



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

MAMPONG MUNICIPAL



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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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 Mampong Municipal 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICU	International Communication Union
JSS/JHS	Junior Secondary School/Junior High School
KVIP/WC	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit/Water Closet
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDA's	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
NCA	National Communications Authority
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons with disabilities
SSS/SHS	Senior Secondary School/Senior High School
Tech. /Comm.	Technical/Commercial
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

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.

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Mampong Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 88,051. The district has a sex ratio of 94. The population of the district depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The age dependency ratio for the district is 84.1, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.9) than that of females (81.6).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 102.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7 per 1000. Out of the number of migrants in the District about 10,308 were born elsewhere in the Ashanti region while 414 are people born outside the region/country.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a total number of 19,203 households with an average household size of 4.5 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 43.5 percent and spouses 9.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.3 percent of the household structure in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (39.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.7 percent have never married and 6.8 percent are in consensual unions. At age 25-29 years, about five of every ten females (55.1%) are married compared to their male counterpart of just three of every ten (29.6%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 56.2 percent while widowed males account for only 10.3 percent. Among the married, 31.3 percent have no education and about 7.7 percent of never married persons also have no education. About 8 in 10 of the married population (84.3%) are employed, 1.0 percent is unemployed and 14.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (54.7%) are economically not active and 1.0 percent of them are also not employed.

Nationality

The population of the district shows that Ghanaians by birth constitute 94.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.2 percent.

Literacy and education

The percentage of population aged 11 years and older who are literate is 78.7 percent while 21.3 percent are not literate. Among the literates 59.9 percent can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language.

About 18.1 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 44.9 percent are currently in school and 37.1 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 66.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.1 percent is employed while 4.9 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.1%), 23.2 percent perform household duties and 4.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Nearly six out of ten (62.5%) of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Of the employed population, 53.8 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers 17 percent, in the service and sales work and 10.2 percent are in craft and related trades. Females (26.9%) are more likely than males (6.5%) to be engaged in service and sales work whereas males (12.6%) are more likely than females (7.9%) to be engaged as craft and related trade. About 63.7 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees with females and males proportions as 67.5 percent and 59.6 percent respectively.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 45.8 percent own mobile phones. About 50.8 percent of males in the district own mobile phones as compared to 41.3 percent among the females. Only 2.6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. About 1,119 households representing 5.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the district's total population has a disability. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.3%) than that of the females (2.5%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (33.4%) followed by physical disability (28.3%).

Agriculture

About 60.9 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Of those in Agriculture, 97.5 percent are into crop farming and 30.4 percent are into livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken), goat and sheep are the animal mostly reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Mampong Municipal is 11,110 with average number of persons per house of 8. The urban areas have a higher proportion of average number of persons per house of 10 compared to that of the rural areas of 7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 19.9 percent of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses, 58.6 percent, compound houses; and 5.6 percent, flats or apartments. About 44.7 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of households, 28.2 percent is owned by private individuals and 21.2 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.5 percent is 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 cement/concrete (71%) and Mud bricks or earth (21.8%). Cement (73.3%) and Mud (23.4%) are the two main materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets (80.9 %) and thatch or palm leaf or raffia (10.6%) are the main roofing materials for houses in the district.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (64.6%), flashlight/torch (24.7%) and kerosene lamp (9%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are wood (45.5%), charcoal (37.5%) and Gas (8.8%). Water for drinking in the district is mainly obtained from pipe-borne (55.8%) and boreholes (19.3%).

The main toilet facility used in the district is public toilet facility (45.7%), pit latrine (21.4%) and WC (15%). About 9.7 percent of the households in the district have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) (50.7%), public dump (container) (26.9%) and only 2.8 percent collected. Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 9.6 percent of the households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (37.8%), thrown onto the street or outside (31%) and thrown into gutter (16.6%) are the most common practices by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mampong Municipality is one of the six Municipal Assemblies in the Ashanti region following the splitting and upgrading of the former Sekyere West District into Mampong Municipal and Sekyere Central District by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1908. It is also one of the thirty administrative districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It is bounded to the south by Sekyere South district, to the east by Sekyere Central and the North by Ejura Sekye Dumasi districts. The capital for the Municipality is Mampong. It is also located within longitudes 0°05'W and 1°30'W and latitudes 6°55'N and 7°30'N.

The Municipality covers an area of about 23.9km². The major towns within the Municipality are Mampong, Krobo, Dadease, Asaam, Kofiase, Adidwan and Apaah.

It has about 79 settlements with about 61 percent of them being rural. The rural areas are mostly found in the northern part of the Municipality where communities with an average of less than 50 people live in dispersed patterns.

The population of the Municipality was 88,051 according to the 2010 PHC as against 78,056 in 2000 (GSS, Population and Housing Census, 2000). Over a decade, the Municipality experienced a population increase of about 9,995, which represents 12.8 percent increase with an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent.

1.2 Physical and Natural Features

1.2.1 Climate

The Municipality has an average annual rainfall of 1,270mm and two rainy seasons. The major rainy season starts in March and ends in August while the minor is between September and November. The remaining months spans the harmattan dry season.

The average annual temperature is 27°C with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22°C - 30°C (Meteorological Service, Mampong, 2010).

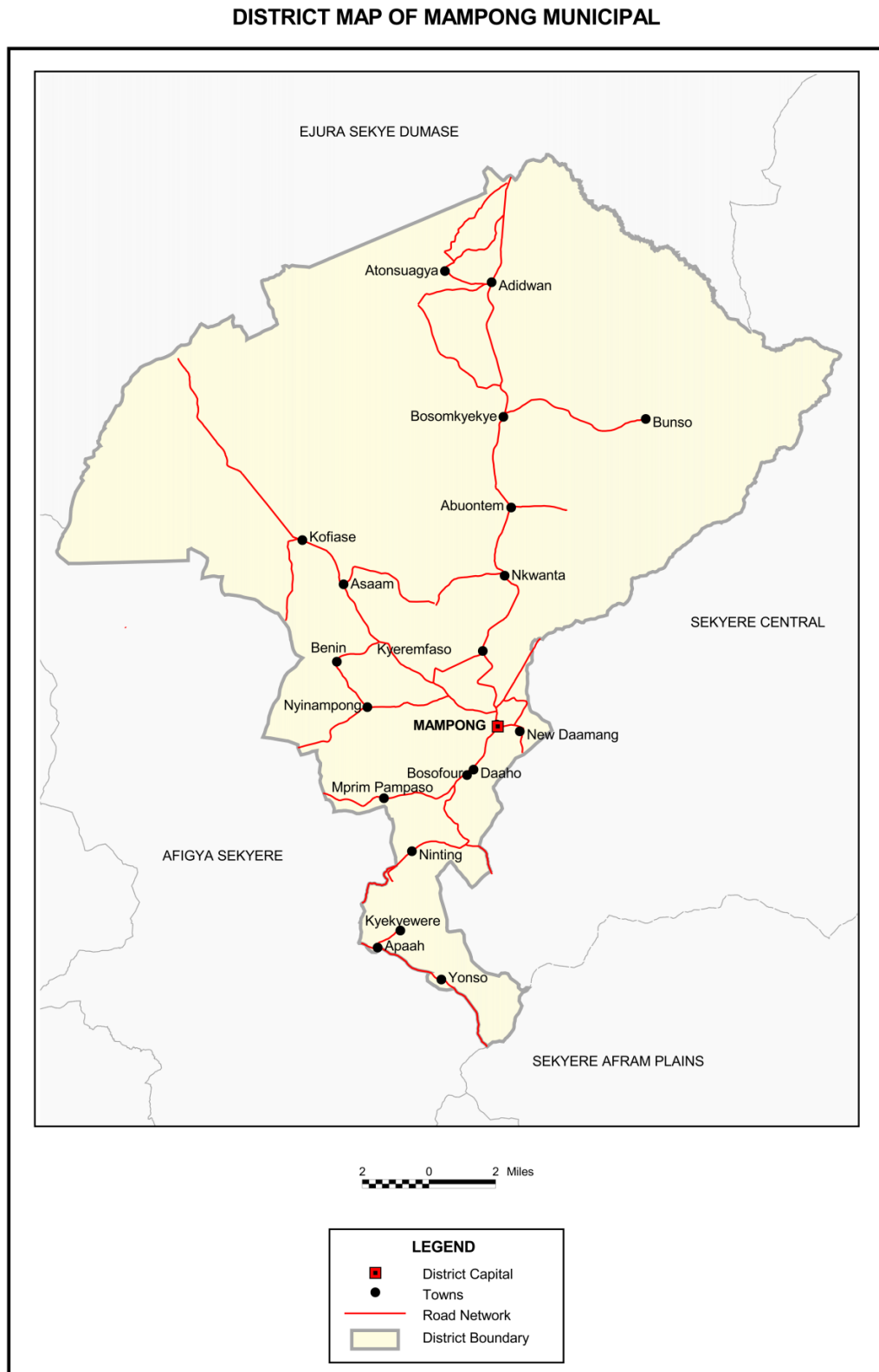
1.2.2 Vegetation

The Mampong Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial forest zone. Due to human activities like charcoal production, lumbering and bush fires, the forest vegetation particularly the North-eastern part, has been reduced to Savannah. Vegetation of primary origin can only be found within a reserve known as the Kogyae Natural Forest Reserve, which has a total land area of 115 square kilometres.

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The land is fairly low-lying in the south and steadily undulates towards the north. The highest point is about 2400 meters above mean sea level whilst the lowest point is 135 meters above mean sea level, (Meteorological Service, Mampong, 2010). There is an escarpment, which is an extension of the Kintampo-Bisa ranges. The area is also drained by several streams and rivers, notably Afram, Sene, Sasebonso and Kyirimfa.

Figure 1.1: Map of Mampong Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Geology and minerals

The area is underlain by Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Birimean formation and contains most of the mineral deposits, especially sand, stone and other minerals.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipality is divided into Urban and Zonal councils depending on the population and land area. Urban councils represent urban settlements of over 15,000 people, and Zonal and town councils represent mostly rural settlements with populations between 5,000 to 15,000 people. The Mampong Municipal area has only one electoral constituency i.e. Mampong. It also has one Urban Council, six Zonal councils, 309 Unit Committees and 37 Electoral Areas (Source: Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462).

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

One important characteristic about the Municipality is its ethnic diversity. Settlements within the Municipality are made up of various ethnic groups from across the country and the sub-region. Each group has a unique culture in terms of building styles, physical appearances and the type of food.

The population is however dominated by Akans who constitute 92.6 percent and the other ethnic groups constitute 7.4 percent.

Christians constitute about 87.6 percent of the population whilst Muslims and traditionalists constitute about 10.9 percent and 1.1 percent respectively.

The Mampong Traditional Area is famous for the celebration of the Kontonkyi Adaekesie, which traces the migration of the Mampong people to their present location

1.5 Economy

Agriculture is the main economic activity within the Municipality and employs about 67.3 percent of the entire labour force. However, production is at the subsistence level, which needs to be improved to ensure higher agricultural productivity for local consumption and export to generate income and foreign exchange for the inhabitants and the country as a whole. Major crops cultivated are carrots and groundnuts.

The Service Sector is the second economic industry and absorbs about 17.2 percent of the population while Commerce constitutes 8.5 percent. Manufacturing however absorbs about 8.9 percent while 3.2 percent are absorbed by other income generating activities.

1.5.1 Tourism

Tourism as an activity is poorly developed. However, the Municipality can boast of a number of attractive natural resources with tourism potential. There are also a number of hospitality industries and services such as Hotels, Guest Houses and Restaurants. Currently, there is one radio station called New Mighty FM.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a

modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census

Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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:

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

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.8 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size and age-sex composition have extensive consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The variations in population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age and sex structure of the 2010 Census. This is the first of its kind in the history of census in Ghana, where there is district census report. Previous reports were limited to the national and the region levels.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution.

As indicated in Table 2.1, the female population in the Municipality is 51.6 percent while the males constitute 48.4 percent. Also, the rural population is more than the urban population in all age groups.

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	88,051	42,653	45,398	94.0	39,848	48,203
0 - 4	12,165	6,040	6,125	98.6	4,956	7,209
5-9	11,838	5,943	5,895	100.8	5,016	6,822
10-14	11,575	5,916	5,659	104.5	5,234	6,341
15 - 19	9,555	4,847	4,708	103.0	4,707	4,848
20 - 24	7,916	3,694	4,222	87.5	3,783	4,133
25 - 29	6,635	3,112	3,523	88.3	3,298	3,337
30 - 34	5,427	2,543	2,884	88.2	2,651	2,776
35 - 39	4,521	2,154	2,367	91.0	2,089	2,432
40 - 44	3,858	1,874	1,984	94.5	1,756	2,102
45 - 49	3,337	1,508	1,829	82.4	1,513	1,824
50 - 54	2,926	1,363	1,563	87.2	1,320	1,606
55 - 59	2,001	939	1,062	88.4	881	1,120
60 - 64	1,653	789	864	91.3	714	939
65 - 69	1,087	514	573	89.7	463	624
70 - 74	1,428	576	852	67.6	590	838
75 - 79	784	348	436	79.8	330	454
80 - 84	624	236	388	60.8	241	383
85+	721	257	464	55.4	306	415
All Ages	88,051	42,653	45,398	94.0	39,848	48,203
0-14	35,578	17,899	17,679	101.2	15,206	20,372
15-64	47,829	22,823	25,006	91.3	22,712	25,117
65+	4,644	1,931	2,713	71.2	1,930	2,714
Age-dependency ratio	84.1	86.89	81.55		75.45	91.91

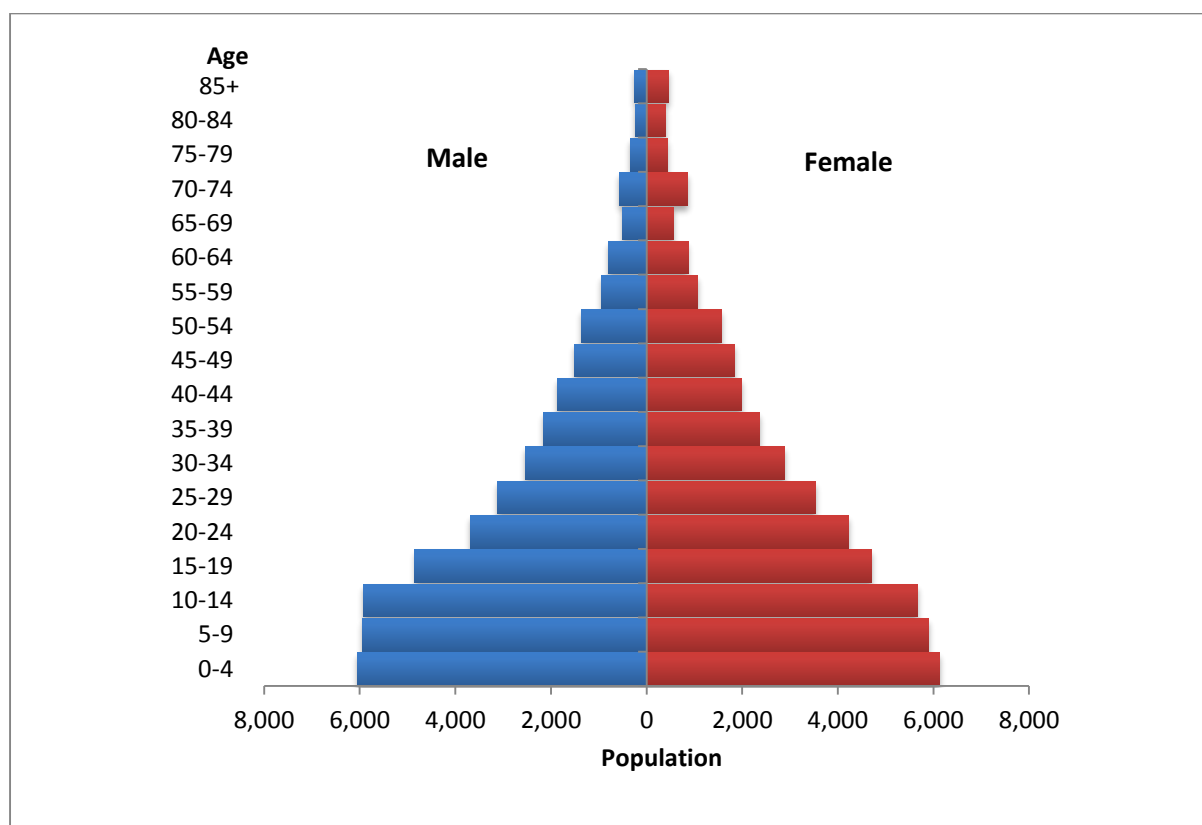
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per every 100 females. In almost all age groups except the ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 the females outnumber the males. The sex ratios are therefore 100.8, 104.5 and 103 males to 100 females in the 5 - 9, 10 - 14 and 15 - 19 age groups respectively. The sex ratio then decreased sharply for the 20-24year group and continued the fall in a gradual way to the last age group of 85+

Figure 2.1 shows that the Municipality has a youthful population , consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small proportion of elderly persons 65 years and older. This is seen in the broad base of the Pyramid narrowing as it moved up and peaked at the top.

Figure 2.1: Age-sex structure of population(Population Pyramid)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is an important indicator which gives some idea of the standard of living of a population. It is the level at which the population (0-14 years and 65+ years) depend on the working age group of (15- 65) years economically. This ratio tells us how many people each in the working age groups supports economically. The table indicates that the age dependency ratio of Mampong Municipal is approximately 86.9.

2.4 Fertility, Migration and Mortality

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). 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 could still have birth after age 45.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	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

Children ever born

Table 2.3 shows women 12 years and older and their reproductive characteristics. They constitute a population of 30,988 with an average birth of 2.7 children. In total, they gave birth to 84,002 children with 87.7 percent surviving.

The age group 60+ recorded 24.2 percent of the surviving children while those in the age range 12-19 representing the teenage population had the lowest number of 403 surviving children with 52 percent female and 48 percent male.

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

Age	Number of Female	Average Birth	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	30,988	2.7	84,002	42,231	41,771	73,681	36,641	37,040
12-14	3,269	0.0	22	8	14	12	4	8
15-19	4,708	0.1	448	218	230	391	188	203
20-24	4,222	0.7	3,155	1,518	1,637	2,893	1,364	1,529
25-29	3,523	1.8	6,432	3,251	3,181	5,983	2,957	3,026
30-34	2,884	3.1	8,847	4,449	,398	8,255	4,119	4,136
35-39	2,367	4.0	9,474	4,792	4,682	8,783	4,417	4,366
40-44	1,984	4.8	9,470	4,822	4,648	8,677	4,380	4,297
45-49	1,829	5.1	9,259	4,626	4,633	8,390	4,172	4,218
50-54	1,563	5.3	8,306	4,219	4,087	7,311	3,688	3,623
55-59	1,062	5.5	5,894	2,969	2,925	5,143	2,548	2,595
60+	3,577	6.3	22,695	11,359	11,336	17,843	8,804	9,039

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The conventional measurement of mortality requires information on the number of deaths and the population subject to the risk of dying. Customarily, number of deaths is obtained from the registration of deaths as they occur while the population at risk is derived from censuses and sample surveys. In Ghana the registration of deaths is incomplete and fraught with omissions, misstatement of age and other errors such that mortality measures based on the generated data can lead to distorted estimates (GSS, National Analytical Report 2010 PHC).

Due to the inadequacy of mortality registration data, countries such as Ghana normally collect data on deaths in censuses and surveys. In Ghana, censuses and sample surveys (i.e. 1960 Post- Enumeration Survey, 1968/69 Demographic Sample Survey, 1971 Supplementary Inquiry, 1979/80, World Fertility Survey, 1988-2008 Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000 Census and 2010 Census) have provided the information required for the determination of the levels, age patterns, differentials and trends of mortality.

The data utilised in measuring mortality rates in this chapter were derived from the fertility and mortality sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) questionnaire. The specific questions were on “births and deaths in the last 12 months” (i.e. current data), children ever born and children surviving.

The CDR gives the total number of deaths per thousand populations over a given period of say a year. Table 2.4 indicates that, a total of 620 persons died 12 months preceding census night. Crude Death Rate (CDR) in the Municipality is 7 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 2.4: Total Population, deaths in households and crude death rate by districts

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

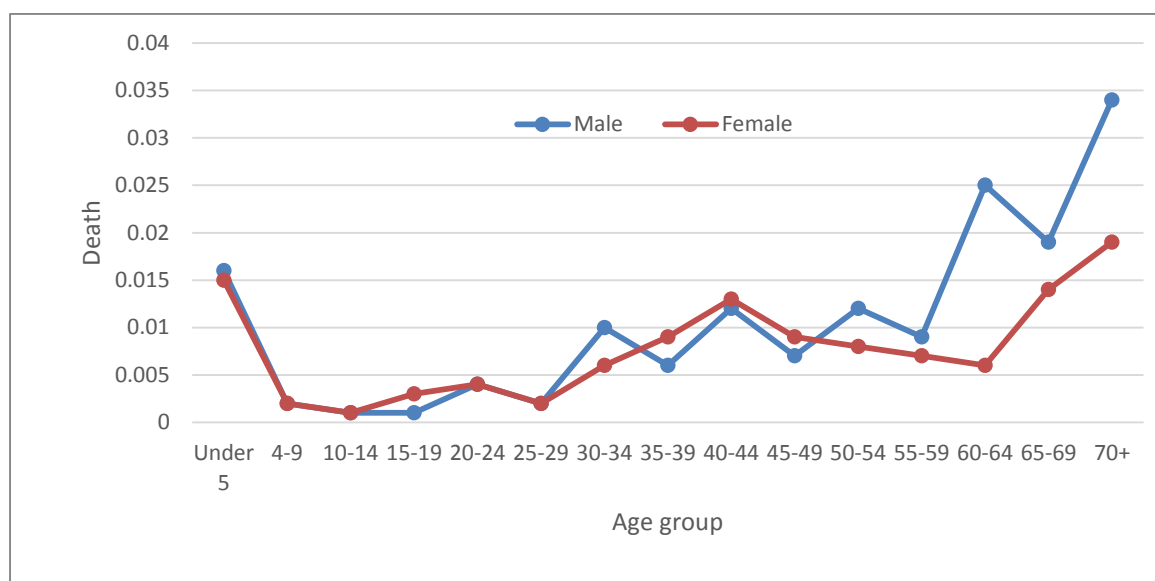
Reported age specific death rate by sex

From Table 2.5, under five deaths is 185, constituting 28.8 percent of all mortalities, 1 adult death (15-70years+) is 393 constituting 63.4 percent of the total deaths. Generally, mortality rate for males was higher than females in almost all the age groups. This is further illustrated in the line graph in Fig 2.2.

Table 2.5: Age at death and sex of deceased person

Age group	Number	Sex of deceased person		Age specific death rates		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total	620	322	298			
Under 5	185	95	90	Under 5	0.016	0.015
5-9	28	14	14	5-9	0.002	0.002
10-14	14	8	6	10-14	0.001	0.001
15-19	18	6	12	15-19	0.001	0.003
20-24	31	16	15	20-24	0.004	0.004
25-29	15	7	8	25-29	0.002	0.002
30-34	42	26	16	30-34	0.01	0.006
35-39	36	14	22	35-39	0.006	0.009
40-44	48	23	25	40-44	0.012	0.013
45-49	28	11	17	45-49	0.007	0.009
50-54	28	16	12	50-54	0.012	0.008
55-59	15	8	7	55-59	0.009	0.007
60-64	25	20	5	60-64	0.025	0.006
65-69	18	10	8	65-69	0.019	0.014
70+	89	48	41	70+	0.034	0.019

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

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon that is 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).

Birthplace of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.6 indicates that, out of the entire population of 25,870 migrants in the Municipality, which constituted 29.1 percent (computed) of the entire population, 13.6 percent had stayed in the Municipality for less than a year. Slightly less than one-third 34.6 percent) of them were in the Municipality for a range of 1-4 years. Those who were staying in the municipality for more than 20 years constituted 15.3 percent of the population.

The Table further shows that, 39.8 percent (computed) of the migrants were from other parts of the region. A little less than One-third of these migrants from other parts of the region had been in the Municipality between 1-4 years. While those who had been in the Municipality for more than 20 years represent 18.4 percent.

Most of the migrants born outside the Region come from the Northern region, with majority (39.3%) of them who have been in the District for 1-4years. Migrants born outside Ghana constitute 1.6 percent. Majority (38.6%) of the migrants born outside the country have been in the District for 1-4 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by Duration of Residence of Migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of Residence (percent)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	25,870	13.6	34.6	18.3	16.6	15.3
Born elsewhere in the region	10,308	15.2	31.3	17.7	17.4	18.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	786	16.3	46.4	16.2	12.5	8.7
Central	661	16.5	34.9	20.3	14.7	13.6
Greater Accra	572	17.7	43.9	15.0	14.5	8.9
Volta	699	19.6	40.8	16.3	15.7	7.6
Eastern	989	12.8	38.3	19.2	17.0	12.6
Ashanti	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	2,276	13.3	40.0	19.9	15.5	11.3
Northern	4,570	11.2	39.3	21.0	16.0	12.5
Upper East	3,022	11.7	30.6	16.2	19.7	21.6
Upper west	1,573	11.0	37.7	22.9	16.5	12.0
Outside Ghana	414	12.3	38.6	12.6	19.6	16.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

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). The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration. Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. The size of a nation's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the nation. 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 vital units in planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, such as the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide inputs for calculating premiums and targeting those who should be exempted from the payment of premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012). Knowledge of household structure, composition and headship provides important statistical tools for social and economic planning.

The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze household size, composition, structure and headships using data from the 2010 PHC. Analysis of household headship is also carried out on the basis of age-sex structure, marital status, literacy and education, occupation and other social and economic characteristics of household heads.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size by type of locality

Household size is an important factor which helps in determining the standard of living of the household members, since household resources are shared based on the number of persons in the household. The Mampong Municipal has 19,203 households, with the majority of 9,815 in the rural areas as shown in Table 3.1. The average household size is 4.9 in the rural areas and 4.1 in the urban areas. The Table further shows that average households per house in the Urban are 2.4 and 1.4 in the rural area.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	88,051	39,848	48,203
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	86,190	38,316	47,874
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	9,388	9,815
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.4
Population per house	7.1	8.1	7.8	9.7	6.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Size, Composition and structure

Data on composition of household is presented in Table 3.2. The composition differs markedly between male-headed and female-headed households; there are more male headed households than female headed households across as shown in the table. Household composition refers to the patterns of relationship between the head of household and other members of the household. The total household population is 86,190 of which 22.3 percent are heads. Out of the population of heads of household 60.7 percent are males while 39.3 percent are female's (computed). Also biological children (sons/daughters) constituted 43.5 percent of the total household population.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,190	100.0	41,671	100.0	44,519	100.0
Head	19,203	22.3	11,657	28.0	7,546	17.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,052	9.3	586	1.4	7,466	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	37,509	43.5	18,863	45.3	18,646	41.9
Parent/Parent in-law	717	0.8	90	0.2	627	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	544	0.6	187	0.5	357	0.8
Grandchild	10,102	11.7	5,060	12.1	5,042	11.3
Brother/Sister	3,333	3.9	1,879	4.5	1,454	3.3
Step child	517	0.6	246	0.6	271	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	333	0.4	156	0.4	177	0.4
Other relative	4,468	5.2	2,128	5.1	2,340	5.3
Non-relative	1,412	1.6	819	2.0	593	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and sex

Household structure refers to the types of relationship that exist among all household members. The classifications of households are expressed in Table 3.3. The Nuclear household structure (Head, Spouse(s) and children) constitute slightly above a quarter (27.3%), Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives), 20.1 percent and Single parent Extended + non relative is 1.9 percent of the Household population in the Municipality.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,190	100.0	41,671	100.0	44,519	100.0
Head only	3,578	4.2	2,475	5.9	1,103	2.5
Head and a spouse only	1,276	1.5	639	1.5	637	1.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	23,559	27.3	12,090	29.0	11,469	25.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	17,315	20.1	8,667	20.8	8,648	19.4
Extended + non relatives	1,707	2.0	884	2.1	823	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,391	2.8	1,205	2.9	1,186	2.7
Single parent Nuclear	10,533	12.2	4,373	10.5	6,160	13.8
Single parent Extended	17,089	19.8	7,022	16.9	10,067	22.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,591	1.9	741	1.8	850	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,151	8.3	3,575	8.6	3,576	8.0

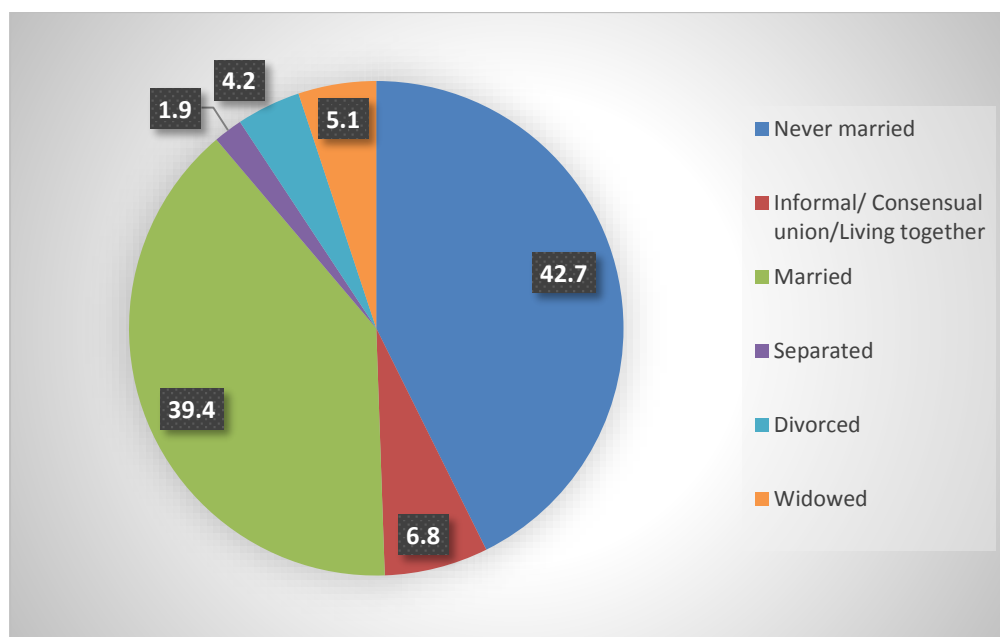
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage and marital characteristics within the Akan socio cultural systems is dynamic. The Census describes 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 legitimising 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 as 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, and demand for housing and residential-related services.

The chart shows the marital status of the population 12 years and older in the Mampong Municipal. It indicates that 42.7 percent of the said population is Never married, 39.4 percent, Married and 1.9 percent Separated.

Figure 3.1: Marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and age group

Table 3.4 is an indication of the distribution of population of persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status in the Mampong Municipality. As shown in the table 42.7 percent of the population 12 years and older are never married, 39.4 percent are married, 6.8 percent are living together in consensual union and 5.1 percent are widowed. With respect to the age groups and marital status, age groups 12-14 and 15-19 years have more than 90 percent never married rates and the remaining except 20-24 (67.8%) have less than 40 percent never married rates. The highest married proportion is in the 40-44 age group (71.7%). Comparing the sexes, 50.6 percent of males are never married as against 35.5 percent for females while 38.5 percent of males are married as against 40.1 percent.

There are more married males in the age group 54-59 (80.6%) whereas the age group with more married females is 35-39. Also, the age group with more never married men is 15-19 (95.7%) and that of the female is 12-14 with 96.6 percent.

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	59,055	100.0	42.7	6.8	39.4	1.9	4.2	5.1
12 - 14	6,582	100.0	96.1	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,555	100.0	92.3	2.3	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	7,916	100.0	67.8	9.0	21.2	1.0	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	6,635	100.0	39.9	13.1	43.1	1.5	1.8	0.5
30 - 34	5,427	100.0	17.7	12.2	62.9	2.5	3.6	1.1
35 - 39	4,521	100.0	8.9	10.9	70.6	3.0	4.7	1.8
40 - 44	3,858	100.0	6.0	9.1	71.7	2.8	7.0	3.4
45 - 49	3,337	100.0	3.6	7.8	70.9	3.3	9.2	5.2
50 - 54	2,926	100.0	2.5	5.8	69.6	3.0	10.5	8.6
55 - 59	2,001	100.0	2.5	4.2	65.4	4.4	11.5	11.9
60 - 64	1,653	100.0	2.1	3.4	60.6	5.0	11.9	17.1
65+	4,644	100.0	3.6	2.3	41.1	3.6	12.3	37.1
Male								
Total	28,067	100.0	50.6	6.1	38.5	1.3	2.2	1.3
12 - 14	3,313	100.0	95.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,847	100.0	95.7	1.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,694	100.0	85.6	4.4	9.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,112	100.0	57.4	11.3	29.6	0.8	0.7	0.2
30 - 34	2,543	100.0	28.0	11.8	56.3	1.8	1.7	0.5
35 - 39	2,154	100.0	13.2	11.3	70.4	2.3	2.2	0.5
40 - 44	1,874	100.0	8.6	10.4	73.9	2.3	3.7	1.1
45 - 49	1,508	100.0	5.2	9.1	76.9	2.3	5.0	1.6
50 - 54	1,363	100.0	3.6	7.3	79.2	2.5	5.7	1.8
55 - 59	939	100.0	3.4	5.3	80.6	2.3	5.4	2.9
60 - 64	789	100.0	2.9	3.9	78.7	3.7	7.4	3.4
65+	1,931	100.0	5.4	3.8	67.9	3.4	9.2	10.3
Female								
Total	30,988	100.0	35.5	7.5	40.1	2.4	6.0	8.5
12 - 14	3,269	100.0	96.6	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,708	100.0	88.7	3.7	6.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,222	100.0	52.3	13.1	31.7	1.4	1.3	0.3
25 - 29	3,523	100.0	24.4	14.7	55.1	2.2	2.8	0.7
30 - 34	2,884	100.0	8.7	12.6	68.8	3.1	5.2	1.6
35 - 39	2,367	100.0	5.0	10.6	70.8	3.6	7.0	2.9
40 - 44	1,984	100.0	3.5	7.8	69.7	3.3	10.2	5.5
45 - 49	1,829	100.0	2.2	6.7	66.0	4.2	12.6	8.2
50 - 54	1,563	100.0	1.5	4.6	61.2	3.5	14.7	14.5
55 - 59	1,062	100.0	1.7	3.3	52.0	6.2	16.9	20.0
60 - 64	864	100.0	1.3	2.9	44.1	6.1	16.1	29.5
65+	2,713	100.0	2.2	1.3	22.0	3.8	14.4	56.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 provides information on persons aged 12 years and older by marital status, sex and level of education. A greater proportion of the never married have attained basic education (65.0%) followed by secondary education (19.2%). With regards to the married, 52.2 percent had attained basic education while 31.3 percent had no formal education. A cumulative proportion of 16.5 percent of those married had attained secondary level education and beyond. The table also shows that 65.1 percent of the widowed had no basic education while 30.2 percent had primary education.

Also, slightly more married females (53.7%) have basic education compared to their male counterparts (50.4%). The Never married population followed the same pattern, 67.3 percent and 63.3 percent female and male respectively.

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 ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	59,055	100.0	21.9	58.0	12.2	0.9	4.1	2.8
Never married	25,193	100.0	7.7	65.0	19.2	0.5	4.5	3.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,029	100.0	15.8	69.4	10.0	0.9	2.5	1.4
Married	23,243	100.0	31.3	52.2	7.3	1.4	4.5	3.3
Separated	1,119	100.0	29.7	56.4	7.7	1.8	3.0	1.4
Divorced	2,482	100.0	33.3	57.3	4.8	1.2	2.8	0.6
Widowed	2,989	100.0	65.1	30.2	1.8	0.7	1.8	0.3
Male								
Total	28,067	100.0	17.4	58.0	14.4	0.8	4.7	4.7
Never married	14,196	100.0	8.7	63.3	19.2	0.4	4.0	4.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,705	100.0	12.8	66.9	13.2	0.7	3.3	3.0
Married	10,808	100.0	27.4	50.4	9.1	1.4	6.0	5.7
Separated	374	100.0	27.0	54.3	11.0	1.9	2.7	3.2
Divorced	629	100.0	30.0	55.2	7.9	1.7	3.7	1.4
Widowed	355	100.0	46.2	42.8	4.2	0.8	4.8	1.1
Female								
Total	30,988	100.0	26.1	58.1	10.2	1.0	3.6	1.0
Never married	10,997	100.0	6.3	67.3	19.2	0.7	5.1	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,324	100.0	18.0	71.3	7.6	1.1	1.8	0.2
Married	12,435	100.0	34.8	53.7	5.7	1.3	3.2	1.3
Separated	745	100.0	31.0	57.4	6.0	1.7	3.2	0.5
Divorced	1,853	100.0	34.4	58.0	3.8	1.0	2.5	0.3
Widowed	2,634	100.0	67.7	28.5	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 illustrates the economic activity, marital, status the sex of persons 12 years and older in the Mampong Municipal. The table shows that 44.3 percent of the Never are employed, 54.7 percent are economically not active while just 1.0 percent are unemployed. For the Married, 84.3 percent are employed and 14.7 percent are economically not active. For the population 12 years and older, 47.7 percent are never married as against 39.2 percent for the female who are also not married. It can be seen that for all the categories of marital status. Unemployment rates are the smallest compared to employed and economically not active.

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	51,205	100.0	33,872	66.1	512	1.0	16,821	32.9
Never married	20,821	100.0	9,227	44.3	207	1.0	11,387	54.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	233	100.0	172	73.8	8	3.4	53	22.7
Married	26,158	100.0	22,044	84.3	268	1.0	3,846	14.7
Separated	531	100.0	414	78.0	6	1.1	111	20.9
Divorced	457	100.0	345	75.5	8	1.8	104	22.8
Widowed	3,005	100.0	1,670	55.6	15	0.5	1,320	43.9
Male								
Total	24,515	100.0	16,404	66.9	218	0.9	7,893	32.2
Never married	12,496	100.0	5,964	47.7	126	1.0	6,406	51.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	104	100.0	82	78.8	4	3.8	18	17.3
Married	11,123	100.0	9,796	88.1	80	0.7	1,247	11.2
Separated	199	100.0	166	83.4	4	2.0	29	14.6
Divorced	227	100.0	174	76.7	4	1.8	49	21.6
Widowed	366	100.0	222	60.7	-	-	144	39.3
Female								
Total	26,690	100.0	17,468	65.4	294	1.1	8,928	33.5
Never married	8,325	100.0	3,263	39.2	81	1.0	4,981	59.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	129	100.0	90	69.8	4	3.1	35	27.1
Married	15,035	100.0	12,248	81.5	188	1.3	2,599	17.3
Separated	332	100.0	248	74.7	2	0.6	82	24.7
Divorced	230	100.0	171	74.3	4	1.7	55	23.9
Widowed	2,639	100	1,448	54.9	15	0.6	1,176	44.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows that majority of the total population of the Municipality (97.8 percent) are Ghanaian nationals with 94.9 percent being Ghanaians by birth. The population of ECOWAS nationals is 1.4 percent while Africans other than ECOWAS nationals constituted 0.6 percent. Among the non-Ghanaians, ECOWAS nationals have the highest female population of 1.1 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,051	100.0	42,653	100.0	45,398	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	83,574	94.9	40,422	94.8	43,152	95.1
Dual Nationality	1,871	2.1	900	2.1	971	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalisation	681	0.8	315	0.7	366	0.8
ECOWAS	1,119	1.3	615	1.4	504	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	479	0.5	247	0.6	232	0.5
Other	327	0.4	154	0.4	173	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

In the Municipality, 68.8 percent or slightly more than two-thirds of the population are Christians. Protestants are more than all the other Christian denominations and the other religions as well. Islam is the second highest religious group with 15.8 percent while 5.4 percent of the population are not affiliated to any religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,051	100.0	42,653	100.0	45,398	100.0
No Religion	4,789	5.4	3,179	7.5	1,610	3.5
Catholic	9,248	10.5	4,566	10.7	4,682	10.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	23,201	26.3	10,502	24.6	12,699	28.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,946	24.9	9,977	23.4	11,969	26.4
Other Christians	13,483	15.3	6,361	14.9	7,122	15.7
Islam	13,923	15.8	7,299	17.1	6,624	14.6
Traditionalist	927	1.1	528	1.2	399	0.9
Other (Specify)	534	0.6	241	0.6	293	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is imperative for social development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for general well-being. There is a connection between education, human resource development and economic growth (UNDP, 2011). Civilized societies place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that out of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is dedicated to achieving universal primary education by 2015 (UNDP, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 2 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the estimation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010).

3.6.1 Literacy Status

Table 3.9 indicates that in the Municipality, majority (54.6%) of the population 11 years and older are literate. A large proportion (59.9%) can read and write in English and Ghanaian language. About 34.4 percent can read and write English language only and at 5.4 percent of the population can read and write one Ghanaian language only. In terms of sex, the proportion of literate males (44.4%) is slightly more than literate females (41.2 percent). There are about 0.3 percent of the population who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language.

The table further shows that the age group 11-14 years has the highest proportion (40.2%) of persons who speak and write English only, age group 65+ years, Ghanaian language only (8.0%) while the age group with the highest proportion of literate in English and Ghanaian language is 60-64 group with 76.8 percent. According to the sex divide, slightly more females (5.6%) are literate in a Ghanaian language than their male counterparts (5.2%).

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Total	33,613	19,465	100.0	34.4	5.4	59.9	0.1	0.3
11-14	2,317	6,460	100.0	40.2	7.5	52.2	0.0	0.0
15-19	2,413	7,022	100.0	33.1	4.8	61.8	0.1	0.2
20-24	2,754	2,535	100.0	29.5	3.4	66.5	0.1	0.6
25-29	3,070	1,270	100.0	28.0	3.9	67.6	0.0	0.5
30-34	3,497	679	100.0	28.6	4.1	66.7	0.1	0.4
35-39	3,387	400	100.0	29.3	3.3	67.3	0.0	0.3
40-44	3,283	244	100.0	37.3	4.9	56.6	0.0	1.2
45-49	2,620	178	100.0	28.7	5.6	64.0	0.0	1.7
50-54	2,411	181	100.0	30.4	3.3	64.1	1.1	1.1
55-59	1,426	96	100.0	22.9	2.1	72.9	1.0	1.0
60-64	1,977	125	100.0	20.0	2.4	76.8	0.0	0.8
65+	4,458	275	100.0	40.4	8.0	51.6	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	14,204	11,334	100.0	32.7	5.2	61.6	0.1	0.3
11-14	1,354	3,462	100.0	38.8	7.2	53.9	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,272	4,070	100.0	32.9	5.0	61.8	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,067	1,618	100.0	26.6	3.0	69.6	0.1	0.8
25-29	1,092	809	100.0	26.9	4.9	67.5	0.0	0.6
30-34	1,189	442	100.0	25.1	4.8	69.2	0.2	0.7
35-39	1,156	270	100.0	24.4	3.3	71.9	0.0	0.4
40-44	1,233	132	100.0	40.2	1.5	57.6	0.0	0.8
45-49	1,094	112	100.0	22.3	4.5	70.5	0.0	2.7
50-54	1,101	115	100.0	27.0	4.3	67.0	0.0	1.7
55-59	634	66	100.0	16.7	3.0	77.3	1.5	1.5
60-64	869	91	100.0	20.9	2.2	75.8	0.0	1.1
65+	2,143	147	100.0	42.2	4.8	53.1	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	19,409	8,131	100.0	36.6	5.6	57.5	0.0	0.2
11-14	963	2,998	100.0	41.8	7.8	50.4	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,141	2,952	100.0	33.3	4.5	61.9	0.0	0.3
20-24	1,687	917	100.0	34.6	4.0	61.1	0.1	0.2
25-29	1,978	461	100.0	29.9	2.0	67.9	0.0	0.2
30-34	2,308	237	100.0	35.0	3.0	62.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	2,231	130	100.0	39.2	3.1	57.7	0.0	0.0
40-44	2,050	112	100.0	33.9	8.9	55.4	0.0	1.8
45-49	1,526	66	100.0	39.4	7.6	53.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,310	66	100.0	36.4	1.5	59.1	3.0	0.0
55-59	792	30	100.0	36.7	0.0	63.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,108	34	100.0	17.6	2.9	79.4	0.0	0.0
65+	2,315	128	100.0	38.3	11.7	50.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School attendance

About 18.6 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 48.1 percent are currently in school and 37.1 percent have attended school in the past.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex

School attendance	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Never	14,592	5,701	8,891	18.1	14.6	21.3
Now	36,262	18,801	17,461	44.9	48.1	41.8
Past	29,986	14,548	15,438	37.1	37.3	36.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.11 shows that 45 percent of those currently attending school are in primary school, 18.8 percent are in the JHS and 16.5 percent are in kindergarten. Almost a tenth of the population three years and older are in SHS and 3.7 percent in tertiary education. The proportion of the population who are in vocational/technical/commercial education is 0.1 percent. The male-female differential is quite close except for tertiary education where the proportion stands at 5.4 percent of the male population as against 2.0 percent of the female population.

With regards to those who attended school in the past, those who completed primary school, JSS/JHS and middle constituted 16 percent, 30.9 percent and 30.4 percent respectively for both sexes. About a tenth attended SHS/Secondary education. Vocational/Tech/Commercial recorded a percentage of 1.7.

For sex segregation, 19.0, 33.3 and 29.9 percent of the female population attained primary, JSS/JHS and Middle school education respectively and 12.8, 28.4 and 31.0 percent of the male population attained primary, JSS/JHS and middle respectively. At the higher level, 7.6 percent of the male population and 3.5 percent of the female population attained tertiary education.

Table 3.11: 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	36,262	100.0	18,801	100.0	17,461	100.0	29,986	100.0	14,548	100.0	15,438	100.0
Nursery	2,119	5.8	1,059	5.6	1,060	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,973	16.5	3,012	16.0	2,961	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	16,317	45.0	8,310	44.2	8,007	45.9	4,796	16.0	1,859	12.8	2,937	19.0
JSS/JHS	6,812	18.8	3,544	18.9	3,268	18.7	9,276	30.9	4,135	28.4	5,141	33.3
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,121	30.4	4,505	31.0	4,616	29.9
SSS/SHS	3,319	9.2	1,773	9.4	1,546	8.9	2,816	9.4	1,536	10.6	1,280	8.3
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	3.5	735	5.1	320	2.1
Vocational/Tech./Comm.	46	0.1	20	0.1	26	0.1	511	1.7	218	1.5	293	1.9
Post middle/secondary	324	0.9	74	0.4	250	1.4	765	2.6	448	3.1	317	2.1
Tertiary	1,352	3.7	1,009	5.4	343	2.0	1,646	5.5	1,112	7.6	534	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex are consumers of goods and services produced in the country, only a section of the population referred to as the working population produce them. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. The population census results provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The total population of those aged 15 years and older is 52,473 with 66.2 percent as economically active population. The economically active population is made up of both the employed and the unemployed. Nine out of ten of the economically active population are employed whiles about 4.9 percent are unemployed. Also 33.8 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically not active and half of them are into full time education.

The Table further shows that 67.4 percent of all males 15 years and older are economically active with almost all of them in employment (95.9%) and actively working (93.1%). Also, 65 percent of the females 15 years and older are economically active and almost all of them are employed.

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	52,473	100.0	24,754	100.0	27,719	100.0
Economically active	34,716	66.2	16,688	67.4	18,028	65
Employed	33,001	95.1	16,006	95.9	16,995	94.3
<i>Worked</i>	30,409	92.1	14,897	93.1	15,512	91.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,533	7.7	1,081	6.8	1,452	8.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	59	0.2	28	0.2	31	0.2
Unemployed	1,715	4.9	682	4.1	1,033	5.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	643	37.5	244	35.8	399	38.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,072	62.5	438	64.2	634	61.4
Economically not active	17,757	33.8	8,066	32.6	9,691	35
Did home duties (household chore)	4,117	23.2	1,290	16	2,827	29.2
Full time education	9,421	53.1	5,140	63.7	4,281	44.2
Pensioner/retired	377	2.1	260	3.2	117	1.2
Disabled/sick	756	4.3	317	3.9	439	4.5
Too old/young	1,873	10.5	543	6.7	1,330	13.7
Other	1,213	6.8	516	6.4	697	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Table 4.2 shows the Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The table indicates that 62.9 percent of the Municipality's population 15 years and older are employed, 33.8 percent are economically not active and the remaining 3.3 are unemployed. The table further shows that, the highest proportion of the employed (88.7%) is found in the age group of 45-49 and the least is the 15-19 year group (18.8%). Similarly, the highest percentage of the unemployed are in the age group 20 - 24 years (6.9%). With regards to the economically not active population, 78.9 percent are in the age group of 15 - 19 years. This may be due to schooling. Comparatively male employment rate (64.7%) is higher than that of the female (61.3%) and also the age groups with the highest employment rates for male and female are 40-44 and 45-49 (91.2%) and 45-49 (86.6%) respectively.

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	52,473	100.0	33,001	62.9	1,715	3.3	17,757	33.8
15-19	9,555	100.0	1,799	18.8	215	2.3	7,541	78.9
20-24	7,916	100.0	3,853	48.7	543	6.9	3,520	44.5
25-29	6,635	100.0	4,728	71.3	391	5.9	1,516	22.8
30-34	5,427	100.0	4,396	81.0	193	3.6	838	15.4
35-39	4,521	100.0	3,920	86.7	110	2.4	491	10.9
40-44	3,858	100.0	3,409	88.4	64	1.7	385	10.0
45-49	3,337	100.0	2,960	88.7	66	2.0	311	9.3
50-54	2,926	100.0	2,541	86.8	43	1.5	342	11.7
55-59	2,001	100.0	1,704	85.2	27	1.3	270	13.5
60-64	1,653	100.0	1,219	73.7	44	2.7	390	23.6
65+	4,644	100.0	2,472	53.2	19	0.4	2,153	46.4
Male								
Total	24,754	100.0	16,006	64.7	682	2.8	8,066	32.6
15-19	4,847	100.0	992	20.5	83	1.7	3,772	77.8
20-24	3,694	100.0	1,815	49.1	221	6.0	1,658	44.9
25-29	3,112	100.0	2,258	72.6	158	5.1	696	22.4
30-34	2,543	100.0	2,087	82.1	65	2.6	391	15.4
35-39	2,154	100.0	1,929	89.6	35	1.6	190	8.8
40-44	1,874	100.0	1,710	91.2	25	1.3	139	7.4
45-49	1,508	100.0	1,376	91.2	26	1.7	106	7.0
50-54	1,363	100.0	1,229	90.2	22	1.6	112	8.2
55-59	939	100.0	840	89.5	13	1.4	86	9.2
60-64	789	100.0	592	75.0	27	3.4	170	21.5
65+	1,931	100.0	1,178	61.0	7	0.4	746	38.6
Female								
Total	27,719	100.0	16,995	61.3	1,033	3.7	9,691	35.0
15-19	4,708	100.0	807	17.1	132	2.8	3,769	80.1
20-24	4,222	100.0	2,038	48.3	322	7.6	1,862	44.1
25-29	3,523	100.0	2,470	70.1	233	6.6	820	23.3
30-34	2,884	100.0	2,309	80.1	128	4.4	447	15.5
35-39	2,367	100.0	1,991	84.1	75	3.2	301	12.7
40-44	1,984	100.0	1,699	85.6	39	2.0	246	12.4
45-49	1,829	100.0	1,584	86.6	40	2.2	205	11.2
50-54	1,563	100.0	1,312	83.9	21	1.3	230	14.7
55-59	1,062	100.0	864	81.4	14	1.3	184	17.3
60-64	864	100.0	627	72.6	17	2.0	220	25.5
65+	2,713	100.0	1,294	47.7	12	0.4	1,407	51.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The table indicates that 53.8 percent of all the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in skill agriculture forestry and fishing followed by service and sales workers, who constitutes 17 percent. The pattern is similar among males and females. However, the percentage of females in service and sales is 26.9 percent and 6.5 percent for the males.

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	33,001	100.0	16,006	100.0	16,995	100.0
Managers	471	1.4	219	1.4	252	1.5
Professionals	2,039	6.2	1,214	7.6	825	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	412	1.2	282	1.8	130	0.8
Clerical support workers	344	1.0	180	1.1	164	1.0
Service and sales workers	5,611	17.0	1,034	6.5	4,577	26.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,769	53.8	9,145	57.1	8,624	50.7
Craft and related trades workers	3,371	10.2	2,024	12.6	1,347	7.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,391	4.2	1,358	8.5	33	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,589	4.8	548	3.4	1,041	6.1
Other occupations	4	0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

4.4.1 Industrial Activity

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The table shows that about half of population 15 years and older employed are engaged in the agriculture industry specifically farming, forestry and fishing. Manufacturing and ICT were among the industries with low prominence in the Municipality.

More than half of the male and female employed population are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing, with 21 percent of the female employed population engaged in wholesale and retail activities.

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	33,001	100.0	16,006	100.0	16,995	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,867	54.1	9,293	58.1	8,574	50.5
Mining and quarrying	23	0.1	22	0.1	1	0.0
Manufacturing	2,191	6.6	875	5.5	1,316	7.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	36	0.1	31	0.2	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	93	0.3	50	0.3	43	0.3
Construction	880	2.7	856	5.3	24	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,673	14.2	1,106	6.9	3,567	21.0
Transportation and storage	1,218	3.7	1,182	7.4	36	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,348	4.1	131	0.8	1,217	7.2
Information and communication	62	0.2	48	0.3	14	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	123	0.4	74	0.5	49	0.3
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	106	0.3	84	0.5	22	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	67	0.2	42	0.3	25	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	510	1.5	360	2.2	150	0.9
Education	1,945	5.9	1,136	7.1	809	4.8
Human health and social work activities	411	1.2	170	1.1	241	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	110	0.3	97	0.6	13	0.1
Other service activities	1,235	3.7	402	2.5	833	4.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	102	0.3	46	0.3	56	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The result indicates that, 63.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s) while 15.2 percent are employees.

Among the males employed, 59.6 percent were self-employed without employee(s) and 20.4 percent are employees. Also, among females in employment, almost 7 out ten (67.5 %) are self-employment without employees.

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

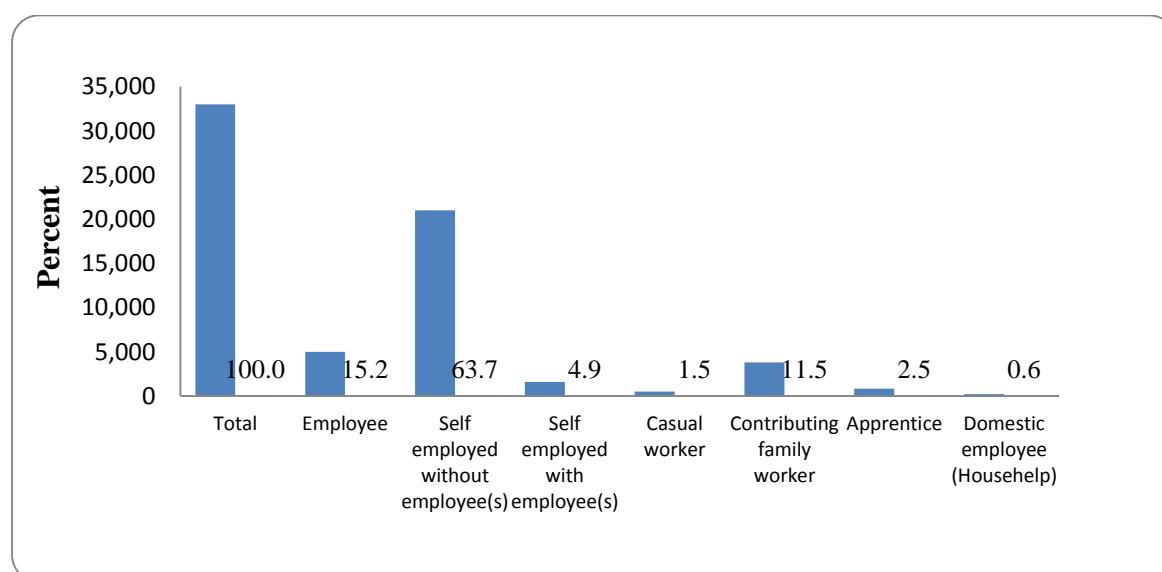
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,001	100.0	16,006	100.0	16,995	100.0
Employee	5,004	15.2	3,270	20.4	1,734	10.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	21,010	63.7	9,533	59.6	11,477	67.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,605	4.9	910	5.7	695	4.1
Casual worker	501	1.5	369	2.3	132	0.8
Contributing family worker	3,797	11.5	1,416	8.8	2,381	14.0
Apprentice	831	2.5	375	2.3	456	2.7
Domestic employee (House help)	207	0.6	103	0.6	104	0.6
Other	46	0.1	30	0.2	16	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 indicates that, a slightly large proportion of females (67.5%) are self-employed compared to males (59.4 %). Also, a relatively large proportion of males (20.4 %) as compared to the females (10.2 percent) are employees.

In addition, more females (14 percent) than males (8.8percent) were engaged as contributing family workers.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Employment Status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Table 4.6 show employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The results show that, 87.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and above are employed in the private informal sector whiles the public (Government) sector employed 9.1 percent. The employment sector situation for both males and females are closely related.

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	33,001	100.0	16,006	100.0	16,995	100.0
Public (Government)	2,997	9.1	1,818	11.4	1,179	6.9
Private Formal	890	2.7	575	3.6	315	1.9
Private Informal	28,910	87.6	13,475	84.2	15,435	90.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	20	0.1	15	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	183	0.6	122	0.8	61	0.4
Other International Organizations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

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

The impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana is positive. The contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), 2011). Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011; the number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

To understand some of these developments, a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, region, locality of residence, and economic activity status. In addition, the chapter looks at the availability of ICT in agricultural households. Data from the Ministry of Communications, the National Communication Authority and other relevant sources are used where necessary.

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells *et al.* 2004). Research shows that the increasing global spread of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global spread of mobile telecommunication, when in 2003 mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003). According to the NDPC (2012), the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 21,165,843 in 2011, corresponding to a penetration rate of 84.9 percent of the population.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phone

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older owning mobile phones, having access to Internet facility by sex. In total, the population 12 years and older having mobile phones is 27,050. Out of this, the percentage of males having mobile phone is 52.7 percent.

5.3 Use of internet

The number of people using Internet facilities is 2,580, which represented 4.4 percent of the total population 12 years and older with 6.3 percent being males and 2.6 percent females (Table 5.1).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,055	100.0	27,050	45.8	2,580	4.4
Male	28,067	47.5	14,266	50.8	1,779	6.3
Female	30,988	52.5	12,784	41.3	801	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

As indicated in Table 5.2 there are 19,203 households, 1,119 of these owned desktop or laptop computers, this constitute 5.8 percent. Of these, 60.7 percent are male headed households.

Table 5.2: Households ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex of household head	Number of household		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,203	100.0	1,119	5.8
Male	11,657	60.7	799	6.9
Female	7,546	39.3	320	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana guarantees the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seek to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity.

Disability is now considered a social development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in Ghana. Notable among these is the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715). The Act deals with issues such as rights, employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information and participation of PWDs in cultural activities. Pursuant to the passage of the Disability Act 2006 (Act 715), the National Council on Persons with Disability was established in line with Article 41 of the Persons with Disability Act. Additionally, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010 - 2013) Volume 1, also includes the development and implementation of an action plan to fulfil the provisions of the Persons with Disability Act and the development of targeted social interventions for PWDs.

Currently, activities concerning PWDs are allocated a 3.0 percent share of the District Assemblies Common Fund. This has brought some relief to PWDs, particularly those outside the formal sector of employment. The National Council on Persons with Disability, among other things, is mandated to propose and enact policies and programmes to enable PWDs to contribute towards national development. This chapter describes PWDs with respect to , type of disability and distribution by type of locality.

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The total population of the Mampong Municipality is 88,051 out of which 2,104 (2.4 %) have various forms of disabilities. The cases of disability were all under one percent and the pattern is the same for both males and females.

6.3 Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows that there are more disabled persons in the rural communities of the municipality (1,138) than in the urban areas (966). The table also shows that sight impairment is the most common type of disability in the urban areas (38.8%) followed by physical disability (26.8%), while physical disability is the most common in rural areas (29.6%) followed by sight (28.8%).

The proportion of males with disability (2.4%) is almost the same as the proportion for females (2.5%) in the municipality.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,051	100.0	42,653	100.0	45,398	100.0
No disability	85,947	97.6	41,671	97.7	44,276	97.5
With a disability	2,104	2.4	982	2.3	1,122	2.5
Sight	703	33.4	323	32.9	380	33.9
Hearing	328	15.6	124	12.6	204	18.2
Speech	277	13.2	141	14.4	136	12.1
Physical	596	28.3	271	27.6	325	29.0
Intellectual	425	20.2	212	21.6	213	19.0
Emotional	340	16.2	170	17.3	170	15.2
Other	187	8.9	90	9.2	97	8.6
Urban						
Total	39,848	45.3	18,926	44.4	20,922	46.1
No disability	38,882	44.2	18,482	43.3	20,400	44.9
With a disability	966	1.1	444	1.0	522	1.1
Sight	375	38.8	169	38.1	206	39.5
Hearing	143	14.8	55	12.4	88	16.9
Speech	122	12.6	67	15.1	55	10.5
Physical	259	26.8	116	26.1	143	27.4
Intellectual	196	20.3	96	21.6	100	19.2
Emotional	132	13.7	67	15.1	65	12.5
Other	80	8.3	34	7.7	46	8.8
Rural						
Total	48,203	54.7	23,727	55.6	24,476	53.9
No disability	47,065	53.5	23,189	54.4	23,876	52.6
With a disability	1,138	1.3	538	1.3	600	1.3
Sight	328	28.8	154	28.6	174	29
Hearing	185	16.3	69	12.8	116	19.3
Speech	155	13.6	74	13.8	81	13.5
Physical	337	29.6	155	28.8	182	30.3
Intellectual	229	20.1	116	21.6	113	18.8
Emotional	208	18.3	103	19.1	105	17.5
Other	107	9.4	56	10.4	51	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and economic activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The result shows that 49.2 percent of the disabled are employed, 2.7 unemployed and the remaining 48.0 percent are economically not active. Among the type of disabilities, hearing has the highest employment proportion of 52.1 percent while physical disability has 39.7 percent, the lowest. For the unemployed, emotional disability has 4.0 percent the highest. With respect to the sexes, 52.5 percent disabled males are employed as against 46.5 percent females employed. This is however the opposite for the economically not active, where there are more females (50.7%) than males (44.9%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	52,473	100.0	33,001	62.9	1,715	3.3	17,757	33.8
No disability	50,781	100.0	32,168	63.3	1,669	3.3	16,944	33.4
With a disability	1,692	100.0	833	49.2	46	2.7	813	48.0
Sight	624	100.0	305	48.9	14	2.2	305	48.9
Hearing	238	100.0	124	52.1	4	1.7	110	46.2
Speech	172	100.0	89	51.7	2	1.2	81	47.1
Physical	504	100.0	200	39.7	14	2.8	290	57.5
Intellectual	315	100.0	135	42.9	10	3.2	170	54.0
Emotional	250	100.0	130	52.0	10	4.0	110	44.0
Other	158	100.0	57	36.1	5	3.2	96	60.8
Male								
Total	24,754	100.0	16,006	64.7	682	2.8	8,066	32.6
No disability	23,982	100.0	15,601	65.1	662	2.8	7,719	32.2
With a disability	772	100.0	405	52.5	20	2.6	347	44.9
Sight	285	100.0	155	54.4	6	2.1	124	43.5
Hearing	85	100.0	41	48.2	2	2.4	42	49.4
Speech	91	100.0	47	51.6	2	2.2	42	46.2
Physical	223	100.0	96	43.0	7	3.1	120	53.8
Intellectual	160	100.0	73	45.6	4	2.5	83	51.9
Emotional	124	100.0	62	50.0	4	3.2	58	46.8
Other	76	100.0	29	38.2	4	5.3	43	56.6
Female								
Total	27,719	100.0	16,995	61.3	1,033	3.7	9,691	35.0
No disability	26,799	100.0	16,567	61.8	1,007	3.8	9,225	34.4
With a disability	920	100.0	428	46.5	26	2.8	466	50.7
Sight	339	100.0	150	44.2	8	2.4	181	53.4
Hearing	153	100.0	83	54.2	2	1.3	68	44.4
Speech	81	100.0	42	51.9	0	0.0	39	48.1
Physical	281	100.0	104	37.0	7	2.5	170	60.5
Intellectual	155	100.0	62	40.0	6	3.9	87	56.1
Emotional	126	100.0	68	54.0	6	4.8	52	41.3
Other	82	100.0	28	34.1	1	1.2	53	64.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The data shows that, there are a total of 2,030 PWD's aged 3 years and older in the Municipality.. Among the PWD's, 38.1 percent never attended school, 47.8, basic, 3.7 primary and 10.3 percent have Secondary/SHS and Higher. With respect to the type of disability, the table reveals that those with physical disability have the highest proportion (46.2%) of never attended school and 'Other' disability the lowest proportion of 35.6 percent. The table further shows that among the types of disabilities Sight has 13.7 percent having Sec/SHS and higher, which is higher than all the other types of disabilities, with Emotional disability PWDs having the lowest proportion in this category. It can also be seen that more disabled males (17.7%) have Sec/SHS and higher than their female counterparts (11.7%).

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
Both Sexes										
Total	80,840	14,592	8,092	46,322	11,834	100.0	18.1	10.0	57.3	14.6
No disability	78,810	13,818	8,016	45,352	11,624	100.0	17.5	10.2	57.5	14.7
With a disability	2,030	774	76	970	210	100.0	38.1	3.7	47.8	10.3
Sight	691	263	17	316	95	100.0	38.1	2.5	45.7	13.7
Hearing	311	134	12	135	30	100.0	43.1	3.9	43.4	9.6
Speech	242	95	21	100	26	100.0	39.3	8.7	41.3	10.7
Physical	579	255	13	253	58	100.0	44.0	2.2	43.7	10.0
Intellectual	405	187	18	184	16	100.0	46.2	4.4	45.4	4.0
Emotional	329	119	14	172	24	100.0	36.2	4.3	52.3	7.3
Other	177	63	4	89	21	100.0	35.6	2.3	50.3	11.9
Male										
Total	39,050	5,701	4,071	22,353	6,925	100.0	14.6	10.4	57.2	17.7
No disability	38,106	5,421	4,029	21,862	6,794	100.0	14.2	10.6	57.4	17.8
With a disability	944	280	42	491	131	100.0	29.7	4.4	52.0	13.9
Sight	316	87	7	164	58	100.0	27.5	2.2	51.9	18.4
Hearing	116	40	6	52	18	100.0	34.5	5.2	44.8	15.5
Speech	126	47	10	54	15	100.0	37.3	7.9	42.9	11.9
Physical	262	89	6	128	39	100.0	34.0	2.3	48.9	14.9
Intellectual	203	83	11	100	9	100.0	40.9	5.4	49.3	4.4
Emotional	165	53	6	91	15	100.0	32.1	3.6	55.2	9.1
Other	85	20	2	52	11	100.0	23.5	2.4	61.2	12.9
Female										
Total	41,790	8,891	4,021	23,969	4,909	100.0	21.3	9.6	57.4	11.7
No disability	40,704	8,397	3,987	23,490	4,830	100.0	20.6	9.8	57.7	11.9
With a disability	1,086	494	34	479	79	100.0	45.5	3.1	44.1	7.3
Sight	375	176	10	152	37	100.0	46.9	2.7	40.5	9.9
Hearing	195	94	6	83	12	100.0	48.2	3.1	42.6	6.2
Speech	116	48	11	46	11	100.0	41.4	9.5	39.7	9.5
Physical	317	166	7	125	19	100.0	52.4	2.2	39.4	6.0
Intellectual	202	104	7	84	7	100.0	51.5	3.5	41.6	3.5
Emotional	164	66	8	81	9	100.0	40.2	4.9	49.4	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The Municipality's economy is largely agriculture based. The contribution of agriculture to the socio-economic development of the municipality cannot be underestimated. The objectives of this chapter are two-fold: to analyze socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households, to analyze the types of farming activities, types of crops grown, and animal husbandry.

Within the sector itself, there has not been any significant change in terms of mechanized farming. Many of the households engaged in subsistent agriculture with the use of traditional methods and implements. Although the district is endowed with an irrigation project, it is not being maximized due to the high cost of operations transferred to the farmers.

7.2 Household in agriculture

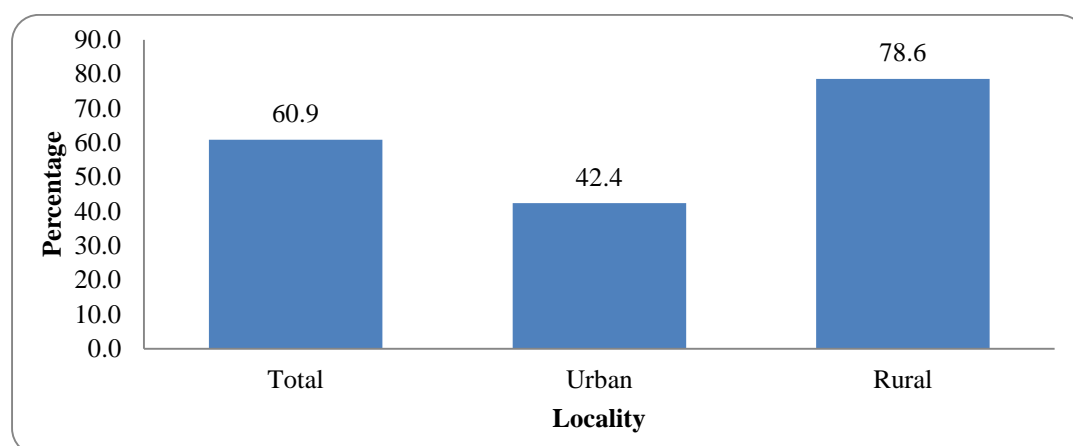
Table 7.1 and figure 7.1 show households by agricultural activities and locality. The Table indicates that 60.9 percent of the households in the Mampong Municipal engaged in agriculture. In terms of distribution by localities, 78.6 percent of the total rural households and 42.4 percent of urban households are engaged in agriculture. Almost all the agricultural households in the Municipality (97.5 percent) are engaged in crop farming. In terms of localities, 96.9 percent of the urban agricultural households as well as 97.8 percent of the rural households are engaged in crop farming. Tree planting is not popular in the Municipality as less than 2 percent of the households in the Municipality (including rural and urban households) are engaged in tree planting. With regards to Livestock rearing, 30.4 percent of the agriculture households in the Municipality were engaged in livestock farming.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	19,203	100.0	9,388	100.0	9,815	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	11,698	60.9	3,982	42.4	7,716	78.6
Crop Farming	11,404	97.5	3,858	96.9	7,546	97.8
Tree Planting	114	1.0	46	1.2	68	0.9
Livestock Rearing	3,556	30.4	826	20.7	2,730	35.4
Fish Farming	6	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1: Percentage of household in agriculture and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows that a total of 119,939 livestock are reared in the Municipality, engaging 5,634 people. A large proportion of livestock reared in the Municipality are chicken, accounting for 60.9 percent of total stock of livestock. The table further shows that 43.3 percent of keepers are into chicken rearing with an average of 30 chickens per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type of livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	120,137	100.0	5,673	100.0	21
Beehives	58	0.0	3	0.1	19
Cattle	2,850	2.4	100	1.8	29
Chicken	73,168	60.9	2,459	43.3	30
Dove	325	0.3	12	0.2	27
Duck	2,046	1.7	87	1.5	24
Goat	21,574	18.0	1,609	28.4	13
Grass-cutter	1,416	1.2	20	0.4	71
Guinea fowl	2,743	2.3	170	3.0	16
Ostrich	253	0.2	5	0.1	51
Pig	757	0.6	81	1.4	9
Rabbit	593	0.5	31	0.5	19
Sheep	12,015	10.0	931	16.4	13
Silk worm	254	0.2	21	0.4	12
Snail	113	0.1	3	0.1	38
Turkey	656	0.5	58	1.0	11
Other	198	0.2	39	0.7	5
Fish farming	420	0.3	4	0.1	105
Inland fishing	500	0.4	1	0.0	500
Other	198	0.2	39	0.7	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC was the second comprehensive count of housing and its distribution based on relevant demographic and socio-economic parameters. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The data indicates that the Municipality has 11,110 houses with 7,169 in the rural areas. The Municipality also has 86,190 households with the majority in the rural area. The population per house is about 8 while the average household per house is 1.7. The urban and rural localities have 2.4 and 1.4 average households per house respectively.

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	88,051	39,848	48,203
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	86,190	38,316	47,874
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	11,110	3,941	7,169
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	9,388	9,815
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.4
Population per house	7.1	8.1	7.8	9.7	6.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The result indicates that, out of the total household population of 19,203, 44.7 percent are owned by household members while other private individual ownership represented 28.2 percent. This situation is almost the same for both male and female headed households..

By locality, about half of the dwellings in the rural areas are owned by a household member. In the urban areas, dwellings owned by other private individuals represented 37.6 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	8,591	44.7	45.4	43.7	33.4	55.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	147	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	4,069	21.2	18.2	25.8	22.1	20.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	5,423	28.2	29.8	25.8	37.6	19.3
Private employer	83,610	20,482	371	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.3
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	70	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	476	2.5	2.9	1.8	4.0	1.0
Other	24,000	4,653	56	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The data indicates that, 58.6 percent of the total household population dwell in compound houses while almost a fifth of households (19.9 percent) dwell in separate houses. The pattern is similar for male-headed households; however, 66 percent of female-headed households reside in compound houses. In urban localities, 68.6 percent of households reside in compound houses. Also in the rural localities, 49 percent dwell in compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	3,818	19.9	22.0	16.6	15.0	24.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,051	5.5	5.2	6.0	4.4	6.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	1,075	5.6	5.5	5.7	8.3	3.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	11,251	58.6	53.8	66.0	68.6	49.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	1,434	7.5	10.4	2.9	0.7	13.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	77	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
Tent	10,343	1,791	35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	64	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	57	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	315	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
Other	9,846	1,951	26	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

8.4.1 Outer Wall of Dwelling Units

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for the outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. The data indicates that 71 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units are made of cement blocks and concrete.

In the urban localities, about nine out of ten (89.9%) dwelling units used cement blocks/concrete as the construction materials of the outer walls. In rural communities, about a third (35.8percent) of the dwelling units the outer walls constructed using mud brick/earth.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	20,278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	4,415	21.8	6.5	35.8
Wood	200,594	27,438	237	1.2	0.7	1.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	120	0.6	0.5	0.7
Stone	11,330	2,014	38	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	167	0.8	0.7	0.9
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	14,392	71.0	89.9	53.5
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	637	3.1	1.1	5.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	43	0.2	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	77	0.4	0.0	0.7
Other	39,206	7,665	152	0.7	0.2	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor of Dwelling Units

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The Table shows that, 73.3 percent of the construction materials for the floor of dwelling units are made of cement/concrete followed by earth/mud (23.4 percent). In the urban localities, 84 percent of the construction materials used for the floor of dwelling is made of cement/concrete. In the rural localities, it is 63.1 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	4,490	23.4	12.0	34.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	14,078	73.3	84.0	63.1
Stone	32,817	8,731	79	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	95	0.5	0.7	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	192	1.0	0.9	1.1
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	184	1.0	1.6	0.4
Other	15,567	2,624	42	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials of dwelling units

Table 8.6 shows main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The data indicates that, four out of every five (80.9%) dwelling units used metal sheets as main roofing material followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (10.6 %).

By locality, nine out of ten dwelling units used metal sheets as main material for roofing in the urban areas. Those with thatch/palm leaf or raffia as roofing material constitute 18.9 percent in the rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	20,278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	131	0.6	0.4	0.9
Wood	45,547	10,933	101	0.5	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	16,414	80.9	89.6	72.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	431	2.1	3.4	1.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	463	2.3	3.7	1.0
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	35	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	456	2.2	0.4	4.0
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	2,151	10.6	1.7	18.9
Other	35,935	5,517	96	0.5	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household is an indication of the extent of crowding and also standard of living of the household. It also has health implications. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. The data indicates that, 59 percent of the total household population occupy one room and 23 percent occupy 2 rooms. Also 93.8 percent of one member household live in one room, 69 percent of 3 member households also live one room. The majority (22.3%) of 10+ member households occupy three rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	19,203	100.0	59.0	23.0	9.5	4.3	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
1	3,578	100.0	93.8	4.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	2,338	100.0	78.2	19.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	2,386	100.0	69.0	22.1	6.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
4	2,443	100.0	60.7	26.5	9.0	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
5	2,255	100.0	52.6	31.4	10.0	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	1,955	100.0	45.2	32.8	13.5	5.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
7	1,414	100.0	33.8	35.6	19.0	7.1	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
8	974	100.0	25.3	34.6	19.1	11.3	5.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.0
9	637	100.0	20.7	29.5	25.4	11.6	6.8	2.8	1.4	0.6	1.1
10+	1,223	100.0	8.1	21.9	22.3	18.6	11.9	7.4	4.0	2.6	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utility and household facilities

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality in the Municipality. As indicated in the table 8.8 percent of the urban household population used electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting. In the rural areas, almost half of the households used both electricity (mains) and flashlight/torch (45.2% and 40.1 percent respectively).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	12,400	64.6	84.8	45.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	83	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,733	9.0	5.2	12.7
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	30	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	35	0.2	0.0	0.3
Candle	41,214	9,472	109	0.6	0.6	0.6
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	4,735	24.7	8.5	40.1
Firewood	13,241	1,484	27	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	25	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	1,893	26	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Main Source of Cooking Fuel and Space

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. The result indicates that, almost half (45.5 %) of the household population in the Municipality use fuel wood as their main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (37.5 %). About three-fifths (57.9%) of the households in the urban areas used charcoal whiles 17.8 percent used wood. In rural localities, 72 percent of the households used wood as fuel for cooking. The table further indicates that, 23.6 percent of the households have separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space. Veranda and open space in the compound also accounted for equal percentages of cooking spaces used by households (19.3%).

In the urban areas 26.6 percent used veranda as cooking space and a quarter (25.2 %) use separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space in the rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,354	7.1	9.6	4.6
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	8,740	45.5	17.8	72.0
Gas	996,518	237,251	1,687	8.8	13.5	4.3
Electricity	29,794	7,952	43	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	53	0.3	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	7,194	37.5	57.9	17.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	67	0.3	0.2	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,545	8.0	10.6	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,541	23.6	22.0	25.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	3,210	16.7	19.6	14.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	273	1.4	0.8	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	52,530	2,028	10.6	3.8	17.1
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	3,702	19.3	26.6	12.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,703	19.3	15.5	22.9
Other	21,007	3,961	91	0.5	0.4	0.6

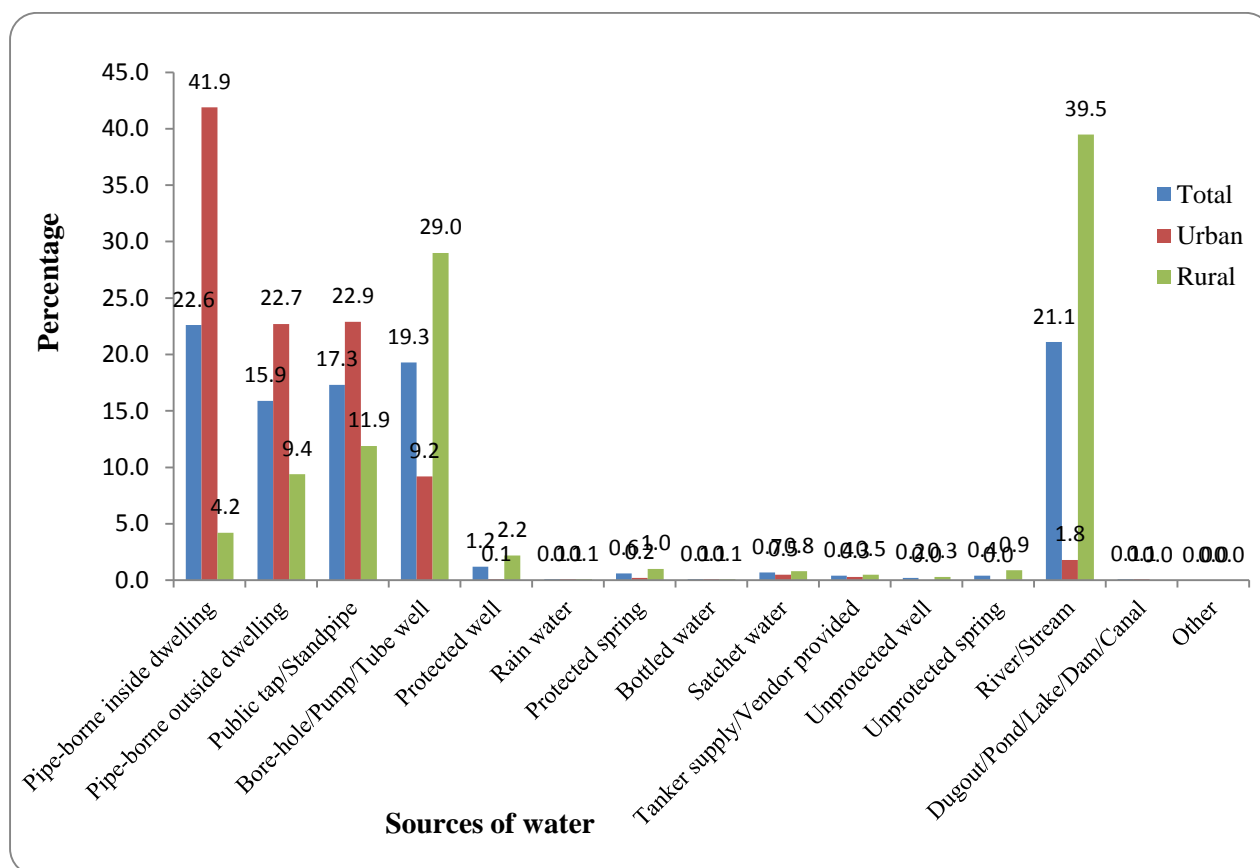
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

8.7.1 Source of water for drinking in dwelling units

The sources of drinking water for the dwelling units is shown in figure 8.2, this indicates that the most common source of water for dwelling units is pipe-borne inside the dwelling units with 22.6 percent while those who fetched their drinking water from river/streams formed 21.1 percent. In terms of locality, 41.9 percent of the urban dwelling units use pipe-borne water inside their dwellings as source of drinking water. In rural localities, 39.5 percent of the dwelling units depend on rivers/streams as the main source of water for drinking.

Figure 8.2: Percentage of sources of water for drinking for dwelling units



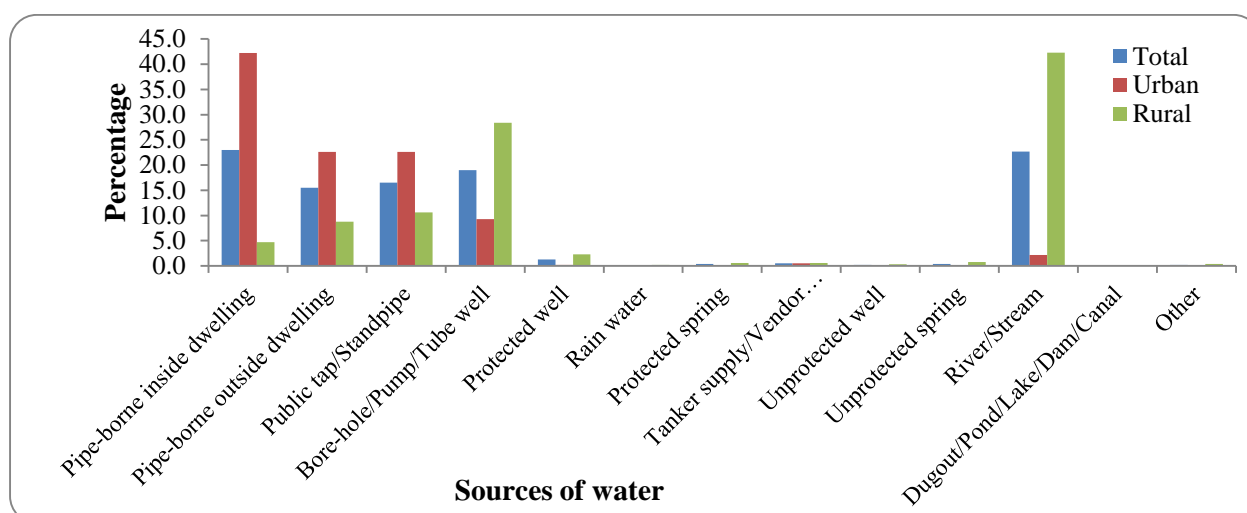
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic use

Figure 8.3 shows the source of water for other domestic use in dwelling units. The chart indicates that, pipe-borne water inside dwelling and river/stream served as the main sources of water for other domestic use in households with almost the same percentage (23% and 22.7%).

By locality, a little above one-third (42.2%) of the urban household population use pipe-borne water inside dwelling for other domestic purposes, followed by pipe-borne water outside dwelling and public tap/standpipe with 22.6 percent for each.

Figure 8.3: Percentage of source of water for other domestic use in dwelling units



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.10 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household by type of locality. The table indicates that, 8,304 households (43.2%) used shared separate bathrooms in the same house, followed by households having their own bathroom for exclusive use (18.3 %).

Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,869	9.7	4.9	14.4
W.C.	839,611	261,106	2,878	15.0	24.5	5.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	4,110	21.4	17.8	24.8
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,449	7.5	8.9	6.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	82	0.4	0.4	0.5
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	8,772	45.7	43.3	48
Other	23,385	3,867	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100	100	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	3,520	18.3	15.1	21.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	8,304	43.2	59.6	27.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,681	8.8	4.3	13.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,165	16.5	14.1	18.8
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	361	1.9	1.0	2.7
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,030	10.6	5.1	15.8
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	42	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	16,276	2,861	67	0.3	0.5	0.2

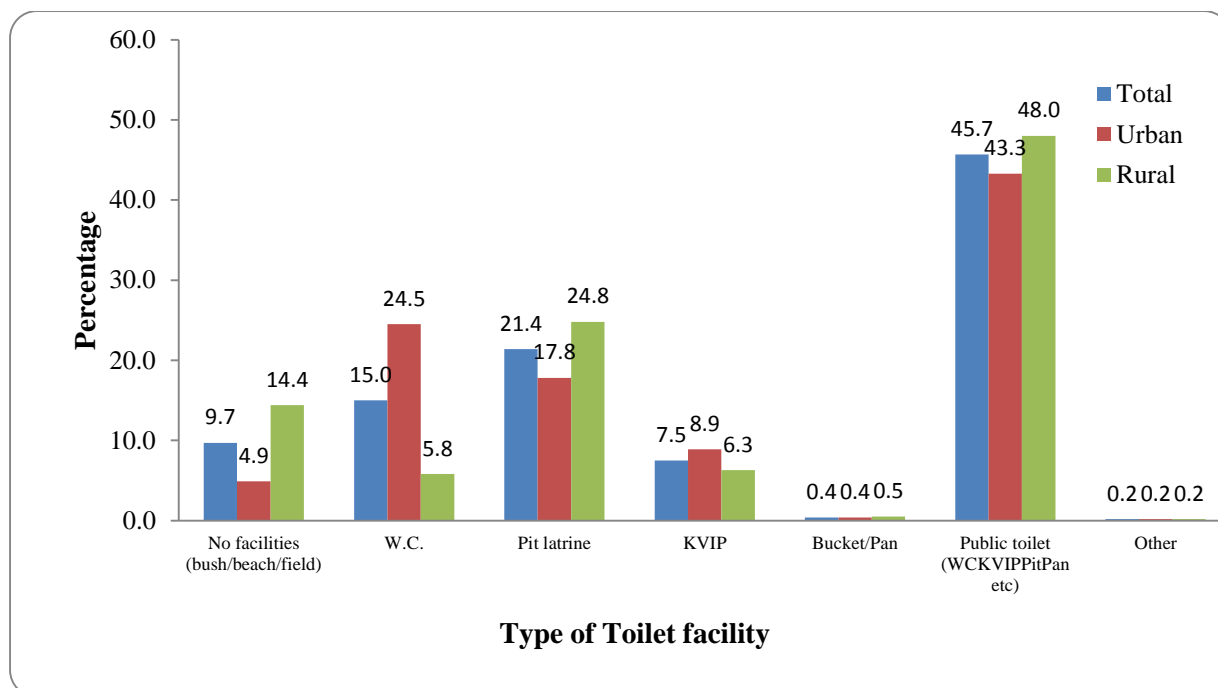
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

By locality, 59.6 percent of the total urban household population shared separate bathrooms in the same house, while in the rural areas, almost one-fifth of the households (18.8%) use shared open cubicles as their bathrooms.

8.8.2 Toilet Facilities

Figure 8.4 shows the type of toilet facilities by households. The graph shows that, almost half of households (45.7%) in the Municipality used public toilet (W.C./KVIP/Pit pan etc.). The pattern is the same for both urban and rural localities.

Figure 8.4: Percentage of type of toilet facilities by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of waste disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.11 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The result indicates that about half of the household population (50.7%) dispose of their solid waste by means of public dump (open space) while 26.9 percent dispose their waste through public dump (container).

In urban localities, the percentage of households that dispose of their solid waste through public dumps (containers) is 45.3 percent. Also in the rural communities, 65.3 percent of the households dispose their solid waste through public dumps (open space). Aside from this, households that dumped indiscriminately constituted 12 percent while the remaining methods recorded very minimal percentages.

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	542	2.8	2.8	2.8
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	882	4.6	4.6	4.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	5,168	26.9	45.3	9.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	9,741	50.7	35.5	65.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,849	9.6	7.1	12.0
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	883	4.6	4.3	4.9
Other	53,805	7,540	138	0.7	0.4	1.0
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	19,203	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	440	2.3	4.2	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	1,946	10.1	15.6	4.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	350	1.8	2.7	1.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	5,957	31.0	22.0	39.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	3,195	16.6	26.6	7.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	7,254	37.8	28.5	46.6
Other	38,294	3,550	61	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

From table 8.11 majority (37.8%) of households in the Mampong Municipal dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto compound, 31 percent throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside. About three in ten (26.6%) households in the urban areas disposed of their liquid waste through gutters. In the rural areas, 46.6 percent of the households throw their liquid waste onto the compound 39.6 percent throw it onto the street/outside.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The essence of the District level analytical reports is to provide essential data for local level development, policy formulation and planning. MMDAS can plan and formulate policies using evidence-based data to achieve set targets. The analyses of the data from the 2010 PHC and the ensuing policy implications recommendations are expected to contribute towards the development of the Mampong Municipality. This report is also expected to provide the much-needed data for academic and other research activities for the development of the Municipality. The objective of this chapter is to provide the policy implications and recommendations for the development of the Municipality.

9.2 Summary and conclusions

9.2.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

The socio-demographic characteristics were discussed in chapters two and three. According to the 2010 PHC the population of the Municipality was 88,051. Out of this total 25,870 representing 29.1 percent were migrants. The under-five population has the largest number in terms of age distribution.

Most of the people in the Municipality i.e. 54.7 percent live in rural localities. More than half of the population is within the economically active age bracket i.e. 15-64 years. This gives the Municipality a strong economic development potential in terms of supply of labour force.

The Age Dependency Ratio is 84.1 meaning that almost 84 persons are dependent on 100 economically active persons.

Women in their reproductive age i.e. 15 - 49 years totaled 26,349 representing 58 percent of the total female population. The Total Fertility Rate was 3.49, which means that every woman in her reproductive age had an average of 3 children. The General Fertility Rate is 102.8 per 1000. The Crude Birth Rate is 25.5 per 1000 population.

The total number of deaths is 620; out of this, under-five mortality constituted 29.8 percent while adult mortality was 14.4 percent. However 14.8 percent of mortalities were caused by violence, accident, homicide or suicide. This means that, at least one out of every ten deaths was as a result of unnatural causes.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The total number of households is 19,203 with an average household size of 4.5. Majority of the household heads in the Municipality are males who constitute 60.7 percent of the population of household heads.

Out of the population aged 12 years and older, 42.7 percent have never married while 39.4 percent were married.

Even though the legal marriage age in Ghana is sixteen years, 3.4 percent of the population aged 12-14 years is married. The age group with the largest number of married persons is 40-44 year group with 71.1 percent.

Among the sexes, there are more males who are never married (50.6%) than their female counterparts (34.5%). On the other hand, there are more married females (40.1%) than males (38.5%). It is worth noting that 84.3 percent of the married are employed while 54.7 percent of the Never Married are economically not active.

The percentage of population aged 11 years and older who are literate is 78.7 percent while 21.3 percent are not literate. Among the literates 59.9 percent can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language.

Out of the population aged 3 years and older, 54.7 percent are currently in school for all levels while 45.3 percent had attended school in the past. A total of 1,646 (5.5%) have tertiary level of education.

In the case of nationality, 97.8 percent of the Municipality's population is Ghanaians while 2.2 percent were foreigners.

Data collected on religion revealed that 68.8 percent of the entire Municipality's population is Christians with diverse denominations. Muslims constitute 15.8 percent while 5.4 percent have no religion.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The economically active population (employed and unemployed) in the Municipality is 34,716 with 95.1 percent of them employed. The economically not active population (17,757) represents 33.8 percent and about half (53.1%) are engaged in full time education. The largest proportion of the employed population (61.5%) is within the age groups of 20 to 44 and about four-fifths of the unemployed within the age 15 to 34 years.

A total of 17,769 (53.8%) of the employed population 15 years and older engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing followed by service and sales workers with 17 percent. More than half (63.7%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees while 4.9 percent are self-employed with employees. A total of 5,004 are working as employees (15.2 %).

The private sector is the largest employer accounting for 91.3 percent of employed persons in the Municipality (private formal 2.7% and private informal 87.6%), while the Public (Government) sector is responsible for 9.1 percent.

9.2.4 Ownership of ICT

The population aged 12 years and older with mobile phones is 27,050. This constitutes 45.8 percent of the total 12 years and older population and 4.4 percent of the same population use the internet. Also about seven out of ten households (71.4%) in the Municipality has desktop/laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

There are 2,104 persons with some form of disability representing 2.4 percent of the total population of the Municipality. Some persons with disability reported multiple cases of disabilities during the census. Visual or sight impairment is the most common cases of

disability (25 %) followed by physical disability with 24.1 percent. There were 1,692 PWDs in the economically active age group (15 years and older). This makes up 3.2 percent of the economically active population in the Municipality. About half (51.9%) of the population with disability aged 15 years and older are economically active (employed and unemployed) while the remaining 813 persons (49.1%) not economically active.

9.2.6 Housing Conditions

The number of houses in the Municipality is 1, 110, with 19,203 households and an average household per house of 1.7. The population per household is 7.8 with an average household size of 5 members

The ownership status of dwellings in the Municipality is such that, almost half (44.7%) of the dwellings are owned by a household member while 28.2 percent are owned by other private individuals. Of the 19,203 households in the Municipality 58.6 percent live in compound houses and 19.9 percent live in separate houses.

It is also revealed that 93.8 percent of one member households occupy one room, 4.4 percent 2 rooms and 22.3 percent of ten or member households live in 3 rooms.

The main construction material for the outer walls in the Municipality is cement block or concrete (71%) followed by mud/brick, 21.8 percent. In the case of materials used for the floor of dwelling units, seven out of ten (73.3%) are made of cement/concrete and earth/mud accounting for 23.4 percent of the dwelling units.

The three main sources of lighting in the households of the dwelling units are electricity (main) (65%), flashlight (25%) and kerosene lamp (9%). The analyses revealed that almost half (45.5 %) of the household population in the Municipality use wood as cooking fuel followed by charcoal (37.5%). The data again shows that 23.6 percent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space. Veranda and open space in the compound also account for equal percentages of cooking spaces used by households (19.3%).

In the Municipality, the common sources of drinking water are pipe-borne inside dwelling (22.6 %) and river/stream (21.1%). Water for other domestic use by households is mainly from pipe-borne inside dwelling (23%) and closely followed by river/stream (22.7%).

Almost half (45.7%) of the households in the Municipality use public toilets (W.C./KVIP/Pit pan and so on). A fifth of the households in the Municipality also use Pit latrine (21.4%) whilst 15 percent of the households use WC. However, almost one out of ten (9.7) have no toilet facilities and therefore use bushes or open defecation.

About half (50.7) of the households dispose of their solid waste in open spaces at public dumps and 26.9 percent dispose their solid waste into public waste containers. For liquid waste, 68.8 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their houses.

9.3 Policy implications

The high proportion of the adolescent and youthful population exerts increased pressure on education, health services and employment opportunities. In addition to increasing services and facilities to cope with large numbers of young people, the size of this segment of the population provides opportunities as well as challenges.

The size of the Municipality's population is the main contributing factor to its being elevated to the status of a Municipality. This has some implications on the size of statutory allocations and attractiveness to investors.

The migrant population in the Municipality is reasonably large and so there is the need to obtain data on migrants' activities. It is well known that high migration poses a number of challenges in urban communities especially in terms of housing and sanitation. The Municipal Planning Office may have to work in concert with the Works Department to forestall the development of slums with all its attendant social problems.

The problem of unemployment among the youth cannot be overemphasized and the agriculture sector, which is the main stay of the economy of the Municipality, should be developed and made attractive to the younger generation.

The private informal sector continues to be the largest employer of the economically active population. The Municipal Assembly should put in place financial schemes to help SME's to grow and expand to offer more job opportunities.

A large proportion of the population though may have basic education, secondary and tertiary education (higher education) is rather low. The Municipal Education Unit may have to roll out plans to absorb more of the JHS leavers into secondary education. A scholarship scheme should be put in place to facilitate the development of higher education in the Municipality.

The Social Welfare Department in consultation with traditional authorities and opinion leaders should move to slow down and bring to a halt the rising trend of early childhood marriages.

Modern and efficient waste disposal through a sewage and plumbing system is not widely used in the Municipality. This therefore places the sanitary conditions of the Municipality on a lower score and as such the Environmental Department must embark on sensitization while the Works Department ensures that such modern systems are put in place.

Under-five mortality is quite high and as such the Municipal Health Unit may have to consider maternal health and postnatal health as priority areas.

Almost half of PWDs were not economically active so there is the need to consider training programs for them to make them employable. The proportion of PWDs with formal education is quite encouraging (61.9%) yet their level of access to education usually ends at the basic level. Vocational training is almost absent among PWDs. This therefore calls for a holistic policy to educate PWDs to equip them with the needed skills to provide sustainable livelihoods.

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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	86,190	100.0	38,316	100.0	47,874	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	3,578	4.2	2,048	5.3	1,530	3.2
Household with head and a spouse only	1,276	1.5	646	1.7	630	1.3
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	10,533	12.2	5,765	15.0	4,768	10.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	23,559	27.3	9,996	26.1	13,563	28.3
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,315	20.1	6,376	16.6	10,939	22.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,707	2.0	822	2.1	885	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,391	2.8	1,230	3.2	1,161	2.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,089	19.8	7,338	19.2	9,751	20.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,591	1.8	666	1.7	925	1.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,151	8.3	3,429	8.9	3,722	7.8

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	19,203	86,190	41,671	44,519	21,227	10,979	10,248
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,698	60,488	29,737	30,751	21,227	10,979	10,248
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,416	59,194	29,090	30,104	20,550	10,602	9,948
Households engaged in crop farming	11,404	59,125	29,053	30,072	20,525	10,588	9,937
Households engaged in tree growing	114	596	314	282	221	118	103
Agro forestry (tree planting)	114	596	314	282	221	118	103
Alligator pepper	11	42	24	18	19	10	9
Apples	11	64	31	33	17	9	8
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	17	79	40	39	39	23	16
Avocado	6	36	20	16	11	6	5
Banana	48	270	132	138	100	55	45
Beans	458	2,964	1,530	1,434	1,025	606	419
Black pepper	5	31	16	15	7	4	3
Black berries	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
Cabbage	60	295	161	134	131	91	40
Carrot	698	3,456	1,950	1,506	1,368	963	405
Cashew	64	372	183	189	146	75	71
Cassava	5,886	31,483	14,868	16,615	10,439	4,694	5,745
Citronella	19	121	64	57	48	28	20
Citrus	112	597	302	295	243	150	93
Cloves	8	46	17	29	12	5	7
Cocoa	1,321	7,081	3,514	3,567	2,631	1,378	1,253
Coconut	38	191	90	101	62	28	34
Cocoyam	1,537	8,075	3,770	4,305	2,828	1,174	1,654
Cocoyam /Taro (kooko)	137	775	335	440	253	99	154
Coffee	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cola	4	32	18	14	13	8	5
Cotton	2	11	4	7	6	2	4
Cucumber	30	199	106	93	70	44	26
Garden eggs	115	646	362	284	231	133	98
Ginger	4	38	20	18	11	6	5
Groundnut	206	1,363	698	665	463	244	219
Guava	6	31	18	13	13	6	7
Kenaf	5	34	14	20	9	3	6
Lemon grass	6	26	13	13	10	5	5
Lettuce	16	122	59	63	30	16	14
Maize	5,973	32,664	16,571	16,093	11,352	6,246	5,106
Mango	34	163	79	84	58	39	19
Melon (agusi)	7	25	14	11	10	6	4
Millet	69	401	206	195	147	85	62
Nut meg	3	11	5	6	6	4	2
Oil palm	598	3,219	1,621	1,598	1,174	665	509
Okro	169	1,099	566	533	360	195	165
Onion	603	3,381	1,604	1,777	1,159	548	611
Pawpaw	15	59	34	25	25	15	10

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
Peas	14	73	41	32	36	21	15
Pepper	577	3,393	1,672	1,721	1,153	551	602
Pineapple	63	318	165	153	115	59	56
Plantain	3,592	19,231	8,971	10,260	6,648	2,860	3,788
Potatoes	6	42	26	16	16	10	6
Rice	153	971	498	473	316	184	132
Rubber	4	24	11	13	7	6	1
Sorghum	3	22	8	14	13	6	7
Soya beans	17	73	34	39	24	13	11
Spinach	1	8	4	4	2	1	1
Sugarcane	7	26	19	7	10	7	3
Sweet pepper	26	119	72	47	57	41	16
Tiger nut	4	16	8	8	5	1	4
Tobacco	5	41	26	15	24	15	9
Tomatoes	1,158	6,728	3,494	3,234	2,438	1,373	1,065
Water melon	57	281	143	138	107	62	45
Yam	3,398	19,184	9,245	9,939	6,381	3,041	3,340
Other	150	736	383	353	286	168	118

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	Sex			House Holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Mampong	32,411	15,311	17,100	7,915	3,040
2	Kofiase	7,437	3,615	3,822	1,473	901
3	New Daamang	3,465	1,676	1,789	732	503
4	Atonsuagya	2,866	1,427	1,439	535	470
5	Adidwan	2,384	1,123	1,261	464	342
6	Benin	2,278	1,067	1,211	419	339
7	Yonso	2,204	1,063	1,141	548	340
8	Daaho	2,105	952	1,153	446	283
9	Asaam	1,838	852	986	420	292
10	Mprim-Pampaso	1,830	855	975	409	272
11	Apaah	1,560	700	860	387	238
12	Bosofour	1,528	729	799	359	218
13	Abuontem	1,523	782	741	293	212
14	Ninting	1,401	662	739	237	148
15	Bunso	1,357	754	603	244	229
16	Kyeremfaso	1,337	643	694	299	185
17	Kyeyewere	1,247	615	632	244	141
18	Nkwanta	1,223	596	627	256	156
19	Bosomkyekye	1,130	588	542	208	185
20	Nyinampong	984	447	537	217	115

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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	Mampong	32,411	3,823	3,919	4,221	3,892	3,164	2,775	2,203	1,724	1,465	1,255	1,080	729	590	377	491	703
2	Kofiase	7,437	1,133	1,097	1,013	815	619	523	448	365	291	258	240	152	124	86	99	174
3	New Daamang	3,465	445	474	504	371	326	248	212	180	153	136	95	100	79	45	43	54
4	Atonsua	2,866	509	431	333	268	250	198	174	137	146	101	109	46	62	25	36	41
5	Adidwan	2,384	352	358	279	246	203	160	153	132	96	105	84	45	33	31	43	64
6	Benin	2,278	340	355	354	200	146	117	125	101	105	82	95	52	47	26	53	80
7	Yonso	2,204	286	296	302	248	158	129	92	95	119	83	86	63	53	33	56	105
8	Daaho	2,105	204	230	245	288	279	156	126	100	94	78	66	62	46	37	39	55
9	Asaam	1,838	279	284	254	167	121	96	105	104	65	80	49	57	35	26	47	69
10	Mprim-Pampaso	1,830	277	225	261	198	151	120	101	73	66	81	61	45	37	26	40	68
11	Apaah	1,560	174	200	203	187	106	96	73	78	71	76	71	46	38	32	36	73
12	Bosofour	1,528	198	212	208	169	146	108	90	96	62	46	60	38	30	19	18	28
13	Abuontem	1,523	234	198	183	138	142	98	118	87	77	49	55	36	27	25	23	33
14	Ninting	1,401	177	187	211	147	131	88	76	49	60	65	58	34	35	18	20	45
15	Bunso	1,357	227	205	176	113	124	108	111	81	56	46	39	25	12	15	12	7
16	Kyeremfaso	1,337	188	158	177	170	109	87	78	78	65	61	36	31	21	17	25	36
17	Kyeyewere	1,247	160	166	176	123	110	78	45	57	64	48	54	46	23	30	22	45
18	Nkwanta	1,223	161	169	159	107	125	102	57	64	46	54	33	35	29	19	24	39
19	Bosomkyekye	1,130	203	154	157	80	104	96	75	60	48	38	21	17	15	11	20	31
20	Nyinampong	984	172	141	115	97	84	55	37	40	48	45	17	18	22	15	34	44

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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