percent respectively. The proportion of persons who are economically not active is higher among females who are never married, 74.7 percent than males the same category 63.5 percent.

Table 3.5: 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	58,687	100.0	38,466	65.5	1,624	2.8	18,597	31.7
Never married	20,290	100.0	5,734	28.3	769	3.8	13,787	67.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,865	100.0	5,684	82.8	334	4.9	847	12.3
Married	24,234	100.0	21,363	88.2	423	1.7	2,448	10.1
Separated	1,269	100.0	1,074	84.6	28	2.2	167	13.2
Divorced	3,180	100.0	2,690	84.6	48	1.5	442	13.9
Widowed	2,849	100.0	1,921	67.4	22	0.8	906	31.8
Male								
Total	28,996	100.0	19,060	65.7	771	2.7	9,165	31.6
Never married	12,249	100.0	3,969	32.4	502	4.1	7,778	63.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,048	100.0	2,743	90	99	3.2	206	6.8
Married	11,784	100.0	10,741	91.1	141	1.2	902	7.7
Separated	477	100.0	424	88.9	9	1.9	44	9.2
Divorced	1,045	100.0	895	85.6	14	1.3	136	13
Widowed	393	100.0	288	73.3	6	1.5	99	25.2
Female								
Total	29,691	100.0	19,406	65.4	853	2.9	9,432	31.8
Never married	8,041	100.0	1,765	22.0	267	3.3	6,009	74.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,817	100.0	2,941	77.1	235	6.2	641	16.8
Married	12,450	100.0	10,622	85.3	282	2.3	1,546	12.4
Separated	792	100.0	650	82.1	19	2.4	123	15.5
Divorced	2,135	100.0	1,795	84.1	34	1.6	306	14.3
Widowed	2,456	100.0	1,633	66.5	16	0.7	807	32.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by level of education

Table 3.6 shows marital status by level of education among the population aged 12 years and older. Among the married, 33.7 percent have no education whilst more than half (59.4%) have basic education. The proportion with secondary education and beyond is 6.1percent.

Also, among the never married, 8.5 percent have no education whilst 75.7 percent have basic education. The proportion of those with secondary education and beyond is 15.8 percent. Out of the 2,849 widowed population, 71.6 percent have no education whilst 26.8 percent have basic education.

In terms of sex groupings, it is seen in all cases that more of the females have no education as compared to the males and also more of the males have basic education as compared to the females. On the other hand, in basic, secondary, vocational and tertiary categories, the percentages of male far exceed that of females.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education, 2010

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	58,687	100.0	26.9	63.6	6.6	0.5	2	0.4
Never married	20,290	100.0	8.5	75.7	12.9	0.4	2.1	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,865	100.0	27	66.9	4.7	0.2	1.2	0
Married	24,234	100.0	33.7	59.4	3.3	0.6	2.5	0.5
Separated	1,269	100.0	44.8	50.3	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.2
Divorced	3,180	100.0	45.8	50.4	2.1	0.6	1	0.1
Widowed	2,849	100.0	71.6	26.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0
Male								
Total	28,996	100.0	17.8	69.6	8.7	0.5	2.8	0.6
Never married	12,249	100.0	8.6	74.4	13.9	0.5	2.1	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,048	100.0	19.9	70.3	7.4	0.3	2.1	0
Married	11,784	100.0	24.4	65.7	4.6	0.6	3.9	0.8
Separated	477	100.0	29.8	63.3	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.6
Divorced	1,045	100.0	28.6	64.7	3.9	0.9	1.8	0.1
Widowed	393	100.0	46.3	48.9	2	1	1.8	0
Female								
Total	29,691	100.0	35.8	57.8	4.5	0.4	1.3	0.1
Never married	8,041	100.0	8.2	77.6	11.4	0.4	2.1	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,817	100.0	32.6	64.1	2.6	0.2	0.5	0
Married	12,450	100.0	42.5	53.4	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.1
Separated	792	100.0	53.8	42.4	2.1	0.4	1.3	0
Divorced	2,135	100.0	54.2	43.4	1.3	0.5	0.6	0
Widowed	2,456	100.0	75.7	23.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that the proportion of Ghanaians by birth of the population constitutes 96.5 percent as against 1.5 percent and 0.5 percent for Dual Nationality and Naturalization respectively. Non Ghanaians constitute 1.6 percent of the entire population in the district.

In sex disaggregation, males who are Ghanaians by birth account for 96.4 as against 1.5 and 0.5 for dual nationality and naturalization respectively. The non-Ghanaian female population constitutes a little above 1 percent for both ECOWAS and non ECOWAS nations.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,741	100.0	45,275	100.0	45,466	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,546	96.5	43,623	96.4	43,923	96.6
Dual Nationality	1,329	1.5	666	1.5	663	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	443	0.5	220	0.5	223	0.5
ECOWAS	599	0.7	330	0.7	269	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	431	0.5	221	0.5	210	0.5
Other	393	0.4	215	0.5	178	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

The question on religion was considered important in the 2010 PHC because religion, with its systems of beliefs, values, norms and sanctions, plays a crucial role in influencing human behavior in such areas as marriage, family life, socialization and social interaction. The belief in a supernatural God or in an after-life which is basic to almost all religions is a powerful determinant of the choices or decisions the individual makes on a daily basis.

Table 3.8 shows that a little above seventy-seven percent of the population (77.2%) are Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian), followed by No Religion (15%) and Islam (4.2%). slightly above one percent (1.4%) of the population are Traditionalist.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,741	100.0	45,275	100.0	45,466	100.0
No Religion	13,576	15	8,578	18.9	4,998	11
Catholic	12,446	13.7	6,051	13.4	6,395	14.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	17,130	18.9	8,067	17.8	9,063	19.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	23,092	25.4	10,448	23.1	12,644	27.8
Other Christians	18,507	20.4	8,812	19.5	9,695	21.3
Islam	3,817	4.2	2,169	4.8	1,648	3.6
Traditionalist	1,236	1.4	712	1.6	524	1.2
Other (Specify)	937	1.0	438	1.0	499	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of social development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that, of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary

education and proportion of people starting grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 2 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010). Since 1961, Ghana has subscribed to the concept of free and compulsory basic education and the Education for All (EFA) (UNESCO, 2000; World Bank, 2012). As part of the implementation of the MGDs, Ghana has mainstreamed the targets into the country's successive Medium Term National Development policy frameworks and it is the responsibility of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to develop indicators to enable the tracking of achievements under the MDGs and other national development programmes. One of the objectives of the 2010 PHC was to collect adequate and reliable data which can be used to measure some of the indices identified in the MDGs. The 2010 PHC collected data on literacy and full time education. The objective of this portion of the report is to analyse the literacy rate, school attendance (currently in school and past attended).

Figure 3.2 represents literacy and school attendance in the district. From the figure a total of 21.9 percent of the population have never attended school, 41.7 percent are currently in school while 36.4 percent have never been to school. While more males (40.1%) than females (32.8) have been to school in the past, more females (28.2) than males (15.5) have never been to school in the district Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex
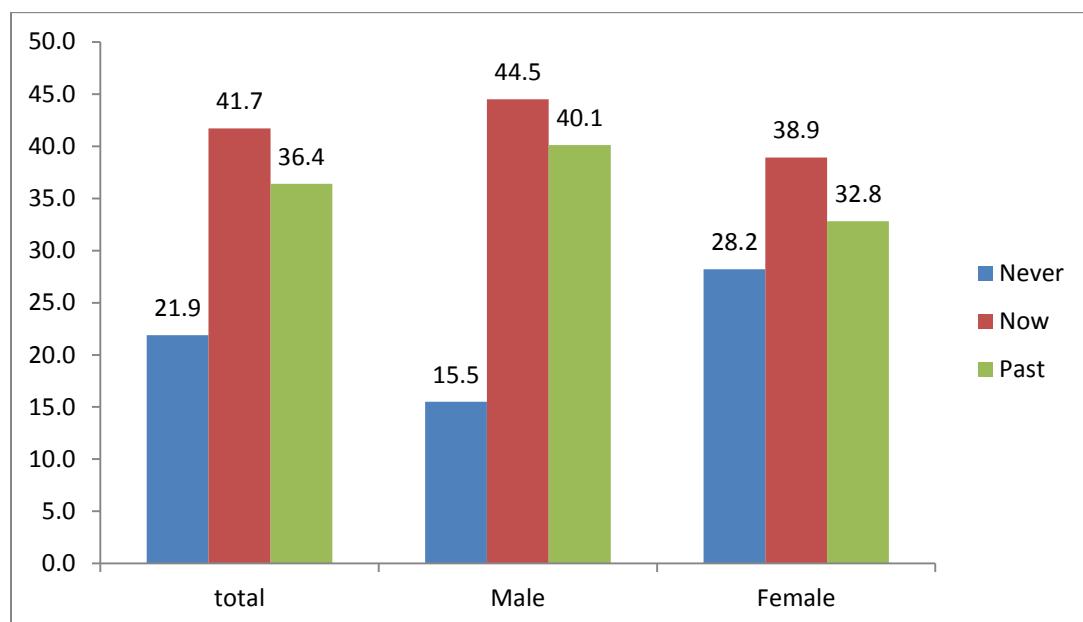
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.8 presents the percentages of the population 11 years and above who are literate in at least one language and those who are not by sex. The results indicate that, 44,966 and 15,876 of the population aged 11 years and older are literate and illiterate respectively. Among the literates, females constitute 46.5 percent whist the rest are males. Also among the literates 69.9 percent are able to read and write English and Local Language whilst 21.8 percent are literate only in Ghanaian Language (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Literacy of population aged 11 years and older
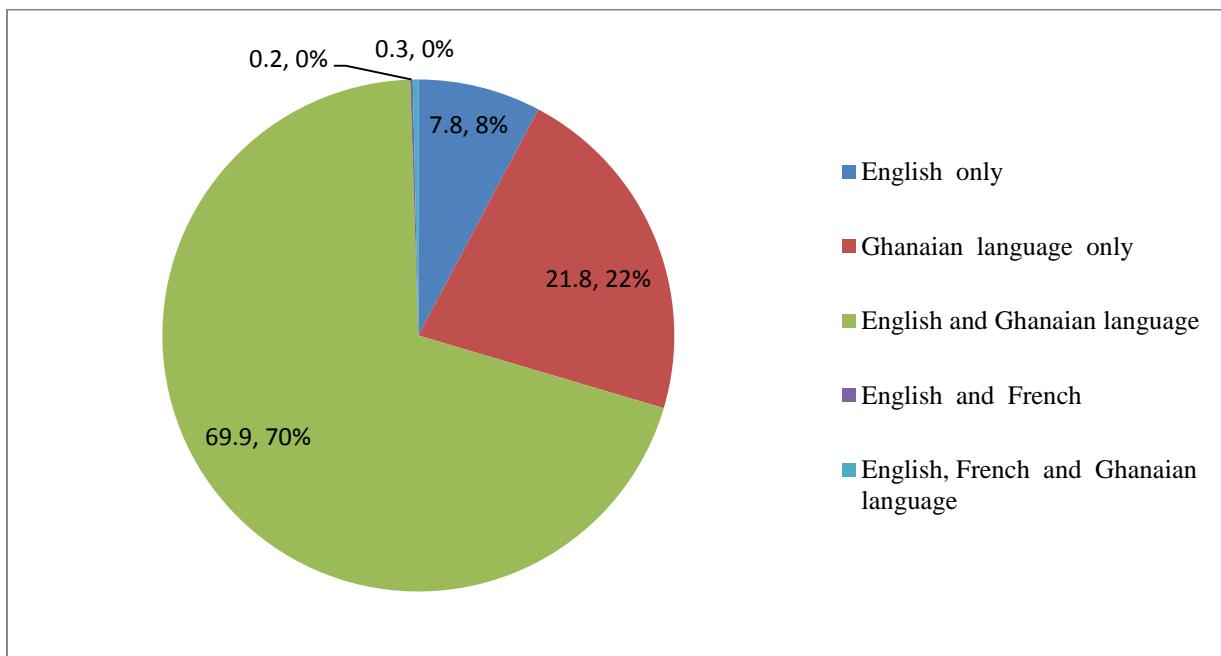
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In general, older age cohorts have lower literacy rates than the younger ones (Table 3.9). The age group 11-14 years have the highest proportion of literates (19.6%), 8,795 are literate and the proportion decreased steadily to the lowest figure of 1,321 among those aged 55-59. The pattern may be due to the increasing focus on education, and measures to improve access and enrolment, over the decades (United Nations Development Programme (Ghana), 2007). The pattern of decreasing proportion of the population literate by age, also exist among both males and females. In all age groupings, the proportion of males recorded as literates were higher as compared with females.

The extent of people literate in a Ghanaian Language could be attributed to the Functional Literacy Programme of the Ministry of Education in the past decade. According to the Non-Formal Education Division report (2012), the number of people that have been covered by the programme within the period has been encouraging as nearly ten batches of learners enrolled between 2003 to date.

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	**15,876**	**44,966**	100.0	7.8	21.8	69.9	0.2	0.3
11-14	270	8,795	100.0	11.7	18.9	69.2	0.1	0.1
15-19	599	8,261	100.0	8.1	13	78.5	0.1	0.3
20-24	987	5,332	100.0	7	18.5	73.8	0.2	0.5
25-29	1,400	4,460	100.0	7.7	24	67.5	0.3	0.4
30-34	1,530	3,541	100.0	7.1	27.9	64.6	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,722	3,223	100.0	7	30.5	61.9	0.2	0.3
40-44	1,599	2,674	100.0	5.8	31.5	62	0.3	0.4
45-49	1,269	2,488	100.0	5.9	27.7	65.8	0.1	0.6
50-54	1,197	2,173	100.0	5.7	24.6	69.2	0.1	0.5
55-59	746	1,321	100.0	4.6	21.2	73.7	0.1	0.5
60-64	979	1,066	100.0	4.3	24.1	71.1	0.2	0.3
65+	3,578	1,632	100.0	3.9	27.7	68.2	0.1	0.2
Male								
Total	**5,201**	**24,925**	100.0	6.7	18.8	74	0.2	0.4
11-14	130	4,749	100.0	11.3	18.3	70.2	0.1	0.1
15-19	276	4,471	100.0	6.9	11.1	81.6	0.1	0.2
20-24	289	2,681	100.0	5.7	14.7	78.7	0.3	0.6
25-29	519	2,163	100.0	6.7	19.6	72.7	0.4	0.5
30-34	523	1,878	100.0	6.3	22.7	70.6	0.2	0.3
35-39	553	1,753	100.0	6	27	66.2	0.3	0.5
40-44	531	1,605	100.0	4.8	27.7	66.7	0.2	0.6
45-49	422	1,497	100.0	4	23.6	71.5	0.1	0.8
50-54	399	1,259	100.0	5.8	17.7	75.9	0.2	0.5
55-59	216	871	100.0	4	16.8	78.6	0.1	0.5
60-64	240	791	100.0	3	18.3	78.4	0.3	-
65+	1,103	1,207	100.0	2.7	24.2	73	0.1	0.1
Female								
Total	**10,675**	**20,041**	100.0	9.1	25.6	64.9	0.1	0.3
11-14	140	4,046	100.0	12.2	19.6	67.9	0.1	0.1
15-19	323	3,790	100.0	9.6	15.1	74.7	0.1	0.4
20-24	698	2,651	100.0	8.3	22.3	68.8	0.2	0.5
25-29	881	2,297	100.0	8.6	28.2	62.6	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,007	1,663	100.0	8.1	33.8	58	0.1	0.1
35-39	1,169	1,470	100.0	8.2	34.7	56.8	0.1	0.2
40-44	1,068	1,069	100.0	7.4	37.3	54.9	0.3	0.1
45-49	847	991	100.0	8.7	33.8	57.2	-	0.3
50-54	798	914	100.0	5.5	34	60	-	0.5
55-59	530	450	100.0	5.8	29.8	64	-	0.4
60-64	739	275	100.0	8	40.7	50.2	-	1.1
65+	2,475	425	100.0	7.3	37.6	54.6	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance could involve people of all ages since education has no end. However, if it should include a large proportion of people in the working age group who are supposed to be working it could pose a problem to the country. On the other hand, if it includes a large majority, if not all persons, in the school-going age, then it holds prospects for the future.

Table 3.10 presents school attendance for the population aged 3 years and above at all levels of education including those currently in school and those who have completed. Those who are currently attending school are 34,297 (44%) and out of this 46.8 percent are females. Also those who attended school in the past are 29,970 with females constituting 45.2 percent.

About half (50.9%) of those who are currently in school are in primary school made up of 52.3 percent males and 47.7 percent females. The results show remarkable improvement in both percentages and absolute enrolment as compared to those who attended school in the past, which recorded 24.1 percent of enrolment in primary schools.

Also, among those who are currently in school, 5.4 percent are in secondary whilst 0.6 percent are at post-secondary or tertiary levels. In all cases the males were more than the females although the gap is not overwhelmingly large.

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	34,297	100.0	18,230	100.0	16,067	100.0	29,970	100.0	16,426	100.0	13,544	100.0
Nursery	1,800	5.2	919	5	881	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	7,194	21	3,612	19.8	3,582	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	17,461	50.9	9,135	50.1	8,326	51.8	7,211	24.1	2,963	18	4,248	31.4
JSS/JHS	5,735	16.7	3,220	17.7	2,515	15.7	9,997	33.4	5,018	30.5	4,979	36.8
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,334	31.1	6,128	37.3	3,206	23.7
SSS/SHS	1,849	5.4	1,162	6.4	687	4.3	1,506	5	967	5.9	539	4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	1.7	401	2.4	115	0.8
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	43	0.1	28	0.2	15	0.1	237	0.8	129	0.8	108	0.8
Post middle/ secondary certificate	50	0.1	26	0.1	24	0.1	537	1.8	363	2.2	174	1.3
Tertiary	165	0.5	128	0.7	37	0.2	632	2.1	457	2.8	175	1.3

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 produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a 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. In Ghana, 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. The population census results for various years provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector of the economy in the Amansie Central District seven days before the census night.

4.2   Economic Activity Status of the population

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons 15 years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night. The economically active population is defined as persons who worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. This category of persons included those who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers. In addition to this it include those who did not work, but had job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but actively looking for work. The economically not active persons were those who did not work and were not seeking for work. The category included homemakers, full time students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work because of their age or ill-health.

Table 4.1 shows that, in 2010, 76.6 percent of the population are economically active whilst 23.4 percent are economically not active.

The economically active population comprises the employed (95.9%) and unemployed (4.1%) With the employed category, 93.8 percent are engaged in paid work whilst 6.0 percent did not work but had jobs to go back to. Also 28.6 percent of the economically active indicated that they have worked before however they have become unemployed and are available and seeking for work while 71.4 percent are seeking for work for the first time and are available for work .

Among the economically active population, 49.3 percent are males and the rest are females. However females constitute 52.4 percent of the economically active but unemployed population.

Table 4.1 further indicates that the proportion of people into full time education constitute about half (50.5%) of the economically not active population. This is followed by home-makers who form 24 percent and those on retirement who constitute 1.6%.

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	51,777	100.0	25,247	100.0	26,530	100.0
Economically active	**39,648**	**76.6**	**19,565**	**77.5**	**20,083**	**75.7**
Employed	*38,032*	*95.9*	*18,796*	*96.1*	*19,236*	*95.8*
Worked	*35,664*	*93.8*	*17,787*	*94.6*	*17,877*	*92.9*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,277*	*6.0*	*962*	*5.1*	*1,315*	*6.8*
Did voluntary work without pay	*91*	*0.2*	*47*	*0.3*	*44*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*1,616*	*4.1*	*769*	*3.9*	*847*	*4.2*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*462*	*28.6*	*217*	*28.2*	*245*	*28.9*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,154*	*71.4*	*552*	*71.8*	*602*	*71.1*
Economically not active	12,129	**23.4**	5,682	**22.5**	6,447	**24.3**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,913	24.0	854	15.0	2,059	31.9
Full time education	6,120	50.5	3,643	64.1	2,477	38.4
Pensioner/Retired	190	1.6	130	2.3	60	0.9
Disabled/Sick	807	6.7	356	6.3	451	7.0
Too old/young	1,415	11.7	404	7.1	1,011	15.7
Other	684	5.6	295	5.2	389	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Data was also collected on the employed population 15 years and older by sex and specific age group. Table 4.2 indicates that the age group 24-29 years recorded the highest proportion of the employed (12.9%) followed by age groups 30-34 and 35-39 which constitute 12.1 percent each of those employed. Generally, those in the age bracket of 15 to 39 years form little above one-half (52.3%) of the employed population in the district (table 4.2).

Further to this, the highest percentage of the unemployed (32.2%) is found in the age group of 20-24 years. Generally, the unemployed among the youth (15 - 34) years constitute nearly three quarters (74.5%) of the unemployed active population.

Again, among the economically not active, about half (53.2%) are within the age group of 15 – 19 years and 69.2 percent are between 15 – 24 years. Their proportion diminishes as age increases and rises again at age 65 years and above (Table 4.2).

With regards to employment status by sex of the population, out of a total male population of 25,247 aged 15 years and above, 77.5 percent are economically active whilst the rest are economically not active. Among the economically active, 3.9 percent are unemployed. Similarly among the female population, out of a total of 26,530 aged 15 years and above, 75.7 percent are economically active and 4.2 percent of the economically active are unemployed.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity.

Out of a total population of 51,777 aged 15 years and older in the district, 73.5 percent are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed while 23.4 percent are economically not active. The age group with the highest proportion of the employed population is 40-44 constituting 95.6 percent. The age group 20-24 are in the majority of those unemployed 8.2 percent and the least 0.2 percent is age 65 and older. Majority of persons who are economically not active in the district fall within the age group 15-19 which accounts for 72.8 percent. Among the sexes there are more males who are employed, 74.4 percent than females, 72.5 percent. On the other hand, while 3.0 percnt of males are unemployed, 3.2 percent of females are also unemployed. Unemployed males in the15-19 age group constituting 73.8 percent are in the majority of those economically not active compared with their female counterparts (71.6) percent.in the same age category

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	51,777	100.0	38,032	73.50	1,616	3.10	12,129	23.40
15-19	8,860	100.0	1,980	22.30	430	4.90	6,450	72.80
20-24	6,319	100.0	3,856	61.00	520	8.20	1,943	30.70
25-29	5,860	100.0	4,891	83.50	301	5.10	668	11.40
30-34	5,071	100.0	4,619	91.10	110	2.20	342	6.70
35-39	4,945	100.0	4,594	92.90	76	1.50	275	5.60
40-44	4,273	100.0	4,023	94.10	55	1.30	195	4.60
45-49	3,757	100.0	3,593	95.60	26	0.70	138	3.70
50-54	3,370	100.0	3,167	94.00	24	0.70	179	5.30
55-59	2,067	100.0	1,930	93.40	16	0.80	121	5.90
60-64	2,045	100.0	1,776	86.80	49	2.40	220	10.80
65+	5,210	100.0	3,603	69.20	9	0.20	1,598	30.70
Male								
Total	25,247	100.0	18,796	74.40	769	3.00	5,682	22.50
15-19	4,747	100.0	1,056	22.20	186	3.90	3,505	73.80
20-24	2,970	100.0	1,790	60.30	243	8.20	937	31.50
25-29	2,682	100.0	2,323	86.60	150	5.60	209	7.80
30-34	2,401	100.0	2,245	93.50	50	2.10	106	4.40
35-39	2,306	100.0	2,181	94.60	41	1.80	84	3.60
40-44	2,136	100.0	2,046	95.80	33	1.50	57	2.70
45-49	1,919	100.0	1,871	97.50	14	0.70	34	1.80
50-54	1,658	100.0	1,576	95.10	8	0.50	74	4.50
55-59	1,087	100.0	1,025	94.30	8	0.70	54	5.00
60-64	1,031	100.0	882	85.50	31	3.00	118	11.40
65+	2,310	100.0	1,801	78.00	5	0.20	504	21.80
Female								
Total	26,530	100.0	19,236	72.50	847	3.20	6,447	24.30
15-19	4,113	100.0	924	22.50	244	5.90	2,945	71.60
20-24	3,349	100.0	2,066	61.70	277	8.30	1,006	30.00
25-29	3,178	100.0	2,568	80.80	151	4.80	459	14.40
30-34	2,670	100.0	2,374	88.90	60	2.20	236	8.80
35-39	2,639	100.0	2,413	91.40	35	1.30	191	7.20
40-44	2,137	100.0	1,977	92.50	22	1.00	138	6.50
45-49	1,838	100.0	1,722	93.70	12	0.70	104	5.70
50-54	1,712	100.0	1,591	92.90	16	0.90	105	6.10
55-59	980	100.0	905	92.30	8	0.80	67	6.80
60-64	1,014	100.0	894	88.20	18	1.80	102	10.10
65+	2,900	100.0	1,802	62.10	4	0.10	1,094	37.70

4.3   Occupation of the employed population

Table 4.3 reveals that, 73.1 percent of the employed are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. This is followed by services and sales workers (8.5%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (5.0%).

The proportions of the occupations which required higher skills and years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians account for 3.1, 0.8 and 0.6 percent respectively of the employed persons.

In terms of sex disaggregation, the proportion of males in the various occupational categories is virtually at par with their female counterparts except in the fields of technician, clerical, plant and machine operations as well as professionals where sex-occupational variations are palpable.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,032	100.0	18,796	100.0	19,236	100.0
Managers	306	0.8	126	0.7	180	0.9
Professionals	1,169	3.1	745	4.0	424	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	231	0.6	172	0.9	59	0.3
Clerical support workers	99	0.3	71	0.4	28	0.1
Service and sales workers	3,232	8.5	523	2.8	2,709	14.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	27,786	73.1	13,651	72.6	14,135	73.5
Craft and related trades workers	2,394	6.3	1,325	7.0	1,069	5.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,901	5.0	1,818	9.7	83	0.4
Elementary occupations	914	2.4	365	1.9	549	2.9
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing 72.8 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in 2010. Others are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.9%), manufacturing (4.7%) and mining and quarrying activities (3.4%) (Table 4.4).

Nearly seventy three percent of the employed males (72.9%) are into agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 6.4 percent are into mining and quarrying activities, 4.0 percent manufacturing and 3.6 percent wholesaling, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For females, the proportions are 72.8 percent in agriculture, 10.1 percent in wholesale and retail, 5.4 percent in manufacturing and 4.7 percent in accommodation and food service activities. Compared to males, higher proportions of the female workforce are engaged in the agriculture, wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing and accommodation and food services sectors.

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	38,032	100.0	18,796	100.0	19,236	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	27,702	72.8	13,703	72.9	13,999	72.8
Mining and quarrying	1,287	3.4	1,197	6.4	90	0.5
Manufacturing	1,804	4.7	760	4.0	1,044	5.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	82	0.2	44	0.2	38	0.2
Construction	469	1.2	464	2.5	5	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,611	6.9	676	3.6	1,935	10.1
Transportation and storage	574	1.5	556	3.0	18	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	979	2.6	69	0.4	910	4.7
Information and communication	18	0.0	16	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	46	0.1	38	0.2	8	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	34	0.1	22	0.1	12	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	57	0.1	53	0.3	4	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	190	0.5	151	0.8	39	0.2
Education	1,030	2.7	687	3.7	343	1.8
Human health and social work activities	219	0.6	106	0.6	113	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	40	0.1	37	0.2	3	0.0
Other service activities	831	2.2	194	1.0	637	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	54	0.1	18	0.1	36	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status of employed population

The employment status data presented in table 4.5 and figure 4.3 shows that 77.6 percent and 8.7 percent of the workforce are self-employed without employees and contributing to family businesses respectively.

Figure 4.1: Employment status of population 15 years and older
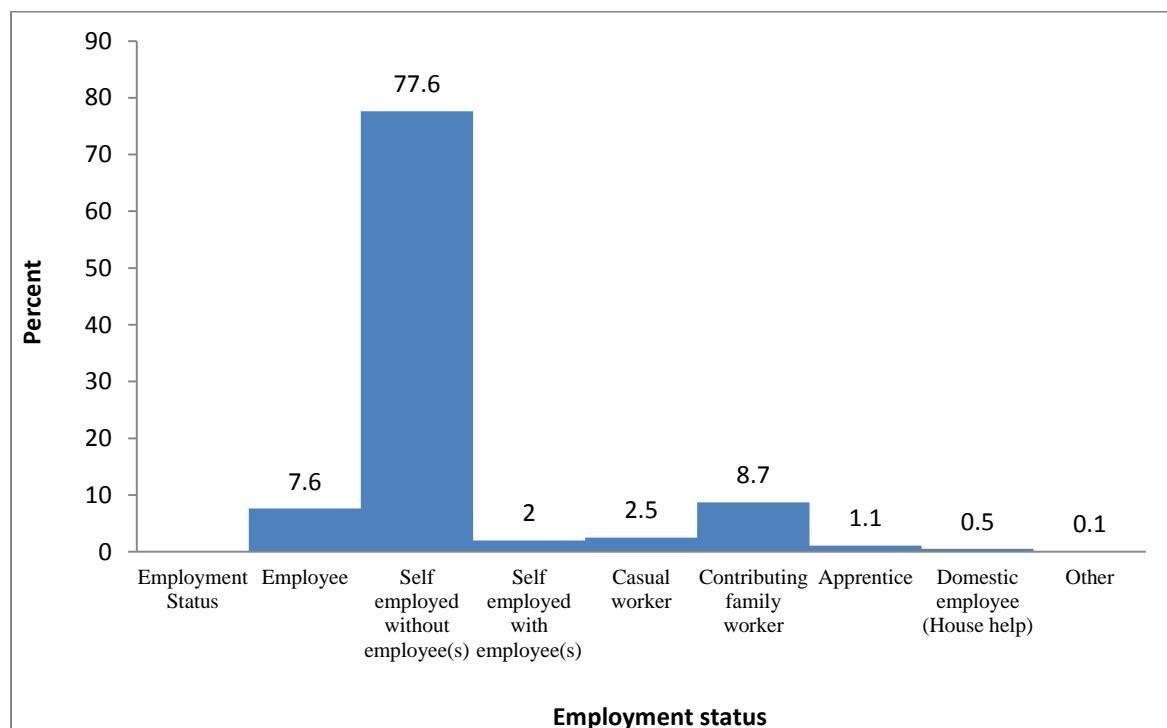
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The corresponding proportions for females are 80.6 and 11.0 percent respectively and for males 74.6 and 6.4 percent, confirming the usual observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country (Ghana Statistical service, 2005).

Given the drive by government for the private sector to generate employment on the country one would expect the proportion of the self-employed with employees to increase during the period - 2010 (National Development and Planning Commission, 2010). In 2010, self-employed with employee (s) accounted for 2.0 percent of the employed population. The proportion of males and females who are self-employed with employees are 2.0 percent.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,032	100.0	18,796	100.0	19,236	100.0
Employee	2,879	7.6	2,164	11.5	715	3.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	29,530	77.6	14,031	74.6	15,499	80.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	758	2.0	371	2.0	387	2.0
Casual worker	938	2.5	801	4.3	137	0.7
Contributing family worker	3,306	8.7	1,198	6.4	2,108	11
Apprentice	417	1.1	137	0.7	280	1.5
Domestic employee (House help)	177	0.5	83	0.4	94	0.5
Other	27	0.1	11	0.1	16	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector of employed population

The results show that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district constituting 94.3 percent. The percentage of employed females working in the private informal sector is 96.6 percent while that of males is 91.9 percent (table 4.6 and figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Employment sector off employed population 15 years and older
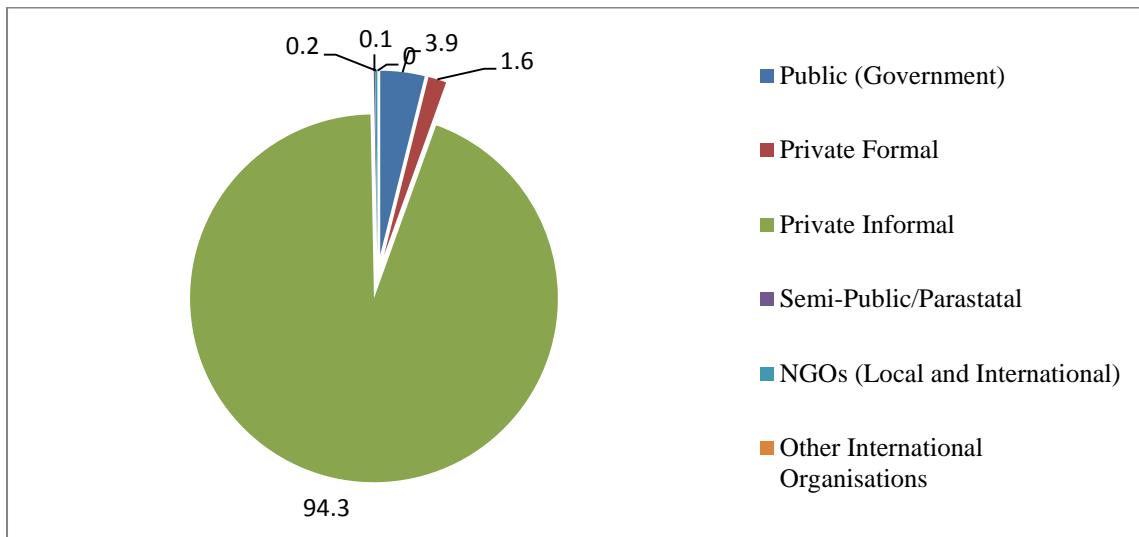
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce (Table 4.6). Among the workforce 1.6 percent is employed in the private formal sector in 2010. Out of the 1477 people employed by the public sector (Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies), 68.7 percent are males.

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	38,032	100.0	18,796	100.0	19,236	100.0
Public (Government)	1,477	3.9	1,015	5.4	462	2.4
Private Formal	597	1.6	450	2.4	147	0.8
Private Informal	35,858	94.3	17,270	91.9	18,588	96.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	24	0.1	20	0.1	4	0
NGOs (Local and International)	76	0.2	41	0.2	35	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2010; the number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2010). This chapter discusses access to ICT by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and education in the Amansie Central District.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones and internet facility usage

Table 5.1 presents information on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage in the district. Out of a total population of 58,687 aged 12 years and older 28.7 percent own mobile phone. The higher percentage of mobile phone owners are males (35.4%) as against 22.1 percent for females. Studies in developed countries suggest that more men own mobile phones than women (Castells *et al.* 2004). An examination of the distribution of mobile phone ownership by sex in Table 5.1 confirms that in Amansie Central District, there were more males than females owning mobile phones.

5.3   Usage of Internet facility

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mail, social networking and table 5.1 puts the number of internet users at 734. out of a total population of 58,687 12 years and older in the district. This shows that only 1.3 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet. More males (1.7%) than females' (0.8%) use the internet (Table 5.1).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,687	16,816	28.7	734	1.3
Male	28,996	10,261	35.4	507	1.7
Female	29,691	6,555	22.1	227	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. For the district as a whole, only 411 representing 1.9 percent of household own a desktop/laptop computer (Table 5.2). The male headed households having desktop/laptop computer constitute 72.7 percent as against 28.0 percent female headed households.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	21,511	411	1.9
Male	14,305	296	2.1
Female	7,206	115	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service). A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs from the data in the Amansie Central District. It describes PWDs with respect to locality of residence, economic activity status i.e employed, unemployed and not economically active.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 3,551 persons with some form of disability, and this constitutes a little below four percent (3.9%) of the total population in the District. Male PWDs constitute 47.9 percent whilst females 52.1 percent.

6.3   Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 provides information on the types of disability in the district. The results indicate that visual disability (sight) is the highest (43.3%) form of disability followed by physical (33.85) and hearing (26.9%) disabilities. Both intellect and emotional disabilities form a little above 21.1 percent and17.1 percent respectively.

Figure: 6.1: Type of Disability
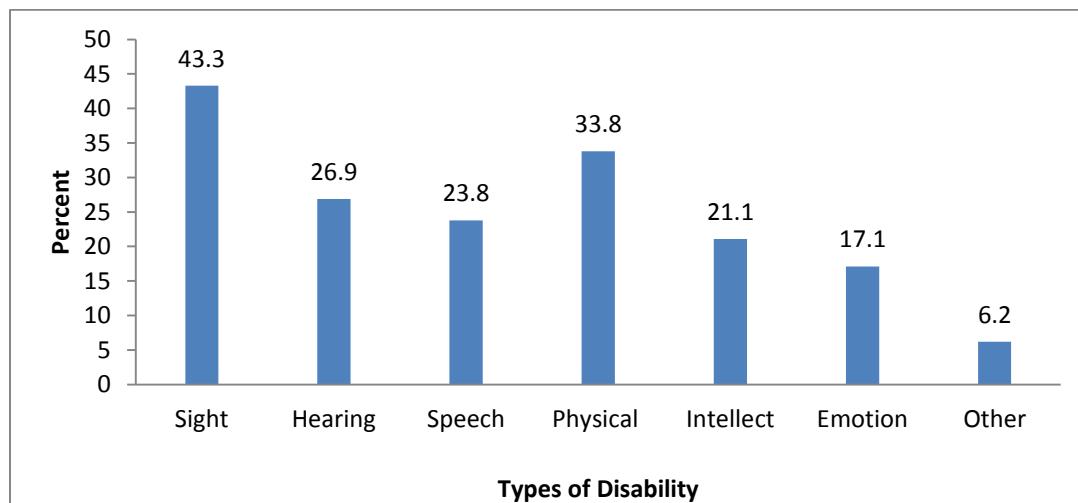
 Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census
* Some persons recorded more than one disability (multiples responses)

The data on male and female PWDs by type of disability shows that the percentage of females with sight or hearing disability (43.4% and 28.2% respectively) is higher than the percentage of males (43.2% and 25.4%) with similar disabilities. Intellectual and emotional disabilities reveal a similar trend as the percentage for females is higher than that of males. However, the percentage of male PWDs with speech and physical disabilities (27.3% and 34.4%) respectively is higher than that of females (20.5% and 33.2%) respectively.

6.4　Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs per localities in the District. Out of the total population of PWDs, 10.6 percent live in urban localities while 89.4 percent are in rural localities. Among the urban population of PWDs, physical disability is the most common (35.5%) whereas sight disability constitutes the highest percentage in rural localities (45.5%). This is followed by physical disability with 26 and 34.1 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. However, the percentage of PWDs with speech disability is higher in rural (24.0%) than in urban (22.0%) localities. The percentage of PWDs with emotional challenges is higher in urban (35.5%) than in rural (14.9%) localities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	90,741	100.0	45,275	100.0	45,466	100.0
Without disability	87,190	96.1	43,573	96.2	43,617	95.9
With disability	3,551	3.9	1,702	3.8	1,849	4.1
Sight	1,538	43.3	735	43.2	803	43.4
Hearing	954	26.9	432	25.4	522	28.2
Speech	844	23.8	465	27.3	379	20.5
Physical	1,199	33.8	585	34.4	614	33.2
Intellect	751	21.1	356	20.9	395	21.4
Emotion	607	17.1	276	16.2	331	17.9
Other	221	6.2	99	5.8	122	6.6
Urban						
Total	10,725	100.0	5,174	100.0	5,551	100.0
Without disability	10,348	96.5	5,002	96.7	5,346	96.3
With disability	377	3.5	172	3.3	205	3.7
Sight	94	24.9	50	29.1	44	21.5
Hearing	98	26	35	20.3	63	30.7
Speech	83	22	46	26.7	37	18
Physical	98	26	45	26.2	53	25.9
Intellect	82	21.8	36	20.9	46	22.4
Emotion	134	35.5	54	31.4	80	39
Other	14	3.7	10	5.8	4	2
Rural						
Total	80,016	100.0	40,101	100.0	39,915	100.0
Without disability	76,842	96	38,571	96.2	38,271	95.9
With disability	3,174	4	1,530	3.8	1,644	4.1
Sight	1,444	45.5	685	44.8	759	46.2
Hearing	856	27	397	25.9	459	27.9
Speech	761	24	419	27.4	342	20.8
Physical	1,101	34.7	540	35.3	561	34.1
Intellect	669	21.1	320	20.9	349	21.2
Emotion	473	14.9	222	14.5	251	15.3
Other	207	6.5	89	5.8	118	7.2

6.5　Activity Status of Persons with Disability

Table 6.2 shows population 15 years and over with disability and economic activity status in Amansie Central District. From the Table, PWDs constitute about 5.5 percent of district population. Of this number, 4.6 percent are employed, 3.0 percent are unemployed while 8.8 percent are economically not active. The highest form of disability is that of sight representing 2.4 percent. Again, PWDs with sight disability constitute the highest proportion of PWDs I employment 2.3 percent and also the highest proportion of the unemployed constituting 0.9 percent. With regard to the economically not active group, out of all the 8.8 percent of all the PWDs who are economically not active, as much as 0.4 percent are persons with physical disability. The proportion of females with disability (5.7%) is slightly higher than that of males (5.4%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,777	100.0	38,032	100.0	1,616	100.0	12,129	100.0
Without disability	48,907	94.5	36,279	95.4	1,568	97.0	11,060	91.2
With disability	2,870	5.5	1,753	4.6	48	3.0	1,069	8.8
Sight	1,242	2.4	834	2.2	14	0.9	394	3.2
Hearing	682	1.3	450	1.2	10	0.6	222	1.8
Speech	540	1.0	383	1.0	9	0.6	148	1.2
Physical	959	1.9	455	1.2	13	0.8	491	4.0
Intellect	530	1.0	297	0.8	11	0.7	222	1.8
Emotion	498	1.0	271	0.7	11	0.7	216	1.8
Other	189	0.4	109	0.3	5	0.3	75	0.6
Male								
Total	25,247	100.0	18,796	100.0	769	100.0	5,682	100.0
Without disability	23,895	94.6	17,940	95.4	744	96.7	5,211	91.7
With disability	1,352	5.4	856	4.6	25	3.3	471	8.3
Sight	589	2.3	391	2.1	8	1.0	190	3.3
Hearing	315	1.2	219	1.2	5	0.7	91	1.6
Speech	299	1.2	223	1.2	6	0.8	70	1.2
Physical	477	1.9	243	1.3	10	1.3	224	3.9
Intellect	255	1.0	150	0.8	3	0.4	102	1.8
Emotion	224	0.9	133	0.7	5	0.7	86	1.5
Other	81	0.3	42	0.2	3	0.4	36	0.6
Female								
Total	26,530	100.0	19,236	100.0	847	100.0	6,447	100.0
Without disability	25,012	94.3	18,339	95.3	824	97.3	5,849	90.7
With disability	1,518	5.7	897	4.7	23	2.7	598	9.3
Sight	653	2.5	443	2.3	6	0.7	204	3.2
Hearing	367	1.4	231	1.2	5	0.6	131	2.0
Speech	241	0.9	160	0.8	3	0.4	78	1.2
Physical	482	1.8	212	1.1	3	0.4	267	4.1
Intellect	275	1.0	147	0.8	8	0.9	120	1.9
Emotion	274	1.0	138	0.7	6	0.7	130	2.0
Other	108	0.4	67	0.3	2	0.2	39	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents the population three years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education attained. Out of the total number of PWDs three years and older, 44.0 percent have never attended school; percent have had pre-school education; 46.5 percent have had basic school education while 5.0 percent have had SHS or higher education. Persons with physical disabilities are in the majority of those have never attended school constituting 48.7 percent and the least is those with emotional disability accounting for 38.9 percent. More males have had at least basic school education (64.5%), compared with female (56.4%). Males with emotional disability (8.7%) have had SHS or Higher education compared with females in the Same category who account for 5.6 percent of PWDs who have had SHS or Higher education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	82,269	18,002	8,994	49,738	5,535	100.0	21.9	10.9	60.5	6.7
No disability	78,839	16,494	8,839	48,142	5,364	100.0	20.9	11.2	61.1	6.8
With a disability	3,430	1,508	155	1,596	171	100.0	44	4.5	46.5	5
Sight	1,469	622	56	725	66	100.0	42.3	3.8	49.4	4.5
Hearing	900	405	54	399	42	100.0	45	6	44.3	4.7
Speech	790	327	64	357	42	100.0	41.4	8.1	45.2	5.3
Physical	1,146	558	46	494	48	100.0	48.7	4	43.1	4.2
Intellectual	690	329	35	294	32	100.0	47.7	5.1	42.6	4.6
Emotional	584	227	21	295	41	100.0	38.9	3.6	50.5	7
Other	220	100	7	105	8	100.0	45.5	3.2	47.7	3.6
Male										
Total	41,003	6,347	4,531	26,464	3,661	100.0	15.5	11.1	64.5	8.9
No disability	39,352	5,837	4,438	25,536	3,541	100.0	14.8	11.3	64.9	9
With a disability	1,651	510	93	928	120	100.0	30.9	5.6	56.2	7.3
Sight	705	195	29	431	50	100.0	27.7	4.1	61.1	7.1
Hearing	412	127	24	232	29	100.0	30.8	5.8	56.3	7
Speech	442	132	41	238	31	100.0	29.9	9.3	53.8	7
Physical	565	191	20	316	38	100.0	33.8	3.5	55.9	6.7
Intellectual	333	119	17	175	22	100.0	35.7	5.1	52.6	6.6
Emotional	263	81	12	147	23	100.0	30.8	4.6	55.9	8.7
Other	98	30	5	57	6	100.0	30.6	5.1	58.2	6.1
Female										
Total	41,266	11,655	4,463	23,274	1,874	100.0	28.2	10.8	56.4	4.5
No disability	39,487	10,657	4,401	22,606	1,823	100.0	27	11.1	57.2	4.6
With a disability	1,779	998	62	668	51	100.0	56.1	3.5	37.5	2.9
Sight	764	427	27	294	16	100.0	55.9	3.5	38.5	2.1
Hearing	488	278	30	167	13	100.0	57	6.1	34.2	2.7
Speech	348	195	23	119	11	100.0	56	6.6	34.2	3.2
Physical	581	367	26	178	10	100.0	63.2	4.5	30.6	1.7
Intellectual	357	210	18	119	10	100.0	58.8	5	33.3	2.8
Emotional	321	146	9	148	18	100.0	45.5	2.8	46.1	5.6
Other	122	70	2	48	2	100.0	57.4	1.6	39.3	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but reduced to 40 percent in the 2000s. The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent from the year 2000 (ISSER, 2000, 2011).

Within the sector itself, there have been shifts in the age and sex composition of those involved. For instance, there appears to be a decline in the proportion of young adult males in the agriculture labour force over the last three decades. This has resulted in a situation where the sector is dominated by the elderly. The objective of this chapter is to analyze agricultural households and the type of agricultural activities they engage in. The agricultural household per the 2010 census are 18,348, representing 85.3 percent of the total households.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defined agricultural household as one in which at least one person in the household engages in either crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Crop husbandry is the leading type of farming in the District followed by livestock rearing (Figure 7.1)

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by type of farming
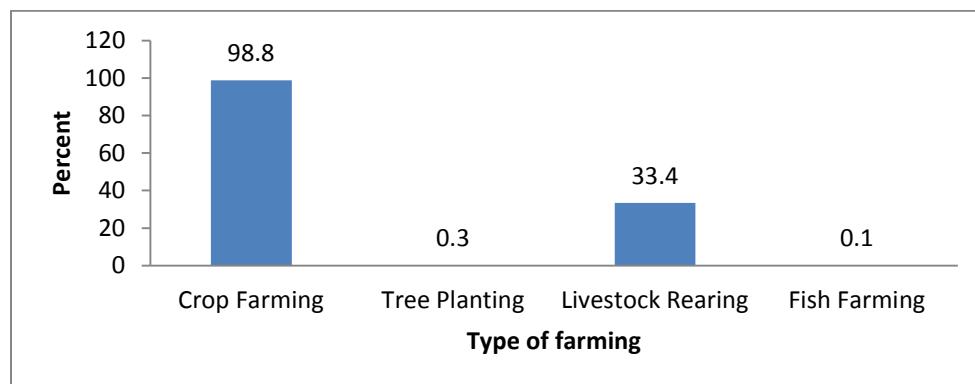
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of Agricultural activities

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households engaged in agriculture in the District by type of locality. Households engaged in agricultural activities in urban areas constitute 70.3 percent and in rural areas they account for 87.3 percent. With regards to the type of agricultural activities by type of locality, 98.2 and 98.9 percent of agricultural households in both the urban and rural areas engage in crop farming. Agricultural households in rural areas engaged in livestock rearing is 34.1 percent whiles 26.2 percent of urban agricultural households are into livestock rearing. Tree planting (0.3%) and fish farming (0.1%) account for the least agricultural activity in the district.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	21,511	100.0	2,514	100.0	18,997	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	18,348	85.3	1,768	70.3	16,580	87.3
Crop Farming	18,130	98.8	1,737	98.2	16,393	98.9
Tree Planting	49	0.3	3	0.2	46	0.3
Livestock Rearing	6,126	33.4	464	26.2	5,662	34.1
Fish Farming	15	0.1	0	0.0	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Distribution of livestock

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers. On the average, livestock per keeper is 18. Poultry farming (chicken) accounts for the highest number of birds 94,004, followed by goat rearing. Chicken is the most common animal reared in the district accounting for 64.2 percent, followed by goats which also account for about 16.1 percent. Together, goats sheep and goats amount to 7,752, a significant proportion of the total animal population in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper	Number of Animals	Number of Keepers
Total	146,489	8,346.0	18.0	0.0	0.0
Beehives	115	4.0	29.0	0.1	0.0
Cattle	824	60.0	14.0	0.6	0.7
Chicken	94,004	4,519.0	21.0	64.20	54.1
Dove	106	8.0	13.0	0.10	0.1
Duck	1,184	65.0	18.0	0.80	0.8
Goat	23,546	2,122.0	11.0	16.10	25.4
Grass-cutter	35	8.0	4.0	0.00	0.1
Guinea fowl	859	44.0	20.0	0.60	0.5
Ostrich	619	11.0	56.0	0.40	0.1
Pig	1,582	42.0	38.0	1.10	0.5
Rabbit	464	34.0	14.0	0.30	0.4
Sheep	17,357	1,311.0	13.0	11.80	15.7
Silk worm	445	25.0	18.0	0.30	0.3
Snail	40	2.0	20.0	0.00	0.0
Turkey	66	11.0	6.0	0.00	0.1
Other	603	72.0	8.0	0.40	0.9
Fish farming	4,640	8.0	580.0	3.20	0.1
Other	603	72.0	8.0	0.40	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The condition of houses plays an important role in the measurement of the standard of living of a population at any given time. Provision of houses to increase the housing stock to meet demand of the increasing population has become the target of governments in Ghana in recent times. World Health Organization defines housing as comprising the physical structure used for shelter and all social welfare and physical facilities for the healthy development of the family and the individual person. The 2010 PHC collected data on housing stock and conditions, which include construction materials used for the buildings, room occupancy, tenancy arrangement and other domestic amenities. This chapter analyzes the housing situation as pertaining to the Amansie central District within the context of the 2010PHC.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents information on the stock of housing at the Regional and District levels in terms of number of households and urban-rural variations. The Table shows that the District has a housing stock of 20,132 houses out of which 1,738 (9.4%) are in urban localities whilst nine out of ten are in the rural areas. Population per house is 4.4 whilst the rural-urban variation reveals a higher population per house in urban localities (6.1) than in rural areas (4.3). The size of the household population for the District is lower than the National average (7.1) and it is a little more than one- half of the Regional average (8.1).

The average household per house is 1.1. This is lower than the National and Regional averages of 1.6 and 2.0 respectively. In terms of average households per house by locality of residence in the District, the rural areas account for 1.0 as against 1.4 for urban localities.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	90,741	10,725	80,016
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	89,350	10,622	78,728
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	20,132	1,738	18,394
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	2,514	18,997
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.1	1.4	1
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	4.4	6.1	4.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Type of Dwelling Units (occupied and vacant)

A dwelling unit (or living quarter) was used to refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household. It does not necessarily refer to the entire house of which the dwelling unit may be a part. Table 8.2 shows that there are 21,511 dwelling units in the District. For the District as a whole, a little below one-half (46.8%) of all dwelling units are separate houses, that is separate houses the most common type of dwelling units in the District followed by compound houses which accounted for 42.4 percent. Dwelling units such as tents, uncompleted

building, huts and improvised home accounted for less than 2 percent of dwelling units in the District.

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units by Locality

Table 8.2 shows the type of occupied dwelling units by household head and type of locality. Almost half of dwelling units in separate houses are occupied by male-headed households as against 44 percent for female-headed households. Also 46.4 percent of dwelling units in compound houses are occupied by female-headed households. The results further indicate that 58.2 percent of dwelling units in urban areas are compound houses as against 40.3 percent for rural localities. Separate houses form 28.9 percent of the urban dwelling units as against 49.2 percent in rural areas. The proportion of   for both urban and rural areas is 1.0 percent respectively.

Table 8.2: 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	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	10,072	46.8	48.2	44.0	28.9	49.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,104	5.1	5.0	5.3	3.7	5.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	256	1.2	1.3	1.0	5.0	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	9,113	42.4	40.3	46.4	58.2	40.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	673	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.2	3.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	147	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.6
Tent	10,343	1,791	26	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	36	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	37	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	9,846	1,951	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House Ownership

Table 8.3 indicates that majority (68.4%) of dwelling units are owned by a household member while 17.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a household member. This could be explained by an increase in the practice where relatives (who may be living abroad, or in the case of rural areas, the owners may be family members living elsewhere in the country) build houses and allow other family members to occupy them. The proportion of dwelling units owned by other private individuals (not relatives) constitutes 11.2 percent whereas public ownership and private employer accounts for 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	14,704	68.4	69.2	66.7	56.7	69.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	180	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	3,791	17.6	16.2	20.4	23.5	16.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	2,403	11.2	11.5	10.6	14.4	10.7
Private employer	83,610	20,482	123	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	38	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	178	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.4	0.6
Other	24,000	4,653	94	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

Table 8.4 indicates that, the proportion of outer walls constructed with mud or mud bricks are more than one-half (54.1%) and that represent the highest followed by cement block (37.7%). Other construction materials such as wood, stone and palm leaf account for less than 5 percent in the district. The Table shows further that nearly eighty percent (78.4%) of dwelling units in urban areas are constructed with cement blocks as against 32.5 percent in the rural areas.

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	1,169,030	24,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	13,279	54.1	16.3	58.8
Wood	200,594	27,438	624	2.5	2.4	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	132	0.5	1.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	30	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	156	0.6	0.2	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	9,248	37.7	78.4	32.5
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	852	3.5	0.7	3.8
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	101	0.4	0.1	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	44	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	7,665	94	0.4	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1   Materials for Roof

Table 8.5 shows that in 2010, 78.6 percent of dwelling units in Ghana are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are thatch or palm leaves or raffia (11.7%) and bamboo (6.7%). Less than one percent of roofs are made of tiles.

There are differences between rural and urban areas in terms of materials used for roofing. For instance, just over 77 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets in rural areas whereas the urban vicinity recorded a magnificent proportion of 90 percent. The proportion using asbestos/slates are higher in urban (1.1%) than in rural localities (0.2%), while the

proportion using thatch or palm leaves is higher in rural (12.6%) than urban localities (4.5%) reflecting the use of materials available in the immediate rural environment.

Table 8.5: 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	1,169,030	24,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	295	1.2	0.3	1.3
Wood	45,547	10,933	167	0.7	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	19,307	78.6	90.0	77.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	74	0.3	1.1	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	70	0.3	0.6	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	1,650	6.7	2.8	7.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	2,881	11.7	4.5	12.6
Other	35,935	5,517	99	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Materials for Floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects its appearance, quality and health status. As shown in Table 8.6, the floors are generally made of cement or concrete (66.6%) and earth or mud (30.7%). Only 0.4 percent of the floors consists of tiles (vinyl, ceramic, and porcelain), marble or terrazzo. Less than one percent of roofs are made of tiles, burnt brick, wood and tiles.

The rural-urban distribution of main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units is also captured in 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). the table further indicates that the floors of most houses are constructed with cement/concrete in both urban (71.1%) and rural (66.0%) localities. The use of earth/mud accounts for 27.4 percent in urban and 31.2 percent in rural communities.

Table 8.6: 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	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	6,612	30.7	27.4	31.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	14,324	66.6	71.1	66
Stone	32,817	8,731	396	1.8	0.6	2.0
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	13	0.1	0.2	0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	75	0.3	0.3	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	2,624	36	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

A room is defined in the census as a space in the housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square metres. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health.

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. As stated earlier, the average household size is 4.2 persons. Almost three out of five households (59.1%) have one sleeping room, about a quarter (25.6%) have two sleeping rooms and 0.2 percent have eight sleeping rooms. Again, 59.4 percent of households with four members, 45.6 percent of those with six members and 37.4 percent of households with seven members have one sleeping room. On the whole, three in ten households with five or more members (29.2%) have one sleeping room.

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

House-hold size	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	21,511	100.0	59.1	25.6	9.3	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
1	4,124	100.0	86.4	9.5	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0	0
2	2,922	100.0	71.5	21.8	4.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
3	2,808	100.0	64.2	24.6	7.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0	0
4	2,793	100.0	59.4	27.3	8.3	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
5	2,782	100.0	53.4	31.1	10.1	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	0	0.3
6	2,261	100.0	45.6	34.1	13.4	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0	0.1
7	1,517	100.0	37.4	38.1	16.3	5.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0
8	936	100.0	30.2	40.6	17.6	7.4	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	0
9	583	100.0	21.3	39.6	21.8	11.1	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	0
10+	785	100.0	12.5	26.6	24.1	16.6	9.6	6.2	1.4	2	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the District.

8.6.1   Dwelling facilities: source of lighting

The source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As the society develops, the source of lighting also improves from use of low quality sources such as fuel-wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. At the District level, as shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households are flashlight (45.3%), electricity (grid) (39.1%), and kerosene lamp (13.5%). The scope of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is less than one percent (0.4%). Flashlights is   the most predominant source of light accounting for 45.3 percent probably due to the introduction of rechargeable lamps in the district

Figure: 8.1: Source of lighting
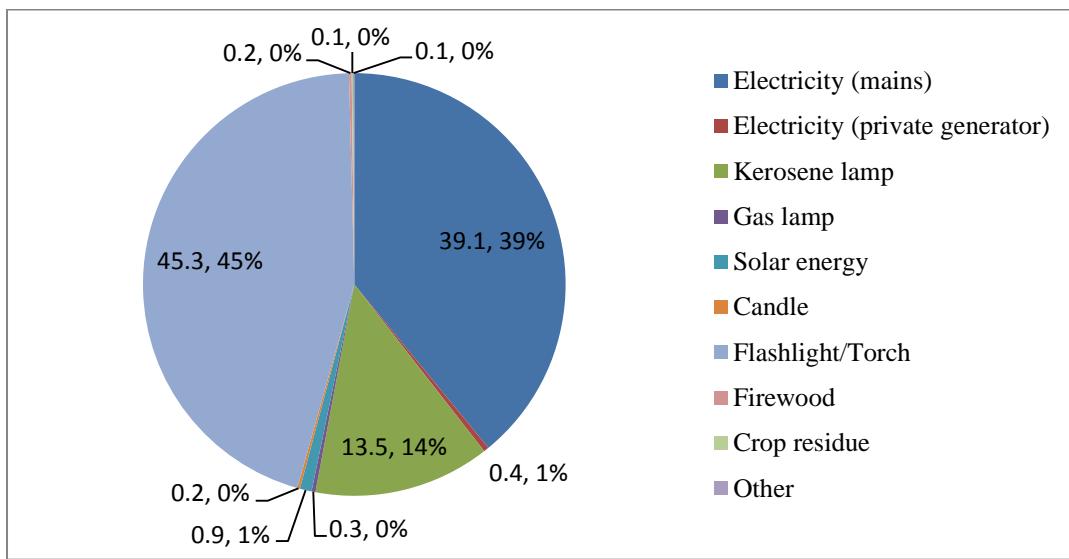
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to the rural urban distribution, Table 8.8 shows that a greater chunk of the households have been connected to the national grid in urban centres (83.8%) as compared to those in the rural areas (33.2%). The use of candle and firewood is relatively low in both urban and rural communities, 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

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

| Main source of light | Total country | Region | District | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	8,416	39.1	83.8	33.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	86	0.4	1.4	0.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,898	13.5	6.4	14.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	63	0.3	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	188	0.9	0.1	1.0
Candle	41,214	9,472	42	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	9,753	45.3	7.8	50.3
Firewood	13,241	1,484	39	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	12	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Dwelling facilities: Main source of cooking fuel

The two main sources of energy for cooking in the District are firewood (83.7%) and charcoal (8.6%) (Table 8.9). The use of gas as a source of cooking fuel accounts for 3.1% cooking fuel usage in the households. The use of crop residue, kerosene, sawn dust and animal waste as sources of cooking fuel was not widespread.

As shown in the firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (86.7%). This is higher than the situation in urban localities which recorded 60.8 percent. Also 22.5 percent of households use charcoal for domestic fuel in urban localities. It is worthy of note that

the dominant use of firewood and charcoal as the main sources of cooking fuel in the District is a threat to environmental preservation.

The distribution of cooking spaces is also presented in table 8.9. In 2010, separate room for exclusive use of household accounted for 52.3 percent whereas open space in compound constitutes 11.6 percent. The proportion of households who were using their bedroom/hall/living room as a space for cooking recorded 0.3 percent and this slightly lower than the national of 6.5 percent.

As shown in Table 8.9, the proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with separate rooms for cooking was 54.7 percent compared with 34.2 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities cooked on the veranda (17.6%) compared to rural localities (6.6%). In both rural and urban localities around eleven percent of households shared a separate room as cooking space with other households.

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
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	853	4.0	6.2	3.7
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	18,006	83.7	60.8	86.7
Gas	996,518	237,251	659	3.1	9.9	2.2
Electricity	29,794	7,952	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	1,843	8.6	22.5	6.7
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	59	0.3	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,357	6.3	7.7	6.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	11,260	52.3	34.2	54.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,369	11.0	13.0	10.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	423	2.0	2.7	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,777	8.3	6.2	8.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	68	0.3	0.4	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	1,698	7.9	17.6	6.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,487	11.6	18.0	10.7
Other	21,007	3,961	72	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Dwelling facilities: Main Source of Water for drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into

homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

The sources of household drinking water in the district include bore-hole including pump or tube well (71.1%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (0.7%), public tap or standpipe (12.7%), river or stream (4.4%), and sachet water (0.5%). Though majority of the households have their sources of drinking water from protected or improved method such bole holes, pipes etc., quite a large number still depend on unprotected sources and this calls for intervention to remedy the situation since it has precarious health implication to the people in the district.

Figure 8.2: Drinking and Domestic water sources
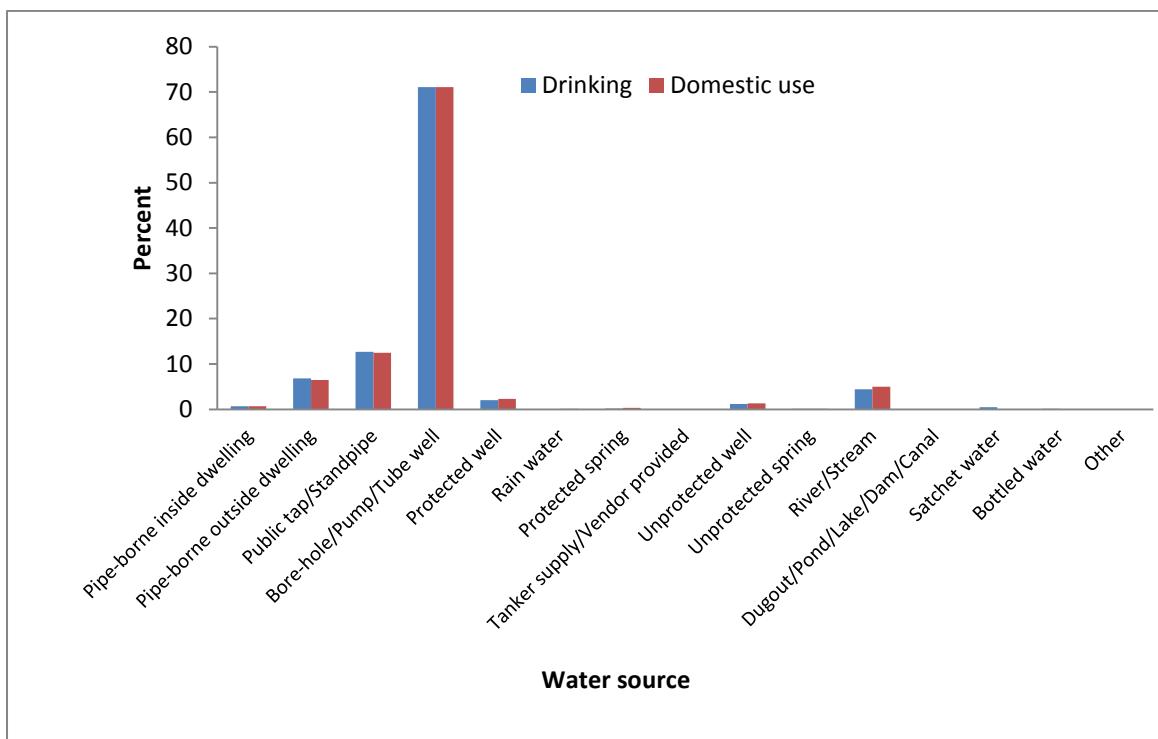
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.10 there are variations in access to safe drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water is the main source of drinking water in urban areas while in the rural boreholes and tube wells are predominant (79.3%). The proportion of urban dwelling units that used pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) was 84.3 percent. In urban localities, 2.0 percent use sachet water as the main source of drinking water, as against 0.3 percent in rural localities.

8.6.3   Dwelling facilities: Source of Water for Domestic Use

The source of water for drinking is virtually the same for domestic use except sachet water, which is not used for domestic purposes apart from drinking. The use of tankers as source of water supply for domestic use account for 0.2 percent in urban centres whereas rain water account for 01 percent in rural areas.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
	790,493	247,769	143	0.7	3.1	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	1,470	6.8	21.2	4.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,736	12.7	60.0	6.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	15,295	71.1	9.3	79.3
Protected well	321,091	80,800	433	2.0	3.1	1.9
Rain water	39,438	1,457	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	52	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	22	0.1	0.6	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	41,265	112	0.5	2.0	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	252	1.2	0.3	1.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	24	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	957	4.4	0.0	5.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	850	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	140	0.7	3.1	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	1,398	6.5	20.6	4.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,694	12.5	59.7	6.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	15,299	71.1	10.4	79.2
Protected well	465,775	101,863	502	2.3	4.5	2.0
Rain water	39,916	2,376	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	57	0.3	0.6	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	7	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	283	1.3	0.7	1.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	25	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	1,077	5.0	0.2	5.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	10,302	1,860	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.4 Sanitation: 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 shows that four main types of toilet facilities are reported in the 2010 PHC. The highest reported facilities are public toilet (63.0%), pit latrine (21.2%), and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (5.7%). Some housing units used movable pan latrines (0.2%), which translate into 36 dwelling units however this method of waste disposal is officially banned. Approximately one in twelve dwelling units (7.9%) had no toilet facilities.

The use of public toilet is the highest reported in both urban (47.7%) and rural localities (65.1%) (Table 8.11). Pit latrine is used by 19.3 percent of rural dwelling units and 35.4 percent in urban localities. The use of the W.C is proportionately low in both urban (3.5%) and rural (1.5%) localities.

8.6.5   Sanitation: Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members was 23.5 percent in 2000 and 36.1 percent in 2010. Nearly one in four (23.4%) dwelling units have separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members. Nearly 22 percent of dwelling units have no bathing facilities and used open spaces around the house (10.5%), facilities in another house (11.7%), public bath house (0.5%), or rivers, lakes, dams and ponds (0.1%) (Table 8.11).

As shown in Table 8.11, the proportion of dwelling units that have bathrooms for exclusive use is higher in rural (38.4%) than urban (18.0%) localities. On the other hand, 41.9 percent of urban dwelling units shared separate bathrooms in the same house as compared to 20.9 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 11.4 percent of households in urban localities shared open cubicle bathrooms compared to 9.6 percent in rural localities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,702	7.9	1.2	8.8
W.C.	839,611	261,106	366	1.7	3.5	1.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	4,562	21.2	35.4	19.3
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,232	5.7	11.5	5.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	36	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WCKVIPPitPan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	13,560	63.0	47.7	65.1
Other	23,385	3,867	53	0.2	0.5	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	7,756	36.1	18.0	38.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	5,027	23.4	41.9	20.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,700	7.9	5.5	8.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	2,109	9.8	11.4	9.6
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	100	0.5	0.0	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	2,514	11.7	6.4	12.4
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,260	10.5	16.4	9.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	22	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.6   Sanitation: disposal of solid waste

One major challenge of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is poor solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of infections and improves the quality of the environment. As shown in Table 8.12, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is either dumping in an open dump site (82.2%) or dumping into containers (8.8%). In 2.8 percent of dwelling units, solid waste disposal is done indiscriminately. The proportion of dwelling units that burnt their solid waste is 2.4 percent in 2010.

As shown in table,, the main method of solid waste disposal in rural localities is dumping in an open space (90.1%) whilst in urban localities 65.6 percent dump waste in open space. The proportion of dwelling units that have their solid waste collected from their houses is 3.2 percent in urban localities and 1.4 percent in rural areas. This suggests that the use of private waste management firms, particularly in urban areas, is gradually becoming acceptable. In urban areas 65.6 percent of dwelling units' dumped solid waste in public containers, compared to 1.4 percent in rural localities. The high level of use of open spaces for waste disposal in rural areas could be due to the limited availability of public containers.

8.6.7   Sanitation: disposal of liquid waste

Domestic liquid waste disposal practices are not well developed; some households throw their waste water onto the compound and others onto the street or any available space outside the house. The proportion of dwelling units where liquid waste are thrown onto the compound constitute 49.3 percent and the practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house is 39.8 percent. The proportion which reported throwing water into a public gutter is 6.2 percent. Also 2.3 percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter whilst 0.3 percent dispose of their waste water into a pit (or soak away system). Only 1.8 percent of dwelling units are connected to a central sewage system (table 8.12).

One-half of rural households (55.5%) disposed of liquid waste onto their compounds and 40.8 percent threw water onto the streets or open space outside the house. In urban areas, throwing water onto the compound, street and gutter accounted for 90 percent of the methods of liquid waste disposal. A further 5.6 percent have a liquid waste system that is connected to a gutter, 0.8 percent are connected to a pit or a soak-away system and 1.3 percent of dwelling units are connected to a central sewage system. Thus, liquid waste disposal poses a challenge to local administrators.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	343	1.6	3.2	1.4
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	514	2.4	3.0	2.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,884	8.8	65.6	1.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	17,685	82.2	22.8	90.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	601	2.8	0.8	3.1
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	357	1.7	4.1	1.3
Other	53,805	7,540	127	0.6	0.6	0.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	21,511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	377	1.8	1.3	1.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	491	2.3	5.6	1.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	62	0.3	0.8	0.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	8,554	39.8	31.7	40.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,342	6.2	19.4	4.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	10,613	49.3	40.3	50.5
Other	38,294	3,550	72	0.3	0.9	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the final results of the 2010 census in May, 2012, the Ghana Statistical Service produced national and regional analytical reports which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced.

To standardize data for research at the district level, Ghana Statistical Service for the first time has decided to produce district analytical reports with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, researchers, policymakers, and civil society organizations to conduct further analysis and policy advocacy. As with the national and regional analytical reports, this report shared light on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, household characteristics, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. Issues on Information and communications technologies (ICT), disability, emigration, maternal mortality and agriculture have been discussed. The availability of these data forms the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Socio-Demographic Indicators

The total population of Amansie Central District, according to the Census report is 90,741 (PHC, 2010). Out of the total population, 10,725(11.8%) live in urban localities whilst 80,016 (88.9%) are in rural localities. The size of the economically active population, the age cohort 15-64 years is 46,567 out of which 40,803 (87.6%) reside in rural communities and 5,764 (12.4%) in urban localities.

The District has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older). The age structure of the district population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate.

The Sex ratio of Amansie Central District is 99.6 males per 100 females. The District recorded a Total Fertility Rate of 4.9 percent, General Fertility Rate of 138.7 and Crude Birth Rate 31.0

Almost three out of every five people (63.6%) have obtained basic education and 26.9 percent have no education. The results further indicate that, 44,966 and 15,876 of the population aged 11 years and older are literate and illiterate respectively.

About 0.6 percent of the population has higher education beyond secondary school level and a little below six percent of the population are in senior high school. The proportion of females at basic education is higher than males but the reverse is the case at secondary education and beyond.

9.2.2 Economic Background

Among the population aged 15 years and older, 76.6 percent are economically active whilst 23.4 percent are economically not active. Those who have retired from active service constitute 1.6 percent.

Generally, unemployment among the youth (15 to 34) constitute nearly three quarters (74.5%) of the unemployed population.

Occupation in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery constitute 73.1 percent, followed by services and sales (8.5%). These are largely informal and subsistent occupations and do not require highly skilled expertise and high educational training. The types of occupations that require high skills and years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians constitute 4.5 percent.

Nearly seventy three percent of the employed males (72.9%) are into agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 6.4 percent are into mining and quarrying whilst 4.0 percent are into manufacturing.

The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District employing 94.3 percent of the active population. The percentage of employed females working in the private informal sector is 96.6 percent and that of males is 91.9 percent.

9.2.3 Disability

PWDs form 3.9 percent of the entire population of the District and out of this, females constitute 52.1 percent.

With regards to the economically active persons who are disabled, 97.3 percent are employed and 2.7 percent are unemployed.

Out of the total number of PWDs three years and older, 44 percent have never attended school, 1.2 percent attained nursery and 3.4 percent attained kindergarten education. Also 46.5 percent attained basic education (primary and JHS) and 3.4 percent attained secondary education. The percentage of PWDs who attained educational levels beyond secondary level is 1.6 percent

The highest form of disability recorded is sight-related constituting 43.3 percent. Both intellect and emotional disabilities form 21.1% and17.1% respectively.

9.2.4 ICT

For the District as a whole, nearly 28 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phone made up of 61percent males and 39 percent females. Less than 2 percent (1.9%) of household heads own a desktop/laptop computer.

9.2.5 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural households in the District constitute 85.3 percent of the total household population. The rural localities have higher percentage of agricultural households.

9.2.6 Housing conditions

The total housing stock of the District is 20,132. Out of this, one-tenth (1,738) are in urban localities and the remaining are in rural areas.

The average household per house is 1.1 for the entire District. This is lower than the national and regional averages of 1.6 and 2.0 respectively. In terms of average households per house by locality, the rural average is 1.0 as against 1.4 for the urban communities.

Almost sixty percent of four member households (59.4%), 45.6 percent of six member-households and little above one-third (37.4%) of seven member-households occupy a single room.

The three main sources of non-natural lighting systems used by households are flashlight (45.3%), electricity (grid) (39.1%), and kerosene lamp (13.5%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as is under one percent (0.4%). With reference to rural-urban spread, a greater chunk of the households have been connected to the national grid in urban localities (83.8%) as compared to the rural (33.2%).

The two main sources of energy for cooking are firewood (83.7%) and charcoal (8.6%) whilst the use of gas account for 3.1 percent.

Household sources of drinking water are bore-hole including pump or tube well (71.1%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (0.7%), public tap or standpipe (12.7%), rivers or stream (4.4%), and sachet water (0.5%).

Disposal of solid waste (refuse) is by open dump (82.2%) or container (8.8%).

The types of toilet facilities used in the District include public toilet (63.0%), pit latrine (21.2%), and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (5.7%). Approximately one in twelve dwelling units (7.9%) has no toilet facilities. In the rural-urban situation, public toilet account for 47.7 percent of urban and 65.1 percent of rural toilet facilities. Pit latrine is used by 19.3 percent of rural dwellings and 35.4 percent of urban dwellings. The use of the W.C is low in both urban (3.5%) and rural (1.5%) localities.

9.3   Conclusion

The various socio-demographic characteristics present challenges as well as opportunities. The challenges include creating employment for the young. Estimates derived from the 2010 Census data indicate that the District recorded high rate of mortality. To reduce this, the provision of Community Health Planning Services (CHIPS) in rural localities should be vigorously pursued while at the same time efforts should be made to expand as well as improve the stock and quality of health infrastructure and services.

The inclusion of disability issues in the Census has provided opportunity to assess the social, demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The results should inform the development of strategies which will respond to the Disability Act. For instance, the low level of education among PWDs should be factored into the programme for achieving MDG 2. These are people who are likely to be left behind in the development process. In the 2007 Ghana Human Development Report (UNDP, Ghana, 2007), for instance, PWDs were classified under others (with the elderly who had no access to family care and pension) and those with mental disabilities.

The results present a challenge which would have to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner. It will also be useful for the module on PWDs to be repeated in subsequent censuses. The use of ICT for information, communication and business facilitation has become critical in this knowledge age. While there is evidence of mobile phone penetration, there will be the need

to monitor its penetration to ensure that some people are not left behind. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT based on the information available from the census data.

In the last few years, efforts have been made in drafting policies that seek to enhance the provision of services for the urban and rural populations. These include the drafting of a National Urban Policy, a National Housing Policy, a National Urban Transport Policy, Water and Sanitation policy, as well as a National Migration Policy among others. It is important that these policies are informed by available data on the multifaceted nature of and the inter-linkages in population issues. The available data from 50 years of modern census taking should be used to inform planning in the district and the country as a whole.

9.4   Policy Implications

Social background

Children under 15 years constitute 42.1% of the District's population. The large size of the population of children puts a burden on the Assembly regarding their education, health and general well-being. At the same time the Assembly would have to consider their economic wellbeing through the expansion of job opportunities and to create the enable environment for the private sector to expand to absorb the increasing population that enters the labour market every year.

The Assembly should continue to expand educational infrastructure at all levels to ensure that children of school going age have access to basic education. The functional literacy programmes in the District need to be intensified especially in the rural areas since the literacy rate for those who can read and write English and Local language stood at 84.1 percent in urban areas and 62.8 percent in rural localities.

The health sector needs to reposition its Family Planning programme in order to reduce the high fertility rate in the District. Public Health activities aimed at reducing infectious and communicable diseases should be intensified by the District Health Teams.

Economic Activities

Agriculture- related work and private informal sector are the leading employment avenues for the labour force. The public sector is not a major employer of the labour force perhaps due to the relatively lower skills and experience possessed by the population in the District. The District should put in place strategies to develop the agriculture and Small Medium Enterprises in the District to contribute to growth and employment generation. Since the public sector is limited to offering employment, the District should revamp the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) to support the development of the private sector (small scale enterprise).

It is observed that females dominate in apprenticeship as compared to their male counterparts. This may mean that females prefer to learn trade than continue to further education after basic education. In this regard supporting the apprenticeship training could go a long way to address the employment needs of the youth in the District. The need to encourage pupils especially the girl- child to continue to the next level of education rather than learning trade should be vigorously pursued.

ICT

The low tele-density penetration in the district may be tied to low electricity coverage as well as poor quality service by the telecommunication companies. All the telephone masts in the district are concentrated around the district capital thereby rendering poor services to the remote

communities. The District Assembly needs not only collaborate with the telecommunication service providers to improve their services but also to cover greater parts of the district since most people have come to depend on mobile phones to transact their businesses.

Disability

There are more than 3,551 (3.9%) disabled persons in the district suffering from various forms of disabilities of which approximately 52.1 percent are females. The needs of PWDs need to be catered for in planning and implementation of projects and programmes. All public buildings such as schools, health centres and public places of convenience in the district should have disable access routes to enable them have access to these facilities. The data is very useful in resource allocation among the PWDs especially with the disbursement of the 2 percent of their share from the District Assemblies Common Fund.

Agriculture

It is not surprising to note that nearly 85.3 percent of the households are engaged in one form of agricultural activity or another. Pragmatic programmes need to be put in place to support the farmers to produce enough food; livestock and cash crops as the sector alone absorb more than 70% of the working population. The District Assembly needs to provide social amenities such as health, educational and water facilities in the rural areas to make life comfortable for rural dwellers.

Housing conditions

In Amansie Central District 54.1 percent of the houses are made of mud/bricks and 37.7 percent of the houses made of cement and concrete. 77.5 percent of houses built with cement are located in the urban centres as compare 32.5 percent in rural areas. This may mean that teachers and government workers who are posted to the rural areas may find it difficult to get decent residential accommodation since most of the mud/earth houses are not in good condition. Moreover, in the rural areas the rooms are normally shared among family members thereby making it difficult to rent out some of the rooms to prospective tenants. It is therefore recommended that the District Assembly should provide staff accommodation for teachers and nurses especially in the rural areas to attract and retain qualified staff in the District.

The proportion of households that use safe cooking fuel in the district is less than 6 percent. There is not much disparity between the rural and urban households in the use of improved cooking fuel. The over dependence on firewood and charcoal is not only detrimental to the environment but also the health of household members. The Assembly should promote the use of clean cookstoves to reduce carbon emission and bio-fuel consumption.

Bush and open space continues to be commonly used place of convenience for quite a large proportion of households in the District while others dump their waste indiscriminately anywhere they find space. It is important therefore for intensive public health education among the population for attitudinal change. At the same time there should be rigid enforcement of the district assembly bye laws on the obligation of landlords and landladies particularly in urban areas to include toilet facilities in their building plans.

With regards to existing houses without toilet facilities the landlords and landladies need to be sensitized to make provision for such facilities and deadlines be given to them to make provision for such facilities after which the laws must take its course. The District Assembly needs to set aside part of its resources as subsidies to support landlords and landladies who may provide toilet facilities. This would encourage landlords and landladies to make sure that toilet facilities are provided in their houses. The District Assembly should concentrate on providing toilets at the lorry stations and market centres for the travelling and transit public.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service, (2010a), 2010 *Population and Housing Census, Enumerators' Manual.* Ghana Statistical Service, Accra

Nkuom, (2005), *Integration of Population Variables into Development Planning.* Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi.

Wogugu M.O and Fayorsey C.K(1980), *Modernization and Household size in urban Ghana,* Population Information and Documentation Systems for Africa, (PIDSA) Published by RIPS. IDRC. Ottawa, Canada

UNDP (2010) *Human Development Report 2010: The real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development* Palgrave MacMillan, New York

UNDP (2011) *Human Development Report 2011: Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All* Palgrave MacMillan, New York

UNESCO (2000), *The Dakar Framework for Action* UNESCO, Paris

Hull, K (2009). *Understanding the Relationship between Economic Growth,*

Employment and Poverty Reduction. Available at http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/43280288.pdf (Accessed on 18th April, 2013).

Castells, M, Fernandez-Ardevol,M, Qiu, J.L & Sey, A (2004). *The Mobile Communication: A Cross Cultural Analysis of Available Evidence on the Social Uses of Wireless Communication Technology.* A Research Report Prepared for International Workshop on Wireless Communication Policies and Prospects at the Annenberg School for Communication, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Inst. of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (2011), The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2010; University of Ghana, Legon.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	89,350	100.0	10,622	100.0	78,728	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,124	4.6	500	4.7	3,624	4.6
Household with head and a spouse only	2,080	2.3	188	1.8	1,892	2.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	10,285	11.5	1,482	14.0	8,803	11.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	30,510	34.1	2,635	24.8	27,875	35.4
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,685	18.7	1,743	16.4	14,942	19.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,282	1.4	94	0.9	1,188	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,375	3.8	346	3.3	3,029	3.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	13,272	14.9	2,240	21.1	11,032	14.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,064	1.2	231	2.2	833	1.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	6,673	7.5	1,163	10.9	5,510	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

69

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	21,511	89,350	44,554	44,796	32,887	16,152	16,735
Households engaged in agricultural activities	18,348	81,160	40,381	40,779	32,887	16,152	16,735
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	18,132	80,323	39,963	40,360	32,465	15,944	16,521
Households engaged in crop farming	18,130	80,312	39,957	40,355	32,463	15,943	16,520
Households engaged in tree growing	49	245	123	122	104	48	56
Agro forestry (tree planting)	49	245	123	122	104	48	56
Alligator pepper	15	72	35	37	25	11	14
Apples	16	60	27	33	25	12	13
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	30	162	85	77	64	32	32
Avocado	27	90	44	46	44	16	28
Banana	7	49	27	22	25	11	14
Beans	79	385	200	185	157	80	77
Black pepper	11	48	20	28	25	9	16
Black berries	2	14	9	5	4	2	2
Cabbage	15	67	37	30	29	19	10
Carrot	135	565	292	273	246	121	125
Cashew	31	160	78	82	76	34	42
Cassava	10,363	47,737	23,466	24,271	19,135	8,954	10,181
Citronella	27	117	58	59	53	26	27
Citrus	218	1,187	609	578	415	222	193
Cloves	4	22	12	10	12	8	4
Cocoa	14,359	64,114	32,346	31,768	26,228	13,155	13,073
Coconut	118	542	280	262	249	135	114
Cocoyam	3,026	14,010	7,001	7,009	5,661	2,675	2,986
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	252	1,179	575	604	435	202	233
Coffee	5	36	22	14	22	15	7
Cola	12	77	48	29	31	15	16
Cotton	5	18	10	8	8	5	3
Cucumber	16	82	40	42	31	14	17
Egg plant	3	13	7	6	8	5	3
Garden eggs	86	466	258	208	191	108	83
Ginger	2	12	3	9	8	2	6
Groundnut	10	46	27	19	23	13	10
Guava	6	32	23	9	11	6	5
Kenaf	6	35	17	18	15	9	6
Lettuce	10	46	14	32	13	6	7
Maize	1,647	7,649	3,888	3,761	3,076	1,561	1,515
Mango	4	9	2	7	5	1	4
Melon (agusi)	3	30	14	16	18	8	

Table A2: **Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)**

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Millet	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Nut meg	3	17	9	8	7	3	4
Oil palm	4,225	20,551	10,517	10,034	8,277	4,325	3,952
Okro	112	470	238	232	195	100	95
Onion	47	252	131	121	96	47	49
Pawpaw	15	82	44	38	29	14	15
Peas	13	60	30	30	24	12	12
Pepper	387	1,867	956	911	817	415	402
Pineapple	59	273	137	136	103	58	45
Plantain	8,767	40,257	20,130	20,127	16,626	7,998	8,628
Potatoes	33	142	60	82	60	25	35
Rice	148	745	397	348	319	185	134
Rubber	1	6	2	4	1	1	0
Shea tree	2	16	8	8	6	4	2
Soya beans	1	5	2	3	3	2	1
Spinach	2	4	0	4	2	0	2
Sugarcane	16	86	39	47	42	21	21
Sun flower	1	5	4	1	2	1	1
Sweet pepper	5	17	7	10	8	3	5
Tiger nut	7	40	20	20	15	6	9
Tobacco	3	7	4	3	3	3	0
Tomatoes	501	2,279	1,165	1,114	999	521	478
Water melon	8	37	14	23	16	5	11
Yam	1,590	7,608	3,754	3,854	3,225	1,495	1,730
Other	84	396	183	213	163	81	82

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total Population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Jacobu	10,725	5,174	5,551	2,514	1,738
2	Apitiso No.2	2,468	1,154	1,314	568	447
3	Hia	2,327	1,181	1,146	522	479
4	Fiankuma	2,259	1,156	1,103	526	487
5	Tweapease	2,141	1,090	1,051	451	387
6	Afoako	1,739	801	938	437	360
7	Akrofrom	1,736	767	969	434	321
8	Nimereso	1,704	901	803	433	379
9	Patase	1,669	766	903	397	353
10	Mile Fifteen (15)	1,613	781	832	274	255
11	Mile Nine	1,604	778	826	407	373
12	Homasi No.2	1,588	684	904	351	315
13	Mile Fourteen	1,457	732	725	361	346
14	Abuakwaa	1,448	695	753	321	325
15	Aketechieso	1,373	689	684	311	266
16	Adinkra	1,365	634	731	325	264
17	Bibiwomang	1,362	617	745	356	307
18	Huu	1,246	630	616	293	263
19	Suhyenso	1,236	612	624	314	267
20	Nyamebekyere No.1	1,217	619	598	2,514	238

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population of 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+
																	Age Group	
1	Jacobu	10,725	1,387	1,439	1,568	1,336	919	760	616	513	416	388	390	229	197	114	186	267
2	Apitiso No.2	2,468	415	343	339	272	183	138	105	115	131	69	89	71	58	35	45	60
3	Hia	2,327	364	352	347	223	134	117	111	143	114	119	71	43	55	21	51	62
4	Fiankuma	2,259	342	350	349	217	132	137	115	122	92	85	102	49	54	26	41	46
5	Tweapease	2,141	346	313	315	237	179	116	104	137	103	74	54	25	43	23	39	33
6	Afoako	1,739	254	216	259	174	127	111	92	97	64	66	64	53	41	17	23	81
7	Akrofrom	1,736	255	254	236	166	129	94	61	73	74	76	77	32	55	25	41	88
8	Nimereso	1,704	278	245	206	140	84	126	125	100	97	65	64	29	35	27	36	47
9	Patase	1,669	250	279	245	172	93	114	64	74	54	60	62	34	39	23	34	72
10	Mile Fifteen (15)	1,613	221	249	255	162	96	85	79	92	80	78	58	38	41	22	21	36
11	Mile Nine	1,604	232	249	198	139	112	96	73	108	91	82	54	34	31	9	41	55
12	Homasi No.2	1,588	249	224	222	144	145	112	101	103	50	55	51	22	36	13	26	35
13	Mile Fourteen	1,457	253	193	163	112	106	89	97	86	64	58	56	42	42	25	31	40
14	Abuakwaa	1,448	222	206	237	138	70	83	69	75	60	71	54	30	32	21	35	45
15	Aketechieso	1,373	262	177	170	109	105	94	88	57	67	64	50	25	27	14	20	44
16	Adinkra	1,365	204	183	210	152	94	105	75	98	49	47	41	23	25	13	13	33
17	Bibiwomang	1,362	233	208	193	120	109	85	70	74	62	47	50	23	19	5	22	42
18	Huu	1,246	207	194	164	76	85	79	82	68	74	45	39	22	36	13	20	42
19	Suhyenso	1,236	172	163	167	144	112	72	69	60	59	42	43	33	37	19	18	26
20	Nyamebekyere No.1	1,217	213	170	177	129	90	75	63	62	54	47	37	22	27	5	18	28

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 **Mise**fa, Data Processing

Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing

Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei, Regional Statistician

Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting

Mrs. Vivian Asantey, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Kofi Worae Kusi

Mr. Charles Kwaku Oppong

Consultant

Mr. Edmund Ayensu

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie

Mr. Richard Sasu

Ms. Sarah Woode