



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AMANSIE WEST DISTRICT



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EP	Evangelical Presbyterian
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTN	Mobile Telecommunications Networks
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
WC Water Close
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 West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 134,331 representing 2.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.2 percent and females represent 49.8 percent. More than ninety percent (95.6%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 101.0. The population of the district is youthful (41.2%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.9, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (85.0) than that of females (84.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 129.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.1 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 65 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 35 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.1 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (52.6 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region. For migrants born in another region, they constitute 45.4 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 134,331 with a total number of 29,359 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 43.0 percent. Spouses form about 10.5 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.2 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.9 percent have never married, 10.4 percent are in consensual unions, 4.3 percent are widowed, 4.7 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (59.4%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (38.2%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 52.8 percent while widowed males

account for only 10.4 percent. . Among the married, 30.7 percent have no education while about 10.3 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About eight out of ten (86.1%) of the married population are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 11.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (58.3%) are economically not active with 3.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 76.5 percent are literate and 24.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is far more (83.4 %) than that of females (16.6%). Six out of ten people (65.5%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older 50.5percent are currently attending and 49.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 76.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.5 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, more than forty percentage of them are students (45.0%), 25.0% perform household duties and 7.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (66.0%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 59.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.3 percent in service and sales, 5.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 63.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 9.0 percent are employees, 9.8 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, females constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 32.7 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 39.4 percent as compared to 26.4 percent of females. A little over four percent (1.3%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 163 households representing 1.9 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.1 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (5.2%) than females (4.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with physical disability recorded the highest of 37.2 percent followed by visual disability (34.2%). About 2.2 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability than males, same as with physical disability males dominate. Of the population disabled, 21.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About 74.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 50.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (99.0%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Amansie West District is 19,482 representing 0.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (47.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 37.5 percent are separate houses and 9.6 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (62.1%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 14.4 percent are owned by private individuals; 20.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 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 bricks/earth accounting for 54.3 percent followed with cement blocks or concrete constituting 32.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (74.9%) and mud/earth (21.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (96.7%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (92.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 2.5 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 electricity (62.4%), flashlight/torch (29.7%), and kerosene lamp (5.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (74.0%). The proportion for rural (76.1%) is lower than that of urban (31.4%). The four main sources of water in the district are Bore-

hole/pump/tube well 67.2 percent, 13.5 percent public tap/ stand pipe and Pipe-borne outside dwelling 10.9.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet representing 43.8%, public toilets 23.9 % pit latrine. About twenty percent (23.9%) of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 30.8 percent of households in the district use shared separate bathrooms in the same house, 23.8 percent use own bathrooms and 15.9 use shared open cubicles.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 88.1 percent. About (3.6%) households dump their refuse indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (52.9%) and onto the street (34.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Amansie West District Assembly is one of the thirty (30) District Assemblies in the Ashanti Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument (L. I.) 1403 in 1988 as part of Ghana's Decentralization policy to bring governance to the doorsteps of the citizenry. The District was carved out of the former Amansie District in 1988 with Manso Nkwanta as its Capital.

The overall objective of establishing the Amansie West District Assembly is to ensure that the lives of the people are improved through community participation in the provision of social services through design and implementation of development programmes to reduce poverty and deprivation. The District has a total land area of 1230sq.km representing about 5 percent of the total land area of Ashanti Region.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of the District at 134,331 representing 2.8 percent of the population of Ashanti Region. The male and female populations stand at 67,485 and 66,486 respectively.

1.2 Physical Features

The District shares common boundaries with nine districts namely Atwima Nwabiagya and Atwima Mponuah to the west, Bekwai Municipal, Amansie Central and Obuasi Municipal to the east, Atwima Kwanwoma to the north and Upper Denkyira and Bibiani to the South (figure 1.1). The District borders the Central and the Eastern Regions. Geographically, the District is located within Longitude (6.05°, 6.35°) West and Latitude (1.40°, 2.05°) North. It spans an area of about 1,230 square kilometers and it is the one of the largest districts in Ashanti.

The adjoining Regions and Districts provide opportunity for brisk commercial activities in the District. The location of the District makes it the gate way to Ashanti from the Western and Central Regions. This offers great potential for promoting the development of its hospitality and the art and crafts industries.

The topography of the District is generally undulating with an elevation of 210 m above sea level. The most prominent feature is the range of hills, which stretches across the north-western part of the District.

The Offin and Oda rivers and their tributaries including the Jeni, Pumpin and Emuna constitute the main drainage system.

The climate of the District is the Wet Semi-Equatorial type. It has a double maxima rainfall regime with the major rainy season occurring between March and July while the minor rainfall season occurs between September and November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The average number of rainy days for the year is between 110 and 120 days. The months, December to March are usually dry and characterized by high temperatures, and early morning moist/fog and cold weather conditions. Temperatures

are generally high throughout the year with mean monthly temperature of about 27°C. Humidity is high during the rainy season. The months of December to February, however, record very low humidity. The vegetation of the District is mainly of the rain forest type and exhibits moist semi deciduous characteristics. This makes the land very fertile and suitable for cultivation of food and cash crops such as cassava, rice, maize, cocoa, citrus, oil palm, and citronella grass among others.

The District has four main forest reserves. They include; the Oda River Forest Reserve, Apanprama Forest Reserve, Jimira Forest Reserve and Gyeni River Forest Reserve. The activities of people in the District by way of poor farming methods and illegal mining and logging has destroyed the primary forest.

1.3 Political Administration

The District is divided into twelve (12) area Councils and further sub-divided into 53 electoral Areas. The Electoral Areas have One hundred and Fifty three (153) Unit Committees. The Assembly has 76 Assembly members made up of 53 elected and 23 appointed members. It has two (2) Constituencies namely Manso Nkwanta and Edubia Constituencies. The Two (2) Members of Parliament are ex-officio Members of the Assembly.

The Assembly has five Sub committees including Justice and Security, Development planning, Finance and Administration, Social Services and Works and Education. At the District Administration level, there are ten (10) decentralized departments

Figure 1.1 is the political Map of the Amansie West District on area council basis.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The District's population is made up of nine main ethnic groups. The largest group is the Akan, which accounts for 87.3 percent of the population. The Other ethnic groups in the district include Dagbani (7.5%), the Ewe (1%), Gas (0.4%) and Guan (0.3%).

In terms of religious affiliation, a large proportion (77.8%) of the people is Christian. Muslims constitute 7.6 percent, Traditionalist (0.5%). Those who profess to have no religious affiliation constitute 12.9 percent. Dominant churches in the District include: Roman Catholics, Pentecostals and Methodists.

The only Paramountcy in the District is the Manso Nkwanta Traditional Authority. There are three communities which serve directly under the Golden Stool. These are Manso Mem, Manso Atwere and Manso Kaniago. The major festival celebrated by the people is the Akwesidae.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

While there are a few large farms of cocoa and oil palm plantations, small scale agriculture is predominantly practiced in the District. Staple crops cultivated include cassava, cocoyam, plantain, yam and maize. Vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs, okro, tomatoes, and cabbage are also cultivated but on a smaller scale as compared to the staples and cash crops.

Free range animal rearing (mostly poultry, sheep and goats) is done on very small scale at the household level.

Figure 1.1: District map of Amansie West



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5.2 Industry

A few agro-industrial activities are done in the District. They include cassava processing (Gari making), oil extraction and local gin (*Akpeteshie*) distilling. The others are wood processing into lumber, furniture production and woodcarving; a few people are into jewelry production, fabrication and clothing.

With the exception of Keegan Resources Gold Limited, the mining sector in the District is dominated by small scale registered miners and illegal miners popularly called ‘galamsey’.

1.5.3 Services

The Service sector is made up of both the informal and the formal establishments. The informal sector comprises hairdressers, barbers, drivers, painters, market women and traders. They are scattered in various communities in the District and operate in kiosk and stores, often rented. They sometimes train apprentices who help them with their daily business activities.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was

primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six

selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where

the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that: 97 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: 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. Did not work, but had jobs to return to 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 disabilities were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

Changes in population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels that affect the population size and age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, is a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, and age and sex structure of the District's Census results.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population of Amansie District is 134,331 representing 2.8 percent of the population of Ashanti Region. The male and female populations stand at 50.2 and 49.8 percent respectively. Table 2.1 shows that the population of the District is more rural than urban in nature as 95.6 percent of the population live in rural localities as against 3.4 percent in urban.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the District. A population pyramid is a graphical display of population age and sex composition. The horizontal bars represent the number of males and females in each age group. The pyramid has a broad base and a narrow top indicating that the District has a youthful population structure. The structure of the population shows that of a high dependency ratio with 84.9 percent of people in ages of 0- 14 years. The population consists 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's population is basically influenced by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate. The age band 70-74, which is higher than its preceding age group indicates a likelihood of age misreporting. This is because along the population pyramid, the size of the age cohorts tails off per advancing age in all cases except the age 70-74 year group.

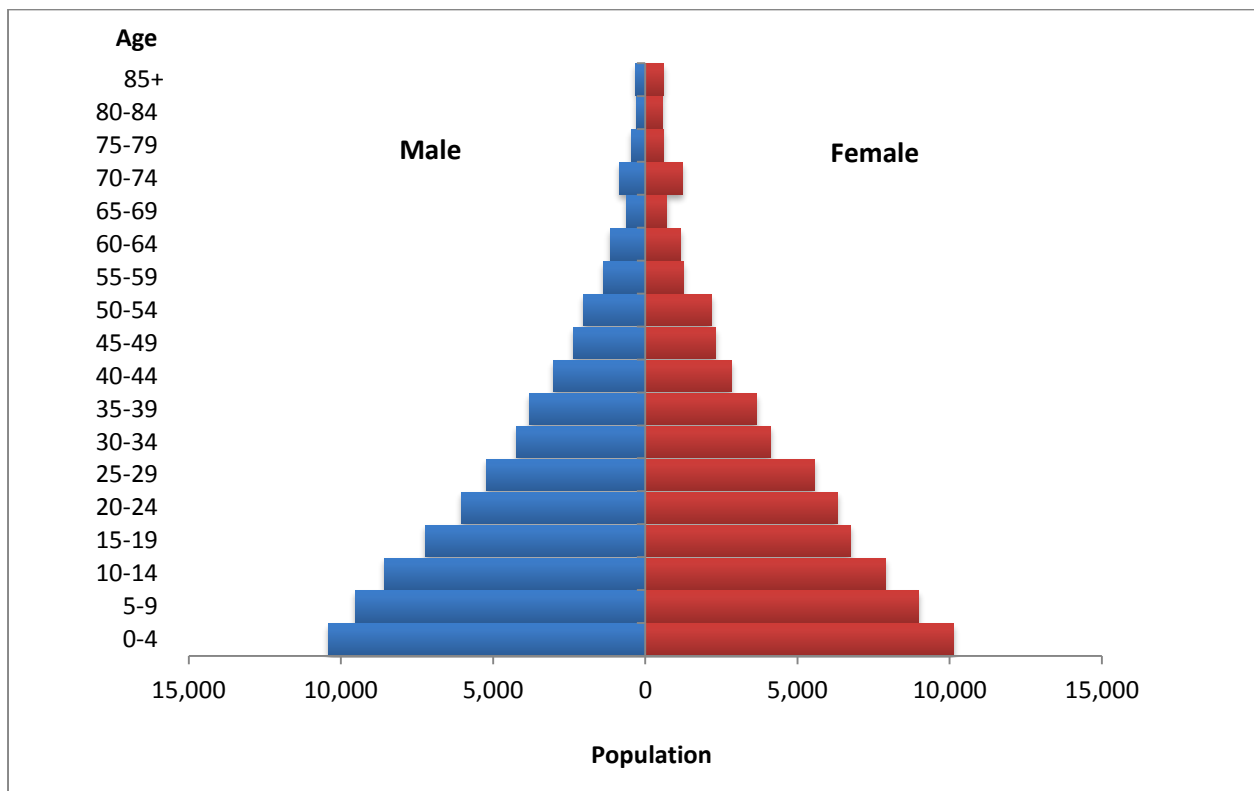
Unlike the National and Regional population characteristics in which females outnumber their male counterparts, the population dynamics of the Amansie West District indicate that the male population is slightly higher than the females. The sex ratio is 101 males to every 100 females but with higher sex ratio in the age groupings of 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 40- 44 and 55-59 representing 106.1, 108.7, 106.7, 106.9 and 110.1 respectively. However, in the age group of 75 years and above the sex ratio is 52 and has been decreasing steadily to 3 in the age group of 95-99. The age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under 15 years and over 65 years) to those in the "economically productive" age band (15- 64 years) in a population. The structure also depicts that of an increasing population with its associated socio-economic, cultural, social and political problems that need urgent attention by policy makers and other stakeholders.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	134,331	67,485	66,846	101	5,967	128,364
0 - 4	20,527	10,413	10,114	103	829	19,698
5 - 9	18,476	9,510	8,966	106.1	777	17,699
10 - 14	16,447	8,568	7,879	108.7	797	15,650
15 - 19	13,971	7,213	6,758	106.7	720	13,251
20 - 24	12,343	6,037	6,306	95.7	585	11,758
25 - 29	10,770	5,224	5,546	94.2	442	10,328
30 - 34	8,370	4,236	4,134	102.5	410	7,960
35 - 39	7,479	3,808	3,671	103.7	314	7,165
40 - 44	5,873	3,034	2,839	106.9	240	5,633
45 - 49	4,687	2,363	2,324	101.7	175	4,512
50 - 54	4,221	2,038	2,183	93.4	179	4,042
55 - 59	2,635	1,383	1,252	110.5	112	2,523
60 - 64	2,296	1,142	1,154	99	95	2,201
65 - 69	1,325	613	712	86.1	59	1,266
70 - 74	2,085	844	1,241	68	90	1,995
75 - 79	1,058	453	605	74.9	52	1,006
80 - 84	858	288	570	50.5	46	812
85 - 89	476	176	300	58.7	25	451
90 - 94	307	101	206	49	17	290
95 - 99	127	41	86	47.7	3	124
All Ages	134,331	67,485	66,846	101	5,967	128,364
0-14	55,450	28,491	26,959	105.7	2,403	53,047
15-64	72,645	36,478	36,167	100.9	3,272	69,373
65+	6,236	2,516	3,720	67.6	292	5,944
Age-dependency ratio	84.9	85	84.8		82.4	85

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Differences in the rate of migration, fertility and mortality are important for socio-economic planning and policy formulation. In developing countries like Ghana, where there is no up to date information on population statistics, population censuses provide more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration. Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on population movements. The 2010 census collates data on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration which makes it easier to study the movement of people over time.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance that is frequency or childbearing among a population and denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 and 15-49. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no woman died during the

childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed. The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years currently using any method of contraception (modern and traditional). Table 2.3 indicates that the total fertility rate for the District is 4.25, the General fertility is 129.7 and the crude birth rate is 30.8. The District has a high fertility rate when compared with the regional figures of 3.26 total fertility rate, 96.4 general fertility rate and 26 crude birth rate.

Table 2.3: 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
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.4 shows that the female population age 12 years and older is 44,467. The average number of children ever born to this female population is 3 children per every woman respectively. The average number of children surviving is 2.6. The number of children who die during the last twelve months prior to census night is 18,635. The data further indicate that the 60 years and above age group has the highest average number of children ever born

(6.8) and children surviving (5.1). The age groups with lowest average of children ever born and children surviving are 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Average	Children Ever Born			Average	Children Surviving		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	44,467	3	134,648	67,729	66,919	2.6	116,013	58,097	57,916
10-14	4,580	0	12	5	7	0	10	5	5
15-19	6,758	0.2	1,167	580	587	0.2	1,069	522	547
20-24	6,306	1	6,534	3,234	3,300	1	6,037	2,953	3,084
25-29	5,546	2.3	12,490	6,288	6,202	2.1	11,645	5,801	5,844
30-34	4,134	3.5	14,382	7,375	7,007	3.2	13,345	6,839	6,506
35-39	3,671	4.6	16,915	8,552	8,363	4.2	15,539	7,845	7,694
40-44	2,839	5.4	15,260	7,741	7,519	4.8	13,744	6,964	6,780
45-49	2,324	5.7	13,299	6,709	6,590	5	11,688	5,869	5,819
50-54	2,183	6.2	13,437	6,725	6,712	5.2	11,314	5,624	5,690
55-59	1,252	6.3	7,943	3,982	3,961	5.3	6,662	3,324	3,338
60+	4,874	6.8	33,209	16,538	16,671	5.1	24,960	12,351	12,609

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population growth and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of potential growth of population and construction of population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. Mortality data are used in calculating probable life span of population. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival.

Table 2.5 indicates that the crude death rate in the region is 5.85 percent and that of Amansie West is 7.12 percent, relatively higher than the regional figure. Causes of death due to accident/violence/ homicide/suicide account for 11.9 percent of the total regional deaths. Unlike the regional figure that of the Amansie West account for 11.8 percent of total deaths in District. The data further reveal that 88.2 percent account for all other causes of death in the District while 88.1 percent account for the same causes of death in the Region.

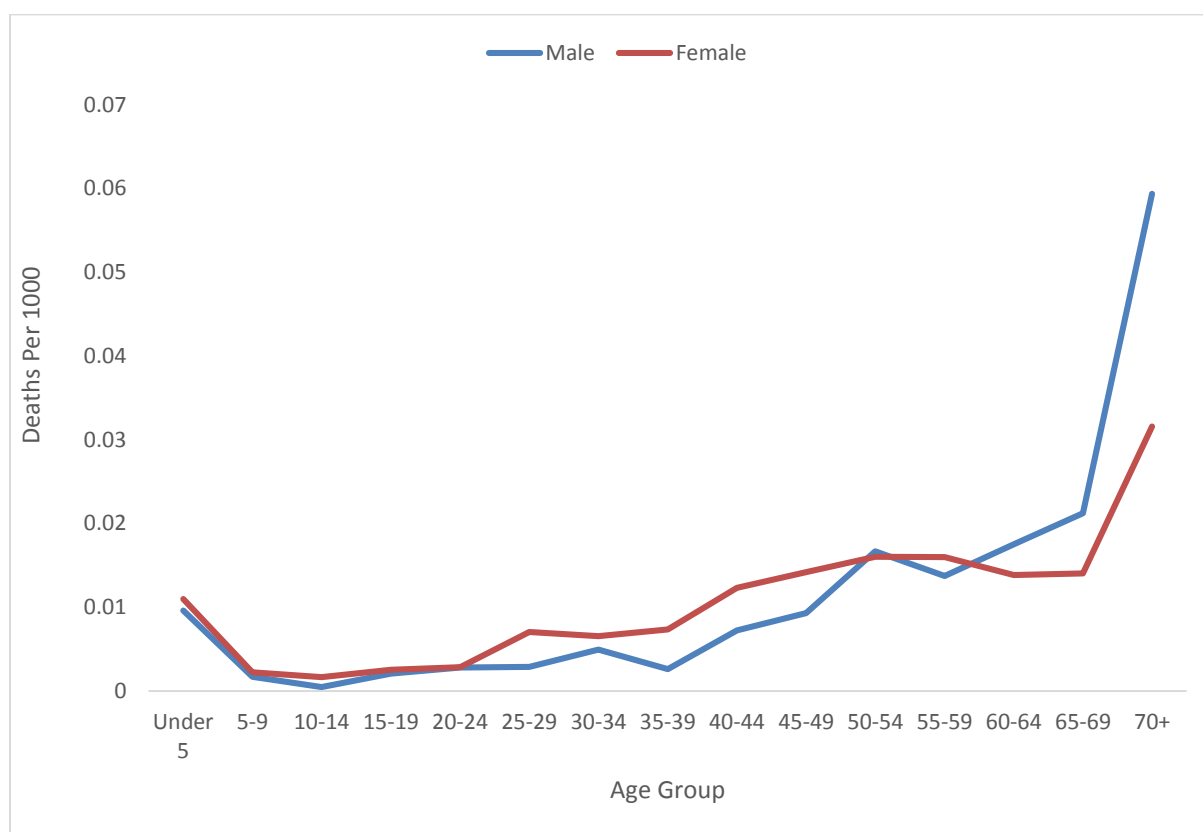
Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate and causes of deaths

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Figure 2.1 provide information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years. The death rates start rising at ages 20-24 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-34 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 60 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

2.4.1 Causes of deaths in District

The causes of death in the region is analyzed using information from the district level and this is presented in Table 2.6. Amansie West district 957 deaths and these deaths are attributed to accidents/Violence 113, all other deaths 844, with pregnancy related deaths being 29 and non-pregnancy related deaths as 928. This means that deaths occurring from pregnancy related causes are low compared to those coming from non-pregnancy related matters.

Table 2.6: Death in households

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical territory to another over a given period. In a broader sense; it is a socio-economic phenomenon which comes as a result of complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life, such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure. These movements are often monitored and analysed for specific purposes. The duration of stay distinguishes the temporary stay from a short stay. However, when such mobility involves a permanent sojourn in the place of destination, it is considered as migration. Migration is therefore defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012?).

Table 2.7 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The number of migrants, who were enumerated in the Amansie West District on census night (26th September, 2010) is 35,095. About 21.1 percent equivalents to 18,471 were born in the same region but leaving elsewhere other than their places of birth in the same region. The Upper East, Brong Ahafo, Western and Northern Regions are relatively large in migrant areas in the District, recording 3,694, 2,441, 2,301 and 2,275 people respectively. The least in migrant areas, Greater Accra and Volta regions recorded 442 and 668 persons respectively. About 3.4 percent of persons who have stayed in for 1-4 years were born outside Ghana.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	35,095	22.2	34.0	16.5	14.0	11.3
Born elsewhere in the region	18,471	21.1	32.8	15.8	15.1	15.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,301	20.9	38.0	19.6	14.3	7.2
Central	1,521	20.5	32.3	18.7	14.6	13.8
Greater Accra	442	31.4	35.1	16.7	9.3	7.5
Volta	668	21.0	35.9	14.4	12.4	16.3
Eastern	1,173	23.3	31.5	16.5	15.2	13.6
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	2,441	22.7	37.5	20.6	13.4	5.8
Northern	2,275	27.6	39.3	15.9	12.0	5.2
Upper East	3,694	28.6	38.0	16.7	12.7	4.0
Upper west	1,432	22.6	35.8	20.3	15.2	6.1
Outside Ghana	677	20.4	34.6	20.4	12.7	12.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a population. The size of a population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as age at first marriage, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates. The total size of a population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households while knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. (GSS, 2010 PHC Analytical Report)

This chapter focuses on the size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education of the people residing in the District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 29,359 households in the Amansie West district with nearly more than ninety percent (95.2%) in the rural areas compared with just 4.8 percent in the rural areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.5 with the rural areas recording a lesser number than the urban areas implying that there are less persons in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.5 comparing with 4.1 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the rural area is same for the total district.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	134,331	5,967	128,364
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	132,443	5,907	126,536
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	1,384	27,975
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.5	2	1.5
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household composition

The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003; OTHERS). The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration. Another important factor is the formation of households in which

members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and share common catering arrangements. The size of a community's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the community.

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 are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Households constitute important units in planning for goods and services. 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).

Table 3.2 put the household population in the District at 132,443 with 66,481 males and 65,962 females. Household heads account for 22.2 percent while 28.8 percent of the male population are household heads. Similarly 15.5 percent of the female populations are household heads. Spouses represents 10.5 percent of population of household and out of this 43.9 percent are males and 42.1 percent are females.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,443	100.0	66,481	100.0	65,962	100.0
Head	29,359	22.2	19,169	28.8	10,190	15.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,885	10.5	1,427	2.2	12,458	18.9
Child (son/daughter)	56,963	43.0	29,185	43.9	27,778	42.1
Parent/Parent in-law	1,160	0.9	166	0.3	994	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	633	0.5	239	0.4	394	0.6
Grandchild	12,588	9.5	6,432	9.7	6,156	9.3
Brother/Sister	5,572	4.2	3,304	5.0	2,268	3.4
Step child	844	0.6	427	0.6	417	0.6
Adopted/foster child	403	0.3	189	0.3	214	0.3
Other relative	8,065	6.1	4,050	6.1	4,015	6.1
Non-relative	2,971	2.2	1,893	2.9	1,078	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 shows the household population by structure and sex. Head only households account for 3.6 percent of the population whilst nuclear families (head, spouse, and children) account for 31.2 percent. Extended families account for 20.1 percent and single parent extended and single parent nuclear account for 16.5 and 9.8 percent respectively. There is not much difference in terms of sex of household structure such that among single parent Nuclear males constitute 8.6 percent and females 11.1 percent. The proportion of male single parent extended is lower (13.9%) than female (19.1%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

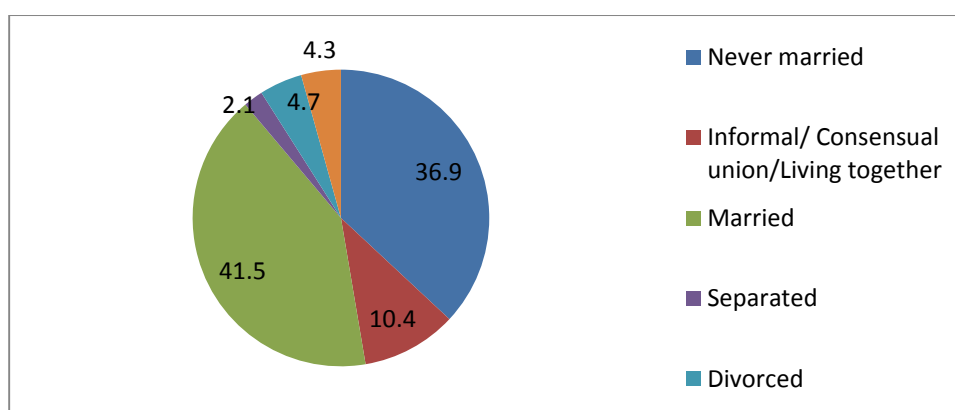
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,443	100.0	66,481	100.0	65,962	100.0
Head only	4,703	3.6	3,323	5.0	1,380	2.1
Head and a spouse only	2,558	1.9	1,283	1.9	1,275	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	41,312	31.2	21,393	32.2	19,919	30.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	26,632	20.1	13,313	20.0	13,319	20.2
Extended + non relatives	2,383	1.8	1,286	1.9	1,097	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,840	3.7	2,490	3.8	2,350	3.6
Single parent Nuclear	13,030	9.8	5,736	8.6	7,294	11.1
Single parent Extended	21,831	16.5	9,251	13.9	12,580	19.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,041	1.5	951	1.4	1,090	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	13,113	9.9	7,455	11.2	5,658	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a customary practice recognized as a voluntary union between a man and woman as well as their families and sanctioned by law. The 2010 PHC focuses on the main legal systems of marriage as the basis for defining marital status by age, sex, education and household headship. Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Thus, in cases where there is lack of adequate data on age, duration of marriage can be used as basis for fertility estimation. Marital status is also used as one of the determinants of social status and an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement in some societies (Animasahun and Fatile, 2011). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration demand for housing and residential-related services

Figure 3.1 indicate that 41.5 percent of the population 12 years and older are married whiles the never married constitute 36.9 percent. Among the population aged 15-19 years 86.5 percent are never married and for those aged 45-49 years 72.2 percent are married and as high as 35.7 percent above 65 years are widowed in the district according to the table.

Figure 3.1: Population age 12 years and older by marital status

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion that is separated account for 2.1 percent of the married population. Consensual union/ living together account for 10.4 percent of the population.

Table 3.4 indicates that 36.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have never married, 41.5 percent are married, with 4.7 percent and 4.3 percent are divorced and widowed respectively

The table also shows that in the district, 44.4 percent of the male population 12 year and older have never married while 40.4 percent are married. Consensual union/ living together and Widowed constitute 9.7 and 1.2 percent of the male population respectively. Married females on the other hand constitute 42.6 percent while the never married constitutes 29.6 percent of the female population 12 years and older. However, consensual unions/living together and the widowed constitute 11 and 7.4 percent of the female population respectively. A large proportion of males (94.1%) and females (94.7%) in the age group 12 -14 years have never married. About five percent (4.9%) of males in the same age group are married compare to females (3.9%).

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	88,363	100.0	36.9	10.4	41.5	2.1	4.7	4.3
12-14	9,482	100.0	94.4	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,971	100.0	86.5	5.1	7.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	12,343	100.0	53.4	15.9	26.7	1.9	1.8	0.3
25 - 29	10,770	100.0	25.9	19.2	49.1	2.3	2.9	0.5
30 - 34	8,370	100.0	11.9	15.9	63.9	2.7	4.7	0.9
35 - 39	7,479	100.0	6.2	14.6	69.6	2.9	5.4	1.3
40 - 44	5,873	100.0	3.9	10.6	71.6	3.3	7.7	2.9
45 - 49	4,687	100.0	2.9	9.8	72.2	3.3	7.9	4.0
50 - 54	4,221	100.0	2.5	7.5	68.0	3.5	10.9	7.6
55 - 59	2,635	100.0	1.9	6.5	66.4	3.8	10.9	10.6
60 - 64	2,296	100.0	2.7	5.1	58.9	4.7	12.5	16.0
65+	6,236	100.0	2.9	3.6	40.5	3.0	14.4	35.7
Male								
Total	43,896	100.0	44.4	9.7	40.4	1.4	2.8	1.2
12-14	4,902	100.0	94.1	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,213	100.0	93.9	2.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,037	100.0	73.4	10.8	14.5	0.6	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	5,224	100.0	40.0	18.9	38.2	1.5	1.4	0.2
30 - 34	4,236	100.0	17.8	17.3	59.5	2.0	3.0	0.4
35 - 39	3,808	100.0	9.1	16.1	68.5	2.3	3.6	0.5
40 - 44	3,034	100.0	5.3	11.3	73.9	3.0	5.4	1.2
45 - 49	2,363	100.0	3.8	10.5	76.5	2.5	5.3	1.4
50 - 54	2,038	100.0	3.4	9.0	77.1	2.2	6.2	2.1
55 - 59	1,383	100.0	2.5	8.3	77.0	3.0	6.1	3.1
60 - 64	1,142	100.0	3.4	6.4	76.4	2.6	7.0	4.2
65+	2,516	100.0	4.1	5.8	66.6	2.9	10.3	10.4

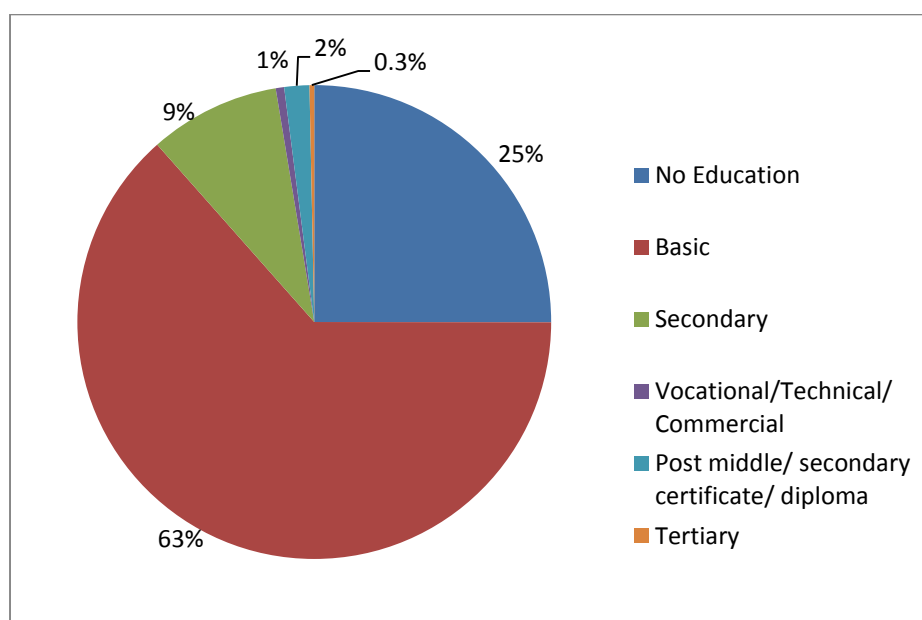
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	44,467	100.0	29.6	11.0	42.6	2.8	6.6	7.4
12-14	4,580	100.0	94.7	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,758	100.0	78.7	8.4	11.1	1.0	0.7	0.2
20 - 24	6,306	100.0	34.2	20.8	38.4	3.1	3.0	0.4
25 - 29	5,546	100.0	12.6	19.5	59.4	3.1	4.4	0.9
30 - 34	4,134	100.0	5.9	14.5	68.4	3.4	6.5	1.3
35 - 39	3,671	100.0	3.3	13.1	70.7	3.6	7.2	2.1
40 - 44	2,839	100.0	2.5	9.9	69.2	3.6	10.1	4.7
45 - 49	2,324	100.0	1.9	9.0	67.8	4.0	10.6	6.6
50 - 54	2,183	100.0	1.7	6.1	59.6	4.7	15.2	12.8
55 - 59	1,252	100.0	1.4	4.4	54.6	4.7	16.1	18.8
60 - 64	1,154	100.0	1.9	3.8	41.7	6.8	18.0	27.7
65+	3,720	100.0	2.0	2.1	22.8	3.1	17.1	52.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 shows population twelve years and older by marital status and level of education. A large proportion (63.0%) of persons who are married had basic education while 25 percent had no form of education. The data also indicate that only 0.3 percent had tertiary level of education.

Figure 3.2: Population twelve years and older by marital status and level of education



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table 3.5 shows persons twelve years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The table shows that in the district 25.0 percent of the population have no education, 63.4 percent have basic education and just 0.3 percent have tertiary education.

The data in Table 3.5 indicate that 10.2 percent of the never married male population 12 year and older have no education, 70.2 percent have basic education and 0.5 percent has tertiary

level education. Also, 22.5 percent of married males have no education, 64.9 percent have basic education and 0.7 percent has tertiary level education.

On the other hand, 10.5 percent of the never married female population has no form of education, 74.6 percent has basic education and 0.2 percent has tertiary level education. However, 38.4 percent of Married females have no form of education whilst 57 percent has basic education and 0.1 percent has tertiary level education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary	Vocational/technical/commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	88,363	100.0	25.0	63.4	8.9	0.6	1.7	0.3
Never married	32,644	100.0	10.3	72.0	15.3	0.4	1.6	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	9,188	100.0	25.2	64.6	8.0	0.6	1.4	0.2
Married	36,677	100.0	30.7	60.8	5.2	0.7	2.1	0.4
Separated	1,893	100.0	37.1	56.8	4.3	0.3	1.3	0.3
Divorced	4,135	100.0	42.5	52.7	3.0	0.6	1.1	0.1
Widowed	3,826	100.0	70.8	27.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1
Male								
Total	43,896	100.0	17.1	67.3	11.9	0.6	2.6	0.5
Never married	19,500	100.0	10.2	70.2	16.9	0.4	1.9	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,278	100.0	18.6	67.5	10.5	0.5	2.5	0.3
Married	17,755	100.0	22.5	64.9	7.6	0.9	3.4	0.7
Separated	631	100.0	26.1	64.2	6.3	0.3	2.2	0.8
Divorced	1,212	100.0	27.6	62.9	6.3	1.1	1.8	0.4
Widowed	520	100.0	44.2	51.7	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.2
Female								
Total	44,467	100.0	32.8	59.6	6.0	0.5	0.9	0.1
Never married	13,144	100.0	10.5	74.6	12.9	0.6	1.2	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,910	100.0	31.0	62.2	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.0
Married	18,922	100.0	38.4	57.0	3.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Separated	1,262	100.0	42.6	53.1	3.2	0.2	0.9	0.0
Divorced	2,923	100.0	48.7	48.5	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.0
Widowed	3,306	100.0	74.9	23.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table 3.6 shows persons twelve years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Of the population that is in the various marriage categories in the district, 66.8 percent are employed, 2.8 percent unemployed and with 30.4 percent as economically not active.

Out of the population who are employed, the highest, 53.5 percent are married, 21.1 percent have never been married and 2.6 percent are separated. Of those who are unemployed, the highest, 46.1 percent have never been married, 35.4 percent are married and the lowest, 1.9 percent is separated. On the other hand 70.8 percent of the economically not active persons have never been married, 15.7 percent of them have been married and 1.2 percent is separated.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	88,363	100.0	59,009	66.8	2,481	2.8	26,873	30.4
Never married	32,644	100.0	12,467	38.2	1,143	3.5	19,034	58.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	9,188	100.0	7,742	84.3	292	3.2	1,154	12.6
Married	36,677	100.0	31,584	86.1	879	2.4	4,214	11.5
Separated	1,893	100.0	1,536	81.1	46	2.4	311	16.4
Divorced	4,135	100.0	3,353	81.1	90	2.2	692	16.7
Widowed	3,826	100.0	2,327	60.8	31	0.8	1,468	38.4
Male								
Total	43,896	100.0	30,255	68.9	1,130	2.6	12,511	28.5
Never married	19,500	100.0	8,472	43.4	717	3.7	10,311	52.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,278	100.0	3,934	92.0	73	1.7	271	6.3
Married	17,755	100.0	15,980	90.0	298	1.7	1,477	8.3
Separated	631	100.0	531	84.2	11	1.7	89	14.1
Divorced	1,212	100.0	1,007	83.1	23	1.9	182	15.0
Widowed	520	100.0	331	63.7	8	1.5	181	34.8
Female								
Total	44,467	100.0	28,754	64.7	1,351	3.0	14,362	32.3
Never married informal/consensual union/living together	13,144	100.0	3,995	30.4	426	3.2	8,723	66.4
married	4,910	100.0	3,808	77.6	219	4.5	883	18.0
Separated	18,922	100.0	15,604	82.5	581	3.1	2,737	14.5
Divorced	1,262	100.0	1,005	79.6	35	2.8	222	17.6
Widowed	2,923	100.0	2,346	80.3	67	2.3	510	17.4
	3,306	100.0	1,996	60.4	23	0.7	1,287	38.9

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, Dual Nationality and by naturalization. The population of Amansie West District by Nationality and sex is shown in Table 3.7. The table indicates that Ghanaians by birth constitute 96 percent of the population, dual nationality (1.7%) and naturalization (0.6%). Male Ghanaians by birth form 95.9 percent of the male population whereas female Ghanaians by birth constitute 96 percent of the female population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	134,331	100.0	67,485	100.0	66,846	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	128,907	96.0	64,734	95.9	64,173	96.0
Dual Nationality	2,273	1.7	1,132	1.7	1,141	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	757	0.6	369	0.5	388	0.6
ECOWAS	1,130	0.8	654	1.0	476	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	679	0.5	324	0.5	355	0.5
Other	585	0.4	272	0.4	313	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 indicates population by religion and sex. In terms of religious affiliation, the table shows that a large percentage (77.8%) of the people is Christians. Out of this Pentecostal/charismatic constitute 23.4 percent, Protestants 18.4 percent, Catholics 16 percent and other Christians 16 percent. Muslims constitute 7.9 percent and traditionalists constitute 0.5 percent. Those without any religious affiliation constitute 12.9 percent while the remaining 0.9 percent is part of small sects.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	134,331	100.0	67,485	100.0	66,846	100.0
No Religion	17,333	12.9	10,901	16.2	6,432	9.6
Catholic	22,311	16.6	10,796	16.0	11,515	17.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	26,176	19.5	12,441	18.4	13,735	20.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	33,560	25.0	15,812	23.4	17,748	26.6
Other Christians	22,447	16.7	10,786	16.0	11,661	17.4
Islam	10,650	7.9	5,792	8.6	4,858	7.3
Traditionalist	631	0.5	351	0.5	280	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,223	0.9	606	0.9	617	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Literacy and Education

Education is a vital tool in all aspect of societal 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). Most Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in initiating programmes and projects to accelerate development. It is for this reason that out of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) goal (MDG 2) is dedicated to 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 grade one 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 calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010). Table 3.9 shows population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.

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	Other
Both sexes									
Total	22,234	69,003	100.0	13.7	20.2	65.5	0.2	0.4	0.0
10 -14	476	11,880	100.0	19.4	18.4	61.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
15-19	1,262	12,709	100.0	14.6	13.9	70.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
20-24	2,263	10,080	100.0	14.1	17.2	68.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
25-29	2,611	8,159	100.0	13.7	22.1	63.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
30-34	2,308	6,062	100.0	12.3	25.5	61.4	0.3	0.5	0.0
35-39	2,358	5,121	100.0	12.2	26.9	60.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
40-44	1,942	3,931	100.0	10.5	25.5	63.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
45-49	1,565	3,122	100.0	9.7	25.5	64.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
50-54	1,365	2,856	100.0	8.6	23.5	67.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
55-59	881	1,754	100.0	8.2	20.6	70.1	0.5	0.6	0.0
60-64	1,098	1,198	100.0	7.0	20.1	72.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
65+	4,105	2,131	100.0	7.7	22.7	69.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
Male									
Total	7,555	37,888	100.0	12.1	17.8	69.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
10 - 14	217	6,232	100.0	18.2	18.2	62.9	0.3	0.4	0.0
15-19	524	6,689	100.0	12.9	12.8	73.6	0.2	0.5	0.0
20-24	830	5,207	100.0	12.6	14.3	72.5	0.2	0.4	0.0
25-29	982	4,242	100.0	12.7	19.3	67.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
30-34	865	3,371	100.0	10.9	22.6	65.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
35-39	872	2,936	100.0	11.2	23.8	64.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
40-44	699	2,335	100.0	9.6	21.6	67.9	0.1	0.7	0.0
45-49	525	1,838	100.0	8.2	19.7	71.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
50-54	427	1,611	100.0	7.3	18.0	73.6	0.2	0.8	0.0
55-59	279	1,104	100.0	7.2	15.9	75.3	0.7	1	0.0
60-64	288	854	100.0	5.5	15.7	78.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
65+	1,047	1,469	100.0	6.5	18.4	74.3	0.3	0.5	0.0
Female									
Total	14,679	31,115	100.0	15.5	23.2	60.8	0.2	0.3	0.0
10 - 14	259	5,648	100.0	20.8	18.5	60.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
15-19	738	6,020	100.0	16.4	15.1	67.6	0.1	0.7	0.0
20-24	1,433	4,873	100.0	15.7	20.4	63.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
25-29	1,629	3,917	100.0	14.9	25.1	59.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
30-34	1,443	2,691	100.0	14.0	29.1	56.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
35-39	1,486	2,185	100.0	13.7	31.2	54.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
40-44	1,243	1,596	100.0	11.8	31.2	57.0	0.1		0.0
45-49	1,040	1,284	100.0	11.9	33.8	53.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
50-54	938	1,245	100.0	10.4	30.7	58.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
55-59	602	650	100.0	10.0	28.6	61.2	0.2		0.0
60-64	810	344	100.0	10.8	31.1	58.1			0.0
65+	3,058	662	100.0	10.3	32.0	57.6		0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person is literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate.

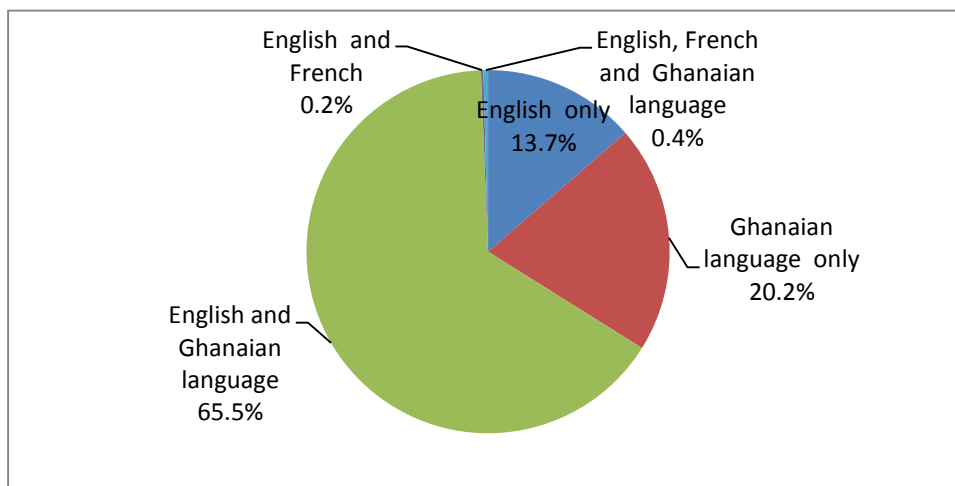
The results indicate that 13.7 percent are literate in English language only, 20.2 percent Ghanaian language only and as high as 65.5 percent in both English and Ghanaian language

in the district. It further reveals that among the sexes, 12.1 percent males are literate in English only, 17.8 percent Ghanaian language only and finally as much as 69.3 percent being literate in both English and Ghanaian language. With respect to females, 15.5, 23.2 percent in English and Ghanaian language respectively and 60.8 percent being literate in both English and Ghanaian language.

The results show that 75.6 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate whilst 24.4 percent are not literate. The male literate and non-literate is 83.4 percent and 16.6 percent of the male population respectively. On the other hand literacy among the female population is 67.9 percent and 32.1 percent literate and non-literate respectively.

Figure 3.3 presents the population 11 years and older by literacy. The data indicate that 65.5 percent of the population 11 years and older in Amansie West District are literate in English language. 20.2 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only and 13.7 percent are literate in English language only. Less than one percent (0.6%) is literate in English, French and Ghanaian language and English and French.

Figure 3.3: Population 11 years and older by literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents the population 3 years and older by sex and level of education and school attendance. The Table shows that 92.2 percent of the population 3 years and older attending school and out of this, 4.65 percent are in basic school, Kindergarten (19.7%), primary (50.8%), JSS/JHS (17.8%). Less than a tenth (7%) of the population is in SSS/SHS, 0.1 percent vocational/technical education, 0.2 percent post middle/secondary certificate and 0.5 percent in tertiary institutions.

In terms of those who attended school in the past, Nursery to Kindergarten had no records. This could be attributed to the fact that these were not part of the educational system in past. About one-fifth (21.9%) had primary education, 37.6 percent JSS/JHS, 27 percent Middle, 7.8 percent had SSS/SHS education and 5.6 percent of the population had levels beyond SHS level.

The difference between males and females in school participation occurs after basic education. In 2010, 7.7 percent of males and 3.2 percent of females had had post-secondary diploma and higher education. The proportion of males in higher education was twice more than that of females.

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	48,394	100.0	25,682	100.0	22,712	100.0	47,482	100.0	25,936	100.0	21,546	100.0
Nursery	2,249	4.6	1,132	4.4	1,117	4.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	9,536	19.7	4,810	18.7	4,726	20.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	24,587	50.8	12,828	49.9	11,759	51.8	10,416	21.9	4,044	15.6	6,372	29.6
JSS/JHS	8,259	17.1	4,571	17.8	3,688	16.2	17,833	37.6	9,300	35.9	8,533	39.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	12,800	27.0	8,077	31.1	4,723	21.9
SSS/SHS	3,389	7.0	2,094	8.2	1,295	5.7	3,723	7.8	2,501	9.6	1,222	5.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	780	1.6	621	2.4	159	0.7
Vocational/technical/commercial	70	0.1	30	0.1	40	0.2	436	0.9	246	0.9	190	0.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	75	0.2	49	0.2	26	0.1	622	1.3	441	1.7	181	0.8
Tertiary	229	0.5	168	0.7	61	0.3	872	1.8	706	2.7	166	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

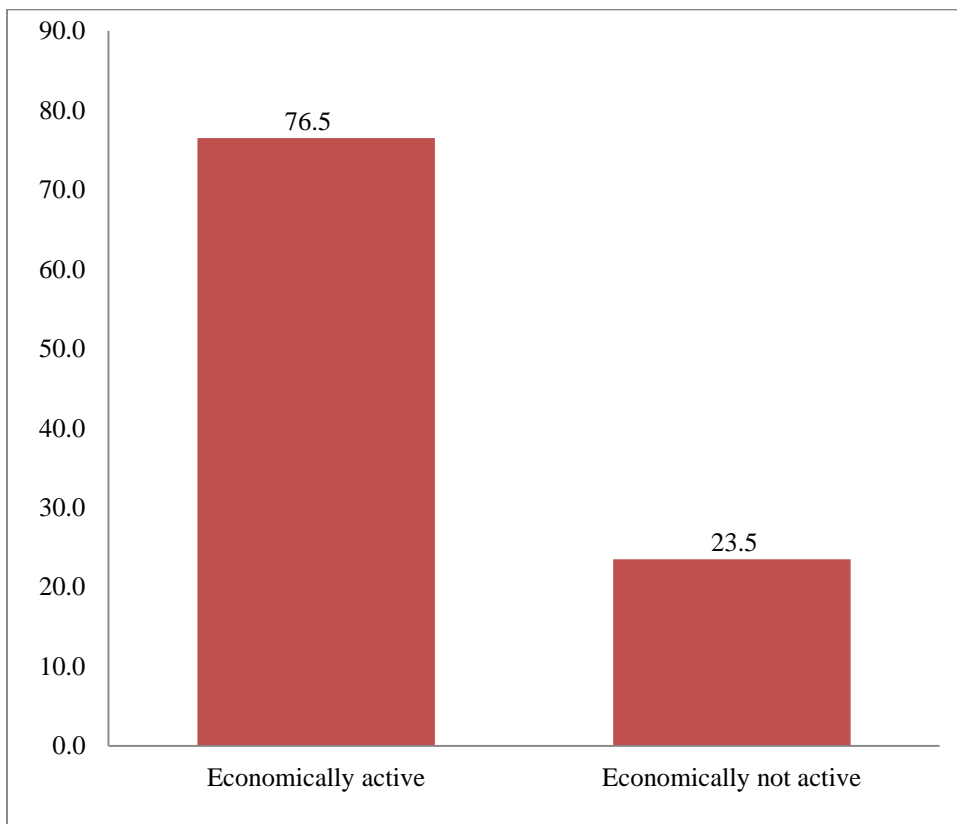
4.1 Introduction

This section is devoted to the analysis of results on economic activity status of the residents aged 15 years and above, their occupations, industries they are engaged in, their employment status and sector of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Figure 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status. As shown in the chart 76.5 percent of the population 5 years and older is economically active (employed and unemployed) while 23.5 percent are economically not active (not employed, not seeking nor available for work).

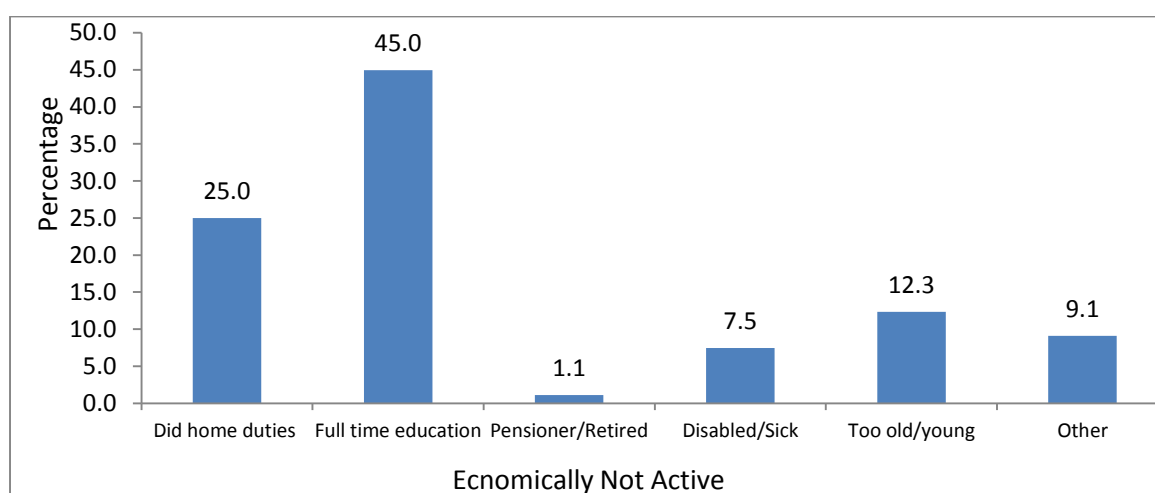
Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows that students form a large proportion of the economically not active population (45%) followed by homemakers (25%), those too young or old to work (12.3%) and people with disability (7.5%). Pensioners or those on retirement constitute 1.1 percent.

Figure 4.2: Activity status of the economically not active population



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 indicates that out of the economically active population, 95.9 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up 4.1 percent. Of those who are unemployed, majority (66%) of them are first time job seekers.

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	78,881	100.0	38,994	100.0	39,887	100.0
Economically active	60,352	76.5	30,787	79.0	29,565	74.1
Employed	57,887	95.9	29,666	96.4	28,221	95.5
<i>Worked</i>	55,238	95.4	28,548	96.2	26,690	94.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,498	4.3	1,063	3.6	1,435	5.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	151	0.3	55	0.2	96	0.3
Unemployed	2,465	4.1	1,121	3.6	1,344	4.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	838	34.0	329	29.3	509	37.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,627	66.0	792	70.7	835	62.1
Economically not active	18,529	23.5	8,207	21.0	10,322	25.9
Did home duties (household chore)	4,635	25.0	1,350	16.4	3,285	31.8
Full time education	8,330	45.0	4,761	58.0	3,569	34.6
Pensioner/retired	209	1.1	156	1.9	53	0.5
Disabled/sick	1,386	7.5	569	6.9	817	7.9
Too old/young	2,284	12.3	635	7.7	1,649	16.0
Other	1,685	9.1	736	9.0	949	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 indicates the employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. Within the population 73.4 percent are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 23.5 percent are economically not active. In the age groups those aged 45-49 years, 93.7 percent are employed, and between 2024 years, 6.7 percent are unemployed and those 15-19 years 64.9 percent are economically not active and this is expected because they may either be in school and in apprenticeship.

With respect to gender, the table indicates that 76.1 percent males are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 21.0 percent being economically not active in the district. The table

further reveals that among the females 70.8 percent are employed, 3.4 percent unemployed and 25.9 percent being economically not active.

The data again reveals that males aged 45-49 years 95.0 percent are employed, as against 92.3 percent for females and with those economically not active 65.3 percent males aged 15-19 and 64.4 percent females are found in the district. The information then indicates that those more males and females aged 45-49 years are employed compared to the other ages in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	78,881	100.0	57,887	73.4	2,465	3.1	18,529	23.5
15-19	13,971	100.0	4,428	31.7	479	3.4	9,064	64.9
20-24	12,343	100.0	8,298	67.2	830	6.7	3,215	26.0
25-29	10,770	100.0	8,962	83.2	532	4.9	1,276	11.8
30-34	8,370	100.0	7,442	88.9	246	2.9	682	8.1
35-39	7,479	100.0	6,874	91.9	121	1.6	484	6.5
40-44	5,873	100.0	5,440	92.6	81	1.4	352	6.0
45-49	4,687	100.0	4,390	93.7	45	1.0	252	5.4
50-54	4,221	100.0	3,905	92.5	50	1.2	266	6.3
55-59	2,635	100.0	2,395	90.9	26	1.0	214	8.1
60-64	2,296	100.0	1,949	84.9	39	1.7	308	13.4
65+	6,236	100.0	3,804	61.0	16	0.3	2,416	38.7
Male								
Total	38,994	100.0	29,666	76.1	1,121	2.9	8,207	21.0
15-19	7,213	100.0	2,289	31.7	211	2.9	4,713	65.3
20-24	6,037	100.0	4,231	70.1	364	6.0	1,442	23.9
25-29	5,224	100.0	4,518	86.5	254	4.9	452	8.7
30-34	4,236	100.0	3,903	92.1	116	2.7	217	5.1
35-39	3,808	100.0	3,606	94.7	46	1.2	156	4.1
40-44	3,034	100.0	2,860	94.3	44	1.5	130	4.3
45-49	2,363	100.0	2,244	95.0	26	1.1	93	3.9
50-54	2,038	100.0	1,930	94.7	22	1.1	86	4.2
55-59	1,383	100.0	1,266	91.5	15	1.1	102	7.4
60-64	1,142	100.0	1,016	89.0	17	1.5	109	9.5
65+	2,516	100.0	1,803	71.7	6	0.2	707	28.1
Female								
Total	39,887	100.0	28,221	70.8	1,344	3.4	10,322	25.9
15-19	6,758	100.0	2,139	31.7	268	4.0	4,351	64.4
20-24	6,306	100.0	4,067	64.5	466	7.4	1,773	28.1
25-29	5,546	100.0	4,444	80.1	278	5.0	824	14.9
30-34	4,134	100.0	3,539	85.6	130	3.1	465	11.2
35-39	3,671	100.0	3,268	89.0	75	2.0	328	8.9
40-44	2,839	100.0	2,580	90.9	37	1.3	222	7.8
45-49	2,324	100.0	2,146	92.3	19	0.8	159	6.8
50-54	2,183	100.0	1,975	90.5	28	1.3	180	8.2
55-59	1,252	100.0	1,129	90.2	11	0.9	112	8.9
60-64	1,154	100.0	933	80.8	22	1.9	199	17.2
65+	3,720	100.0	2,001	53.8	10	0.3	1,709	45.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 indicates that the age cohort with the highest proportion of employed population is 25-29 age group with 15.2 percent, followed by the 20- 24 year age group with 14.3% and the lowest is 60-64 year group with 3.4%.

The age group (20-24 years) has the highest proportion of the unemployed (33.7%), followed by 25- 9 year group (21.6%) while the lowest is the age group of 65years and above (0.6%). On the other hand the age group with highest proportion of the economical not active persons is the 15 - 19 age band, accounting for 48.9%. This could be attributed to the fact that most of these people are in the school going age and are likely to be in school. The 55 - 59 year age group have the lowest economical not active population of 1.2 percent.

Figure 4.3: Population 15 years and older by age group and economic activity status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation is defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 shows that more than half (59.3%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About 17.9 percent is also engaged as plant and machine operators /assemblers and 9.3 percent are service and sales workers. Craft and related trade workers account for 5.9 percent. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both males (56.6%) and females (62.1%). However, a much higher proportion of females (15.3%) than males (3.6%) are engaged as service and sales workers.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,887	100.0	29,666	100.0	28,221	100.0
Managers	661	1.1	269	0.9	392	1.4
Professionals	1,461	2.5	1,012	3.4	449	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	385	0.7	290	1.0	95	0.3
Clerical support workers	202	0.3	140	0.5	62	0.2
Service and sales workers	5,387	9.3	1,077	3.6	4,310	15.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	34,323	59.3	16,798	56.6	17,525	62.1
Craft and related trades workers	3,400	5.9	2,143	7.2	1,257	4.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,339	17.9	7,293	24.6	3,046	10.8
Elementary occupations	1,728	3.0	643	2.2	1,085	3.8
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The industries within which the population is employed are shown in Table 4.4. The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 59.2 percent of the work force which comprise of 56.8 percent male and 61.7 percent females. The mining and quarrying sector employs 16.5 percent because of the brisk artisanal mining that takes place in the District. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounts for 7.8 percent of the employed population. The proportion of the employed population in the manufacturing sector is 4 percent which is made up of 4.3 percent and 3.7 percent males and females respectively.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

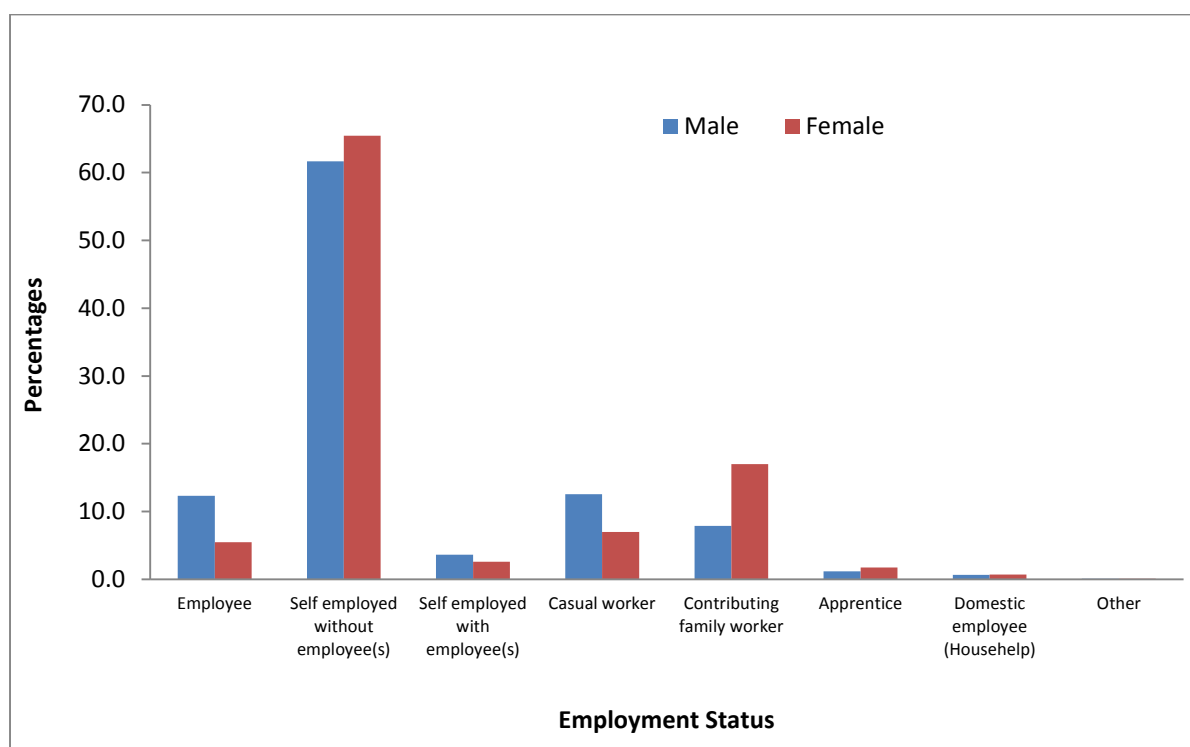
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,887	100.0	29,666	100.0	28,221	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	34,279	59.2	16,862	56.8	17,417	61.7
Mining and quarrying	9,546	16.5	6,522	22.0	3,024	10.7
Manufacturing	2,308	4.0	1,094	3.7	1,214	4.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	19	0.0	17	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	32	0.1	19	0.1	13	0.0
Construction	785	1.4	764	2.6	21	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,544	7.8	1,505	5.1	3,039	10.8
Transportation and storage	627	1.1	602	2.0	25	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,860	3.2	218	0.7	1,642	5.8
Information and communication	37	0.1	27	0.1	10	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	109	0.2	79	0.3	30	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	93	0.2	73	0.2	20	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	124	0.2	102	0.3	22	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	200	0.3	160	0.5	40	0.1
Education	1,310	2.3	887	3.0	423	1.5
Human health and social work activities	308	0.5	143	0.5	165	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	195	0.3	148	0.5	47	0.2
Other service activities	1,410	2.4	407	1.4	1,003	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	100	0.2	36	0.1	64	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.4 indicate that nearly two thirds of both male (61.7%) and female (65.4%) of the male and female populations respectively are self-employed without employees.

Figure 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by sex and employment status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.5 shows that 63.5 percent of the population are self-employed without employees while self-employed with employees account for 3.1 percent. Casual workers are 9.8 percent while Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex contributing family workers are 12.3 percent of the population.

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

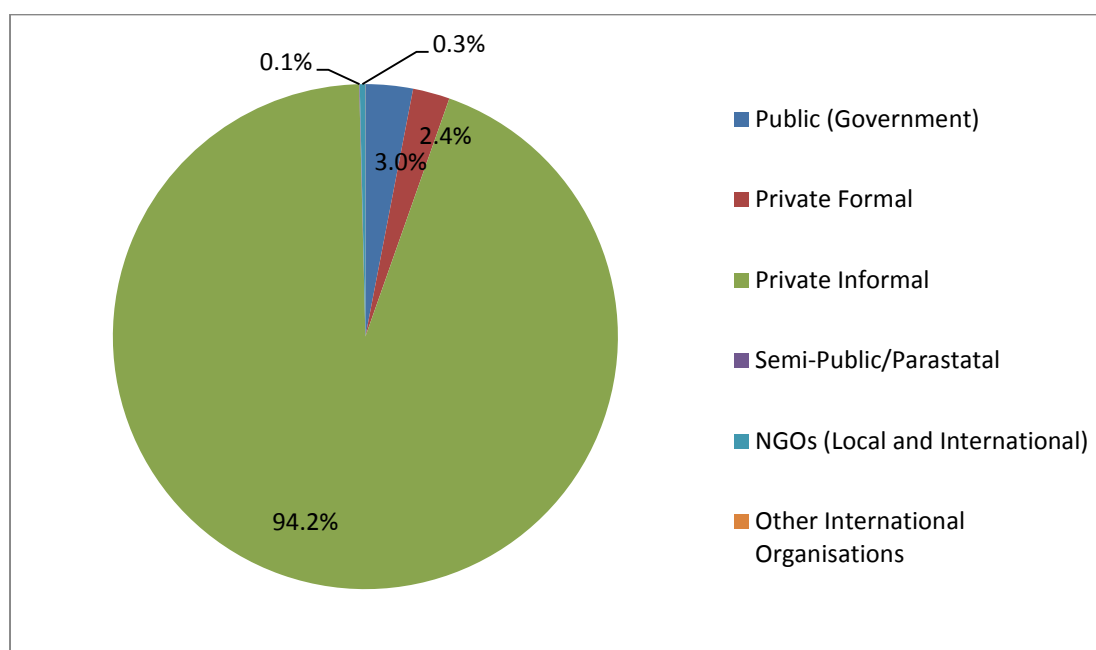
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,887	100.0	29,666	100.0	28,221	100.0
Employee	5,197	9.0	3,650	12.3	1,547	5.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	36,763	63.5	18,294	61.7	18,469	65.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,807	3.1	1,078	3.6	729	2.6
Casual worker	5,698	9.8	3,729	12.6	1,969	7.0
Contributing family worker	7,129	12.3	2,339	7.9	4,790	17.0
Apprentice	841	1.5	349	1.2	492	1.7
Domestic employee (house help)	391	0.7	195	0.7	196	0.7
Other	61	0.1	32	0.1	29	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.5 indicate that 94.2 percent of the population 15 years and above are in the private informal sector. The public sector constitutes 3 percent while the private formal constitutes 2.4 percent respectively.

Figure 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 shows that 96.1 percent and 92.4 percent of the female and male employed populations respectively are in the private informal sector. Also the proportion of the population working in the private formal sector is 2.4 percent made up of 3.1 percent males and 1.6 percent females respectively. The public sector accounted for 3 percent made up of 4 percent males and 2 percent females population.

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	57,887	100.0	29,666	100.0	28,221	100.0
Public (Government)	1,756	3.0	1,201	4.0	555	2.0
Private Formal	1,368	2.4	920	3.1	448	1.6
Private Informal	54,535	94.2	27,402	92.4	27,133	96.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	22	0.0	14	0.0	8	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	201	0.3	125	0.4	76	0.3
Other International Organisations	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the emerging economy of Ghana 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. To understand some of these developments a module is included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities (GSS, 2010 PHC Analytical Report)

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 8,049,408 mobile phone users in the country. This constituted 47.7 percent of the 16,886,306 population 12 years and older. The data shows that 32.7 percent of the population twelve years and older own mobile phones. Out of this, male ownership of mobile phones is 39.4 percent while the females owning mobile phones represent 26.4 percent implying that more males than females own mobile phone in the district according to the 2010 census.

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries as well as the urban and rural areas respectively.

The data in Table 5.2 shows the number of people having access to mobile phones and internet facilities in the Amansie West District. The Table indicates that just 1.3 percent of the population above 12 years in the district have access to internet facility and this is represented by 1.9 percent males and 0.7 percent females which again shows that the access to internet is more predominant with males than females

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,867	100.0	11,758	32.7	466	1.3
Male	17,506	100.0	6,898	39.4	335	1.9
Female	18,361	100.0	4,860	26.4	131	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. The table shows that 216 households representing 1.9 percent with 2.2 being males and 1.4 females which implies that more male heads than females own either a desktop/laptop computer in the district.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,164	100.0	216	1.9
Male	7,465	100.0	163	2.2
Female	3,699	100.0	53	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWD) 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. Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship with poverty (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

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 the population with disability in the district, the types of disability, distribution of PWD by type of locality, PWD and type of activity, and PWD by education and literacy.

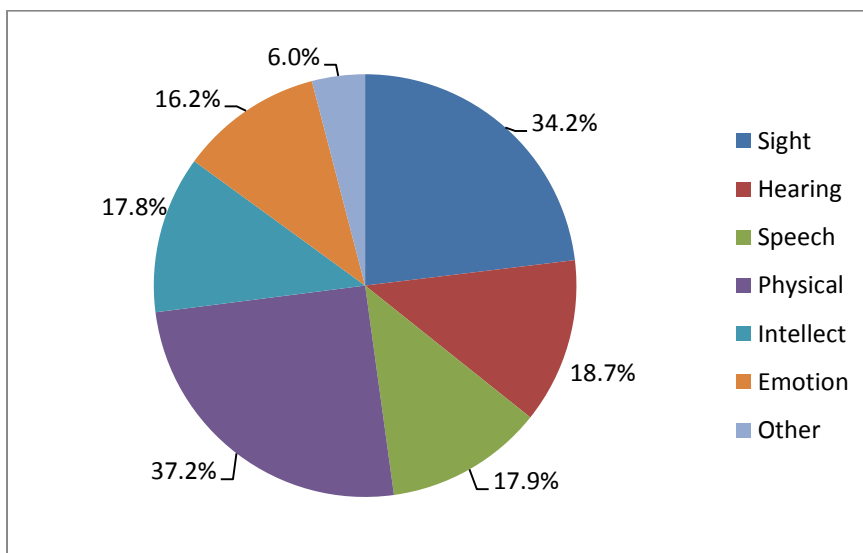
6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents results of population of people with disability in the District by type of disability, sex and type of locality. In all 2.1 percent of people in the District are people with various forms of disability. There are more female (52.2%) than males (47.8%) in the population of PWDs in the District.

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of types of disability. The most common form of disability is physical impairment, which accounts for 37.2 percent and this is followed by visual/sight impairment (34.2%) and people with hearing impairment (18.7%).

Figure 6.1: Types of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows the types of disability by type of locality in the District. In all 2.0 percent of the population in urban localities are PWDs as against (2.2%) in rural localities. Physical disability is predominant in urban localities while sight impairment leads among the cases of disabilities in rural 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	134,331	100.0	67,485	100.0	66,846	100.0
Without disability	131,450	97.9	66,108	98.0	65,342	97.8
With disability	2,881	2.1	1,377	2.0	1,504	2.2
Sight	984	34.2	469	34.1	515	34.2
Hearing	539	18.7	223	16.2	316	21.0
Speech	516	17.9	264	19.2	252	16.8
Physical	1,073	37.2	499	36.2	574	38.2
Intellect	513	17.8	254	18.4	259	17.2
Emotion	466	16.2	234	17.0	232	15.4
Other	173	6.0	86	6.2	87	5.8
Urban						
Total	5,967	100.0	2,825	100.0	3,142	100.0
Without disability	5,850	98.0	2,779	98.4	3,071	97.7
With disability	117	2.0	46	1.6	71	2.3
Sight	25	21.4	18	39.1	7	9.9
Hearing	18	15.4	8	17.4	10	14.1
Speech	14	12.0	9	19.6	5	7.0
Physical	70	59.8	20	43.5	50	70.4
Intellect	18	15.4	8	17.4	10	14.1
Emotion	22	18.8	10	21.7	12	16.9
Other	10	8.5	7	15.2	3	4.2
Rural						
Total	128,364	100.0	64,660	100.0	63,704	100.0
Without disability	125,600	97.8	63,329	97.9	62,271	97.8
With disability	2,764	2.2	1,331	2.1	1,433	2.2
Sight	959	34.7	451	33.9	508	35.5
Hearing	521	18.8	215	16.2	306	21.4
Speech	502	18.2	255	19.2	247	17.2
Physical	1,003	36.3	479	36.0	524	36.6
Intellect	495	17.9	246	18.5	249	17.4
Emotion	444	16.1	224	16.8	220	15.4
Other	163	5.9	79	5.9	84	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 presents information on persons 15 years and older with disability by economic status and sex. The Table shows that, there are 2,307 persons or 1.6 percent of the Population 15 years and older with disability. About 57 percent of the persons with disability are employed whiles just 1.2 percent of these are unemployed. About 42.2 percent of all persons with a form of disability are economically not active according to the Table.

Of the persons with emotional disability 60.2 percent are employed while those with sight disability 57.7 percent are employed with 41.7 percent of them being economically not

active. Of all the disability types in the district those with speech have the highest number being unemployed with 1.8 percent.

With respect to gender males with all forms of disability that are employed represent 63.5 percent, 0.9 percent being unemployed and 35.6 percent also accounts for those who are economically not active. Males with hearing disability, 64.2 percent are employed and for those with physical and sight disability 37.3 percent each is economically not active in the district.

The total number of females with a form of disability 50.5 percent are employed, 1.5 percent unemployed and 48.0 percent being economically not active. Females with emotional disability 56.9 percent are employed and those with physical disability 60.6 percent are economically not active according to the table.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	78,881	100.0	57,887	73.4	2,465	3.1	18,529	23.5
No disability	76,574	100.0	56,581	73.9	2,437	3.2	17,556	22.9
With a disability	2,307	100.0	1,306	56.6	28	1.2	973	42.2
Sight	849	100.0	490	57.7	5	0.6	354	41.7
Hearing	404	100.0	220	54.5	6	1.5	178	44.1
Speech	325	100.0	189	58.2	6	1.8	130	40.0
Physical	863	100.0	407	47.2	10	1.2	446	51.7
Intellectual	345	100.0	196	56.8	1	0.3	148	42.9
Emotional	347	100.0	209	60.2	4	1.2	134	38.6
Other	131	100.0	68	51.9	0	0.0	63	48.1
Male								
Total	38,994	100.0	29,666	76.1	1,121	2.9	8,207	21.0
No disability	37,905	100.0	28,975	76.4	1,111	2.9	7,819	20.6
With a disability	1,089	100.0	691	63.5	10	0.9	388	35.6
Sight	405	100.0	252	62.2	2	0.5	151	37.3
Hearing	162	100.0	104	64.2	3	1.9	55	34.0
Speech	177	100.0	107	60.5	4	2.3	66	37.3
Physical	394	100.0	229	58.1	3	0.8	162	41.1
Intellectual	172	100.0	102	59.3	0	0.0	70	40.7
Emotional	173	100.0	110	63.6	1	0.6	62	35.8
Other	55	100.0	34	61.8	0	0.0	21	38.2
Female								
Total	39,887	100.0	28,221	70.8	1,344	3.4	10,322	25.9
No disability	38,669	100.0	27,606	71.4	1,326	3.4	9,737	25.2
With a disability	1,218	100.0	615	50.5	18	1.5	585	48.0
Sight	444	100.0	238	53.6	3	0.7	203	45.7
Hearing	242	100.0	116	47.9	3	1.2	123	50.8
Speech	148	100.0	82	55.4	2	1.4	64	43.2
Physical	469	100.0	178	38.0	7	1.5	284	60.6
Intellectual	173	100.0	94	54.3	1	0.6	78	45.1
Emotional	174	100.0	99	56.9	3	1.7	72	41.4
Other	76	100.0	34	44.7	0	0.0	42	55.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and level of education

Table 6.3 presents the Population distribution of persons 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The results show that quite a large proportion (21.4%) of PWDs have never been to school, while more than half (60.6%) have attained basic education and just 8.4 percent have sec/SHS and higher educational attainment. Of all the persons with a form of disability 41.4 percent have never been to school, 49.4 percent have basic education and 6.2 percent have sec/SHS and higher education.

Of the persons with hearing disability, 52.1 percent have never been to school, 55.1 of those with emotional disability have basic education and 7.1 percent of the physical disability have sec/SHS and higher education.

For total males in the district, 15.6 percent have never been to school, 63.5 percent have basic education and 11.2 percent have sec/SHS and higher education in the district according to table 6.3. The table further indicates that with males with a disability, 28.1 percent have never been to school and 59.0 percent have basic education and exactly 10.0 percent have sec/SHS and higher education.

Females who have never been to school accounts for 27.2 percent, basic education 57.2 percent and 5.5 percent with sec/SHS and higher education. For those with a form of disability, 53.5 percent have never been to school, 40.7 percent basic education and 2.8 percent with sec/SHS and higher education which all imply that most of the persons with disability at least have basic education in the district as revealed by the data from the 2010 population and housing census.

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	121,986	26,110	11,785	73,895	10,196	100.0	21.4	9.7	60.6	8.4
No disability	119,216	24,964	11,703	72,526	10,023	100.0	20.9	9.8	60.8	8.4
With a disability	2,770	1,146	82	1,369	173	100.0	41.4	3.0	49.4	6.2
Sight	956	408	28	459	61	100.0	42.7	2.9	48.0	6.4
Hearing	497	259	18	197	23	100.0	52.1	3.6	39.6	4.6
Speech	462	188	25	221	28	100.0	40.7	5.4	47.8	6.1
Physical	1,037	464	31	468	74	100.0	44.7	3.0	45.1	7.1
Intellectual	489	177	25	260	27	100.0	36.2	5.1	53.2	5.5
Emotional	448	152	20	247	29	100.0	33.9	4.5	55.1	6.5
Other	168	61	6	92	9	100.0	36.3	3.6	54.8	5.4
Male										
Total	61,161	9,543	5,942	38,820	6,856	100.0	15.6	9.7	63.5	11.2
No disability	59,837	9,171	5,903	38,039	6,724	100.0	15.3	9.9	63.6	11.2
With a disability	1,324	372	39	781	132	100.0	28.1	2.9	59.0	10.0
Sight	454	136	10	269	39	100.0	30.0	2.2	59.3	8.6
Hearing	205	78	10	100	17	100.0	38.0	4.9	48.8	8.3
Speech	243	80	11	130	22	100.0	32.9	4.5	53.5	9.1
Physical	483	131	16	276	60	100.0	27.1	3.3	57.1	12.4
Intellectual	242	69	13	142	18	100.0	28.5	5.4	58.7	7.4
Emotional	227	60	7	135	25	100.0	26.4	3.1	59.5	11.0
Other	84	19	3	55	7	100.0	22.6	3.6	65.5	8.3

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	60,825	16,567	5,843	35,075	3,340	100.0	27.2	9.6	57.7	5.5
No disability	59,379	15,793	5,800	34,487	3,299	100.0	26.6	9.8	58.1	5.6
With a disability	1,446	774	43	588	41	100.0	53.5	3.0	40.7	2.8
Sight	502	272	18	190	22	100.0	54.2	3.6	37.8	4.4
Hearing	292	181	8	97	6	100.0	62.0	2.7	33.2	2.1
Speech	219	108	14	91	6	100.0	49.3	6.4	41.6	2.7
Physical	554	333	15	192	14	100.0	60.1	2.7	34.7	2.5
Intellectual	247	108	12	118	9	100.0	43.7	4.9	47.8	3.6
Emotional	221	92	13	112	4	100.0	41.6	5.9	50.7	1.8
Other	84	42	3	37	2	100.0	50.0	3.6	44.0	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

In the 2010 PHC, specific questions are asked, for the first time, on households in farming activities, namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated, tree crops grown, farm size, type of cropping; livestock types, their numbers and keepers.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The households in agriculture by type of activity and locality are shown in Table 7.1. In all there are 29,359 households of which 74.1 percent are identified as agricultural households. Four types of agricultural activities are identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

The urban/rural distribution revealed that about half of the total numbers of households are engaged in agriculture in the urban localities of the District, compared with three-quarters of the households in the rural localities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	29,359	100.0	1,384	100.0	27,975	100.0
Households in Agriculture	21,755	74.1	695	50.2	21,060	75.3
Crop farming	21,534	99.0	671	96.5	20,863	99.1
Tree planting	54	0.2	7	1.0	47	0.2
Livestock rearing	3,606	16.6	53	7.6	3,553	16.9
Fish farming	17	0.1	0	0.0	17	0.1

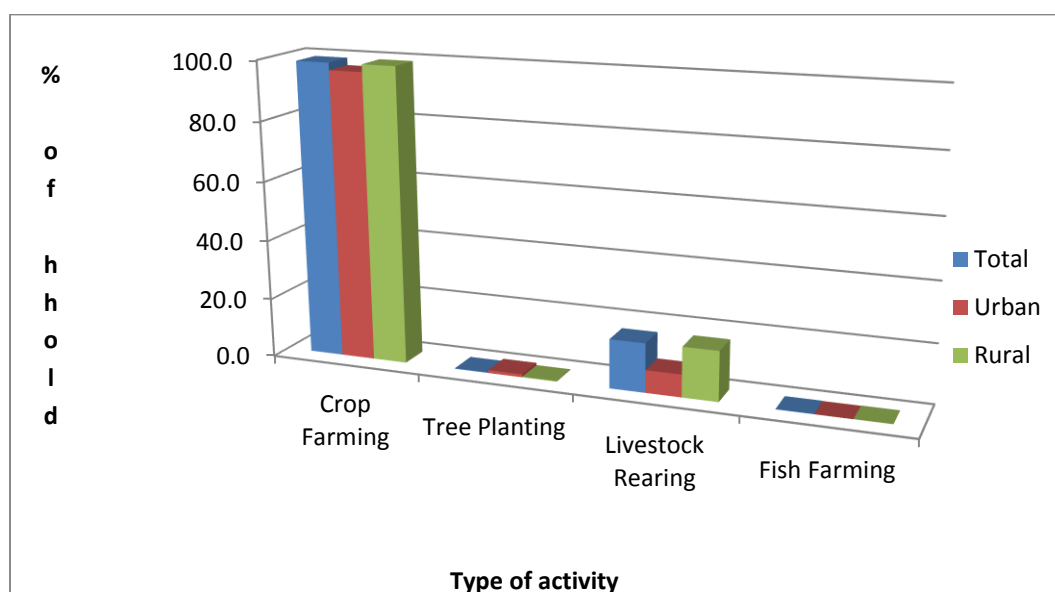
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of agriculture Activities

Crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity in both the urban and rural localities whilst fish farming is less popular accounting for 0.1 percent.

In Figure 7.1, the distribution of agricultural households by type of activity and locality indicates that a higher proportion (99.1%) of those in the rural areas than the urban areas (96.5%) is into crop farming. Similarly, in the case of livestock rearing, a higher proportion of the households in the rural localities (16.9%) than the urban localities (7.6%) are into livestock rearing.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of activity and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 presents results of the distribution of livestock and keepers in the District. The total animal population is 98,935 with 4,861 keepers, giving a crude average of 20 animals per keeper (in the case of bees, the number of hives were recorded). The bulk of the animals are chicken, which account for almost two-thirds (63.4%) of the total with 2,500 keepers. Sheep, goat, guinea fowl and fingerlings are the other types of livestock accounting for 14.8%, 10.1%, 3.1% and 2.3% of the total respectively. All other types of livestock including cattle are less than 2.0% of the total.

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

Type of Animal	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	98,935	4,861	20
Beehives	172	12	14
Cattle	1,906	125	15
Chicken	62,722	2,500	25
Dove	59	7	8
Duck	743	68	11
Goat	9,965	890	11
Grass-cutter	304	22	14
Guinea fowl	3,088	53	58
Ostrich	205	7	29
Pig	710	41	17
Rabbit	339	26	13
Sheep	14,683	1,018	14
Silk worm	218	23	9
Snail	390	4	98
Turkey	14	4	4
Fish farming	2,288	10	229
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	1,129	51	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). The Amansie West District's Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP- 2010-2013), which was prepared based on the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission, also emphasized the need to provide the population with safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter. Earlier frameworks like the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Two (GPRS II -2006- 2009) also underscored the important role of housing in social development. The provision of reliable, timely and accurate information on housing is very important to the development of any community.

The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for planning, monitoring and evaluation of housing policy. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the national, regional and local levels.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the total stock of houses in the country is 3,392,745 and that of the Ashanti Region is 574,066. The stock of houses in the Amansie West District is 19,482 representing 0.6 percent of the Regional housing stock. The proportion of houses in rural areas (18,788) is higher than those in urban areas (694) representing 96.4% and 3.6% respectively. The total number of households in the District is 29,359 representing 2.6% of the Regional total. The average number of households per house is 1.5 which is less than the Regional average 2 households per house. The average number of households per house in the urban and rural localities is (2) and (1.5) respectively. The population per house is 8.1 for the Region and 6.8 for the District. The average household size is 4.5 for the District as against 4.1 for the Region with lower sizes in urban (4.3) and higher in rural (4.5) 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	134,331	5,967	128,364
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	132,443	5,907	126,536
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	19,482	694	18,788
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	1,384	27,975
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.5	2	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6.8	8.5	6.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.2 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 reveals that 62.1 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members, 20.1 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members, 14.4 percent by other private individuals, 1.1 percent purchased through mortgage and 0.8 percent public/government.

In urban localities however, a significant proportion of dwelling units (41.2%) are owned by relatives who are not members of household. On the other hand almost three-thirds (63.7%) of houses in rural localities are owned by household members.

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

Ownership status	Total		Types of locality					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	18,221	62.1	62.1	61.9	29.8	63.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	321	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	5,903	20.1	18.5	23.1	41.2	19.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	4,234	14.4	15.7	12.1	28.3	13.7
Private employer	83,610	20,482	240	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.9
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	87	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	245	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9
Other	24,000	4,653	108	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows that there are 29,359 dwelling units in the District. The results show that 47.8 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses followed by separate houses (37.5%) and semi-detached houses (9.6%). Makeshift dwelling units such as tents, kiosks, containers and living quarters or offices and others constitute 5.1 percent. Almost half of male headed households (45.8%) and female headed households (51.5%) reside in compound houses. Also 59.0 percent of urban dwellings and 47.2 percent of rural dwellings are compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	11,016	37.5	38.8	35.0	23.0	38.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,822	9.6	9.9	9.1	10.7	9.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	604	2.1	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	14,029	47.8	45.8	51.5	59.0	47.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	373	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	62	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,791	58	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	90	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	60	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	210	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.3	0.6
Other	9,846	1,951	35	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

As shown in Table 8.4, mud bricks/earth (54.3%) are the main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units, followed cement blocks/concrete (32.7%) and landcrete (7.8%). Only 1.7 percent of construction material is made of wood. The table further shows that there are locality differences in the two main materials used in the construction. The use of Mud bricks/earth for construction of the outer wall is more in the rural areas (55.8%) while cement blocks/concrete is used more in the urban areas (74%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	30,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	16,733	54.3	22.4	55.8
Wood	200,594	27,438	532	1.7	1.6	1.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	97	0.3	0.8	0.3
Stone	11,330	2,014	48	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	485	1.6	0.8	1.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	10,088	32.7	74.0	30.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	2,407	7.8	0.0	8.2
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	82	0.3	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	151	0.5	0.0	0.5
Other	39,206	7,665	210	0.7	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 indicates that nearly three-quarters (74.9%) of households use cement or concrete for the floor of their dwelling units. Earth/mud (21.7%) is also used by a significant proportion of households for the floor of their dwelling units. This pattern of cement usage is exhibited in all localities with higher percentages (83.7%) in the urban and lower (74.4%) in the rural areas. In contrast, the usage of mud/earth is higher (22.1%) in the rural areas and lower (13.7%) in the urban areas. The usage of all other materials for the construction of the floor of dwellings constitutes 3.4 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	6,369	21.7	13.7	22.1
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	21,978	74.9	83.7	74.4
Stone	32,817	8,731	601	2.0	0.5	2.1
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	49	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	6,032	31	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	28	0.1	0.8	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	198	0.7	0.5	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	42	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	2,624	63	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows that metal sheets is the main material used for roofing of dwelling units (92.2%). This is followed by slate/asbestos (1.0%) and thatch or palm leaves or raffia (0.6%). The distribution by locality suggests that metal sheet is the main roofing material used in all localities. However, slate/asbestos and bamboo are not popularly used roofing materials in the District as they constitute less than 3 percent of roofing materials in both rural and urban localities.

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	30,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	188	0.6	0.2	0.6
Wood	45,547	10,933	168	0.5	0.0	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	28,418	92.2	96.7	91.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	56	0.2	1.0	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	92	0.3	0.6	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	104	0.3	0.0	0.4
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	876	2.8	0.2	3.0
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	785	2.5	0.6	2.6
Other	35,935	5,517	146	0.5	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows that, 59.4 percent of households use one sleeping room. Only 22.3 percent of households use two sleeping rooms and a few households (9.2%) sleep in three rooms. Ninety two percent (92%) of single person households live in one sleeping room and 4.1 percent used two sleeping rooms. Households of ten persons or more which use two or three sleeping rooms constitute 24.9 percent and 24.2 percent respectively. A small proportion of large households with ten persons and more live in seven sleeping rooms (2.20%) and nine sleeping rooms (2.5%).

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	29,359	100.0	59.4	22.3	9.2	4.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
1	4,703	100.0	92.0	4.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
2	3,747	100.0	76.4	17.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
3	3,844	100.0	70.9	19.0	5.9	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
4	3,873	100.0	64.6	21.5	7.6	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
5	3,548	100.0	56.1	27.2	8.7	4.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
6	3,008	100.0	45.3	32.9	12.5	4.4	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
7	2,247	100.0	35.9	35.6	16.6	6.4	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2
8	1,614	100.0	27.0	35.7	19.7	10.8	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.2
9	1,030	100.0	19.2	35.0	22.6	12.1	5.3	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.5
10+	1,745	100.0	12.3	24.9	24.2	15.2	10.4	6.6	2.2	1.8	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Table 8.8 shows that in the urban areas, most dwelling units use electricity as their main source of lighting. The proportions of dwelling units using electricity range from 80.9 percent in urban areas and 61.5 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, flashlight/torch is an important source of lighting for dwellings units in rural areas (30.7%).

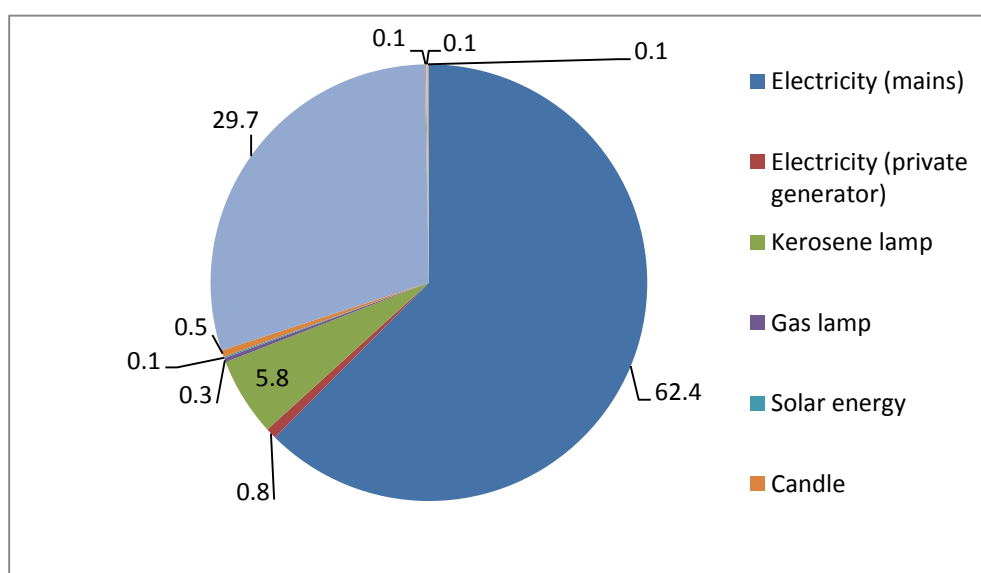
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		Types of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	18,328	62.4	80.9	61.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	242	0.8	0.4	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,708	5.8	7.2	5.8
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	97	0.3	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	39	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	145	0.5	1.2	0.5
Flashlight/torch	858,651	195,345	8,712	29.7	9.4	30.7
Firewood	13,241	1,484	41	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	30	0.1	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows that more than sixty percent (62.4%) of dwelling units use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting, 5.8 percent use kerosene lamp and 29.7 percent use flashlight or torch light.

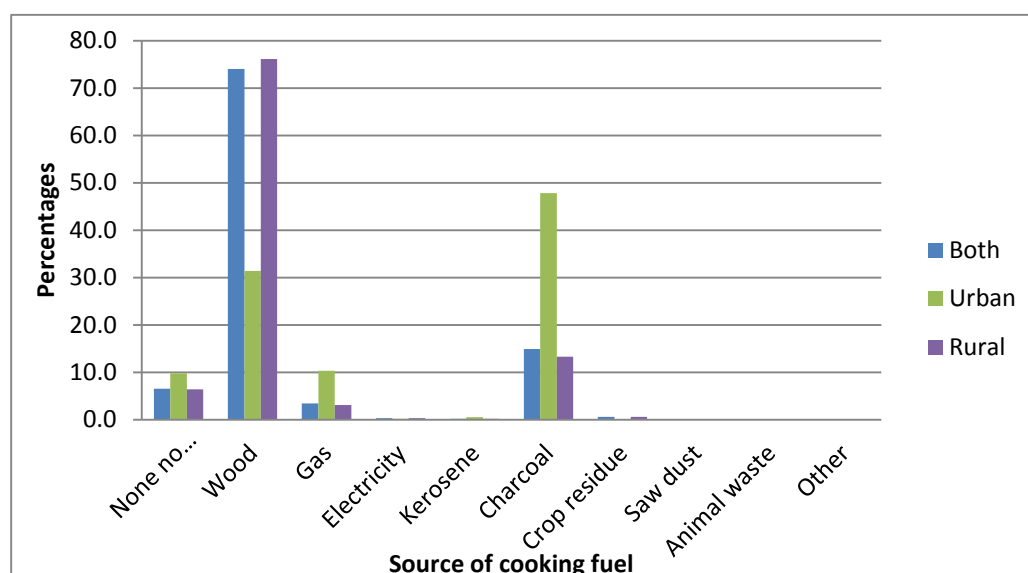
Figure 8.1: Main source of power for dwelling units



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 indicates that about 74 percent of households use wood as the major source of cooking fuel followed by charcoal (14.9%) and gas (3.4%). The distribution by type of locality shows that a greater proportion of households use wood as their main cooking fuel in both localities, with the rural areas recording higher usage as compared to the urban areas. Also, the use of gas and charcoal as cooking fuel is higher in urban localities.

Figure 8.2: Source of cooking fuel for households by type of locality



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

Table 8.9 indicate that a little over one-third of households have separate rooms used exclusively for cooking, while 18.7 percent and 14.7 percent of households cook in an open space and separate room shared with other households respectively. This pattern is reflected in both localities with slight variations in the urban and rural settings.

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

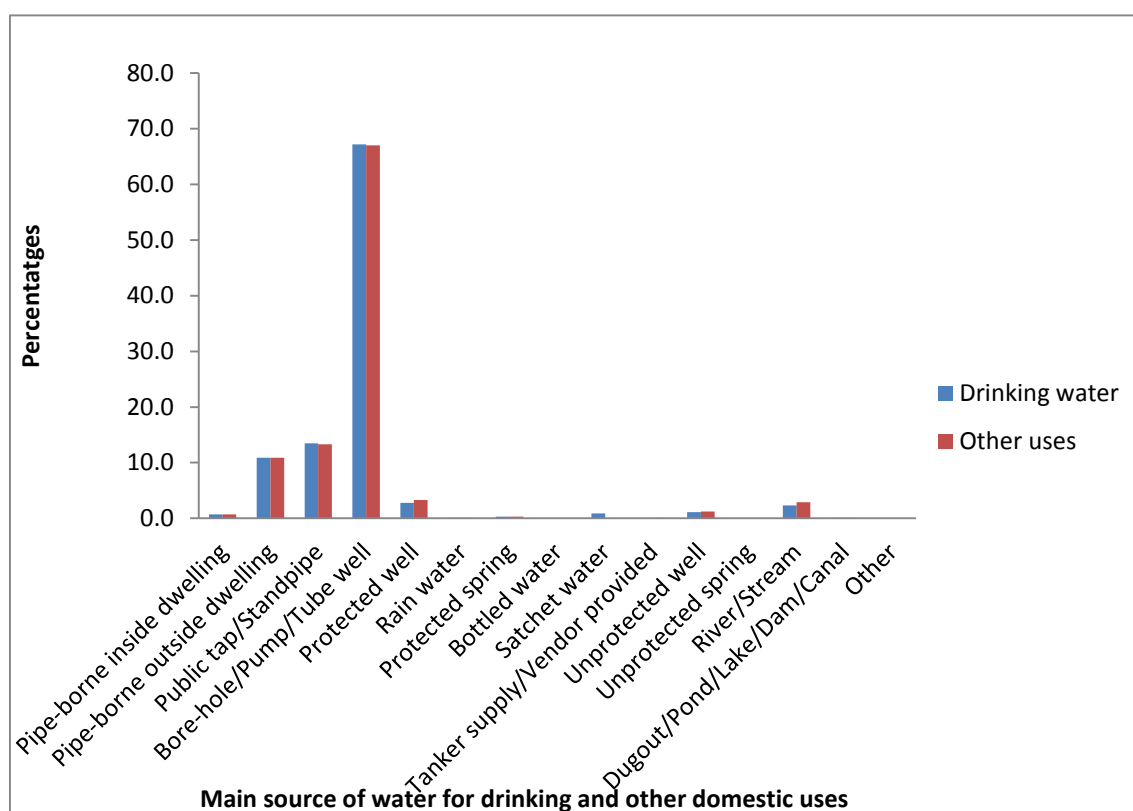
Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		Types of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,921	6.5	9.8	6.4
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	21,716	74.0	31.4	76.1
Gas	996,518	237,251	996	3.4	10.3	3.1
Electricity	29,794	7,952	77	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	66	0.2	0.5	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	4,382	14.9	47.8	13.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	163	0.6	0.0	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	2,399	8.2	10.3	8.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	10,433	35.5	19.1	36.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,314	14.7	17.1	14.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	885	3.0	1.2	3.1
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/hall/living room)	349,832	52,530	2,591	8.8	3.5	9.1
Verandah	74,525	4,918	75	0.3	0.6	0.2
Open space in compound	1,173,946	304,294	3,095	10.5	24.9	9.8
Other	1,115,464	155,848	5,481	18.7	23.3	18.4
	21,007	3,961	86	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Figure 8.3 shows that 67.2 percent of households use bore hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water, while 13.5 percent use public tap/standpipe. In addition, 2.8 percent rely on protected well. Little over one-tenth (11.6%) of households depend on pipe borne water. About 2.3 percent of households use water from river/stream for drinking. Less than one percent of households use sachet water for drinking in the District. More households in urban areas (3.8%) than rural areas (0.6%) use sachet water for drinking. The pattern is similar for sources of water for other domestic uses. A sizable proportion of households depend on boreholes, public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne, protected wells and streams/river for other domestic purposes.

Figure 8.3: Source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 shows that 67.9 percent and 53.6 percent of dwelling units use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water in rural and urban areas. A little over a quarter of dwelling units (25.5%) use protected well as source of drinking water and only 1.7 percent of dwelling units rely on the same source of water for drinking in rural areas. On the other hand 7.8 percent and 0.6 percent of dwelling units use sachet water for drinking in urban and rural areas respectively.

In the case of main source of water for other domestic purposes, the trend is similar except that no dwelling units use sachet water and bottled water for other domestic purposes in both rural and urban areas.

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

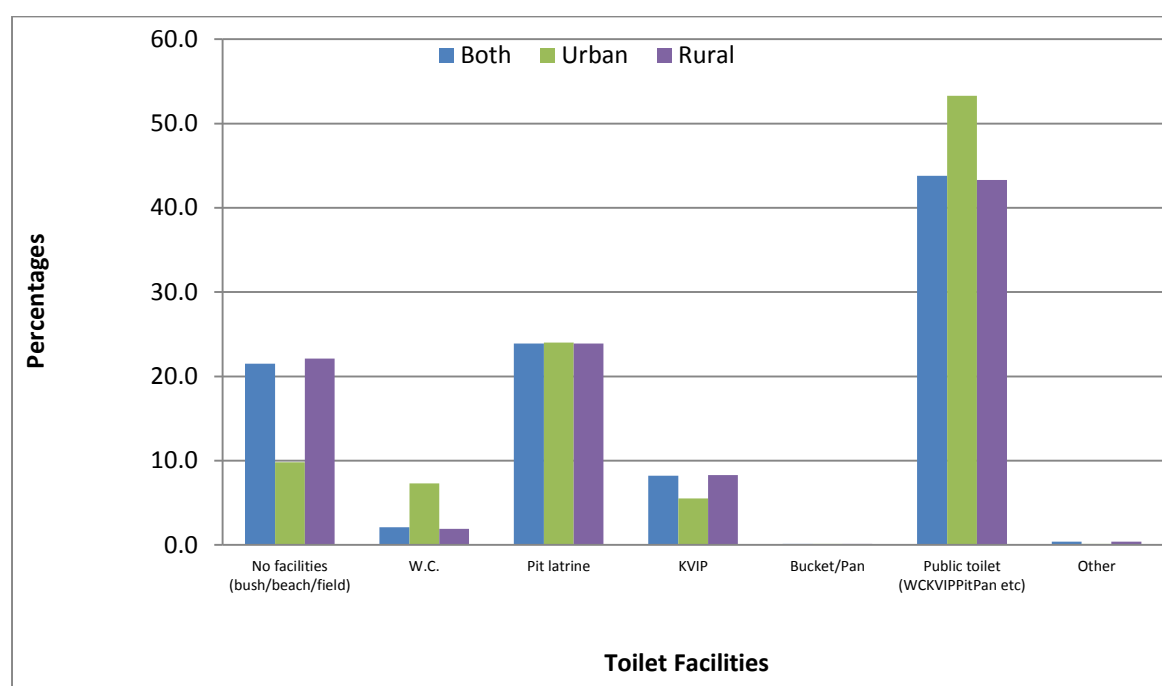
Sources of water	Total		Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	210	0.7	0.9	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,205	10.9	5.4	11.2
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	3,958	13.5	5.4	13.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	19,731	67.2	53.6	67.9
Protected well	321,091	80,800	815	2.8	25.5	1.7
Rain water	39,438	1,457	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	95	0.3	0.4	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	269	0.9	7.8	0.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	319	1.1	0.4	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	58,333	681	2.3	0.4	2.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	850	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	209	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,192	10.9	4.9	11.2
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	112,574	3,916	13.3	4.7	13.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	354,585	19,679	67.0	56.8	67.5
Protected well	465,775	101,863	958	3.3	31.0	1.9
Rain water	39,916	2,376	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	81	0.3	0.6	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	5,110	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	365	1.2	0.5	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	13	0.0	0.1	0.0
River/stream	588,590	65,730	860	2.9	0.6	3.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,547	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	12	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Figure 8.4 indicates that about 43.8 percent of households use public toilet facilities with the urban and rural areas accounting for 53.3 percent and 43.3 percent respectively. Also 23.9 percent use pit latrine and a little over one fifth of households (21.5%) have no toilet facilities; thus they use bush/open field as toilet facilities.

Figure 8.4: Toilet facilities use by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 indicates that, nearly one-third of households share separate bathrooms in the same house. Another 23.8 percent have their own bathrooms which are used exclusively by the households. A relatively high proportion of households also use shared open cubicles (15.9%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		Types of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	6,321	21.5	9.8	22.1
W.C.	839,611	261,106	624	2.1	7.3	1.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,015	23.9	24.0	23.9
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,393	8.2	5.5	8.3
Bucket/pan	40,678	3,082	37	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	12,858	43.8	53.3	43.3
Other	23,385	3,867	111	0.4	0.1	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	6,990	23.8	11.3	24.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	9,044	30.8	39.3	30.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	2,494	8.5	3.8	8.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	4,677	15.9	36.3	14.9
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	55	0.2	0.6	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	3,034	10.3	3.1	10.7
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,892	9.9	5.0	10.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	33	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	140	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows that 88.1 percent of households dispose of their solid waste in open space at public dumps and 3.6 percent dumped their solid waste indiscriminately. A few households either have their solid waste buried (2.3%) or burned (2.8%). Again the data shows that a little over half (52.9%) of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their homes. Another 34.8 percent of households throw their liquid waste either onto the street or outside their houses, while 6.4 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. Only 3.1 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through drainage systems into gutters. This pattern is observed in both localities.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		Types of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	191	0.7	0.7	0.7
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	830	2.8	20.4	2.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	584	2.0	0.4	2.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	25,852	88.1	69.4	89.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,067	3.6	1.4	3.7
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	665	2.3	5.6	2.1
Other	53,805	7,540	170	0.6	2.0	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	29,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	306	1.0	0.1	1.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	903	3.1	4.0	3.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	476	1.6	0.9	1.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	10,215	34.8	45.0	34.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,884	6.4	14.5	6.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	15,526	52.9	35.0	53.8
Other	38,294	3,550	49	0.2	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

The population of Amansie District is 134,331 persons representing 2.8 percent of the population of Ashanti Region. The male and female populations stand at 50.2 and 49.8 percent respectively.

A little over a quarter of the inhabitants are migrants mainly from the other Districts in Ashanti Region. The influx of migrants from other regions to the District within the past four years has been considerably high.

With regards to fertility indicators of women in the child bearing ages, the TFR, GFR and CBR are higher for the District than the Regional average. Sex ratio is 101.2, which means that for every 100 female in the population, there are 101.2 males.

Most of the people residing in the District (96.0%) are Ghanaians by birth. All other nationalities in the District including Ghanaians by naturalization and Africans other than those from the ECOWAS countries are less than 800.

Christians account for 77.8 percent of the population of the District, with almost a third (32.1%) are Pentecostal/Charismatic. About 13 percent of the people have no religious affiliation while a little less than eight percent are Muslims.

Generally, the proportion of the literate population decreases with increasing age. The proportion of persons literate in English and Ghanaian Language is higher for men (in the range of 60-80 percent) than for women (in the range of 50-70) for the age groups. For the English only and the Ghanaian Language only, the pattern of distribution among the age groups are almost the same for both males and females with slight differences in the proportions for the age groups.

Among the population currently attending school, female enrolment in the Primary Schools is slightly higher (51.8%) than that of males (49.9%). of persons who attended school in the past, the bulk of the population (37.6%) attended JSS/JHS, made up of a higher proportion of female (39.6%) than males (35.9%). Only 1.8 percent of persons who attended school in the past made it to the tertiary level.

A little over three-quarters of persons 15 years and older are economical active and the rest including those in school and the aged are classified as economically not active. About 95.9 percent of the economically active populations are employed while the unemployed make up 4.1 percent.

Almost three-fifth (59.2%) of the population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery made up of 56.6 percent male and 62.1 percent female. Close to two-thirds (63.5%) of the employed population are self-employed without any employee, while only 3.1 percent of the self-employed has engaged other people to assist in doing their work. A higher percentage of

women (65.4%) than men (61.7%) are self-employed without any employees. The results depict a very large private sector of 96.6 percent with the Private Informal sector accounting for 94.2 percent and the Private Formal sector accounting for 2.4 percent. The Public sector engaged 3 percent of the employed with the rest of the sectors engaging less than 0.5 percent. A higher percentage of the females (96.1%) are engaged in the Private Informal Sector than the males (92.4%)

Generally, a larger number of men (60.8%) in the population own mobile phones than women (39.2 %). Only 1.8 percent of the population use internet facility and majority (69.9%) of the population that uses internet facility are male. Almost 70 percent of the households that have fixed telephone lines are headed by male compared to 30 percent of the female headed households. Only 1.8 percent of households had desktop or laptop computers and the distribution by sex of head of household was 79 percent and 21 percent for males and females respectively.

In all 2.1 percent of people in the District are PWDs made up of more females (52.2%) than males (47.8%). About 96 percent of all PWDs in the District are found in rural localities with only 4 percent in the urban areas. Physical disability is the most common form of disability in the Amansie West District with 37.2 percent, followed by sight disability with 34.2 percent.

Almost three-quarters (74.1%) of households are agricultural households. Crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in both urban and rural localities whilst fish farming is less practices in the District (0.1%). In the case of livestock rearing, a larger proportion of the households in the rural localities (16.9%) than the urban localities (7.6%) are rearing animals.

9.2 Policy implications and Recommendations

The increasing number of immigrants from the regions to the District suggests that economic activities will pick up; however, it is necessary that the local authorities keep eyes closely on their activities in order to prevent them from engaging in illegal activities such as illegal mining that is seriously degrading the environment in many parts of the country. A good identification system for residents and also good residential address system is recommended. The District assembly should also device means of tracking the economic activities of the people for tax collection purposes to generate income for the development of the District.

With fertility rates - TFR, GFR, and CBR, higher than the regional average, there is the need for the District assembly to develop District specific programmes to create awareness on implications of having many and unwanted children and the need to prevent them. Education on population policies and available birth control methods should be vigorously undertaken. The District health support unit should be strengthened and equipped to undertake planned activities.

It is important to note that the level of literacy decreases with increasing ages. In other words, a higher proportion of the younger people are literate than their seniors. This invariably means that the younger people get more access to education and avail themselves with the opportunities. This calls for sustained efforts on the part of the District authorities and the parents to make schooling an attractive occupation for the future leaders of the district.

Again it is good to know that the proportion of females enrolled in primary schools is higher than that of the males. However, of persons who attended school in the past, only 1.8 percent was able to make it to the tertiary level; with 0.8 percent for females and 2.7 percent for males. This should sound a wakeup call for the District authorities to do more than ensuring

that they attain 100 percent enrollment at the basic levels. The District authorities and indeed corporate bodies and philanthropists in the District should establish educational trust funds to provide incentives in the form of bursaries and scholarships and soft loans to encourage the younger generations, especially the females, to aspire to climb higher on the educational ladder.

About 95.9 percent of the economically active population is self-employed especially in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industry and in the informal sector and without employees. With the central government and hence the local District Assembly overwhelmed by huge wage bill, a large proportion of the economically active population in self-employment is encouraging. However, attempts must be made to educate the self-employed persons to form cooperatives to pull their resources together in order to have access to credit facilities. The Assembly must also provide training opportunities to members of the cooperatives to be able to keep records of their activities and transactions. The self-employed persons must also be encouraged to venture into other areas other than agriculture and those who are still in agriculture must be helped to increase the sizes of their holdings and use appropriate technologies in order to increase productivity and output.

The proportion of population using internet in the District is very small (1.8%). The District must work to increase access to internet facilities through the school system. They should also make good efforts to attract internet service providers to develop more internet systems to increase accessibility.

The 2.1 percent of PWDs in the District is quite high especially, when most of them are physically impaired. This has a lot of health and education policy implications for the District Authorities. The District health Services must work at very hard to increase the coverage of immunization and family planning. The Assembly should also establish special schools to train PWDS to make them productive.

With almost three-quarters of households identified as agricultural households and with higher proportions of the rural folk involved in all agricultural activities than those in the urban localities, there is the need for conscious effort to continue to develop the rural areas by improving upon the availability of basic facilities. Good roads will facilitate production as well as increase access to market places and basic facilities such as health and education. The provision of good drinking water will prevent most of the common diseases and improve upon the health status of the people and make them more productive. The Assembly must devise strategies to train local people as health and education personnel and engage them in the District.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	132,443	100.0	5,907	100.0	126,536	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,703	3.6	265	4.5	4,438	3.5
Household with head and a spouse only	2,558	1.9	130	2.2	2,428	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	13,030	9.8	700	11.9	12,330	9.7
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	41,312	31.2	1,444	24.4	39,868	31.5
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	26,632	20.1	1,095	18.5	25,537	20.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,383	1.8	94	1.6	2,289	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,840	3.7	174	2.9	4,666	3.7
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	21,831	16.5	1,320	22.3	20,511	16.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,041	1.5	99	1.7	1,942	1.5
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	13,113	9.9	586	9.9	12,527	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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	29,359	132,443	66,481	65,962	41,243	20,324	20,919
Households engaged in agricultural activities	21,755	108,849	54,185	54,664	41,243	20,324	20,919
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	21,542	107,845	53,692	54,153	40,849	20,119	20,730
Households engaged in crop farming	21,534	107,822	53,682	54,140	40,837	20,113	20,724
Households engaged in tree growing	54	272	128	144	117	59	58
Agro forestry (tree planting)	54	272	128	144	117	59	58
Alligator pepper	5	37	21	16	21	13	8
Apples	21	111	53	58	54	28	26
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	21	134	70	64	65	34	31
Avocado	7	48	24	24	16	8	8
Banana	22	121	70	51	33	19	14
Beans	65	303	161	142	131	69	62
Black pepper	4	22	10	12	6	3	3
Black berries	1	7	3	4	1	0	1
Cabbage	20	83	41	42	42	24	18
Carrot	177	917	458	459	395	188	207
Cashew	43	259	128	131	97	51	46
Cassava	11,557	59,550	29,394	30,156	22,547	10,607	11,940
Citronella	23	109	52	57	43	18	25
Citrus	184	918	466	452	339	195	144
Cloves	9	39	23	16	18	11	7
Cocoa	17,664	90,692	45,272	45,420	34,406	17,106	17,300
Coconut	94	523	243	280	200	95	105
Cocoyam	3,137	16,680	8,247	8,433	6,232	2,869	3,363
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	100	527	264	263	219	109	110
Coffee	5	19	11	8	6	4	2
Cola	6	33	15	18	14	7	7
Cotton	3	11	5	6	5	1	4
Cucumber	2	6	3	3	3	1	2
Egg plant	31	212	104	108	78	41	37
Gallic	2	15	10	5	4	2	2
Garden eggs	209	1,008	503	505	440	208	232
Ginger	11	48	35	13	21	14	7
Groundnut	19	87	46	41	49	33	16
Guava	12	50	24	26	23	11	12
Kenaf	3	14	4	10	4	2	2
Lemon grass	2	7	4	3	3	1	2
Lettuce	6	37	16	21	8	3	5
Maize	2,009	10,500	5,369	5,131	4,266	2,200	2,066
Mango	23	96	57	39	44	20	24
Melon (agusi)	6	31	17	14	12	7	5
Millet	13	60	40	20	44	31	13
Nut meg	6	29	17	12	11	5	6

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
Oil palm	1,925	10,498	5,475	5,023	3,942	2,131	1,811
Okro	264	1,388	692	696	559	270	289
Onion	50	265	132	133	107	57	50
Pawpaw	66	326	163	163	146	62	84
Peas	17	91	46	45	34	15	19
Pepper	594	3,229	1,576	1,653	1,176	572	604
Pineapple	56	285	146	139	104	59	45
Plantain	11,802	60,629	29,869	30,760	23,080	10,899	12,181
Potatoes	8	48	22	26	20	9	11
Rice	157	866	479	387	326	185	141
Rubber	2	6	3	3	4	3	1
Shea tree	1	20	15	5	6	4	2
Soya beans	6	37	20	17	14	8	6
Spinach	2	13	9	4	6	2	4
Sugarcane	18	102	71	31	36	24	12
Sun flower	1	8	6	2	4	2	2
Tiger nut	5	30	20	10	13	8	5
Tobacco	2	8	5	3	3	2	1
Tomatoes	337	1,816	927	889	696	363	333
Water melon	12	61	17	44	33	10	23
Yam	1,759	9,602	4,893	4,709	3,970	1,984	1,986
Other	233	1,169	600	569	457	250	207

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Pakyi No. 2	5,967	2,825	3,142	1,384	694
2	Pakyi No. 1	3,962	1,861	2,101	787	506
3	Manso Abore	3,806	1,922	1,884	932	471
4	Datano	3,692	1,891	1,801	908	445
5	Moseaso	3,513	1,736	1,777	812	371
6	Odaho	3,227	1,601	1,626	646	524
7	Manso Atwede/Obinchem	3,091	1,565	1,526	656	390
8	Mpatuom (Mpatoam)	3,088	1,570	1,518	638	476
9	Manso Nkwanta	3,042	1,519	1,523	800	393
10	Dome Keniago	2,801	1,383	1,418	698	360
11	Tontokrom	2,751	1,497	1,254	567	352
12	Manso Edubia	2,529	1,287	1,242	630	355
13	Manso Takorase	2,432	1,245	1,187	548	279
14	Essuowin	2,302	1,087	1,215	502	321
15	Esaase	2,210	1,119	1,091	489	258
16	Hiakose	1,975	989	986	430	305
17	Antoakrom	1,818	861	957	453	294
18	Abiram	1,797	909	888	325	161
19	Aboabo Tetekaso	1,769	847	922	325	228
20	Aponapon	1,769	937	832	374	242

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Pakyi No. 2	5,967	829	777	797	720	585	442	410	314	240	175	179	112	95	59	90	143
2	Pakyi No. 1	3,962	586	530	619	505	337	273	271	198	146	124	83	53	40	35	66	96
3	Manso Abore	3,806	587	478	432	374	349	321	243	199	174	133	137	91	88	37	73	90
4	Datano	3,692	522	525	413	365	400	384	267	229	162	115	82	50	45	40	46	47
5	Moseaso	3,513	499	451	464	409	305	253	202	184	140	131	115	84	70	43	65	98
6	Odaho	3,227	491	530	479	300	244	246	172	192	140	107	104	50	50	26	37	59
7	Manso Atwede/ Obinchem	3,091	471	408	379	354	299	246	161	157	119	108	101	69	61	27	49	82
8	Mpatuom (Mpatoam)	3,088	470	430	387	335	286	269	180	173	125	106	96	48	50	36	35	62
9	Manso Nkwanta	3,042	420	430	391	315	255	238	190	167	140	130	107	67	49	33	40	70
10	Dome Keniago	2,801	455	414	363	269	198	173	152	164	127	98	113	59	58	34	38	86
11	Tontokrom	2,751	374	273	265	275	376	332	237	176	122	84	72	42	31	23	33	36
12	Manso Edubia	2,529	356	326	305	265	254	227	158	125	126	87	91	50	38	24	43	54
13	Manso Takorase	2,432	364	297	256	294	308	266	150	137	97	69	64	30	26	11	26	37
14	Essuowin	2,302	361	298	300	236	169	136	121	110	109	76	84	70	62	46	46	78
15	Esaase	2,210	318	280	231	211	194	185	133	130	96	77	79	59	53	29	59	76
16	Hiakose	1,975	296	255	274	218	190	139	133	103	89	59	67	41	32	19	31	29
17	Antoakrom	1,818	247	223	233	231	163	136	128	93	70	65	62	53	32	21	22	39
18	Abiram	1,797	315	250	198	163	183	173	123	87	76	62	45	32	14	15	32	29
19	Aboabo Tetekaso	1,769	204	194	170	200	191	161	127	128	85	71	43	34	57	19	48	37
20	Aponapon	1,769	255	228	203	203	192	170	101	74	68	67	47	35	49	11	23	43

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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