



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### AKYEMANSA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0 <sup>C</sup>	Degree Celsius
0 <sup>F</sup>	Degree Fahrenheit
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID:	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partners
DPO	District Planning Officer
EA:	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	Gross Fertility Rate
GoG:	Government of Ghana
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
Km	Kilometre
Km <sup>2</sup>	kilometre square or square kilometre
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I.	Legislative Instrument
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development Programme
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census 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. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Akyemansa District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 97,374 representing 3.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.3 percent and females represent 50.7 percent. About 65.1 percent of the population in the District live in rural areas. The District has a sex ratio of 97.2 and a youthful population (with 42.1% percent of the population being children below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 91.7. The age dependency ratio for males is relatively higher (96.3) than that of females (87.4).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.3 for the District is higher than the Regional average of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 122.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.7 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 8.3 per 1000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 6.6 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.4 percent of deaths in the District. About 24.0 percent of the District's population are migrants. Forty-three percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities in the Eastern Region. For migrants born in other regions, those born in the Central region form the majority (56.0%).

## Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 96,378 with a total number of 21,361 households. The average household size in the District is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure (accounting for 44.3%). Spouses form 10.6 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.8 percent of the total number of households in the District.

## Marital status

About 46.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.0 percent have never married while 5.0 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 5.0 percent of the population with the divorced also constituting 5.0 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (64.5%) are married compared to 41.6 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for more than half (51.8%) of the female population aged 12 years and older while widowed males account for 9.8 percent. Among the married, 27.9 percent have no education while 6.5 percent of the never-married have no education. More than half of the

married population (90.9%) are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 7.9 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (66.4%) are economically not active with 2.6 percent of them being unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.7 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.4 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 78.6 percent are literate and 21.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (86.0%) than that of females (71.6%). Six out of ten people (66.2%) indicated they could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 19.1 percent have never attended school, 42.3 percent are currently attending school and 38.6 percent have attended school in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 75.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (56.3%) with 20.2 percent performing household duties and another 5.8 percent being disabled or too sick to work. About seven out of ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, 69.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.8 percent in service and sales work, 8.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.1 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older, 75.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 9.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.0 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 94.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.5 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

About thirty-three percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 38.8 percent as compared to 26.6 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Less than 2.0 percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 2.4 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (2.4%) is the same as the proportion of males (2.4%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest group (37.8%) of disabled persons in the district followed by physical disability (33.8%). About 2.6

percent of the urban population are with disability. Of all the persons with disability, 43.6 percent have never attended school.

### **Agriculture**

About 87.2 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (90.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 80.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (98.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

### **Housing**

The total housing stock for Akyemansa District is 16,837 representing 3.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.7.

#### ***Type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

Almost half (51.3%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 36.0 percent are separate houses and 8.3 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (66.1%) of the dwelling units in the District owned by members of the household are occupied by male-headed households. Both male and female headed households occupy less than one percent (0.5% and 0.2% respectively) of dwelling units which are owned through mortgage schemes.

#### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 54.7 percent of all dwelling units with cement/concrete constituting 38.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (81.4%) and mud/earth (16.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.8%) for dwelling units in the District.

#### ***Room occupancy***

One room occupancy, constitutes the highest percentage (54.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 10.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

#### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity-mains (56.1%), kerosene lamp (27.7%) and flashlight/torch (14.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (78.3%). The proportion of rural households (84.7%) using wood as the main source of cooking fuel is higher than that of urban households (66.9%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 59.1 of households use boreholes as their main source of water for drinking.

The most common type of toilet facility used in the District is pit latrine used by 39.5 percent of households in the District, followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/pan) used by 22.6 percent of households in the district. About 16.4 percent of households in the District have no toilet facility. Two out of every ten households (21.1%) in the District share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house while 21.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (open space) which is used by 47.4 percent of all households. One in ten households (12.3%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 4.3 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (65.4%) and throwing onto the street (20.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Akyemansa District is one of the twenty–six administrative districts of the Eastern Region of Ghana with its capital at Akyem Ofoase. It was originally part of the Birim District and later the Birim North District. The district was carved out of the present Birim North district in 2008 under Legislative Executive Instrument 1919 as part of the Government of Ghana’s decentralization programme to promote effective decentralized governance and speed up the development of the area.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

#### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

The Akyemansa District lies on longitude 1° 10W and 1° O E. The district is strategically located especially the district capital which is situated among two major commercial towns, Oda and Nkawkaw as well as the mining town of New Abirem. Akyem Ofoase can be described as a nodal or a confluence town as it is located at the meeting point of the New Abirem- Oda-Nkawkaw roads. The district is bordered by Birim North District to the north, Asante Akyem South, Amansie East and Adansi South Districts all in the Ashanti region to the west, Birim Central District to the south and Atiwa and Kwabebirem districts to the east.

The district has a land size of 611.80, km<sup>2</sup> constituting 3.4 percent of the land size and a population of 97, 374 constituting (3.7%) percent share of the population of the Eastern Region of Ghana. The district is predominantly rural with few urban settlements which include Ofoase, Ayerebi, Abenase and Bontodiase Adjobue

#### **1.2.2 Topography and Drainage**

The landscape of the district is mostly undulating and mountainous in nature. The central part of the district is a low lying area rising to a maximum height of 61 metres while the southern end of the district is elevated between 61 and 122 metres above sea level. The district is drained by several rivers and streams notable among them are the two great historical rivers, the Pra and Birim tributaries. The Pra River serves as the boundary between Akyemansa and the neighbouring districts in the Ashanti Region, while the Birim River serves as the southern boundary of the district. The rivers and streams have high volumes of water which could be harnessed to boost agricultural production and also treated to supply potable water to many of the towns in the district.

#### **1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation**

The Akyemansa District lies within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone that experiences substantial amounts of rain twice in a year. The first rainfall season starts from late March to early July and the second season is from mid-August to late October. The amount of rainfall received in the district is between 150cm and 200cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May-June and September-October. Temperatures in the district range between an average minimum of 25.2 degrees Celsius and a maximum of 27.9 degrees Celsius. The relative humidity of the district is about 55-59 percent throughout the year. This climatic condition supports the cultivation of food crops and tree crops such as oil palm and

cocoa. This has given rise to increasing farming activities in the district and this condition confirms the designation of the district as an agrarian district.

Furthermore as a result of its rainfall pattern, the district is also home to four (4) forest reserves with a large variety of economic tree species and evergreen undergrowth. The forest reserves were created to slow down the trend in deforestation and to conserve some of the forests in the district. The forest trees provide resources for the timber industry.

#### **1.2.4 Geology and Soil**

The soils of the district can be classified into four broad categories. They are the Swedru-Nsaba/Ofin Compound Association which is found around the towns of Chia, Otwereso and Abenase; the Atewa-Atukrom-Asikuma-Ansum Compound Association around Ayirebi; the Bekwai-Oda Association around Ofoase and Akokoaso and the Birim-Chichiwere Association found around Edubiase. These varieties of soils are suitable for growing a wide range of trees and food crops as well as forestry.

Additionally, the greater part of the district is underlain with granite as well as upper and lower Birimian rock formation of phyllite, schist, greywacke and metavolcanic and quartzes. These rocks have high potential for ground water extraction. The district lies almost completely in the main mineral deposit area of the Eastern Region with rich mineral resources in gold and diamond.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The political administrative structure is made up of the local administrative structure namely the district assembly and the local traditional authority. The Akyemansa District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the district with the mandate to initiate and coordinate all development efforts at the local level. The Assembly is empowered to make and enforce by-laws and exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The traditional rulers work hand in hand with the District Assembly, attending meetings and workshops to share ideas and offer solutions to the challenges confronting the district. The contribution of the Traditional Authorities is enormous in the governance of the district, as the institution promotes peace and unity amongst the people to create an enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development.

There are currently four (4) area councils in the district namely; Ofoase, Ayerebi, Akokoaso and, Abenase. There are about ninety-six (96) communities, one (1) constituency, thirty-two (32) Assembly members comprising twenty four (24) elected and eight (8) appointed. Figure 1.1 is a map of Akyemansa District showing the four area councils and the main boundaries of the district.

**Figure 1.1: District area council map**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

Akyem Mansa means “three Akyem States”. The District therefore got its name from the three Akyem traditional states of Abuakwa, Bosome and Kotoku, parts of which constitute the district. The traditional institution of chieftaincy is an important component of the social organization of the people of the district who are predominantly Akyems with the people of Akyem Kotoku constituting about 75 percent of the population. There are however other ethnic groups such as the Kwahus, Ewes, Gas, Krobos and people of northern origin who are employed in the agricultural and other sectors of the district economy. The language mainly spoken in the district is Akan, however English as the official language of the country is also widely spoken. The main festivals celebrated by the people of the district include the Odwira festival of Akyem Kotoku and the Ohum festival of Akyem Abuakwa. The system of inheritance of the majority of the people is the matrilineal in line with the Akan system of inheritance. However, the patrilineal system of inheritance is practiced by the other ethnic groups in the district. The people in the district are predominantly Christians with a small proportion being traditionalists and Moslems.

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

The Akyemansa district is dominated by the agricultural sector which employs over 80 percent of the working population of the district. The district is predominantly rural and well-endowed with rivers, streams, fertile lands and forest which support the cultivation of different types of crops, both cash and food crops. The cash crops include oil palm and cocoa, while the wide variety of food crops include sugar cane, pineapple, watermelon, coffee, yam, cocoyam, cassava, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pepper, okro, eggplant, and rice. The high volumes of water provides opportunities for agricultural production all year round which creates employment, reduces poverty and the supply of agricultural produce to other parts of the country and for industries.

The existence of agricultural research institutions both within the district and in adjacent and neighbouring districts contributes to agricultural production in the district.

Livestock production is not carried out on a very large scale in the district. Animals such as goats, poultry and sheep are kept by farmers who also engage in crop farming to supplement household incomes. A few communities in the district carry out non-traditional agricultural activities such as snail and grass cutter rearing, bee-keeping and tree planting under the National Plantation Programme.

Farmers in the district are however confronted with several challenges; they include limitation in accessing bigger markets which can offer better prices for their produce, high post-harvest losses due to inadequacy of storage facilities, lack of knowledge of storage, chemical application and shortage of chemicals, inadequate extension services delivery due to poor nature of roads, and inadequate transport and logistics. Access to credit facilities at the bank is also a challenge due to lack of collateral which the majority of the peasant farmers cannot meet.

### **1.5.2 Minerals and other Natural Resources**

Akyemansa district has deposits of gold and diamond which account for the large mineral prospecting and exploration by a number of firms and small-scale mining operations. The district also has quartzite and huge deposits of clay around Ofoase as well as plentiful water



and forest resources which could be harnessed for the development of the district. The activities of “galamsey” operators have however contributed to increasing land degradation in the district.

### **1.5.3 Industry**

The District has a number of small scale industries which can broadly be categorised as commerce and services and agro-processing industries. The agro processing industries include cassava processing into gari, palm oil extraction, palm kernel oil extraction, and gin distillery works. There are also other wood based activities such as carpentry. The commerce and services industries include hair dressing and dress making, bar/restaurant operations, trading in provisions and agricultural produce. Constraints facing the small scale enterprises include inadequate funds to start up or expand their business operations. There are opportunities in the district for the provision of services in post and telecommunication, building and construction and banking and financial services

### **1.5.4 Infrastructure**

The district requires substantial infrastructural expansion to support the development of the area. There is very limited infrastructure in all sectors including health, education, roads and transport, agriculture, ICT, financial institutions, water and sanitation. As such, the people have to travel to nearby districts to access services. For example, trunk roads in the district are not tarred and only few kilometres of feeder roads in the district are of fairly good condition. The need for massive road improvement and reconstruction to increase accessibility cannot therefore be over emphasized since transportation provides the necessary linkage to other sectors like agriculture, industries and social services.

### **1.5.5 Tourism**

The Akyemansa District has tourist attractions such as forest reserves, wildlife sanctuary, picturesque water bodies, historic sites and antiquities but these are largely undeveloped. The forest reserves in the district are resourceful in flora and fauna which are basic to the development of attractive wildlife sanctuaries. Near Otwereso is the picturesque site of the confluence of the Birim and Pra rivers and at Afosu are Ashanti antique War Bells and a grove that marks the spot where the great Ashanti King, Osei Tutu was killed. The district also lacks supportive facilities such as hotels, restaurants, and guesthouses. Development of tourist sites and facilities would generate employment and increase the revenue of the district.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

## **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

## **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

## **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such

as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

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

#### **Locality**

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities

and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There were two main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

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

### **Head of Household**

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

### **Household and Non-household population**

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

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Children's and Old People's Homes
- c. Hospitals and Healing Centres
- d. Hotels
- e. Prisons
- f. Service Barracks
- g. Soldiers on field exercise
- h. Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
  - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
  - ii. Hunting and fishing camps
  - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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

## **Literacy**

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



## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of Education***

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

### **Activity Status**

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

- a. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- b. Were unemployed.

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

## **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

### **1.7 Organization of the Report**

This report covers nine chapters, the first eight chapters are on the various topics covered in the 2010 PHC and the last chapter is on conclusion and policy recommendations. Chapter one is the district profile providing information on the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, the economy as well as the organization of the report, and concepts and definition. Chapter two is on the demographic characteristics of the district. The social and economic characteristics of the district are presented in chapters three and four respectively. Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. Disability is covered in chapter six while agricultural activities and housing conditions are discussed in chapters seven and eight respectively. Chapter nine presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

The population size and age-sex composition have broad implications for the socio-economic development of the district. Issues concerning the welfare of the people including access to social amenities and services are influenced by demographic characteristics. The changes in a country's 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. This chapter examines information on the demographic characteristics of the population in the district. It discusses the population size, sex and dependency ratios, migration patterns, fertility, mortality issues and migration patterns.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution by locality

Table 2.1 presents the population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex. It indicates that Akyemansa District recorded a total population of 97,374 during the 2010 population and housing census. The population of the district constitutes 3.7 percent of the total population of the Eastern Region. Females constitute 50.7 percent and males 49.3 percent. The district is predominantly rural (65.1%) with only 34.9 percent being urban localities. This implies that out of every 10 people in Akyemansa close to seven people reside in rural areas with three in the urban areas.

Table 2.1 further indicates that about 52.0 percent of females reside in the urban areas compared to 48.0 percent of males while equal proportions of (50%) both sexes are in the rural localities. The sex ratio for the district is 97.2 males per 100 females. The urban localities have a sex ratio of 92.2 males per 100 females while the rural localities have a sex ratio of 100 which means that for every one male there is equally one female.

**Table 2.1: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio**

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	97,374	100.0	33,963	100.0	63,411	100.0
Male	48,003	49.3	16,294	48.0	31,709	50.0
Female	49,371	50.7	17,669	52.0	31,702	50.0
Sex Ratio		97.2		92.2		100.0
Percentage of regional population		3.7		3.0		4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.3 Age- Sex Structure

##### 2.3.1 Age Structure by Sex and Age

Table 2.2 is on the age- sex structure of the district. Out of a total population of 97,374 in 2010, the population below 15 years constitutes the largest proportion of 42.1 percent, an indication of the youthfulness of the population. The proportion of males (44.1%) in this age group is higher than the female proportion (40.2%). The age group 30-59 constitutes the

second highest proportion (26.4%), majority of whom are females (27.5% females against 25.2% males). The age group 15 years and older constitute the working age group.

The 15-24 age group constitutes the third largest proportion of the population (17.5%) with a slightly higher proportion of males (17.8%) than females (17.1%). The proportion of the population 25-29 years is however smaller, recording a total of 6.2 percent: males (5.6%) and (6.7%) female. This situation might possibly be as a result of migration of young people from the area. The 60+ population make up 7.9 percent of the population with more females (8.5%) compared to males (7.2%)

**Table 2.2: Age structure by sex and age group**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	97,374	100.0	48,003	100.0	49,371	100.0
Under 15	41,033	42.1	21,164	44.1	19,869	40.2
15 – 24	16,992	17.5	8,563	17.8	8,429	17.1
25 – 29	6,001	6.2	2,701	5.6	3,300	6.7
30 – 59	25,698	26.4	12,115	25.2	13,583	27.5
60 +	7,650	7.9	3,460	7.2	4,190	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.2 Age Structure by Sex

Table 2.3 shows the age structure by sex of the district. The table shows that the age structure and the sex composition of the district follow both the national and regional patterns. It shows a youthful population structure that is characteristic of a developing country such as Ghana with a high fertility. The table shows a broad-based age-sex structure with a concentration of children at younger ages (0-14). The percentages gradually reduce in the higher age groups as the population ages with small percentage of the elderly population 60+. The table also shows that more females survive to the advanced ages even though there are more males than females in the age group 0-4 years.

**Table 2.3: Age structure by sex**

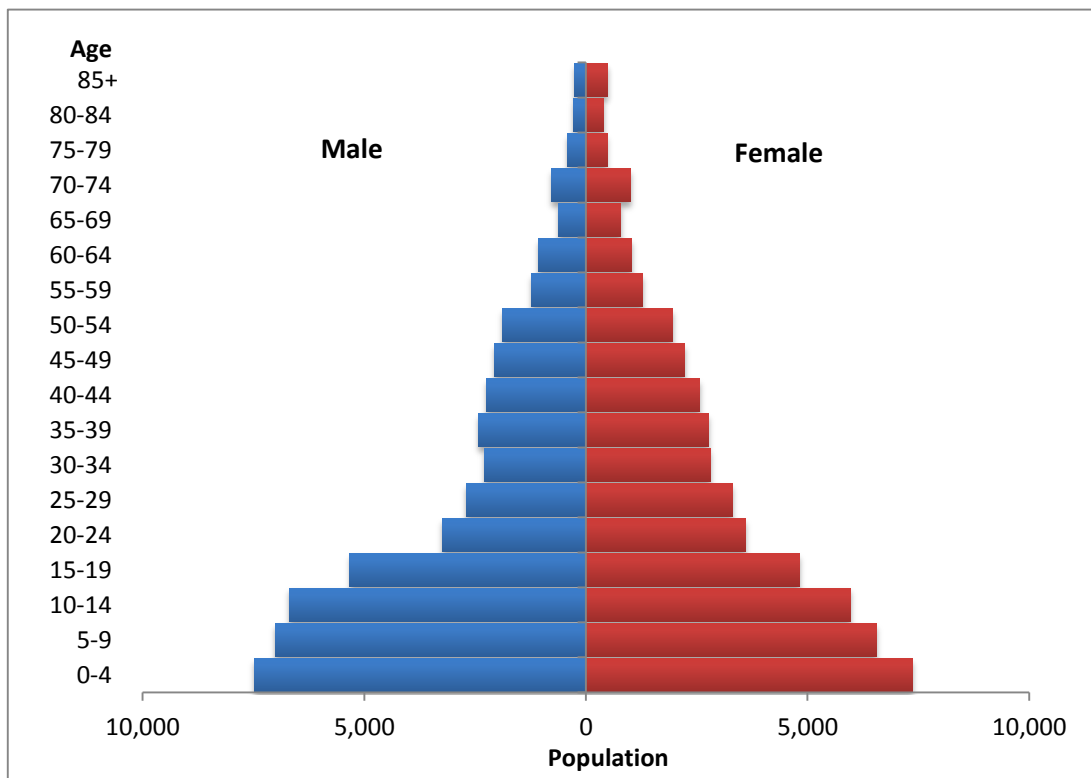
Age Groups	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	97,374	100.0	48,003	100.0	49,371	100.0
0 – 4	14,833	15.2	7,475	15.6	7,358	14.9
5 – 9	13,557	13.9	7,008	14.6	6,549	13.3
10 – 14	12,643	13.0	6,681	13.9	5,962	12.1
15 – 19	10,141	10.4	5,322	11.1	4,819	9.8
20 – 24	6,851	7.0	3,241	6.8	3,610	7.3
25 – 29	6,001	6.2	2,701	5.6	3,300	6.7
30 – 34	5,087	5.2	2,281	4.8	2,806	5.7
35 – 39	5,180	5.3	2,424	5.0	2,756	5.6
40 – 44	4,796	4.9	2,241	4.7	2,555	5.2
45 – 49	4,298	4.4	2,064	4.3	2,234	4.5
50 – 54	3,836	3.9	1,880	3.9	1,956	4.0
55 – 59	2,501	2.6	1,225	2.6	1,276	2.6
60 – 64	2,116	2.2	1,080	2.2	1,036	2.1
65 – 69	1,415	1.5	630	1.3	785	1.6
70 – 74	1,784	1.8	771	1.6	1,013	2.1
75 – 79	900	0.9	425	0.9	475	1.0
80 – 84	692	0.7	293	0.6	399	0.8
85 +	743	0.8	261	0.5	482	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.4 Population Pyramid

The age-sex structure of the district is graphically represented by a population pyramid in Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is the relation between persons in the dependent ages (under 15 years and 65 years and older) and persons in the economically productive age group 15-64 years. Child dependency ratio is the ratio of people under age 15 to those between 15-64 years while old age dependency ratio is the relationship between people who are 65 years and older to those who are 15-64 years old. The age dependency ratio is used as an indicator of economic burden of the productive portion of a population must carry, even though some persons defined as dependent on the productive portion of a population are producers and some persons in the productive ages are economically dependent.

Table 2.4 presents the age dependency ratio by sex of the district. The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above on one hand and the population aged 15-64 years constitutes the age dependency. The table shows a high total dependency ratio of almost 92 percent (91.7) in the district. In other words, there are almost 92 dependents per 100 working persons. As expected child dependency ratio (80%) is higher than old age dependency (10.9%) an indication of the youthfulness of the population represented by the large proportion of the population 0-14 (42.1%) years compared to the working age population 15-64 (52.2%). The rather smaller old age dependency is also an indication of the exit of the population either through death or migration as they grow older. The table also shows a higher proportion of males in the 0-14 age group compared to females. There are however a higher percentage of females than males in the working age population (15-64)

and the 65+ age group. With the exception of the old age dependency ratio which registered a higher rate for females (12) compared to males (9.7), there is a higher total dependency as well as child dependency with regard to males. There is obviously a higher proportion of males in the age group 0-14 and a higher proportion of females in the working age group and the 65+ age group. There are more males in the 0-14 years (44.1%) than females (40.2%). There are however more females in the 15-64 age group (53.4%) than males (51.0%). There are also a higher female old age dependency ratio (12.0%) compared to males (9.7%). An indication of the higher life expectancy of females relative to their males counterpart.

**Table 2.4: Age dependency ratio by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	41,033	42.1	21,164	44.1	19,869	40.2
15-64	50,807	52.2	24,459	51	26,348	53.4
65+	5,534	5.7	2,380	5	3,154	6.4
All Ages dependency ratio	91.7		96.3		87.4	
Child dependency ratio	80.8		86.5		75.4	
Old age dependency ratio	10.9		9.7		12	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Population is dynamic and not static. The three components of demographic change (increase or decrease) are fertility, mortality and migration. The combination of both natural increase and migration influences the process of population distribution and redistribution. The redistribution through migration is usually affected by other geographic and socio-economic factors (push and pull factors). Some of these factors include the distribution and use of natural resources and infrastructural development as well as policies, and programmes of governments or development partners.

Table 2.5 indicates a total population of 97,374 for the Akyemansa District as at the 2010 census with a total female population within the age group 15 to 49 years being 22,080. The General Fertility Rate according to the table is 116.1 for all the women with total births as 2152 at the time of the census. The Crude Birth Rate for the district according to the table is 27.7 with the Total Fertility rate of 4.3 for the district.

The TFR for the region 3.5 is lower than that of the district which simply means that there are more births to women within the reproductive ages in the district than the region. The CBR as well as the GFR rate for the region is lower than that which pertains in the district meaning that there are more births in the district than in the region.

**Table 2.5: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district**

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68.0	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.0	87.4	24.0
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
<b>Akyemansa</b>	<b>97,374</b>	<b>22,080</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95.0	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114.0	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

## 2.6 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of the population. Table 2.7 presents the total number of deaths and crude death rate in the district. Eight hundred and five (805) deaths were recorded at the household level. The crude death rate which measures the number of deaths per 1,000 populations for the district is 8.3 and is sixth among the districts with the least crude death rate. This means that on the average, there are about six deaths per 1,000 populations in the district. This is however slightly higher than the regional average of about 8 deaths per 1000 population.



**Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

### Children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Table 2.7 shows the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. A total of 32,883 is recorded as the female population 12 years and older in the Akyemansa District. A total of 105,224 children have ever been born to 32,883 females with a small variation between male (52,620) and female (52,624) children. This translates into an average of 3.2 children ever born. The older age groups have the highest average children ever born ranging between 2.1 at age 25-29 to 6.4 at age 60+. Females in the older age groups may have finished having children while those in the younger age groups may still be having children. Age group 12-14 records the least average children ever born which is less than one.

The average children surviving is 2.7, which also increases with age as the older age cohorts may have had more children than females in the young age cohorts. A total of 91,618 out of the 105,244 children are surviving made up of more females (46,208) than males (45,410).

It is worth noting that females in age group 12-14 and 15-19 are having children. Child birth at these ages has implications for the mother and child in terms of the health, welfare and future prospects of both mother and child. There are several intervention programmes

including adolescent reproductive health programmes and girl-child education to provide reproductive health services and information to young people to prevent teenage pregnancy. The district may have to do more to promote such programmes to educate and support young people.

**Table 2.7: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age groups	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	ACEB	Both Sexes	Male	Female	ACS
All									
Ages	32,883	105,244	52,620	52,624	3.201	91,618	45,410	46,208	2.786
12-14	3,381	25	14	11	0.007	22	11	11	0.007
15-19	4,819	792	374	418	0.164	730	339	391	0.151
20-24	3,610	3,825	1,930	1,895	1.06	3,559	1,758	1,801	0.986
25-29	3,300	6,959	3,565	3,394	2.109	6,506	3,315	3,191	1.972
30-34	2,806	9,816	4,920	4,896	3.498	9,173	4,567	4,606	3.269
35-39	2,756	11,770	6,034	5,736	4.271	10,945	5,606	5,339	3.971
40-44	2,555	13,115	6,551	6,564	5.133	11,858	5,855	6,003	4.641
45-49	2,234	12,459	6,275	6,184	5.577	11,201	5,591	5,610	5.014
50-54	1,956	11,719	5,813	5,906	5.991	10,184	4,995	5,189	5.207
55-59	1,276	7,728	3,877	3,851	6.056	6,701	3,302	3,399	5.252
60+	4,190	27,036	13,267	13,769	6.453	20,739	10,071	10,668	4.95

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.7 Household Deaths by Age, Cause of Death and Sex

Table 2.8 is on household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, cause of death and sex. The highest proportion of deaths is recorded among male children (14.6%) who are less than one year. Mortality among this age group may be as a result of neonatal and new born deaths in the district. The second highest mortality rate is recorded among the elderly age group 70-74, (9.4%). The third highest mortality rate was recorded in the 1-4 year group (7.5%) with equal proportions of (7.4%) male and females (7.5%) which could also be as a result of childhood deaths. There is however significant decline in deaths after age 0- 4 with the lowest mortality rates in age group 5-9 years (1.4%). It is also significant that there are high proportions of deaths within the youthful ages of 35-39 (6.6%) and 40-44 (6.3%). The relatively lower proportion of deaths among age group 98+ may be due to the exit of many within that age cohort by age 98+.

The highest death rate is recorded for males under one year and for females within age group 70-74 years. Female mortality rates are also high among age group 1-4 (7.7%), 35-39 (7.5%) and 50-54 (7.7%). On the other hand male deaths are mainly among children under one year and among age groups, 1-4 and 70-74

Occurrence of death by accident, violence or suicide is more among males than females. A high proportion of such deaths occur mainly among the young and middle ages for both males and females with few in the older ages. The highest proportion of violent deaths recorded among males occur among age group 20-24 (18.2%), 30-34 (12.1%) and 70-74 years (12.1%). High percentages of violent deaths are also recorded among females with the highest being among age group 50-54 (20%). It is significant that few of such violent deaths are recorded in the age group 1-9 years and age group 60+ for both sexes.

The majority of deaths are by other causes with more female deaths than male deaths. The highest male deaths are under one year (15.1%) and females in age group 70-74 (11.0%). The

least deaths by other causes are recorded for both male (0.5%) and female (2.6%) within age group 10-14 years.

## 2.8 Distribution on causes of death

Table 2.8 provides information on deaths which occurred in the household 12 months prior to the census night due to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide in the district. From the data, 53 deaths in the district are due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide while 752 are due to other causes out of the total reported deaths of 805. Deaths that occur among females aged between 15 and 54 years is 8 according to the census data. The proportion of deaths caused by accident, violence, homicide or suicide is just below the regional figure.

**Table 2.8: Death in households**

Districts	Total deaths	Death due to				
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes	Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15- 54 years)	Not pregnanc y related
Birim South	1,351	153	1,198	1,351	27	1,324
Birim Municipal	966	118	848	966	14	952
West Akim Municipal	866	99	767	866	6	860
Suhum Municipal	640	35	605	640	13	627
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	46	402	448	9	439
Akwapem North	1,317	106	1,211	1,317	17	1,300
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	964	1,085	22	1,063
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	1,090	1,198	17	1,181
Lower Manya	940	63	877	940	21	919
Asuogyaman	853	85	768	853	3	850
Upper Manya	607	32	575	607	7	600
Fanteakwa	911	73	838	911	13	898
East Akim Municipal	1,427	235	1,192	1,427	41	1,386
Kwaebibirem	727	78	649	727	15	712
<b>Akyem Mansa</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>797</b>
Birim North	595	83	512	595	11	584
Atiwa	1,064	94	970	1,064	22	1,042
Kwahu West Municipal	659	58	601	659	12	647
Kwahu South	879	85	794	879	12	867
Kwahu East	992	138	854	992	19	973
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	92	363	455	16	439
Upper West Akyem	662	62	600	662	11	651
Akwapim South	357	61	296	357	7	350
Ayensuano	733	49	684	733	10	723
Denkyembuor	443	53	390	443	8	435
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	60	479	539	4	535

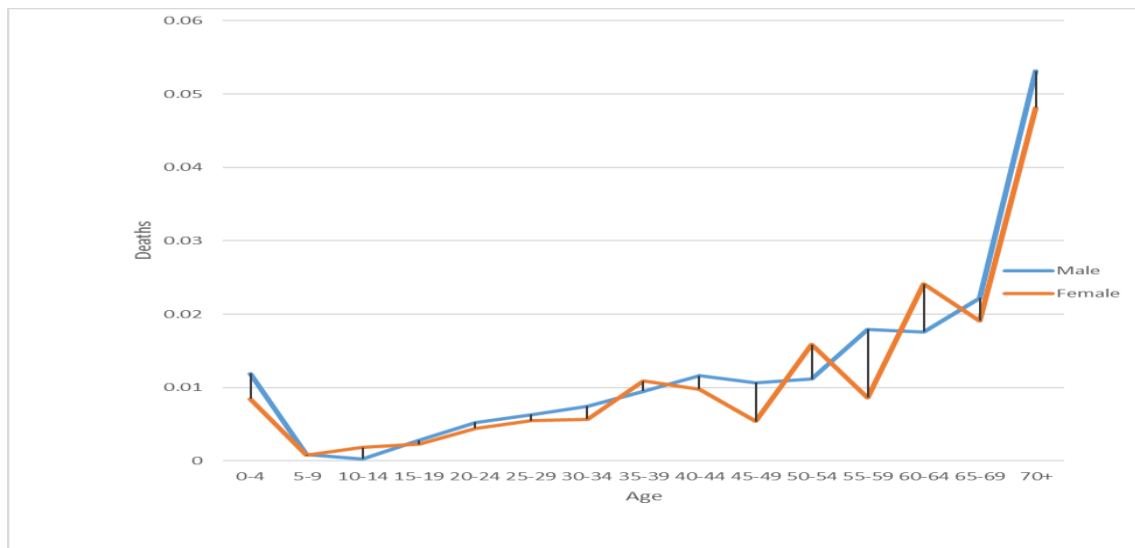
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

## 2.9 Age specific death rates (ASDRs)

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

Figure 2.2 provide information on age specific death rates. The data shows that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years with the males reporting less than females. The reported deaths begin to increase at age 15 and higher for males than females. The death rates start rising at ages 15-19 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 45-49 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are lower where it was expected to rise for females and increases for the males. Between ages 55-59 deaths are lower for females and increases for the males but then the picture takes a different turn for both sexes where there is a sharp increase for both with the males being more than females.

**Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.10 Migration

Birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth (PHC, 2010). The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the district is 23, 685 representing 24.3 percent of the total population. Migrants who have lived in the district for more than 20 years recorded the highest percentage of 30.6 percent while those with less than one year of residence are the lowest (12.4%).

Persons who were born elsewhere in the Eastern region are 10,311 representing 10.6 percent of the total population. The highest proportion of persons born elsewhere in the region have lived in the district for over 20 years (28.3%), followed by those who have been resident in the district for 1-4 years (24.0%). Residents with less than one year stay in the district are the least (12.9%). Of persons born in another region but have moved to the Akyemansa District, Central Region recorded the highest with 7,208 persons, followed by Ashanti Region (1,562), Volta (1,472) and Greater Accra (1,345). Upper East (109) came last. Of those born outside

Ghana, 501 was recorded of which 26.3 percent have been resident for 1-4 years. Though Central Region recorded the highest, it came second (37.9%) after Volta Region (41.0%) and Upper East (25.7%) as third in the category of the 20 or more years' duration of residence in the district. With regard to those who have been resident in the district for 10-19 years, western (20.7%) and central (20.5%) closely emerged the highest with Upper West (9.0%) the lowest. Upper West (22.1%) is however the highest but among those who have been in residence for 5-9 years, Northern Region (34.6%) came first in 1-4 years while Central Region (8.6%) is the least in the less than one year.

**Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	23,685	12.4	23	15.2	18.8	30.6
Born elsewhere in the region	10,311	12.9	24	16	18.8	28.3
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>						
Western	458	11.8	28.8	16.6	20.7	22.1
Central	7,208	8.6	19.3	13.7	20.5	37.9
Greater Accra	1,345	18	30.8	16.4	14.5	20.3
Volta	1,472	12.8	15.1	13.5	17.5	41
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,562	16.9	26.9	15.9	17.8	22.5
Brong Ahafo	302	22.5	32.8	13.9	15.6	15.2
Northern	272	13.2	34.6	11.8	15.8	24.6
Upper East	109	15.6	29.4	14.7	14.7	25.7
Upper west	145	25.5	22.8	22.1	9	20.7
Outside Ghana	501	16.8	26.3	20.8	18.2	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

Chapter three discusses the social characteristics of the population of Akyemansa District. It covers household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be better understood in the light of the household groups and their characteristics: living arrangements of the members, migration of household members, household relations, among others. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Shyrock et al. 1976).

Thus, household dynamics and standard of living are better understood within the context of age, sex and socio-economic characteristics of household heads (GSS, 2013a).

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 21,361 households in the Akyemansah district with nearly almost 60 percent in the rural areas just a little more than a third in the urban areas. The average households per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.3 with the rural areas recording a lesser number (1.2) compared with the urban areas (1.4) implying that there are more persons in a house in the urban settings than what pertains in the rural areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.5 comparing with 4.4 for the region as a whole with the average household size for the urban area being less than the rural areas with 4.6.

**Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	96,378	33,697	62,681
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	7,683	13,678
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2 Household Composition and sex

Table 3.3 presents household composition and sex. The highest proportion of the household population is made up of children (44.3%). There are more male (46.3%) children than female (42.4%) children. Grandchildren (12%) also form a substantial part of the household population. There are also more male grandchildren (12.4%) than female grandchildren (11.5%). These may be the children and grandchildren of the household head. There is a wide variation between male (1.4%) and female (19.5%) spouses in the household which could be an indication of polygamous marriages. It is also significant that there is more female

parent/parent in-law (1.3%) than male parent/parent in-law (0.2%) in the household. In line with Ghanaian traditional set up other relatives (4.8%) and non-relatives (1.2%) form part of the household. The household population comprises a higher proportion of male household heads (29.3%) compared to female heads (15.3%). The proportion of male household heads is about twice that of females.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

Region/District/Sub-district/Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	96,378	47,477	48,901	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	21,361	13,894	7,467	22.2	29.3	15.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,168	658	9,510	10.6	1.4	19.5
Child (son/daughter)	42,722	21,978	20,744	44.3	46.3	42.4
Parent/Parent in-law	728	114	614	0.8	0.2	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	807	271	536	0.8	0.6	1.1
Grandchild	11,514	5,873	5,641	12.0	12.4	11.5
Brother/Sister	2,492	1,380	1,112	2.6	2.9	2.3
Step child	602	329	273	0.6	0.7	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	230	111	119	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other relative	4,580	2,156	2,424	4.8	4.5	5.0
Non-relative	1,174	713	461	1.2	1.5	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Household Population by Structure and Sex

Table 3.3 presents the household structure and sex distribution of the district. The common household structure in the district is the nuclear household made up of the household heads his/her spouse(s) and children which accounts for 31.8 percent of the household structure in the district. The extended family comprising the head of household, his /her spouse(s) and children as well as relatives of the household head (22%) is the next common household structure. Single parent households are also quite common. It is also noteworthy that quite a high proportion of the household population is in single parent households with an equally high proportion of females. Single parent households usually face a lot of challenges; they may be vulnerable and relatively poor without the support of a spouse. The extended family with nonrelatives (1.3%) is uncommon in the district constituting the least household structure in the district.

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

Region/District/Sub-district/Household structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	96,378	47,477	48,901	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	3,654	2,463	1,191	3.8	5.2	2.4
Head and a spouse only	1,624	813	811	1.7	1.7	1.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	30,613	15,974	14,639	31.8	33.7	29.9
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	21,153	10,607	10,546	22.0	22.3	21.6
Extended + non relatives	1,246	627	619	1.3	1.3	1.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,388	1,713	1,675	3.5	3.6	3.4
Single parent Nuclear	10,116	4,457	5,659	10.5	9.4	11.6
Single parent Extended	16,753	6,931	9,822	17.4	14.6	20.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,359	614	745	1.4	1.3	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,472	3,278	3,194	6.7	6.9	6.5

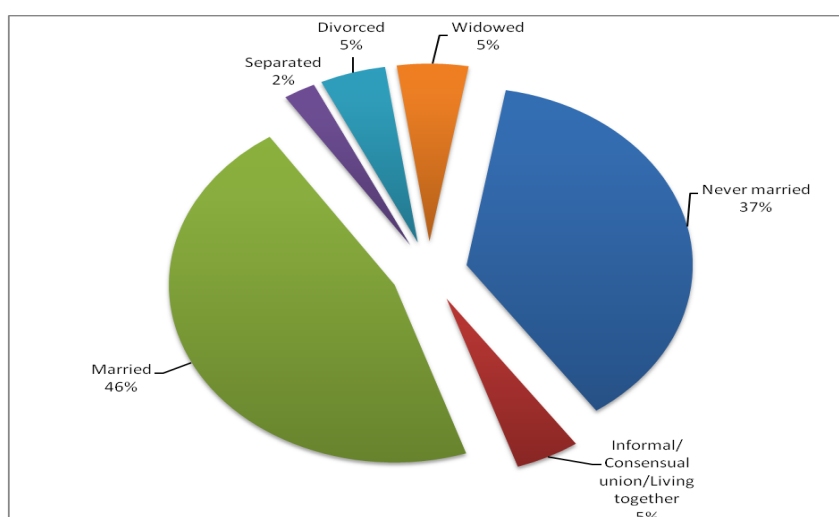
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Marital Status

Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration. Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and a woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship. While it is recognized that there is a legal minimum age prescribed for marriage, females below the prescribed age have been given into marriage in traditional settings, as a cultural practice. To capture such child spouses in the 2010 PHC, it was decided to reduce the eligible age for marriage from 15 years (which was used in previous censuses) to 12 years (GSS, 2013a).

The pie chart Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of marital characteristics in the Akyemansa District. In 2010, about 37 percent of the population 12 years and older have never been married, 46 percent have been married, and five percent are widowed. The proportion of the population aged 12 years and older who are separated is two percent and those divorced are also five percent. It is significant to mention that equal proportions of the population 12 years and older are either divorced, widowed or in informal/consensual union/living together.

**Figure 3.1: Marital status of population 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.4.1 Persons 12 years and older by Sex, Age group and Marital Status

Table 3.4 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The table shows that high proportion of the young population, 12-24 years have never married. The proportion however reduces as the population grows older. The least percentage of those never married is found in age group 50-54 (2.5%). The age group 25-29 (10.3%) account for the highest proportion of those in consensual union. Small percentage of the older age groups are in this type of relationship with the least found among age group 65+.

Marriage increases with age especially after age 24 peaking at age 45-49 by which time most people are married. Marriage however reduces within the older age categories probably as a result of separation, divorce or widowhood. Small percentages of the population are divorced separated or widowed. This occurs mainly within the older age groups. The highest proportion of those divorced, widowed or separated are fifty years and above.



A higher proportion of males than females within all the age categories have never married with highest proportion found in the young age groups 12-24 for both males and females. Marriage however increases with age and by age 30-39 for females and 40-44 for males about eighty percent are married. Females 65+ have the lowest percentage of those married possibly having lost their spouses through divorce, death or separation. There are also more females compared to males in informal/ consensual unions with a higher proportion in the younger age groups. Higher proportion of females than males are also separated, divorced or widowed.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	63,600	100.0	37.5	4.6	45.8	2.3	4.7	5.1
12 – 14	7,259	100.0	96.2	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,141	100.0	90.1	3.0	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	6,851	100.0	60.5	8.9	27.3	2.2	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	6,001	100.0	30.0	10.3	54.2	2.3	2.7	0.4
30 - 34	5,087	100.0	13.6	7.3	70.7	3.0	4.5	1.0
35 - 39	5,180	100.0	6.7	5.6	77.0	3.0	5.8	1.8
40 - 44	4,796	100.0	4.3	5.0	78.1	3.1	6.8	2.7
45 - 49	4,298	100.0	2.7	3.9	78.2	3.7	7.7	3.8
50 - 54	3,836	100.0	2.5	3.3	72.9	3.7	9.7	7.9
55 - 59	2,501	100.0	2.6	2.9	69.7	4.5	10.1	10.2
60 - 64	2,116	100.0	3.2	2.2	62.7	4.0	13.4	14.4
65+	5,534	100.0	3.1	1.5	46.7	3.6	11.4	33.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,717	100.0	45.2	3.9	44.7	1.6	3.2	1.4
12 – 14	3,878	100.0	96.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,322	100.0	95.6	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3,241	100.0	81.1	5.1	12.6	0.9	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	2,701	100.0	45.8	9.8	41.6	1.0	1.6	0.1
30 - 34	2,281	100.0	21.8	7.7	65.4	2.2	2.3	0.6
35 - 39	2,424	100.0	10.2	6.4	76.1	1.9	4.7	0.7
40 - 44	2,241	100.0	6.5	4.6	80.6	2.6	4.6	1.1
45 - 49	2,064	100.0	3.9	4.1	82.6	2.9	5.5	1.1
50 - 54	1,880	100.0	3.1	3.8	81.3	2.7	6.9	2.2
55 - 59	1,225	100.0	3.8	3.0	81.1	3.3	6.5	2.3
60 - 64	1,080	100.0	3.3	2.9	74.8	3.5	10.5	5.0
65+	2,380	100.0	3.7	1.9	72.8	2.8	8.9	9.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	32,883	100.0	30.2	5.3	46.9	3.1	6.1	8.4
12 – 14	3,381	100.0	95.8	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,819	100.0	84.0	5.2	9.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	3,610	100.0	41.9	12.3	40.5	3.4	1.6	0.2
25 - 29	3,300	100.0	17.1	10.7	64.5	3.4	3.7	0.7
30 - 34	2,806	100.0	7.0	6.9	74.9	3.6	6.3	1.2
35 - 39	2,756	100.0	3.7	4.9	77.9	4.0	6.8	2.8
40 - 44	2,555	100.0	2.3	5.3	75.9	3.6	8.7	4.1
45 - 49	2,234	100.0	1.7	3.7	74.2	4.5	9.7	6.4
50 - 54	1,956	100.0	1.9	2.9	64.8	4.8	12.3	13.3
55 - 59	1,276	100.0	1.4	2.8	58.9	5.6	13.6	17.7
60 - 64	1,036	100.0	3.1	1.5	50.1	4.5	16.5	24.2
65+	3,154	100.0	2.7	1.2	27.0	4.1	13.2	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4.2 Persons 12 years and older by Sex, marital status and level of education

Table 3.7 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Widows (67.8%) constitute the highest proportion of the population 12 years and over with no education. They are followed by those who are separated and those who are divorced who constitute almost equal proportions (35.5% and 35.8% respectively) of those with no education. Those who have never married constitute the least percentage of those who have no education. Almost all the population 12 years and older have attained basic education regardless of the marital status. However, those who have never married (77.6%) and those living together (72.2%) constitute the highest percentages of those with basic education (77.6% and 72.2% respectively). A high proportion of the married population (64.2%) also has basic education.

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate / diploma	Tertiary
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	63,600	100.0	22.0	67.5	7.3	1.0	1.9	0.4
Never married	23,829	100.0	6.5	77.6	13.2	0.5	1.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,951	100.0	19.3	72.2	5.2	0.9	1.8	0.5
Married	29,157	100.0	27.9	64.2	4.0	1.3	2.2	0.4
Separated	1,480	100.0	35.5	58.2	4.2	0.7	1.4	0.0
Divorced	2,962	100.0	35.8	59.1	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.1
Widowed	3,221	100.0	67.8	29.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,717	100.0	14.3	71.6	9.5	1.1	2.8	0.7
Never married	13,896	100.0	6.4	76.3	14.3	0.5	2.0	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,202	100.0	14.2	74.2	6.5	0.9	3.0	1.2
Married	13,729	100.0	20.5	67.7	5.6	1.7	3.7	0.9
Separated	477	100.0	22.6	67.1	8.0	1.0	1.3	0.0
Divorced	970	100.0	24.6	67.2	4.6	1.0	2.2	0.3
Widowed	443	100.0	44.0	51.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	32,883	100.0	29.2	63.6	5.2	0.8	1.1	0.1
Never married	9,933	100.0	6.6	79.4	11.6	0.5	1.5	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,749	100.0	22.8	70.8	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.1
Married	15,428	100.0	34.5	61.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.0
Separated	1,003	100.0	41.6	54.0	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.0
Divorced	1,992	100.0	41.3	55.2	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.0
Widowed	2,778	100.0	71.6	26.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population 12 years and older with secondary school education (7.3%) is low in the district. The highest proportions are found among those who have never married (13.2%). Almost equal proportions of those married (4.0%) and those separated (4.2%) have secondary education. There are very small percentages of the population with vocational/technical/commercial and tertiary levels of education in the district as a whole with males in informal/consensual unions having the highest with a little over one percent (1.2%)

Females who are widows constitute a higher proportion of those without any basic education (71.6%) compared to their male counterparts (44.0%). Basic education is more evenly spread among the various categories of marital statuses with the highest proportion found among

females (79.4%) who have never married compared to males (76.3%). Both males (51.5%) and females (26.3%) who are widowed have the least proportion of basic education. There are more males with secondary education and this is reflected in all the categories. However males (14.3%) and females (11.6%) who have never married constitute the highest proportion with secondary education. Small proportions of both sexes have higher education beyond secondary education. This is especially observed for females of all marital statuses. Females with tertiary education are almost non-existent. However, few males have vocational, technical or commercial, post- secondary or tertiary education. Three (3) percent of males in informal unions and 3.7 percent of males who are married have post-middle/post-secondary certificate/diploma.

### 3.5 Persons 12 years and older by Sex, Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.8 presents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. For all the persons 12 years and older under all marital statuses 66.5 percent are employed with more than thirty percent (31.7%) being economically not active and just 1.8 percent are unemployed. The table also shows that of the married persons 90.9 percent are employed as against (7.9%) being economically not active.

**Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	63,600	100.0	42,304	66.5	1,124	1.8	20,172	31.7
Never married	23,829	100.0	7,408	31.1	608	2.6	15,813	66.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,951	100.0	2,460	83.4	92	3.1	399	13.5
Married	29,157	100.0	26,497	90.9	350	1.2	2,310	7.9
Separated	1,480	100.0	1,267	85.6	18	1.2	195	13.2
Divorced	2,962	100.0	2,532	85.5	41	1.4	389	13.1
Widowed	3,221	100.0	2,140	66.4	15	0.5	1,066	33.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,717	100.0	20,230	65.9	492	1.6	9,995	32.5
Never married	13,896	100.0	4,692	33.8	361	2.6	8,843	63.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,202	100.0	1,114	92.7	14	1.2	74	6.2
Married	13,729	100.0	12,857	93.6	102	0.7	770	5.6
Separated	477	100.0	411	86.2	6	1.3	60	12.6
Divorced	970	100.0	864	89.1	5	0.5	101	10.4
Widowed	443	100.0	292	65.9	4	0.9	147	33.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	32,883	100.0	22,074	67.1	632	1.9	10,177	30.9
Never married	9,933	100.0	2,716	27.3	247	2.5	6,970	70.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,749	100.0	1,346	77	78	4.5	325	18.6
Married	15,428	100.0	13,640	88.4	248	1.6	1,540	10
Separated	1,003	100.0	856	85.3	12	1.2	135	13.5
Divorced	1,992	100.0	1,668	83.7	36	1.8	288	14.5
Widowed	2,778	100.0	1,848	66.5	11	0.4	919	33.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data on males shows that of the married 65.9 percent are employed with 32.5 percent being economically not active whilst just (1.6%) are unemployed. With respect to married males 93.6 percent are employed whiles regarding the males in informal/consensual unions 92.7 percent are also employed. Out of the never married males 63.6 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.8 indicates that among the females 12 years and older and in a form of union, 67.1 percent are married against 30.9 being economically not active with just (1.9%) being unemployed. Of the married females 88.4 percent are employed with ten percent being economically not active. Finally females who are widowed 66.5 percent are employed as against 33.1 percent being economically not active with only (0.4%) being unemployed.

### 3.6 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the population by nationality and sex in the district. The majority of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth constituting 96.7 percent of the total population with little variation between males (96.6%) and females (96.8%). A small percentage of the population (1.5%) has dual nationality with almost equal proportions of males (1.5%) and females (1.4%). A negligible percentage of the population is from the ECOWAS sub-region. The population who are Ghanaians by naturalization is also small (0.5%). Africans from the other sub regions of the continent constitute a small proportion (0.4%) of the total population. The population in the district is mainly the indigenous people of the area.

**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	97,374	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	94,165	96.7	96.6	96.8
Dual nationality	1,422	1.5	1.5	1.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	459	0.5	0.5	0.4
ECOWAS	684	0.7	0.8	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	348	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	296	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.7 Religion

Table 3.7 shows the population by religion and sex in the district. The dominant religion in the Eastern Region is Christianity and this is reflected in the Akyemansa District where Christians constitute a total of 84.1 percent of the population. The Pentecostal/Charismatic (30.2%) form a high proportion of the Christians; Protestants form 24.4% and other Christian groups are 22.3% and Catholics are 7.2% of the population. Islam is practiced by 6.3% of the population of the district while a small proportion, less than one percent (0.7%) of the population are traditionalist, and 7.1 percent have no religion. With the exception of the traditionalist, Islam and those who have no religion, females constitute the majority of all the various Christian religious groups in the district.

**Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Number	Percent		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	97,374	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	6,920	7.1	9.3	4.9
Catholic	7,040	7.2	7.1	7.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	23,779	24.4	23.3	25.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	29,414	30.2	29.1	31.3
Other Christians	21,670	22.3	21.6	22.9
Islam	6,155	6.3	6.9	5.8
Traditionalist	676	0.7	0.9	0.5
Other (Specify)	1,720	1.8	1.8	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.8 Literacy and Education

The literacy and education status of the population of Akyemansa are discussed in this section of the report. A literate person is classified as someone who can read and write a simple sentence with understanding. If a person can read but cannot write or vice versa, he or she cannot be considered as literate. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. School refers to an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education. Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending.

### 3.7 Population 11 years and older by sex, age, and literacy status

Table 3.8 shows that for the population 11 years and older in the Akyemansa District the category in the age 11-14 years 15.9 percent are in English language only, 66.2 percent in English and Ghanaian language with just a small percent in English and French(0.1%). Population within the age group 11-14 years, the table indicates that 25.4 percent are literate in English only with 62.2 percent being literate in English and a Ghanaian language in the district.. The population in the age group 65 years and older only 6.9 percent are literate in English language. With respect to English and a Ghanaian language the population in the age group 15-19 years have the highest percent of 72.5.

The table also presents information about the male population with respect to literacy in the district and it can be realised that those within the age group 11-14 years have the largest percent, those being literate in English language with 24.4 percent and the least in this category occurs among those who are 65 years and older with 5.6 percent. Furthermore, from the table, 19.5 percent of those in the age group 35-39 years are literate in Ghanaian language only and the least with those in the age group 15-19 years with (8.5%). For those literate in English and a Ghanaian language it is those in the age group 60-64 years that are more with 76.2 percent and the least occurs with age group 11-14 years with 62.8 percent with all the other age groups recording percentages above( 62%) throughout the district.

Data from the table reveals that for females within 11-14 years, 26.5 percent are literate in English only with the least percent with those in the age group 60-64 years in the district. For those literate in a Ghanaian language only, persons older than 65 years are 37.9 being the highest in the district with the lowest occurring among the population in the age 15-19 years (10.8%), and this is not surprising especially where in most homes the use of the English language is becoming more pronounced than the local language.

Finally for those literate in English and a Ghanaian language the percent is biggest for the age group 15-19 years (71.3%) and lowest for persons 65 years and older (52.1%), but then among all the other age groups it is more than 50 percent for the district which means more people in the district are literate in either English or a Ghanaian language.

**Table 3.8: 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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	14,105	51,716	100.0	15.9	17.4	66.2	0.1	0.3
11-14	267	9,213	100.0	25.4	12.4	62.0	0.0	0.2
15-19	490	9,651	100.0	17.7	9.4	72.5	0.1	0.3
20-24	785	6,066	100.0	15.0	14.6	69.6	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,091	4,910	100.0	16.6	18.3	64.2	0.2	0.7
30-34	1,179	3,908	100.0	14.2	22.2	63.0	0.1	0.5
35-39	1,270	3,910	100.0	14.6	24.4	60.6	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,314	3,482	100.0	11.2	23.6	64.8	0.2	0.3
45-49	1,292	3,006	100.0	9.7	24.9	65.1	0.1	0.2
50-54	1,214	2,622	100.0	10.3	22.3	67.0	0.1	0.3
55-59	795	1,706	100.0	8.9	22.4	68.2	0.1	0.5
60-64	901	1,215	100.0	7.1	22.6	70.1	0.0	0.2
65+	3,507	2,027	100.0	6.9	25.9	67.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	4,461	27,391	100.0	14.4	14.4	70.6	0.1	0.4
11-14	145	4,868	100.0	24.4	12.5	62.8	0.0	0.2
15-19	230	5,092	100.0	17.2	8.8	73.5	0.2	0.3
20-24	289	2,952	100.0	11.8	11.3	76.0	0.3	0.6
25-29	369	2,332	100.0	14.3	14.8	69.5	0.4	1.0
30-34	351	1,930	100.0	12.8	16.9	69.5	0.2	0.6
35-39	388	2,036	100.0	13.6	19.5	66.3	0.1	0.4
40-44	390	1,851	100.0	9.8	18.7	70.9	0.1	0.4
45-49	390	1,674	100.0	8.6	18.7	72.3	0.0	0.4
50-54	408	1,472	100.0	9.3	17.6	72.4	0.2	0.5
55-59	246	979	100.0	8.1	16.0	75.0	0.2	0.7
60-64	269	811	100.0	6.4	17.1	76.2	0.0	0.2
65+	986	1,394	100.0	5.6	20.4	73.9	0.0	0.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	9,644	24,325	100.0	17.6	20.7	61.4	0.1	0.2
11-14	122	4,345	100.0	26.5	12.2	61.1	0.0	0.1
15-19	260	4,559	100.0	18.2	10.0	71.3	0.1	0.3
20-24	496	3,114	100.0	18.1	17.8	63.5	0.2	0.4
25-29	722	2,578	100.0	18.7	21.5	59.4	0.0	0.5
30-34	828	1,978	100.0	15.4	27.4	56.7	0.1	0.4
35-39	882	1,874	100.0	15.6	29.7	54.4	0.1	0.2
40-44	924	1,631	100.0	12.7	29.1	57.9	0.2	0.1
45-49	902	1,332	100.0	11.2	32.6	55.9	0.2	0.1
50-54	806	1,150	100.0	11.5	28.3	60.2	0.0	0.0
55-59	549	727	100.0	9.9	30.9	59.0	0.0	0.1
60-64	632	404	100.0	8.4	33.4	57.9	0.0	0.2
65+	2,521	633	100.0	9.6	37.9	52.1	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

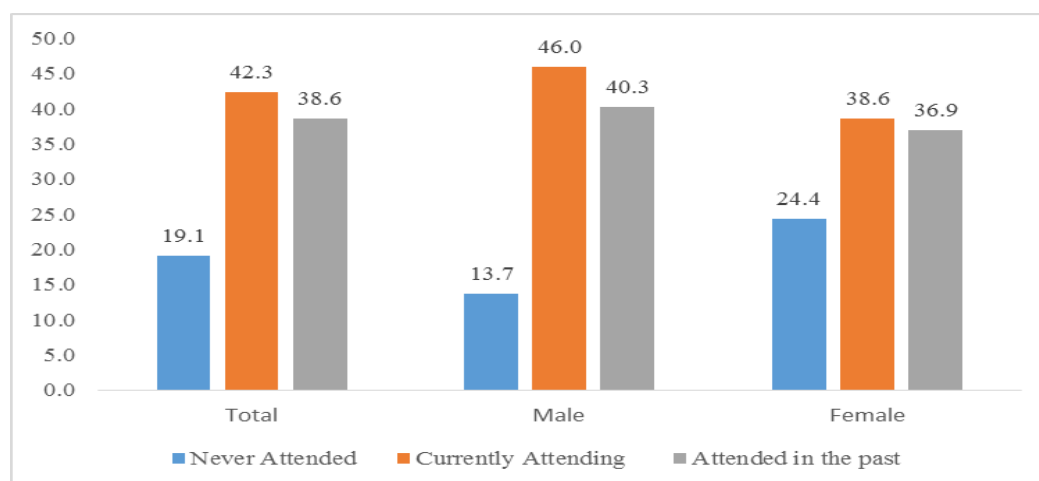
### School Attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older

The figure shows that the population 3 years and older by school attendance, the total population that is currently attending is more than those who have never and those who did in the past representing (42.3%), (38.6%) and (19.1%) respectively. This simply means that the population in school now is more than those attended in the past as well as those who have never been to school.

Figure 3.1 also indicates that the male population 3 years and older the picture is similar to the total in that here again those currently attending account for 46.0 percent as against 40.3 for persons who attended in the past and finally with 13.7 percent for persons that have never been to school.

Finally regarding the female population that is 3 years and older, 38.6 percent is currently attending school while 36.9 percent have attended in the past and eventually with 19.1 percent who never attended according to the 2010 census.

**Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.7.1 Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

Table 3.9 shows the level of education, school attendance and sex in the district. A total population of 24, 956 was recorded in the district for persons 3 years and older who are currently attending school. Almost fifty percent (49.8%) of those currently in school are at the primary level and the percentages are almost the same for both males (49.6%) and females (49.9%). This is an indication of the equal enrolment rate for both sexes. A drop in school attendance is evident at the higher levels of education. The proportion of the population 3 years and older currently in JSS/SSS is 18.5 percent, SHS is 6.7 percent and 1.1 percent at the tertiary level of education. None of those who attended school in the past, ever attended nursery or kindergarten. The majority of those who attended school in the past have predominantly middle school education (31.6%), JSS (29.7%) and primary school education (21.2%). There are more females with primary and JSS/JHS level of education in the district than males while there are more males with middle school level of education. It is possible that some males with primary and JSS education may have migrated from the district. There are more males with higher levels of education—from SHS/SSS to tertiary—than females in the district, an indication that there is the need to promote school enrolment and retention particularly for girls in the district.

**Table 3.9: 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	24,956	100.0	12,906	100.0	12,050	100.0	26,786	100.0	13,023	100.0	13,763	100.0
Nursery	1,440	5.8	694	5.4	746	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,157	16.7	2,109	16.3	2,048	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	12,416	49.8	6,398	49.6	6,018	49.9	5,687	21.2	2,105	16.2	3,582	26.0
JSS/JHS	4,620	18.5	2,482	19.2	2,138	17.7	7,946	29.7	3,669	28.2	4,277	31.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,454	31.6	4,474	34.4	3,980	28.9
SSS/SHS	1,676	6.7	955	7.4	721	6.0	1,512	5.6	781	6.0	731	5.3
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	2.2	397	3.0	201	1.5
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	169	0.7	63	0.5	106	0.9	786	2.9	428	3.3	358	2.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	192	0.8	41	0.3	151	1.3	742	2.8	405	3.1	337	2.4
Tertiary	286	1.1	164	1.3	122	1.0	1,061	4.0	764	5.9	297	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The economic characteristics of any population are vital ingredients for development planning and policy formulation. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of the population and thereby achieve their human development goals. This chapter therefore analyses the different economic activities of the population 15 years and older, enumerated in the district. The focus areas are the employment status, unemployment characteristics as well as the economic activities status of the population. These areas are examined with respect to age and sex.

### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Economic activity status refers to whether a person was economically active or not economically active during the 7 days preceding Census Night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older who were engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding the Census Night.

#### **4.2.1 Activity Status of Population 15 Years and Older by Sex**

Table 4.1 is on the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex. The table shows that a high proportion (75.7%) of the population 15 years and older in the district is economically active. The rate recorded in the district is higher than the regional rate. A total of 97.4 percent of the economically active population is employed and 2.6 percent is unemployed. Close to 98 percent (97.7%) of the employed worked 7 days prior to the Census Night, 2 percent did not work but had a job to return to and less than one percent did voluntary work.

There is little variation between males (75.6%) and females (75.8%) that are economically active in the district. However, the proportion of economically active females is slightly higher than males. Out of the proportions of both males (97.6%) and females (97.2%) who are employed, 97.8 percent males and 97.5 females worked during the period. A higher percentage of females (2.2%) than males (1.8%) reported that they did not work but had a job to return to.

This corresponds to the observed patterns of economic activity rates in the region which suggest that predominantly rural populations report higher economic activity rates because greater employment opportunities exist in their agricultural sector compared to the declining economic opportunities in urban sectors of the more urbanized districts (GSS, 2013). Akyemansa is predominantly rural and hence majority of the people have access to land for farming and other economic activities.

The unemployed in the district accounts for 2.6 percent of the population 15 years and older with a slightly higher rate among females (2.8%) than males (2.4%). Those seeking work for the first time and are available constitute the highest proportion (71.1%) with more males (76.1%) than females (67.2%) in this category. Persons who have worked before, are seeking

job and are available for work constitute 28.9% with a higher proportion of females (32.8%) than males (23.9%). This implies that there are more females who have worked before, are seeking work and are available than males.

A total of 24.3% of the population 15 years and older is economically not active which is also lower than the recorded regional rate of 27.3%. There is little variation among males (24.4%) and females (24.2%) who are not economically active. The highest proportion of the economically not active group is into full-time education (56.3%) with a wide variation between males (69.4%) and females (44.3%). About 20 percent did household chores with females (27.3%) forming more than twice the percentage of males (12.5%). A total of 5.8 percent made up of more females (6.5%) than males are (5.0%) are economically not active because they are disabled/sick. Other reasons for being economically inactive include being too old or young (11.7%) and those who are pensioners or have retired from active service (1.3%).

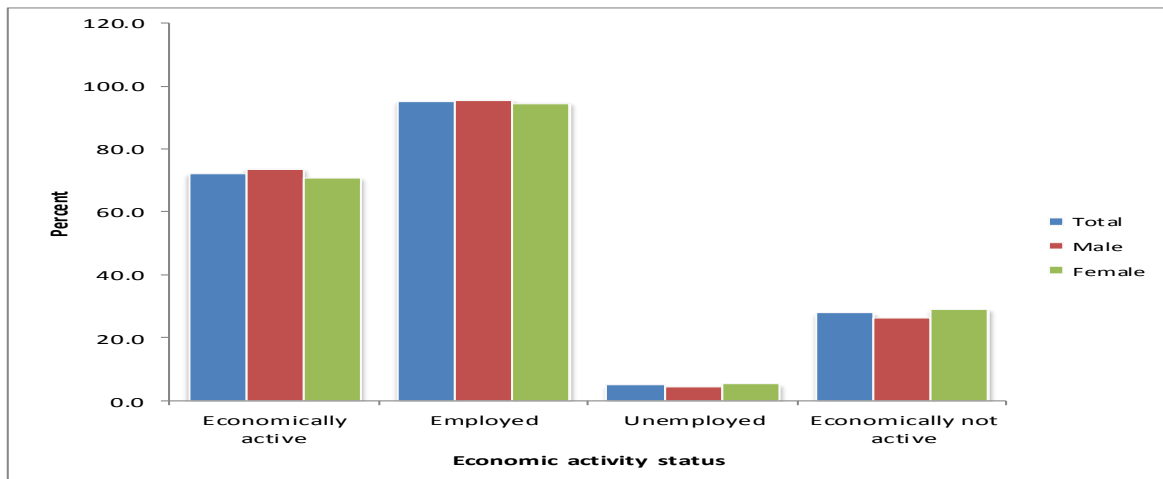
**Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,341</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,502</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>42,666</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>20,303</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>22,363</b>	<b>75.8</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>41,558</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>19,817</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>21,741</b>	<b>97.2</b>
<i>Worked</i>	40,591	97.7	19,387	97.8	21,204	97.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	842	2.0	364	1.8	478	2.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	125	0.3	66	0.3	59	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	320	28.9	116	23.9	204	32.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	788	71.1	370	76.1	418	67.2
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>13,675</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,766	20.2	819	12.5	1,947	27.3
Full time education	7,700	56.3	4,538	69.4	3,162	44.3
Pensioner/Retired	181	1.3	134	2.1	47	0.7
Disabled/Sick	789	5.8	324	5.0	465	6.5
Too old/young	1,605	11.7	465	7.1	1,140	16.0
Other	634	4.6	256	3.9	378	5.3

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

Figure 4.1 shows that even though there is little variation between males and females in all the categories of employment statuses, females generally lag behind males. More males are economically active compared to females. Slightly lower proportions of males are both unemployed and economically not active.

**Figure 4.1: Activity status of the population 15 years and older**



#### 4.2.2 Population 15 Years and Older by Sex, Age and Activity Status

Table 4.2, shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The table shows that of the total population, 73.8 percent are employed with 24.3 being economically not active against just (2.0%) being unemployed in the district. Of the population in the age group 45-49 years, 96.3 percent are employed whilst with those in the age group 15-19 years 23.3 percent are also employed. The table further shows that of those in the age group 20-24 years, 5.5 percent are unemployed whilst with those older than 65 years, just (0.3%) are unemployed and this may be attributed to the fact that they may be in their retiring age. In terms of those who are economically not active, persons in the age group 15-19 years have the greatest number with 74.3 percent and this is expected because most of these are supposed to in full time education.

The table also present information about the male population that is 15 years and older by their activity status. A total of 73.8 percent and 24.4 percent respectively are employed and economically not active in the district. Of those in the age groups 45-49 and 40-44 years, 97.7 and 97.4 percent respectively are employed as against just 22.0 percent for the age group 15-19 years where it is expected that majority of them will be in school. For the unemployed it is greatest among the population 20-24 years where most would have completed their senior high school or tertiary and maybe in search of work. The percent is very negligible for those 65 years and older perhaps as a result of old age or retirement. Again those who are economically not active, its greatest for the population in the age group 15-19 years where most may not be in search of work perhaps due to the fact that they may be depending on their parents or guardians. Economic in activity is least for those in the age ranges 40-44 and 44-49 years with (2.0% and 2.0%) respectively.

Finally for the female population a total of 73.7 close to that of the males are employed against 24.2 percent being economically not active. Of those in the age group 45-49 years, 95.0 percent are employed with 15-19 years being 24.6 percent. The table indicates that those in age group 20-24 years, 5.2 percent are unemployed with just (0.3%) for those older than 65 years. The group with the highest level of in activity is those in the age group 15-19years (72.2%) and (4-4%) for 45-49 years in the district.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	56,341	100.0	41,558	73.8	1,108	2.0	13,675	24.3
15-19	10,141	100.0	2,359	23.3	251	2.5	7,531	74.3
20-24	6,851	100.0	4,165	60.8	376	5.5	2,310	33.7
25-29	6,001	100.0	5,146	85.8	181	3.0	674	11.2
30-34	5,087	100.0	4,647	91.4	97	1.9	343	6.7
35-39	5,180	100.0	4,890	94.4	62	1.2	228	4.4
40-44	4,796	100.0	4,603	96.0	34	0.7	159	3.3
45-49	4,298	100.0	4,139	96.3	18	0.4	141	3.3
50-54	3,836	100.0	3,672	95.7	28	0.7	136	3.5
55-59	2,501	100.0	2,358	94.3	8	0.3	135	5.4
60-64	2,116	100.0	1,895	89.6	38	1.8	183	8.6
65+	5,534	100.0	3,684	66.6	15	0.3	1,835	33.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	26,839	100.0	19,817	73.8	486	1.8	6,536	24.4
15-19	5,322	100.0	1,173	22.0	98	1.8	4,051	76.1
20-24	3,241	100.0	1,822	56.2	187	5.8	1,232	38.0
25-29	2,701	100.0	2,351	87.0	77	2.9	273	10.1
30-34	2,281	100.0	2,144	94.0	42	1.8	95	4.2
35-39	2,424	100.0	2,338	96.5	19	0.8	67	2.8
40-44	2,241	100.0	2,182	97.4	14	0.6	45	2.0
45-49	2,064	100.0	2,016	97.7	6	0.3	42	2.0
50-54	1,880	100.0	1,825	97.1	9	0.5	46	2.4
55-59	1,225	100.0	1,163	94.9	6	0.5	56	4.6
60-64	1,080	100.0	986	91.3	23	2.1	71	6.6
65+	2,380	100.0	1,817	76.3	5	0.2	558	23.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	29,502	100.0	21,741	73.7	622	2.1	7,139	24.2
15-19	4,819	100.0	1,186	24.6	153	3.2	3,480	72.2
20-24	3,610	100.0	2,343	64.9	189	5.2	1,078	29.9
25-29	3,300	100.0	2,795	84.7	104	3.2	401	12.2
30-34	2,806	100.0	2,503	89.2	55	2.0	248	8.8
35-39	2,756	100.0	2,552	92.6	43	1.6	161	5.8
40-44	2,555	100.0	2,421	94.8	20	0.8	114	4.5
45-49	2,234	100.0	2,123	95.0	12	0.5	99	4.4
50-54	1,956	100.0	1,847	94.4	19	1.0	90	4.6
55-59	1,276	100.0	1,195	93.7	2	0.2	79	6.2
60-64	1,036	100.0	909	87.7	15	1.4	112	10.8
65+	3,154	100.0	1,867	59.2	10	0.3	1,277	40.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Based on the definition of the UN, occupation refers to the type of work performed in a job by the person employed (or the type of work done previously, if the person is unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment in which the person should be classified). The 2010 PHC defined occupation as the type of work a person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked.

### 4.3.1 Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Occupation and Sex

Table 4.3 is on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The results show that there are three major occupations in the Akyemansa District. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (69.5%) recorded the highest percentage, followed by service and sales workers (10.5%) and crafts and related trades workers (8.9%). This gives a cumulated weight of 88.9 percent. This indicates that, almost 9 out of 10 people are into this three major occupations in the district. Occupations with the lowest percentages are technicians and associate professionals (0.7%) and clerical support workers (0.3%).

Apart from the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers which is dominated by males (74.3%) compared to females (65%), females recorded higher percentages in the other two occupations; 17.5 percent of females and 3.4 percent of males in the service and sales workers and 9.8 percent females and 7.9 percent males for the craft and related trade workers. However, the most common occupation among females is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. The least common occupation among females of the district are technicians and associate professionals (0.3%), clerical support workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers both of which recorded 0.3% each. Among males clerical support workers (0.3%) recorded the lowest percentage.

**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	41,558.00	100.0	19,817.00	100.0	21,741.00	100.0
Managers	793	1.9	318	1.6	475	2.2
Professionals	1,434.00	3.5	929	4.7	505	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	295	0.7	226	1.1	69	0.3
Clerical support workers	105	0.3	67	0.3	38	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,479.00	10.8	674	3.4	3,805.00	17.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	28,869.00	69.5	14,730.00	74.3	14,139.00	65.0
Craft and related trades workers	3,707.00	8.9	1,568.00	7.9	2,139.00	9.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,010.00	2.4	975	4.9	35	0.2
Elementary occupations	862	2.1	326	1.6	536	2.5
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information is collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

### 4.4.1 Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Industry and Sex

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Three major industrial activities can be identified in the Akyemansa District. They include agriculture, forestry and fishing (69.6%), wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.4%) and manufacturing (5.4%). Many important industries such as education

(2.7%), information and communication (0.1%) water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities (0.1%), transportation and storage (1.9%) recorded very low percentages in the district. Real estate development is completely non-existent. The agricultural, forestry and fishing industry is very large in the district but other industries are required to support it to function effectively for the people and the community to derive the full benefits of that industry. The undeveloped nature of other industries in the district also provides opportunities for entrepreneurs to provide those services.

Males dominate the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (74.8%) compared to females (64.9%) while females dominate the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing industries with 13.8 percent and 5.7 percent respectively against 4.6% and 5.1% for males respectively.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,558	100.0	19,817	100.0	21,741	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	28,922	69.6	14,818	74.8	14,104	64.9
Mining and quarrying	112	0.3	102	0.5	10	0.0
Manufacturing	2,235	5.4	1,003	5.1	1,232	5.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	22	0.1	20	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	30	0.1	14	0.1	16	0.1
Construction	491	1.2	476	2.4	15	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,926	9.4	921	4.6	3,005	13.8
Transportation and storage	788	1.9	755	3.8	33	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,388	3.3	66	0.3	1,322	6.1
Information and communication	24	0.1	19	0.1	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	52	0.1	39	0.2	13	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	505	1.2	96	0.5	409	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	90	0.2	58	0.3	32	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	181	0.4	154	0.8	27	0.1
Education	1,135	2.7	769	3.9	366	1.7
Human health and social work activities	220	0.5	110	0.6	110	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	27	0.1	24	0.1	3	0.0
Other service activities	1,190	2.9	290	1.5	900	4.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	220	0.5	83	0.4	137	0.6
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

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. In all, eight employment status classifications are identified. These included employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help). All persons who could not be catalogued under any of the above categories were classified as “other” (PHC, 2010).

### 4.5.1 Population 15 Years and Older by Employment Status and Sex

Table 4.5 presents the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. A high proportion of the population 15 years and older in the district are self-employed without employee(s) (75.4%). About 4.3 percent are self-employed with employees. Apprentices, casual workers and domestic workers constitute minimal proportions ranging from 0.4 percent to 1.5 percent. There are higher proportions of female self-employed without employees (76.5%) and contributing family worker (12.8%) than males who constitute (74.1%) and (6.8%) respectively. On the other hand, there are more male employees (11.2%) which is about three times the percentage of female employees (3.9%) as well as more male self-employed with employees (4.7%) compared to females (4.0%).

The district has a large informal sector which is the main source of employment for the population 15 years and older. This situation presents some challenges to the district as it affects revenue levels as well as revenue mobilization. Since most of the private sector businesses are sole proprietorships with low capital base, it makes the collection of revenue a challenge. They are also not properly registered making effective revenue mobilization a challenge. Many of the businesses are also limited in scope and therefore unable to create jobs.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,558	100.0	19,817	100.0	21,741	100.0
Employee	3,073	7.4	2,217	11.2	856	3.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	31,331	75.4	14,693	74.1	16,638	76.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,790	4.3	928	4.7	862	4.0
Casual worker	397	1.0	294	1.5	103	0.5
Contributing family worker	4,131	9.9	1,340	6.8	2,791	12.8
Apprentice	622	1.5	234	1.2	388	1.8
Domestic employee (House help)	186	0.4	98	0.5	88	0.4
Other	28	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.5 further shows almost equal proportions of both males and females 15 years and over who are self-employed without employees. There is however a wide variation between males and females who are employed with more males than females. On the other hand, there are more female contributing family workers than males.

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the 2010 population and housing census were public/government, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (local and international) and other International organizations.

Table 4.6 illustrates the employment sector in the Akyemansa district indicating a very large informal sector, a small public sector and private formal sector. Other sectors including the NGO sector is almost non-existent. However NGOs compliment Government efforts in the provision of services especially in the deprived areas of the district and therefore the district assembly may consider collaborating with NGOs in improving the welfare of the people and the development of the district.

### 4.6.1 Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Employment Sector and Sex

Table 4.6 is the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the Akyemansa District. The private informal sector is the largest sector in the district. It provides employment for 94.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the district. There is also a relatively small public (government) sector (3.5%). Semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international) recorded less than one percent. Other international organizations are non-existent in the district.

Females (96.8%) constitute the highest proportion of the employed population in the private informal sector. Nevertheless the private informal sector accounts for the highest proportion of the employed male population (91.3%). There are also more males than females in the public government and formal private sectors of the district recording 5.2 percent and 3.2 percent for males and 1.9 percent and 1.1 percent for females respectively

**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	41,558	100.0	19,817	100.0	21,741	100.0
Public (Government)	1,450	3.5	1,029	5.2	421	1.9
Private Formal	871	2.1	642	3.2	229	1.1
Private Informal	39,137	94.2	18,099	91.3	21,038	96.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	29	0.1	14	0.1	15	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	71	0.2	33	0.2	38	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can broadly be defined as the tools, facilities, processes, and equipment that provide the environment with the physical infrastructure and the services for the generation, transmission, processing, storing and disseminating of information in all forms including voice, text, data, graphics and video (Asabere & Enguah, 2012). ICT has become an important tool in today's information and knowledge-based society and has greatly transformed socio-economic processes and enhanced the lives of people all over the world.

In Ghana, the significance of ICT is reflected in the policies and programmes of Government which has provided a conducive environment for the expansion and use of ICT. This has impacted positively on the work of public and private sector agencies, businesses and on the lives of individuals and families. In the banking sector for example, new services have been developed to facilitate easy banking and attract more clients. Electronic banking products such as the e-zwich, mobile banking services and visa credit cards have improved accessibility to banking and retail services, quick access to customers' accounts and facilitated easy business transactions. In the education sector e-Learning provides quality and flexible education through the use of ICT to extend access to education to those who are unable to attend lectures on-campus thereby offering new opportunities for learning and teaching (Asabere & Enguah, 2012). Similarly, the use of mobile phones has expanded rapidly in Ghana and has become the main mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians.

The positive impact of ICT on the Ghanaian economy is reflected in Government policy aimed at expansion of ICT to bridge the gap in access and use of ICT especially in under-served areas to contribute to the development of the country.

The inclusion of an ICT module in the 2010 Population and Housing Census therefore aims at assessing ownership and use of ICT facilities by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed not only to be via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions. This chapter analyses access to ICT by ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptops.

### **5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones**

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). Akyemansa District was recorded as one of the districts in the Eastern Region with the least percentage ownership of mobile phones (GSS, 2013b). This is reflected in Table 5.1 which shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex. The table shows that out of a population of 63,600, being the total population 12 years and older in the district only about a third (32.5%) owns mobile phones with males being 38.8

percent as against females of with 26.6 percent implying that ownership of mobile phones is more predominant among males than females.

From the table the percent of persons who use internet in the district is just a little over one percent (1.4%) while the proportion of males that use the facility is (2.1%) while the female proportion is less than one percent (0.7%) for the entire district.

To a large extent ownership of mobile phones has been linked to urbanization and higher levels of education (GSS, 2013a). Therefore, the relatively rural environment of the district may account for the limited ownership of mobile phones in the district. Urbanization of the district therefore may also provide opportunities for service providers to expand access and use of ICT in the district including ownership and use of mobile phones.

**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	63,600	100.0	20,667	32.5	900	1.4
Male	30,717	100.0	11,908	38.8	657	2.1
Female	32,883	100.0	8,759	26.6	243	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Households having personal computers/laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. Ownership of computers in the Eastern Region is reported to be low (GSS, 2013b). Table 5.2 shows that households in Akyemansa District have negligible ownership number of computers. A total of 360 (1.7%) households own desktop/laptop computers in the district. In line with the observed pattern in the district there is a wide variation between male (79.4%) and female (20.6%) headed households that own computers.

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computer by sex of head**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,361	100.0	360	1.7
Male	13,894	100.0	286	79.4
Female	7,467	100.0	74	20.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.4 Conclusion

There is very limited ownership and use of all forms of ICT facilities in the Akyemansa District. The district has one of the lowest percentages in the Eastern Region with regard to all the ICT indicators. This has serious implications on the lives of the people and the development of the district as a whole. As Government strives to develop all parts of the country and improve the standard of living for the people, ICT provides tools that can be used to accelerate development especially in deprived parts of the country. It is therefore recommended that deliberate interventions be made to expand and deepen access and use of ICT in all sectors, districts and localities in the country.

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific personal or social tasks/activities due to the loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). A person is however considered disabled if despite the use of assistive devices or supportive environment such as eye glasses and hearing aids, the limitation/restriction cannot be improved.

Disability is generally stigmatized in Ghana and deeply rooted in the traditional belief systems of the people. In many instances PWDs are hidden from society and not adequately supported at both the family and institutional levels to function fully and integrate into society. PWDs therefore generally have insufficient access to health care, education, employment opportunities, disability-related services, are excluded from everyday life activities, stigmatized and abused and lack access to appropriate physical infrastructure (Ghana, 2013 ICPD+20 report). Consequently, their wellbeing- physical, emotional, psychological and social- is affected. These challenges may even be more pronounced in rural areas where the required support and knowledge about the various forms of disability may not be available. The result is that many PWDs are impoverished and marginalized.

In the past few years, there have been several interventions by the Government of Ghana working in collaboration with key stakeholders to improve the quality of life of PWDs. The prospect for better education, employment etc. has been enhanced with the creation of a conducive environment to enable PWDs to contribute meaningfully to the development of the country. The 1992 Constitution guarantees the fundamental human rights of all persons including persons with disabilities (PWDs). In 2012, Ghana ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability which mandates Government to address challenges confronting PWDs. Programmes such as the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) and the allocation of a percentage of the District Assembly Common Fund as grant for PWDs to support capacity building are expected to improve the quality of life of PWDs.

In order to understand the situation of PWDs to guide policy and programming, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the population with disability, types of disability and disability type by economic activity.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

The district recorded one of the least percentages of disability in the Eastern Region. Table 6.1 presents the population with disability in the Akyemansa District. It shows that the vast majority of the population are without disability (97.6%). Out of the total population of 97,305, only 2.4 percent are with some form of disability. The table further shows that there are equal proportions of both males (2.4%) and females (2.4%) with disability. The table further indicates that with the total population males with sight disability are higher (37.5%) and among the same sex it is with those with hearing disability with the least (13.1%). Data on the females indicates that it is the females with sight disability who are in the majority (38.0%) and the least is with intellectual disability (11.6%).

In the urban locality the data shows that the population without disability is 97.4 percent for the total with more females with disability than males 97.5 percent and 97.3 percent respectively. The population in the urban setting without disability is very minimal with a little above two percent (2.6%) for the entire district and again with very variations among the sexes. Females with sight disability is high in the district with 38.7 as against 38.2 percent for males indicating that sight disability is more pronounced in the district than all other forms of disability as shown by the table. Among the males hearing disability is least (9.3%) in the district whereas with females it is those with intellectual disability (7.7%).

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

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	97,374	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	95,035	97.6	97.6	97.6
With disability	2,339	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sight	883	37.8	37.5	38.0
Hearing	374	16.0	13.1	18.8
Speech	404	17.3	18.8	15.8
Physical	790	33.8	33.8	33.8
Intellectual	314	13.4	15.3	11.6
Emotional	336	14.4	15.1	13.7
Other	169	7.2	7.3	7.2
<b>Urban</b>				
<b>Total</b>	33,963	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	33,089	97.4	97.3	97.5
With disability	874	2.6	2.7	2.5
Sight	336	38.4	38.2	38.7
Hearing	112	12.8	9.3	16.3
Speech	126	14.4	17.6	11.3
Physical	295	33.8	31.0	36.4
Intellectual	99	11.3	15.0	7.7
Emotional	103	11.8	11.8	11.8
Other	66	7.6	6.9	8.1
<b>Rural</b>				
<b>Total</b>	63,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	61,946	97.7	97.7	97.7
With disability	1,465	2.3	2.3	2.3
Sight	547	37.3	37.1	37.6
Hearing	262	17.9	15.4	20.4
Speech	278	19.0	19.5	18.5
Physical	495	33.8	35.4	32.2
Intellectual	215	14.7	15.5	13.9
Emotional	233	15.9	17.0	14.8
Other	103	7.0	7.5	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.1 also indicates that in the rural areas a similar percent almost same as what pertains in the urban setting applies here with more than 97 percent of the population without any form of disability (97.7%) with just a small proportion with disability in the district for the rural dwellers (2.3%). With the sexes it is same for both males and females with 2.3 percent. A detail look at the tables shows that here again sight disability is more pronounced than all other forms of disability with the females having 37.6 percent against 37.1 percent males which shows a marginal difference.

It is interesting to point out here that the pattern is same for the urban locality with respect to hearing and intellectual disabilities in that whereas the least disability type among the males in the urban areas is hearing and for females intellectual its repeated here in the rural areas (15.4%) and (13.9%) respectively. It could be concluded that the main type of disability in the district is sight and hearing.

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.2 further presents information on the types of disability in the district. It shows that the main disability type in the district is visual impairment which affects 37.8 percent of the total population with disability. Other forms of disability in the district include physical disability (33.8%), speech disability (17.3%), hearing impairment (16%) and intellectual disability (13.4%). A small proportion of persons with disability have more than one form of disability (7.2%).

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

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>All Localities</b>				
Total	97,374	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	95,035	97.6	97.6	97.6
With disability	2,339	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sight	883	37.8	37.5	38
Hearing	374	16	13.1	18.8
Speech	404	17.3	18.8	15.8
Physical	790	33.8	33.8	33.8
Intellectual	314	13.4	15.3	11.6
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<b>Urban</b>				
Total	33,963	100.0	100.0	100.0
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With disability	874	2.6	2.7	2.5
Sight	336	38.4	38.2	38.7
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Physical	295	33.8	31	36.4
Intellectual	99	11.3	15	7.7
Emotional	103	11.8	11.8	11.8
Other	66	7.6	6.9	8.1
<b>Rural</b>				
Total	63,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	61,946	97.7	97.7	97.7
With disability	1,465	2.3	2.3	2.3
Sight	547	37.3	37.1	37.6
Hearing	262	17.9	15.4	20.4
Speech	278	19.0	19.5	18.5
Physical	495	33.8	35.4	32.2
Intellectual	215	14.7	15.5	13.9
Emotional	233	15.9	17.0	14.8
Other	103	7.0	7.5	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The most common disability types for both sexes are visual impairment and physical disability constituting 37.5 percent and 33.8 percent respectively for males and 38.0 percent and 33.8 percent for females respectively. Other common disability types for females include

hearing disability (18.8%) while those for males include speech disability (18.8%). Intellectual disability is the lowest among females (11.6%) and hearing disability is the lowest among males (13.1%).

#### **6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality**

Table 6.3 shows that persons with disability constitute 2.6 percent of the urban population and 2.3 percent of the rural population of the district. The leading disability type in both urban and rural localities is visual impairment with almost equal proportions in urban (38.4%) and rural (37.3%) localities. The next main disability type in both urban and rural localities is physical disability with equal proportions in both localities. The least disability type for both urban (11.3%) and rural (14.7%) localities is intellectual disability with a comparatively higher proportion in the rural population.

There are variations between the sexes with regard to hearing impairment and physical disability in the urban localities. The proportion of females with hearing impairment (16.3%) is almost twice the proportion of males (9.3%) while the proportion of males with physical disability (15.0%) is also about twice the proportion of females (7.7%). In the rural areas there are almost equal percentages of males and females for all the disability types.

There are similar trends within urban and rural areas with visual impairment recording the highest type of disability in both urban and rural localities. Females in both localities recorded the higher percentages of visual impairment compared to males. The least form of disability for males and females in urban localities is hearing impairment (9.3%) and intellectual disability (7.7%). While in the rural areas the least form of disability type is intellectual disability for both males (15.5%) and females (13.9%).

#### **6.5 Disability and Activity**

Table 6.3 shows the population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. The table shows that the proportion of the population 15 years and older without disability and employed constitute 74.5 percent while persons with disability and employed constitute 54.5 percent. The table reveals that those with no disability and unemployed are just 2.0 percent with 23.5 of these same groups being economically not active. Persons with visual disability and employed constitute 62.7 percent while 1.4 percent with hearing and speech disability are unemployed with persons with physical disability not economically active constitute 60.6 percent.

Males with speech disability employed are 65.5 percent with 40.3 percent with other forms with disability being employed. Of those with physical disability 1.4 percent are unemployed and the least is with those with intellectual disability. Of the persons with other forms of disability 59.7 percent are not economically active as against 33.8 percent with speech problems being economically not active.

Exactly 61 percent of females with visual disabilities are employed as shown by the table and the least employed are those with intellectual disabilities (25.4%). Of the females with emotional disability 2.2 percent are unemployed against 73.7 percent with intellectual disabilities economically not active.

**Table 6.3: 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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	56,341	100.0	41,558	73.8	1,108	2.0	13,675	24.3
No disability	54,361	100.0	40,478	74.5	1,085	2.0	12,798	23.5
With a disability	1,980	100.0	1,080	54.5	23	1.2	877	44.3
Sight	770	100.0	483	62.7	5	0.6	282	36.6
Hearing	296	100.0	177	59.8	4	1.4	115	38.9
Speech	282	100.0	163	57.8	4	1.4	115	40.8
Physical	695	100.0	265	38.1	9	1.3	421	60.6
Intellectual	244	100.0	86	35.2	1	0.4	157	64.3
Emotional	284	100.0	118	41.5	4	1.4	162	57.0
Other	136	100.0	63	46.3	1	0.7	72	52.9
<b>Male</b>								
Total	26,839	100.0	19,817	73.8	486	1.8	6,536	24.4
No disability	25,877	100.0	19,262	74.4	473	1.8	6,142	23.7
With a disability	962	100.0	555	57.7	13	1.4	394	41.0
Sight	373	100.0	241	64.6	5	1.3	127	34.0
Hearing	109	100.0	71	65.1	1	0.9	37	33.9
Speech	142	100.0	93	65.5	1	0.7	48	33.8
Physical	334	100.0	137	41.0	5	1.5	192	57.5
Intellectual	130	100.0	57	43.8	0	0.0	73	56.2
Emotional	148	100.0	60	40.5	1	0.7	87	58.8
Other	62	100.0	25	40.3	0	0.0	37	59.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	29,502	100.0	21,741	73.7	622	2.1	7,139	24.2
No disability	28,484	100.0	21,216	74.5	612	2.1	6,656	23.4
With a disability	1,018	100.0	525	51.6	10	1.0	483	47.4
Sight	397	100.0	242	61.0	0	0.0	155	39.0
Hearing	187	100.0	106	56.7	3	1.6	78	41.7
Speech	140	100.0	70	50.0	3	2.1	67	47.9
Physical	361	100.0	128	35.5	4	1.1	229	63.4
Intellectual	114	100.0	29	25.4	1	0.9	84	73.7
Emotional	136	100.0	58	42.6	3	2.2	75	55.1
Other	74	100.0	38	51.4	1	1.4	35	47.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

### 6.6.1 Distribution of Population with Disability by level of Education

Disability types and level of education for persons 3 years and older is shown in Table 6.4. Generally, education enhances the employment opportunities of all persons in Ghana, including persons with disability. Consequently, the government and various social welfare agencies have been implementing policies to improve access to education for persons with disabilities at all levels. Table 6.4 presents the population three (3) years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education and disability type. Among the various types of disabilities, 43.6 percent have never being to school with 47.6 percent with basic education and just a little over 6 percent in SHS and higher education. Of those with hearing disability 58.4 percent have never being to school, sight 39.3 percent. The data shows that those with speech impairment 4.5 percent with preschool education, physical 1.4 percent, 50.7 with sight disability with basic as well as hearing 35.2 percent and with those with SHS or higher education sight has 6.7 percent and intellectual with 3.1 percent.

**Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	88,627	16,972	9,575	55,399	6,681	100.0	19.1	10.8	62.5	7.5
No disability	86,358	15,982	9,518	54,318	6,540	100.0	18.5	11.0	62.9	7.6
With a disability	2,269	990	57	1,081	141	100.0	43.6	2.5	47.6	6.2
Sight	860	338	28	436	58	100.0	39.3	3.3	50.7	6.7
Hearing	358	209	10	126	13	100.0	58.4	2.8	35.2	3.6
Speech	378	199	17	142	20	100.0	52.6	4.5	37.6	5.3
Physical	777	392	11	334	40	100.0	50.5	1.4	43.0	5.1
Intellectual	291	146	8	128	9	100.0	50.2	2.7	44.0	3.1
Emotional	325	151	6	153	15	100.0	46.5	1.8	47.1	4.6
Other	155	69	3	76	7	100.0	44.5	1.9	49.0	4.5
<b>Male</b>										
Total	43,591	5,964	4,885	28,420	4,322	100.0	13.7	11.2	65.2	9.9
No disability	42,468	5,606	4,850	27,791	4,221	100.0	13.2	11.4	65.4	9.9
With a disability	1,123	358	35	629	101	100.0	31.9	3.1	56.0	9.0
Sight	421	120	17	249	35	100.0	28.5	4.0	59.1	8.3
Hearing	143	68	4	60	11	100.0	47.6	2.8	42.0	7.7
Speech	203	89	12	87	15	100.0	43.8	5.9	42.9	7.4
Physical	386	142	9	198	37	100.0	36.8	2.3	51.3	9.6
Intellectual	162	68	6	81	7	100.0	42.0	3.7	50.0	4.3
Emotional	169	65	3	91	10	100.0	38.5	1.8	53.8	5.9
Other	75	29	2	38	6	100.0	38.7	2.7	50.7	8.0
<b>Female</b>										
Total	45,036	11,008	4,690	26,979	2,359	100.0	24.4	10.4	59.9	5.2
No disability	43,890	10,376	4,668	26,527	2,319	100.0	23.6	10.6	60.4	5.3
With a disability	1,146	632	22	452	40	100.0	55.1	1.9	39.4	3.5
Sight	439	218	11	187	23	100.0	49.7	2.5	42.6	5.2
Hearing	215	141	6	66	2	100.0	65.6	2.8	30.7	0.9
Speech	175	110	5	55	5	100.0	62.9	2.9	31.4	2.9
Physical	391	250	2	136	3	100.0	63.9	0.5	34.8	0.8
Intellectual	129	78	2	47	2	100.0	60.5	1.6	36.4	1.6
Emotional	156	86	3	62	5	100.0	55.1	1.9	39.7	3.2
Other	80	40	1	38	1	100.0	50.0	1.3	47.5	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

The Table shows that in the Akyemansah district among the males with some form disability, those with hearing 47.6 percent have never been to school and the least who have never been to school is the visual impairment with 28.5 percent. At the pre-primary level disability is greatest for those with speech (5.9%) and the least is emotional disability (1.8%). The male proportions increases with for the males at the basic school level recording as high as 59.1 for sight and a low of 42.0 for hearing. The number dwindles again as the people move higher on the education ladder with those with physical disability 9.6 percent for SHS and higher and 4.3 with intellectual disability.

With respect to the female population with disability, those with hearing problems are the highest with 65.6 who have never been to school and the small proportion is with sight disability. The proportion of females with disability at the pre-primary level those with speech are 2.9 percent and physical less than one percent (0.5%). The situation with those with basic education follows the pattern of the females with higher proportions compared with the other types of disability with females with other types of disability not classified with 47.5 percent and the least with hearing of 30.7 percent. Again at the higher level the



proportions are very low those with physical disability having less than one percent (0.8%) and the highest is with those who have visual disabilities (5.2%).

## **6.7 Conclusion**

In line with observations at both the national and regional levels Persons with disability constitute a small proportion of the population of the District. There are equal proportions of males and females with disability in the district. There are mainly slight variations in disability types affecting males and females and more persons with disability live in urban localities compared to rural localities of the district. Even though persons with disability constitute a small percentage of the population, it is a segment of the population that requires a lot support to live meaningful lives and also be in a position to contribute to the development of the country. Interventions to support persons with disability should be strengthened and expanded to include both rural and urban areas where both family and institutional support may not be available.

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy remains largely agrarian in spite of the discovery and production of oil. It employs over 60% of Ghana's working population and contributes immensely to the total economic output of the country. It is a known fact that agriculture, particularly crop farming is the dominant activity especially for rural households with about 87% to 89% of rural households engaged in it. The sector has played a key role in the country's effort towards poverty reduction and contributed to putting the country on the path towards achieving MDG1 on halving poverty (Amesimeku, 2012).

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of the Akyemansa District. Agricultural activities are undertaken by 87.2 percent of households in the district. The major crops cultivated in the district include cocoa, oil palm, citrus, rice, maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam and vegetables. It is expected that the information provided in this chapter would contribute to strengthening interventions in the agricultural sector especially for rural farmers to help reduce poverty and improve the lives of the people.

The 2010 PHC defined agricultural households as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal rearing for sale or family consumption even if not earning from the agricultural activity alone. This chapter discusses households in agriculture and types of farming activities. Four main types of agricultural activities are identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 is on the number of households in agriculture. The table shows that out of a total of 21,361 households recorded in the Akyemansa District during the 2010 PHC, 18,626 households (87.2%) engage in agricultural activities with high percentages in both the rural (90.7%) and urban (80.9%) localities of the district. In other words less than 10 percent of rural households and about 19 percent of urban households are not households in agriculture.

Table 7.1 gives an illustration of the dominance of the agricultural sector in the district. There is little variation between the rural and urban localities of the district in the uptake of all forms of agricultural activities. There are almost equal proportions of agricultural activities with respect to crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming in both the urban and rural areas of the district.

#### 7.2.1 Agricultural Household Size

Table 7.1 presents the sizes of agricultural households in the district. The table shows that even though agricultural household sizes appear to be evenly spread among the various household sizes, there is a slightly higher proportion of households with between three to six people which constitute a total of fifty percent (50.4%) of households. Households with seven or more members (24.9%) are slightly higher than households with one to two persons (24.6%). Agricultural household sizes have implications for agricultural production since farming in many rural communities in Ghana is primarily subsistence and labour intensive as such more hands are needed to do farm work. Where households are unable to undertake all the farm work, farm owners who can afford to hire farm hands to complement members of

the household to so. The size of agricultural households therefore has an impact on agricultural production.

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Households engages in				
Agriculture	18,626	87.2	80.9	90.7
Crop Farming	18,288	98.2	97.2	98.7
Tree Planting	170	0.9	1.2	0.7
Livestock Rearing	9,305	50.0	44.3	52.8
Fish Farming	19	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Agricultural Activities

Table 7.1 further shows size of households by agricultural activities. It shows that the majority of agricultural households (98.7%) engage in crop farming. Livestock rearing is also undertaken by a total of 50% of households. Fish farming is almost non-existent in the district.

Crop farming is also undertaken on a large scale in both the urban (97%) and rural (98.7%) localities of the district. Livestock rearing is also undertaken mainly in rural (52.8%) localities compared to 44.3 percent in urban localities. Only 0.2 percent of households in the urban localities engage in fish farming while no household in the rural localities is recorded as engaging in fish farming. Even though very few households (0.9%) engage in tree planting, this agricultural activity is noteworthy due to the many interventions being made to re-plant trees in the face of rapid deforestation in the country. It is observed that a few communities in the district have embraced the National Plantation Development Programme and have cultivated acres of the teak tree. The country has lost a large proportion of her forest cover and efforts are being made to recover some of the forest. It is even more significant that more households in urban localities (1.2%) engage in tree planting compared to rural (0.7%) areas probably because the challenge is more pronounced in urban areas.

#### 7.3.1 Livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and livestock keepers in the district. The table shows that with the exception of inland and marine fishing which are non-existent in the district, a wide variety of livestock are kept by the population who are mainly farmers. The animals are mostly chicken (150,382), goats (36,412) and sheep (12,320). There are also large numbers of snail (3,624), cattle (2,163), fish (3,996), duck (2,350) and pigs (1,736). The least kept animals are bees (8) turkeys (128) and rabbit (160).

There are numerous keepers of these animals, an indication that the animals are kept on a rather small scale for home consumption and also to supplement family incomes. There are about 7,776 and 4,472 keepers for chicken and goat respectively rendering the average number of livestock per keeper very small, 19 for chicken and eight each for goats and sheep. Table 7.2 paints a picture of a largely subsistence farming which has dire implications for food production. But opportunities may exist in the district to undertake large scale farming to boost agricultural production in both food and cash crops as well as animal rearing and also attract the youth who may not be interested in agriculture to take up farming.

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

Livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Beehives	8	2	4
Cattle	2,163	60	36
Chicken	150,382	7,776	19
Dove	285	22	13
Duck	2,350	237	10
Goat	36,412	4,472	8
Grass-cutter	425	38	11
Guinea fowl	913	76	12
Ostrich	573	22	26
Pig	1,736	190	9
Rabbit	160	25	6
Sheep	12,320	1,529	8
Silk worm	175	23	8
Snail	3,624	25	145
Turkey	128	16	8
Other	496	71	7
Fish farming	3,996	13	307
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	496	71	7
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.4 Conclusion

The people of the district are primarily farmers and therefore interventions to address challenges confronting the agricultural sector in the district including the challenges confronting farmers such as credit facilities, extension services, storage, tools and marketing of produce among others are required to increase agricultural production in the country and help reduce poverty in the farming communities in the district

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

As the population of localities grows the need for shelter increases, however, in Ghana the supply of housing has not kept pace with the growing population, making housing a major challenge in the country with the current housing deficit standing at 1.7 million houses. The rural localities of the country have more of the limited housing stock in the country. However, as a result of increased urbanization the stock of housing stock in rural localities has declined. On the other hand, the situation in many urban localities has worsened due to rapid urbanization, leading to growing slums and overcrowding in cities and towns.

Access to land and finance are the two most significant challenges facing the housing sector making it difficult for ordinary Ghanaians to own houses. Thus, the leading providers of houses in the country are individuals who can afford and real estate companies. There have however been several interventions by Government to improve the housing situation in the country. The most recent one is the sod-cutting ceremony to build 5,000 housing units at Saglemi in the Greater Accra Region. It is observed that the country needs to build 170,000 housing units every year within the next ten years to bridge the housing gap and Government has pledged to collaborate with stakeholders to increase housing units in the country.

Concerns about housing led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

A house refers to 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. The essential features of a house are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered as separate if it is surrounded by walls, fences, and suitable materials such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from hazards of climate such as severe winds. The definition therefore covers any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

Table 8.1 refers to the stock of houses and households. The total stock of houses recorded in the Akyemansa District during the 2010 PHC is 16,837 which constitute less than one percent of the total national housing stock and about four percent (3.9%) of the total housing stock in the Eastern Region. It is comparatively one of the districts in the region with the lowest housing stock.

The rural localities in the district have a total housing stock of 11,339, which is twice the number of housing stock in the urban (5,498) localities of the district.

### 8.2.1 Average Households per House

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man/woman, spouse, children, other relatives, non-relatives and house assistants who may be living with them. Members of a household may not necessarily be related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house assistants) may be part of a household. Table 8.1 shows that there are 21,361 households in the district, made up of 7,683 households in the urban and 13,678 households in the rural localities of the District. The average household per house in the district is 1.3 which is below percentages at both the national and regional levels. There is however slightly more households per house in urban localities (1.4) compared to rural localities (1.2) which is to be expected as a result of the larger number of houses in the rural localities of the district.

### 8.2.2 Population per House

Table 8.1 presents the population per house in the district which is 5.7. The population per house is lower than that of the Eastern Region. The population per house in the urban areas of the district (6.1) is higher than that of the rural areas (5.5%).

### 8.2.3 Average Household Size

Table 8.1 shows that the average household size in the district is 4.5 persons which is higher than the regional average of 4.1. Furthermore, the average household size is higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas at 4.6 and 4.4 respectively.

**Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	97,374	33,963	63,411
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	96,378	33,697	62,681
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	16,837	5,498	11,339
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	7,683	13,678
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6	5.7	6.1	5.5
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

A dwelling unit (or living quarter) refers to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household. It does not necessarily refer to the entire house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

### 8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

The various types of dwelling units in the district are presented in Table 8.2. It shows that the main type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the district is compound house. Compound house accounts for 51.3 percent of all dwelling units in the district, followed by separate houses which form a little more than a third (36.0%) of dwelling units. Semi-detached houses are the third most common dwelling type constituting 8.3 percent. The district has a few flats/apartments and huts and buildings on the same compound each

category constituting (1.6%) of types of dwelling units. Other types of dwelling units such as kiosk/containers and uncompleted buildings constitute negligible percentages (0.2%) with tents and living quarters attached to shops and offices almost non-existent in the district at 0.1 percent each.

Compound house is the commonest type of dwelling unit in the country. In the Eastern region it constitutes more than half of all dwelling units in the region.

### 8.3.2 Type of Dwelling by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality

Table 8.2 also shows the type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Female-headed households (55.5%) constitute the majority of households occupying compound dwelling units in the district compared to male-headed households (49.0%). More male-headed households (37.8%) are found in the separate house dwelling units as well as in flats/apartments (1.7%). There is only a small variation between male-headed (8.2%) and female-headed (8.4%) households in semi-detached houses in the district. Huts and buildings on same compound dwelling units are also mainly occupied by male-headed households (1.8%) compared to female-headed households (1.2%).

**Table 8.2: Type of dwelling 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	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	7,686	36.0	37.8	32.5	31.6	38.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,764	8.3	8.2	8.4	9.0	7.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	335	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	10,950	51.3	49.0	55.5	56.0	48.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	344	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	2.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	107	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8
Tent	10,343	950	31	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,055	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	28	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	39	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	9,846	654	34	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The majority of compound houses (56.0%) are found in urban localities than in rural localities (48.6%). There are also slightly higher proportions of flats and apartments (1.6%) and semi-detached houses (9.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas which records 1.5 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. There are negligible percentages of households in the district dwelling in improvised homes (kiosk, containers), uncompleted buildings and living quarters attached to offices and shops with higher proportions of such dwellings in urban localities than in rural localities.

Separate houses are mainly found in the rural (38.4%) areas than in the urban (31.6%) areas of the district. The rural localities also have small but higher proportions of Huts/buildings on the same compound (2.2%) and huts on separate compounds (0.8%) compared to the urban areas. It is important to note however that while the majority of separate houses are found in

the rural areas of the district, the commonest type of dwelling unit in the rural areas is also compound house which constitutes 48.6 percent of dwelling units in that locality.

### **8.3.3 Holding and Tenancy Arrangements**

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household and locality. The majority (14,141) of dwelling units in the district are owned by a household member. The table also shows that other key owners of dwelling units are relatives (3,711) and other private individuals (2,929). Private employers also own quite a number of dwellings in the district. Government ownership of dwelling units in the district is however very limited. This may be explained by the fact that the district is relatively new and therefore may not have as much Government property as the older districts. Table 8.3 also shows that private sector participation in housing in the district is small.

Table 8.3 further shows that a slightly higher proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member are female headed (66.6%) households compared to male headed households (66.1%). There is little variation between male (0.5%) and female (0.4%) headed households with regard to the few Government dwelling units in the district. The majority of female headed households occupy dwelling units owned by a member of the household however there are more male headed households in that category.

The table also shows that the majority of dwellings owned by a member of the household are in the rural (71.2%) areas compared to the urban (57.3%) areas of the district. There are also substantial proportions of dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members as well as private individuals in both the urban (17.0%) and rural (17.6%) areas. Ownership of dwelling units by other private agencies (0.3%) is the least in the rural areas. The majority of dwelling units in urban localities of the district are also owned by a household member. Relatives who are not household members and other private individuals also own substantial proportions of dwelling units in the urban areas. Table 8.3 generally portrays the dominance of males with regard to landed property despite the percentages accruing to females and need to institute interventions to support females to also acquire such properties for themselves and their families.



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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District								
			Male headed			Female headed		Urban		Rural	
			Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	13,894	100.0	7,467	100.0	7,683	100.0	13,678	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	14,141	9,178	66.1	4,963	66.5	4,400	57.3	9,741	71.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	66	49	0.5	17	0.2	18	0.2	48	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	3,711	2,335	16.8	1,376	18.4	1,308	17.0	2,403	17.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	2,929	1,973	14.2	956	12.8	1,704	22.2	1,225	9.0
Private employer	83,610	6,862	203	142	1.0	61	0.8	136	1.8	67	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	53	36	0.3	17	0.2	17	0.2	36	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	166	117	0.8	49	0.7	52	0.7	114	0.8
Other	24,000	2,331	92	64	0.5	28	0.4	48	0.6	44	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.4 Tenancy Agreement

Table 8.4 shows the type of holding and tenancy arrangement by sex of household head and type of locality. It shows that owner-occupied (61.7 %), renting (21.8%) and rent-free (16.0%) are the three most common holding and tenancy arrangements in the district. A negligible proportion of households are perching (0.4%). Squatting is almost non-existent in the district.

The table further shows that the highest proportion of male-headed households (61.0%) have owner-occupied tenancy arrangements, this is followed by rent-free tenancy arrangements (21.7%) and renting (16.7%). Female headed households follow a similar pattern with 63.1% ownership occupied, 21.9 percent rent-free and 14.5 percent renting. There are however slightly higher proportions of female headed households with owner-occupied and rent free tenancy agreements (63.1% and 21.9% respectively) than male headed households (61.0% and 21.7% respectively).

The table also shows that there are more owner-occupied dwellings in rural localities (66.2%) than in urban localities (53.7%). The rural areas also have lower proportions of renting tenancy agreements and a slightly lower percentage of rent-free agreements. Even though a comparatively lower proportion of owner-occupied tenancy agreement is recorded in the urban areas, it constitutes the commonest type of tenancy agreement in the urban areas of the district. There is a wide variation between urban and rural localities with regard to renting with the urban areas recording 24.7 percent which is more than twice the proportion in the rural localities (11.1%).

In effect there are more rented premises in the urban localities than in rural localities. This may be due to people migrating from the rural localities to the urban localities and therefore have to rent rooms to accommodate themselves and their families.

**Table 8.4: Type of holding and tenancy arrangement by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of holding and tenancy arrangement	Total		Percent			
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	13,186	61.7	61.0	63.1	53.7	66.2
Renting	3,411	16.0	16.7	14.5	24.7	11.1
Rent-free	4,647	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.2	22.1
Perching	91	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Squatting	3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Other	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

An important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality of the construction material of their houses. Houses made from sub-standard materials do not adequately protect residents and are more prone to natural and man-made disasters. The types of construction materials used for dwellings in the Akyemansa District are presented below.

### 8.4.1 Main Construction Materials for Outer Walls

Table 8.5 is on the construction materials for the outer walls. The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwellings in the district is mud brick/earth which accounts for 54.7 percent of construction materials. This is followed by cement blocks /concrete which

accounts for 38.9 percent. These two construction materials constitute the most widely used construction materials in the district accounting for over ninety percent (93.6%) of construction materials used in the district. Wood forms 2.6 percent of building materials for outer walls. While very small percentages of metal sheets/asbestos, stones, burnt bricks, launderette is used for outer wall construction. The least used construction materials for outer walls are the bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia which make up 0.3% percent of construction materials in the district. The wide use of mud bricks is possibly in line with the predominantly rural nature of the district.

The table shows that mud bricks are used in 62.8 percent of dwellings in the rural areas compared to 39.9 percent of urban dwelling units. Cement blocks/concrete on the other hand is used in 55.3 percent of urban dwellings compared to 30.0 percent of rural dwellings. One of the visible indications of the transition from rural to urban in the urbanization process is the gradual change in construction materials from mud brick to cement blocks. Some Government policies have however aimed at promoting local building materials to make the construction of buildings affordable. The use of burnt bricks for example is still very limited while the use of cement blocks is common throughout the country.

**Table 8.5: Main construction material for outer wall**

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	22,817	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	12,491	54.7	39.9	62.8
Wood	200,594	12,028	588	2.6	1.6	3.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	136	0.6	0.5	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,182	38	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	264	1.2	2.2	0.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	8,881	38.9	55.3	30.0
Launderette	104,270	19,885	308	1.3	0.2	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	954	58	0.3	0.0	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	11	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	42	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Main Construction Materials for the Floor

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for the floor. Cement/concrete is the dominant construction material for the floors of dwellings in the district accounting for a total of 81.4 percent of all construction materials for the floor. It is the main construction material for the majority of dwellings in both urban (87.5%) and rural (78.0%) localities in the district. Earth and mud make up the next common floor construction material accounting for 16.0 percent. It is however used mainly for dwellings in the rural localities (19.2%) than in urban dwellings (10.4%). There is very limited use of stones, burnt bricks and ceramic tiles. The least used materials in the district are wood, vinyl tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo each of which account for less than one percent of floor construction material.

**Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor**

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	3,424	16.0	10.4	19.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	17,397	81.4	87.5	78.0
Stone	32,817	6,076	240	1.1	1.2	1.1
Burnt brick	6,537	710	69	0.3	0.1	0.5
Wood	52,856	1,345	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	138	0.6	0.5	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	1,246	35	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Main Construction Material for the Roof

Table 8.7 shows the main construction material for roofing in the district. In line with the observed pattern at both the national and regional levels, the main material used for the roof of dwellings in the district is metal sheets which account for a total of 92.8 percent of roofing materials. The next common roofing material in the district is the thatch/palm leaf or raffia which accounts for a total of 2.4 percent of roofing materials in the district. Negligible proportions of the other roofing materials are used in the district. The least used roofing material is the roofing tile which records less than one percent (0.1%).

The use of metal sheets records high proportions in both urban (95.6%) and rural (91.3%) localities of the district. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is more common in the rural (3.1%) than in urban dwellings (1.1%). Similarly, bamboo accounts for 1.8 percent of roofing materials used in rural (2.4%) than in urban (0.8%) localities.

**Table 8.7: Main construction material for roofing**

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	22,817	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	95	0.4	0.3	0.5
Wood	45,547	3,527	143	0.6	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	21,182	92.8	95.6	91.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	208	0.9	0.4	1.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	125	0.5	1.0	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	414	1.8	0.8	2.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	549	2.4	1.1	3.1
Other	35,935	2,643	74	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.8 provides information on household size and the number of sleeping rooms in Akyemansa District. A room is defined in the census as a space in the housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at

least four square metres. It has been observed that the number of rooms available to households is an indication of sleeping arrangement of household members. There are health and consequent wellbeing implications for the household members. For example, some communicable diseases thrive in households where sleeping rooms are overcrowded. It is against this background that the number of sleeping rooms available to households in the district is examined (GSS, 2013).

Table 8.8 shows that the highest proportion of households (54.6%) in the district occupies one sleeping room, 24.2 percent occupy two and 10.7 percent occupy three sleeping rooms. Proportions of less than ten (10) percent have between five to nine rooms or more.

High proportions of households comprising between one to six members occupy one room. The highest proportions are the one-member households with over 90 percent (90.7%). High proportions of two-member (70.7%), three-member (64.7%) and four member (56.2%) households also occupy one room. Households with ten people or more are the least who have one sleeping room. The proportion of occupants of one room reduces as the household size increases.

The table shows that high proportions of large households occupy two rooms. Seven-member households occupy two sleeping rooms (36.7%). While ten-member households constitute the highest proportion with three sleeping rooms. There are smaller proportions of households of all sizes who have more than four sleeping rooms. About three percent of large households with ten or more members have nine or more rooms. The largest proportion of ten or more member house (23.1%) has three sleeping rooms.

**Table 8.8: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied**

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	21,361	100.0	54.6	24.2	10.7	5.6	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
1	3,654	100.0	90.7	6.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
2	2,634	100.0	70.7	22.3	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	2,577	100.0	64.7	22.9	8.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	2,776	100.0	56.2	27.0	9.8	4.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	*	0.2
5	2,734	100.0	48.9	29.6	12.3	5.8	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
6	2,231	100.0	39.8	34.2	14.9	6.3	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
7	1,612	100.0	29.8	36.7	18.1	8.9	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.2
8	1,144	100.0	24.4	30.6	21.4	13.5	6.1	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
9	732	100.0	19.7	31.8	20.9	16.9	6.8	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
10+	1,267	100.0	10.2	20.8	23.1	17.9	11.0	7.2	2.4	4.0	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.5.1 Distribution of households by number of sleeping rooms by locality

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of households by number of sleeping rooms by locality. The table shows that the highest proportion of households in both urban (57.9%) and rural (52.7%) areas have one sleeping room. Comparatively higher proportions of households in rural localities have two (25.6%) and three (11.0%) sleeping rooms than the urban areas which have proportions of 21.9% and 10.2% respectively. Very small percentages of households have nine or more sleeping rooms with little variations between urban (0.4%) and rural (0.3%) localities.

**Table 8.9: Percentage distribution of household sizes by number of sleeping rooms by locality**

District	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	21,361	54.6	24.2	10.7	5.6	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Urban	7683	57.9	21.9	10.2	5.1	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4
Rural	13678	52.7	25.6	11	5.9	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

### 8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8:10 shows the main source of lighting in the district. The source of lighting is one of the indicators of the quality of life. As society progresses, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as kerosene lamps and fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity and solar energy.

In the Akyemansa District the main source of lighting is electricity (mains) which provides light to more than half (56.1%) of the total number of households in the district. Kerosene lamp (27.7%) and Flashlight/Torch (14.6%) are the next key sources of lighting for the people of the district. Other lighting sources such as generators, gas lamps, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and other sources constitute 1.6 percent.

Higher proportions of households in urban areas (74.5%) have electricity compared to 45.8 percent households in the rural areas. Electricity (mains) is however the main source of lighting for rural localities in the district. Being a largely rural district, kerosene lamp is also widely used by a little more than a third of households but mainly in the rural localities (31.2%) compared to urban localities (21.4%). A higher proportion of the households that use flashlight/torch lights are in the rural areas (21.2%) of the district compared to urban (2.9%) areas. The other sources of energy are used by very small proportions of households.

Electricity (mains), kerosene lamp and flashlight/torchlight constitute the three main sources of light in the district. There are however disparities in source of lighting with regard to locality. The use of electricity (mains) is widespread in the urban areas while kerosene lamps and flashlight/torch are more prevalent in the rural areas.

**Table 8.10: Main source of lighting**

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	11,982	56.1	74.5	45.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	135	0.6	0.4	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	5,916	27.7	21.4	31.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	52	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	59	0.3	0.2	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	3,117	14.6	2.9	21.2
Firewood	13,241	1,593	48	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	18	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 further shows that a little less than half of the population of the district do not have access to the main electricity supply in the country and therefore use a variety of energy sources. Only one percent of the population in the district is able to generate electricity using a generator. The use of kerosene lamp is popular among the population without electricity supply.

### 8.6.2 Access to Utilities

Table 8.11 is on the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. A total of 78.3 percent of households in the Akyemansa District use wood fuel for cooking. A sizeable percentage of households (11.7%) also use charcoal. Wood fuel and charcoal are therefore the two main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district accounting for over 90 percent of fuel for household cooking. Gas is used by a small proportion (3.6%) of households, despite Government effort to promote the use of gas; there are still several households in Ghana who do not use gas. Additionally negligible proportions of households in the district use electricity (0.3%) and kerosene (0.7%) for cooking.

There are disparities across urban and rural localities in the district with the use of fuel wood. The use of charcoal is more prevalent in urban (19.5%) areas as against rural areas (7.4%) while wood seems to be more common in rural (84.7%) areas than in urban (66.7%) areas. Gas is also mainly used in urban households (6.2%) compared to rural households (2.1%). The widespread use of wood fuel has implications for our forests. The district is largely rural and therefore wood fuel maybe relatively cheaper and affordable for many households. It is also observed that a total of 5% of households especially in urban (5.5%) localities do not do any cooking at all.

**Table 8.11: 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		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	1,071	5.0	5.5	4.8
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	16,729	78.3	66.9	84.7
Gas	996,518	74,339	761	3.6	6.2	2.1
Electricity	29,794	3,438	54	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	145	0.7	1.3	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	2,506	11.7	19.5	7.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	77	0.4	0.3	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	548	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,396	6.5	6.3	6.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	8,906	41.7	33.0	46.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	2,134	10.0	11.3	9.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	476	2.2	2.1	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	2,291	10.7	7.8	12.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	162	0.8	1.4	0.4
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	2,444	11.4	16.8	8.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	3,488	16.3	20.7	13.9
Other	21,007	2,465	64	0.3	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

National and regional trends indicate that the majority of households have cooking rooms for the exclusive use of households. In Akyemansa, the majority (41.7%) of households have separate rooms for the exclusive use of households for cooking followed by those who use open spaces in their compounds (16.3%). About 11.4 percent of households cook on the veranda while 10.7 percent cook under structures with roof but no walls.

In both rural (46.5%) and urban (33.0%) localities, large proportion of households have separate rooms for the exclusive use of households for cooking however; the proportion is high in the rural than urban localities. Cooking under structures with roof but without walls is also prevalent in rural areas (12.3%) compared to (7.8%) urban localities. On the other hand, cooking in open space in compound, on verandas and separate rooms shared with others is prevalent in urban areas. This is perhaps an indication of the difficult housing situation in urban areas. This is further demonstrated by the fact that 1.4 percent of households in urban areas cook in their bed rooms compared to 0.4 percent in the rural localities. However, similar proportions of urban (6.3%) and rural households (6.6%) have no cooking space.

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important feature in the health of households. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved sources are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

The main sources of household drinking water in the Akyemansa District are presented in Table 8.12. The data shows that the main source of drinking water for the majority of the people of Ghana at both national and regional levels is bore hole/pump/tube wells. This pattern is also observed in the Akyemansa District where more than half of households (59.1%) depend on bore holes, pumps and tube well as their main source of drinking water. Other important sources of water include protected well (17.7%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8%), public tap or standpipe (5.9%), river or stream (4.2%) and sachet water (2.9%).

There are palpable differences between urban and rural areas of the district in the distribution of improved drinking water sources. The bore-hole/pump/tube well (71.0%) constitutes the dominant improved water source in rural areas. Other important improved water sources in the rural areas include protected well (9.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (6.7%). In urban areas bore-hole/pump/tube (37.7%) and protected well (31.6%) constitute the main improved drinking water sources. It could also be observed from Table 8.11 that the use of public tap/standpipe (11.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (7.0%) are also important sources of improved water supply found mainly in the urban areas of the district than in rural areas. It is also important to note that a total of 6 percent of rural households in the district use unprotected sources of water such as unprotected wells, unprotected springs, and river/stream and dugout pond/lake/canal making them vulnerable to water-borne diseases. The use of water tanker services is not common in both the urban and rural localities of the district.



**Table 8.12: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	204	1.0	1.1	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	1,450	6.8	7.0	6.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,268	5.9	11.9	2.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	12,616	59.1	37.7	71.0
Protected well	321,091	58,167	3,780	17.7	31.6	9.9
Rain water	39,438	7,948	81	0.4	0.6	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	87	0.4	0.1	0.6
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	17	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	623	2.9	5.8	1.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	313	1.5	2.2	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	856	4.0	1.7	5.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	47	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	3,972	259	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

It has been reported that Ghana is off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target on sanitation. This is as a result of the challenges confronting the country. This section on toilet facilities and waste disposal in the district gives a clear indication of the magnitude of the problems in the district which could also be a reflection of the situation in the country and the need to institute stringent interventions to address the problems.

### 8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.13 shows the type of toilet and bathing facility used by households by type of locality. The table shows that the highest proportion of the total number of households in the district (39.5%) use pit latrines. Significant proportions of households also use public toilets WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc. (22.6%) and KVIP (19.7%). A very small proportion of households use water closet (1.3%). Negligible proportions of households also use the bucket/pan (0.1%) which has been banned in some districts. A total of 16.4% of household in the district have no toilet facilities and therefore use the bush.

The pit latrine is the main toilet facility for households in both urban (34.2%) and rural (42.4%) areas of the district but mainly used in the rural areas. The use of WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan is also common in both urban (22.8%) and rural (22.5%) with little variation between the localities. There is however wide variation between urban localities (25.2%) and rural (16.2%) localities with regard to the use of KVIP in the district. Water closet is used mainly by urban households (2.1%), less than one percent of rural households (0.9%) use WC. More households in the rural (17.2%) localities than urban (14.9%) localities have no toilet facilities.

### 8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 13 also shows that there are four main types of bathing facilities in the district. They include shared open cubicle (27.9%) which is the most common bathing facility in the

district. Other common bath facilities include own bathroom for exclusive use of household (21.8%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (21.1%) and private open cubicle (17.4%). About 6 percent of households bath in open spaces around their houses and less than one percent of households (0.1%) use public bathhouses and river/ponds/lake/dam. Higher proportions of urban households (30.5% and 24.0%) than rural households (26.5% and 19.5%) use shared open cubicle and shared separate bathroom in the same house respectively. While higher proportion of rural households (22.9% and 19.0%) than urban households (19.9% and 14.6%) have own bathroom for exclusive use and private open cubicle respectively. There is also little variation between urban (5.6% and 4.9%) and rural localities (6.3% and 5.2%) with regard to households that use open spaces around their houses and those who use bathrooms in another house respectively.

**Table 8.13: Type of toilet and bathing facility used by household by type of locality**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	3,493	16.4	14.9	17.2
W.C.	839,611	55,161	278	1.3	2.1	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	8,432	39.5	34.2	42.4
KVIP	572,824	100,193	4,199	19.7	25.2	16.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	32	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan/etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	4,827	22.6	22.8	22.5
Other	23,385	2,185	100	0.5	0.7	0.4
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100	100	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	4,656	21.8	19.9	22.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	4,514	21.1	24	19.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	3,721	17.4	14.6	19
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	5,966	27.9	30.5	26.5
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	1,093	5.1	4.9	5.2
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,290	6	5.6	6.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	39	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,635	70	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

### 8.9.1 Method of Rubbish Disposal by Household

The methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by locality are presented in Table 8.14. Generally the main method of rubbish disposal in the country is through open space public dumping and through containers in public dump. This pattern which is observed at the national level is also observed at the regional and district levels.

The common methods of solid waste disposal in the Akyemansa District is by public dump (open space) (47.4%), followed by dumping in containers at public dump (20.4%). Dumping solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by as high as 12.3 percent of households in the district. Dependence on companies that collect waste is not common in the district, only 4.3 percent of the households in the district use this service. Burning as a way of waste disposal

is also used by some households (9.9%) and a total of 4.3 percent of households bury their refuse.

Public dump (open space) is the main means of solid waste disposal by the majority of rural households (62.1%) while the main means of waste disposal by urban households (46.8%) is public dump (container). However, a high percentage of households in urban localities (21.2%) also dispose of waste by open space dumping. On the other hand disposal of waste by means of public dump (container) is not very popular in the rural localities (5.6%). There is little variation in the proportion of households in both the urban (4.4%) and rural (4.3%) localities whose solid waste is collected. A higher percentage of urban households (14.6%) compared to (7.3%) rural households burn their rubbish possibly due to inability to access any of the available facilities. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse is more common in the rural areas (14.6%) than in the urban areas (8.2%).

## 8.9.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal by Households

Table 8.14 shows that more than half (65.4%) of the total households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. Additionally, one out of every five households (20.7%) throws their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes and 9.2 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters. Less than one percent of households (0.8%) dispose of liquid waste through a sewerage system. The use of soak away as a means of liquid waste disposal is also used by a small proportion of households (2.5%) in the district.

The disposal of liquid waste by throwing onto compounds is the main method used by households in both urban (57.4%) and rural (70.0%) localities but mainly in the rural localities. Higher percentage of urban households (23.4%) compared to rural households (19.2%) also pour liquid waste onto the streets. There is a wide variation between urban (14.4%) and rural (6.2%) households who throw their liquid waste into gutters.

**Table 8.14: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality**

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	917	4.3	4.4	4.3
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	2,118	9.9	14.6	7.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	4,363	20.4	46.8	5.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	10,119	47.4	21.2	62.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	2,630	12.3	8.2	14.6
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	925	4.3	4.1	4.5
Other	53,805	6,324	289	1.4	0.7	1.7
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	173	0.8	0.8	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	536	2.5	2.8	2.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	117	0.5	1.0	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	4,428	20.7	23.4	19.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	1,957	9.2	14.4	6.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	13,976	65.4	57.4	70.0
Other	38,294	5,108	174	0.8	0.3	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **8.10 Conclusion**

The provision of adequate housing and utilities to the people of Ghana has been a challenge over a long period and the situation has been worsened by the growing population and rapid urbanization of the country which has led to over-crowding in the limited housing available especially in urban localities. This situation is reflected in the localities of the Akyemansa District. Furthermore, there are challenges with regard to availability and access to utilities and sanitation which has grave implications for the health and welfare of the people including the provision of potable water, toilet facilities and the disposal of solid and liquid waste. This would require investments in an integrated approach involving all stakeholders as well as the enforcement of laws and regulations and changing the attitude of Ghanaians towards sanitation

# CHAPTER NINE

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 9.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the major findings in the 2010 PHC report for Akyemansa District. Conclusions are drawn and policy implications provided to guide policy formulation and implementation in the district.

### 9.2 Summary

#### 9.2.1 District Profile

The Akyemansa District is one of the twenty-six administrative districts of the Eastern Region of Ghana with its capital at Akyem Ofoase. It was originally part of the Birim District and later the Birim North District. In 2008 Akyemansa District was created out of the Birim North District under Legislative Executive Instrument 1919. The district has a land size of 611.80,km<sup>2</sup> constituting 3.4 percent of the land size of the Eastern Region of Ghana. The Akyemansa district lies within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone that experiences substantial amounts of rain twice in a year. The central part of the district is a low lying area rising to a maximum height of 61 metres while the southern end of the district is elevated between 61 metres and 122 metres above sea level.

#### Political Administration

The political administrative structure is made up of the local administrative structure namely the district assembly and the local traditional authority. The Akyemansa District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the district with the mandate to initiate and coordinate all development efforts at the local level. The contribution of the Traditional Authorities is enormous in the governance of the district, as the institution promotes peace and unity amongst the people to create an enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development.

There are currently four (4) area councils in the district, about ninety-six (96) communities one (1) constituency, thirty-two (32) Assembly members..

#### Social and Cultural Structure

Akyem Mansa means “three Akyem States”. The District represents the three Akyem traditional states of Abuakwa, Bosome and Kotoku, parts of which constitute the district. The traditional institution of chieftaincy is an important component of the social organization of the people of the district who are predominantly Akyems with the people of Akyem Kotoku constituting about 75% of the population. There is however other ethnic groups such as the Kwahus, Ewes, Gas, and Krobos and others of Northern Ghana origin.

#### Economy

The Akyemansa district is dominated by the agricultural sector which employs over 80 percent of the working population of the district. The district is predominantly rural and well-endowed with rivers, streams, fertile lands and forest which support the cultivation of different types of crops, both cash and food crops.

## **9.2.2 Demographic Characteristics**

Akyemansa District has a total population of 97,374 as at the 2010 population and housing census. Females constitute 50.7 percent and males 49.3 percent of the population. The district is predominantly rural (65.1%). The population of the district constitutes 3.7 percent of the total population of the Eastern Region.

### **Age –sex Structure**

The age structure of the district follows the national and regional pattern of a youthful population. The population below 15 years is 42.1 percent and 60+ is 7.0 percent. There are more males than females below age 15 and more females than males 60+. The sex ratio of the district is 97.2

### **Dependency ratio**

The district has a total dependency ratio of 91.7 made up of a child dependency ratio of 80.8 and an old age dependency ratio of 10.9. This indicates that there are almost 92 dependents per 100 persons in the active population.

### **Fertility**

The total fertility of the district is 4.3 with a crude birth rate of 27.7. The older age groups have the highest average children ever born ranging between 2.1 at age 25-29 to 6.4 at age 60+. Age group 12-14 recorded the least average children ever born which is less than one percent. It is noteworthy that females in age group 12-14 are having children. Early child bearing has implications for mother and child and the community. Average children ever born by women aged 12-65+ in the district are 3.2 and the average children surviving is 2.7.

### **Mortality**

The highest death rate is recorded in the year group 0-1 for males and 70-74 for females. Female mortality rates are also high among children in age group 1-4 (7.7%) and females aged 35-39 (7.5%) and 50-54 (7.7%). A total percentage of 62.5 of pregnancy related deaths were recorded among age group 30-39 years who are females in the reproductive age group.

### **Migration**

The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the district is 23, 685 representing 24.3 percent of the total population. Migrants who have lived in the district for more than 20 years recorded the highest percentage of 30.6 percent while those with less than one year of residence are the lowest (12.4%). Majority of migrants living in the district are from the Central Region.

## **9.2.3 Social Characteristics**

### **Household size**

The district has a total of 21,361 households. The district has an average household size of 4.5 which is higher than the Eastern Region average household size of 4.1. The average household size for male headed households in the district is 3.5 while 6.5 is recorded for female head headed households.

The common type of household in both the urban and rural localities of the district is the one-member household constituting 19.1 percent of the households in the urban localities and 16 percent of household in the rural localities.

There is roughly about one household per house (1.3) in the district and 5.7 persons dwelling in each house. The average households per house and population per house are higher in the urban localities compared to the rural localities. Average household size in the rural areas is however higher than the urban areas.

### **Household headship**

The households in the district are predominantly male-headed households. There are 13,894 male headed households and 7,467 female headed households.

### **Marital status**

About 37 percent of the population 12 years and older have never been married, 46 percent are married, and five percent are widowed and divorced. Those separated are two percent.

### **Sex, marital status and economic activity**

Majority of the population 12 years and older and married are also employed (90.9%) with just (3.1%) being unemployed in the district. For those never married persons 31.1 percent are employed with a greater number being economically not active (66.4%). With respect to males married 93.6 are employed with the females being 88.4 percent.

### **Nationality**

A total of 96.7 percent of the total population are Ghanaians by birth with a distribution of 96.6 percent males and 96.8 percent females. Less than two percent (1.5%) of the population are dual citizens whilst less than one percentage are Ghanaians by naturalization.

### **Religion**

The dominant religion in the district is Christianity which constitutes 84.1 percent of the total population. Islam is practiced by 6.3 percent of the population while a small proportion, less than one percent (0.7%) of the population are traditionalist and 7.1 percent have no religion.

### **Literacy**

Literacy is quite high in the district especially for English and Ghanaian language but with English alone the percentage is low. A total of 15.9 percent are literate in English language alone whilst for both it is 66.2 percent in the district. On the basis of gender, 14.4 percent males are literate in English language alone but 70.6 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language whilst for the females the situation is better for English alone (17.6%) and for the two languages its less than the ,males with 61.4 percent.

### **Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex**

A total population of 24, 956 is recorded in the district for persons 3 years and older who are currently attending school. Close to fifty percent (49.8%) are in the primary level and the percentages are almost the same for both males (49.6%) and females (49.9%). The drop in school attendance is evident at the higher levels of education. The dropout rates for females are higher than males.

#### **9.2.4 Economic Characteristics**

A total of 73.8 percent of the population 15 years and older is employed with males employed being 73.8 percent as the total which is almost the same for the females as well (73.7%). For those who are economically not active it is 24.3 percent in the district for the population 15 years and older.

## **Occupation**

There are three major occupations in the Akyemansa District. These are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (69.5%), service and sales workers (10.5%) and crafts and related trades workers (8.9%). Males dominate the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Females have higher percentages in the other two occupations (service and sales workers, crafts and related trade workers)

## **Industry**

Three major industrial activities are identified in the Akyemansa District. They include agriculture, forestry and fishing (69.6%), wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.4%) and manufacturing (5.4%). Many important industries such as education (2.7%), information and communication technology (0.1%) water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities (0.1%), transportation and storage (1.9%) are not vibrant in the district.

## **Employment Status**

A large proportion of the population 15 years and older in the district are self-employed without employee(s) (75.4%) and 4.3 percent are self-employed with employees, apprentices, casual workers and domestic workers constitute minimal proportions recording less than two percent.

## **Employment Sector**

The private informal sector is the largest sector in the district. It provides employment for 94.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the district. There is also a relatively small public (government) sector (3.5%) largely represented by the district assembly and a private formal sector (2.1%). Semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international) have less than one percent. Females (96.8%) dominate the private informal sector while males (91.3%) dominate the private formal sector.

### **9.2.5 Information Communication Technology**

#### **Ownership of mobile phones**

About a third (32.5%) of the population 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones with the males constituting 38.8 percent and females being 26.6 percent in the district.

#### **Internet Use**

Less than two percent (1.4%) of the population use the internet with a wide variation between males (79.4.0%) and females (26.6%).

#### **Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer**

Akyemansa District has negligible ownership of computers. Only 1.7 percent of households in the district own desktops/laptops. There is a wide variation between male (79.4%) and female (20.6%) headed households that own computers.

### **9.2.6 Disability**

#### **Disability by age**

About 2.4 percent out of the total population of 97, 374 have some form of disability. There are equal proportions of both males (2.4%) and females (2.4%) with disability. Disability is highest among age 60+ followed by 0-14 years. Visual impairment is the highest disability in



the district recording 37.5 percent of the total population with disability. Other forms of disability in the district include physical disability (33.8%), speech disability (17.3%), hearing impairment (16%) and intellectual disability (13.4%).

### **Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality**

Persons with disability constitute 2.4 percent of the urban population and the same for the rural population of the district. The leading disability type in both urban and rural localities is visual impairment with almost equal proportions in the urban (38.4%) and rural (37.3%) areas.

## **9.2.7 Agricultural activities**

### **Households in Agriculture**

Agriculture is the back bone of Akyemansa District employing over 80.0 percent (87.2%) of the total population. The district has 21,361 households of which 18,626 households are into agriculture. About 90.7 percent of these households are in the rural areas as compared to 80.9 percent in the urban areas. In general there are a higher proportion of male headed (66.8%) agricultural households in the district than female headed (33.2%) agricultural households.

### **Types of Farming**

Majority of agricultural households (98.7%) are engaged in crop farming which is the main agricultural activity in both the urban (97%) and rural (98.7%) localities. Livestock rearing is also undertaken by 50 percent of households mainly in rural (52.8%) localities compared to 44.3% in urban localities. Fish farming is almost non-existent in the district.

## **9.2.8 Housing Stock**

The total stock of houses in the Akyemansa District is 16,837 as indicated by the 2010 PHC which constitutes about 0.4 percent of the total national housing stock and 3.9 percent of the total Eastern Region housing stock. It is comparatively one of the districts in the region with the least housing stock. The rural localities in the district have a total housing stock of 11,339, which is twice the number of housing stock in the urban (5,498) localities.

### **Average Households per House**

The average household per house in the district is 1.3 which is below that of the National (1.6) and Eastern regional (1.5) average.

### **Average Household Size**

A household in the Akyemansa District comprises 4.5 persons which is higher than the regional average of 4.1. Furthermore, the average household size is higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas at 4.6 and 4.4 respectively.

### **Type of Dwelling**

Compound house accounts for 51.3 percent of all dwelling units in the district, followed by separate houses 36.0 percent. Semi-detached houses are the third most common dwelling type constituting 8.3 percent. The district has a few flats/apartments and huts and buildings on the same compound each category constituting 1.6 percent of dwelling units. Other forms of dwellings available is less than one percent.

## **Construction Materials**

### ***Outer Walls***

The main construction materials in the district for outer wall are mud brick/earth, cement blocks and wood. Mud brick/earth accounts for 54.7 percent of construction materials. This is followed by cement blocks/concrete which accounts for 38.9 percent. Wood forms 2.6 percent of building materials. About 63.0 percent (62.8%) of the rural areas use mud bricks earth compared to 40.0 percent (39.9%) in the urban areas. Cement blocks is however high in the urban (55.3%) areas than the rural (30.0%)

### ***Floors***

Cement/concrete is the dominant construction materials for the floors of dwellings in the district accounting for a total of 81.4 percent of all construction materials for the floor. It is the main construction material for the majority of dwellings in both urban (87.5%) and rural (78.0%) localities in the district.

### ***Roofing***

The main material used for the roof of dwellings in the district is metal sheet which accounts for a total of 92.8 percent of material used for roofing.

## **Access to Utilities and Household Facilities**

### ***Access to power***

The main source of lighting are electricity (mains) which provides light to more than half (56.1%) of the total number of households in the district. Kerosene lamp (27.7%) and flashlight/torch (14.6%) are the next key sources of lighting for the people of the district.

### ***Fuel for cooking***

A total of 78.3 percent of households in the district use wood fuel for cooking. A sizeable percentage of households (11.7%) also use charcoal. Wood fuel and charcoal are therefore the two main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district accounting for over 90 percent of fuel for household cooking.

### ***Source of Water for drinking and domestic use***

The main source of drinking water for the majority of the people of Ghana at both national and regional levels is the bore hole/pump/tube wells. This pattern is also observed in the Akyemansa District where more than half of households (59.1%) depend on bore holes, pumps and tube well as their main source of drinking water. Other important sources of water include protected well (17.7%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8%), public tap or standpipe (5.9%), river or stream (4.2%) and sachet water (2.9%). In urban areas bore-hole/pump/tube (37.7%) and protected well (31.6%) constitute the dominant improved drinking water sources.

## **Methods of Waste Disposal**

### ***Solid Waste Disposal***

The common method of disposal of solid waste is at open space public dumping (47.4%) sites, followed by dumping in containers at public dump (20.4%). Dumping solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 12.3 percent of the households. Collection of waste is not common in the district and only 4.3 percent of the households in the district use this service. Burning as a way of waste disposal is also used by some households (9.9%). Rural

households mainly use the open space public dump (62.1%) while urban households (46.8%) mainly use public containers to dispose of waste.

### ***Liquid Waste disposal***

More than half (65.4%) of the total households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. Additionally, one out of every five households (20.7%) throws their liquid waste on to the streets outside their homes and 9.2 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters. Less than one percent of households (0.8%) dispose of liquid waste through a sewerage system.

## **9.3 Conclusion**

The Akyemansa District is one of the 26 administrative districts of the Eastern Region of Ghana. The district has a total population of 97,375 during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The population is largely youthful with the potential of further growth in the near future. An average child ever born by women in the district is 3.2. Migration to the district is predominantly from neighbouring regions and persons born elsewhere in the region. Level of education in the district is very low. School enrolment is generally high for both males and females at the basic level but there is a high dropout rate especially for girls as they progress on the education ladder. Literacy rates are quite high with the vast majority of the population being literate in English and a Ghanaian language.

Households in the district are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are fairly large in the district with larger households in the rural areas than the urban areas. The common type of household in both the urban and rural localities of the district is the one-member households.

Access to ICT is extremely low in the district in all aspects, ownership of mobile phone, use of the internet, and ownership of desktop/ laptop computers.

The prevalence of disability is quite low in the district. The major forms of disability are visual impairment and physical disability. Persons with disability are concentrated among the youngest and oldest age groups.

Majority of the people are self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly creates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are low in the district and more characteristic of the urban localities. The higher rate of unemployment is among younger age groups.

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the district. Over 80 percent of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities mostly subsistence farming producing mainly cash crops like cocoa as well as food crops.

The commonest type of dwelling is the compound house. Majority of houses are owned by a household member and the owner-occupier tenancy agreement is the most common. Majority of houses in the district are of poor quality built mainly with mud bricks. Access to utility facilities such as water and electricity is limited. Similarly, household facilities such as toilet and bath facilities as well as the disposal of solid and liquid waste are also limited.

## **9.4 Recommendations**

Data collected during the 2010 PHC gives an indication of a very deprived area which must be the reason for the creation of a district to accelerate the development of the area and improve the well-being of the population. There are several policy implications from the

analysis of the census data on the district. There are implications for health, education, agriculture, ICT, housing, water and sanitation, power and energy, etc.

The preparation of new district development plans within the framework of a new national development policy framework provides an opportunity for the Akyemansa district to focus on the key challenges of the district identified as a result of the analysis of the preparation of the 2010 PHC District Analytical Report. A key recommendation therefore is the utilization of the information from the District Analytical Report to prepare the district development plan within the framework of the National Development Policy framework. The following key areas are recommended for intervention in the district.

1. Promotion and investments in the education of young people including the enrolment and retention of young people in school.
2. Expansion and use of ICT to accelerate the development of the area.
3. Interventions to support agricultural activities which are the main economic activity in the district and involving other sectors to support the dominant agriculture sector in the district including support to women.
4. Improve access to utilities and other household facilities particularly – improved housing, water, electricity, toilet facilities and disposal of waste
5. Improving access to family planning and reproductive health including adolescent reproductive health services and information to check the increase in population growth in the district.
6. Expand employment opportunities in the district especially for young people.
7. Build the capacity of women in the district to fully participate in the development of the district.
8. Improve and expand the infrastructure of the district.
9. Institute measures to promote the district and attract other investors and NGOs to support Government's development effort to improve the well-being of the people.

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## APPENDICES

**Table 1A: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household composition	Number	Number		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	21,361	21,361	7,683	13,678
Household with head and a spouse only	812	812	253	559
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	5,816	5,816	1,893	3,923
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,752	2,752	879	1,873
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	128	128	53	75
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	660	660	249	411
Head only	3,654	3,654	1,470	2,184
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,867	2,867	1,075	1,792
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,644	2,644	1,033	1,611
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	157	157	68	89
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,871	1,871	710	1,161

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Disabilities	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Both Sexes</b>														
Total	88,627	16972	2,445	7,130	26,226	17,584	11,589	4,007	611	605	583	614	228	33
No disability	86,358	15982	2,426	7,092	25,835	17,358	11,125	3,950	592	579	565	600	222	32
With a disability	2,269	990	19	38	391	226	464	57	19	26	18	14	6	1
Sight	860	338	11	17	156	55	225	21	6	15	2	9	4	1
Hearing	358	209	4	6	66	30	30	6	2	-	4	-	1	-
Speech	378	199	6	11	72	38	32	15	1	2	2	-	-	-
Physical	777	392	3	8	110	80	144	15	8	6	8	2	1	-
Intellectual	291	146	5	3	44	36	48	5	1	2	1	-	-	-
Emotional	325	151	2	4	46	53	54	3	3	2	4	3	-	-
Other	155	69	1	2	28	14	34	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Male</b>														
Total	43,591	5964	1,279	3,606	12,651	8,875	6,894	2,456	465	338	407	440	185	31
No disability	42,468	5606	1,267	3,583	12,467	8,733	6,591	2,419	448	323	393	428	180	30
With a disability	1,123	358	12	23	184	142	303	37	17	15	14	12	5	1
Sight	421	120	5	12	76	34	139	7	6	8	2	7	4	1
Hearing	143	68	3	1	36	11	13	5	2	-	4	-	-	-
Speech	203	89	6	6	37	27	23	12	1	-	2	-	-	-
Physical	386	142	3	6	51	48	99	15	8	4	7	2	1	-
Intellectual	162	68	4	2	23	25	33	3	1	2	1	-	-	-
Emotional	169	65	2	1	19	35	37	3	1	2	1	3	-	-
Other	75	29	1	1	13	3	22	4	-	1	1	-	-	-

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)**

Disabilities	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Female</b>														
Total	45,036	11008	1,166	3,524	13,575	8,709	4,695	1,551	146	267	176	174	43	2
No disability	43,890	10376	1,159	3,509	13,368	8,625	4,534	1,531	144	256	172	172	42	2
With a disability	1,146	632	7	15	207	84	161	20	2	11	4	2	1	-
Sight	439	218	6	5	80	21	86	14	-	7	-	2	-	-
Hearing	215	141	1	5	30	19	17	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Speech	175	110	-	5	35	11	9	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Physical	391	250	-	2	59	32	45	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Intellectual	129	78	1	1	21	11	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	156	86	-	3	27	18	17	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Other	80	40	-	1	15	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	21,361	96,378	47,477	48,901	35,324	17,562	17,762
Households engaged in agricultural activities	18,626	89,562	44,163	45,399	35,324	17,562	17,762
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	18,313	88,147	43,537	44,610	34,788	17,346	17,442
Households engaged in crop farming	18,288	88,050	43,492	44,558	34,745	17,329	17,416
Households engaged in tree growing	170	797	390	407	314	154	160
Agro forestry (tree planting)	170	797	390	407	314	154	160
Alligator pepper	11	67	33	34	30	14	16
Apples	25	148	68	80	50	26	24
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	13	72	30	42	23	10	13
Avocado	8	56	25	31	15	5	10
Banana	30	132	61	71	57	25	32
Beans	78	383	180	203	169	82	87
Black pepper	2	16	6	10	6	3	3
Black berries	4	25	9	16	14	4	10
Cabbage	26	141	59	82	56	28	28
Carrot	111	573	260	313	231	116	115
Cashew	53	273	130	143	128	61	67
Cassava	10,934	55,049	26,972	28,077	21,761	10,453	11,308
Citronella	40	198	108	90	92	55	37
Citrus	1,009	5,655	2,867	2,788	2,234	1,182	1,052
Cloves	3	19	9	10	6	4	2
Cocoa	15,415	76,126	37,763	38,363	30,058	15,090	14,968
Coconut	117	594	303	291	243	115	128
Cocoyam	2,682	13,784	6,859	6,925	5,552	2,684	2,868
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	194	1,057	512	545	359	172	187
Coffee	2	12	6	6	4	2	2
Cola	6	33	16	17	14	6	8
Cotton	8	44	19	25	23	12	11
Cucumber	4	17	11	6	7	5	2
Egg plant	4	15	7	8	8	4	4
Garden eggs	289	1,691	855	836	668	338	330
Ginger	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Groundnut	16	68	27	41	34	15	19
Guava	4	16	10	6	4	4	0
Kenaf	27	135	68	67	59	21	38
Lemon grass	2	8	5	3	4	4	0
Lettuce	1	7	3	4	7	3	4
Maize	2,453	12,818	6,421	6,397	5,058	2,584	2,474
Millet	6	39	23	16	10	3	7
Nut meg	4	11	6	5	4	2	2
Oil palm	6,490	34,980	17,675	17,305	13,539	7,016	6,523
Okro	233	1,328	702	626	570	302	268
Onion	22	96	50	46	41	23	18
Pawpaw	20	98	57	41	39	20	19
Peas	6	37	19	18	14	7	7
Pepper	596	3,266	1,682	1,584	1,300	663	637

**Table A3: 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
Pineapple	105	567	298	269	238	115	123
Plantain	9,668	48,549	23,654	24,895	19,492	9,296	10,196
Potatoes	7	45	20	25	13	6	7
Rice	718	4,084	2,172	1,912	1,667	918	749
Rubber	3	19	9	10	6	1	5
Shallot	3	12	6	6	5	3	2
Shea tree	2	14	6	8	4	2	2
Sorghum	2	12	10	2	12	10	2
Soya beans	1	3	3	0	1	1	0
Sugarcane	33	241	126	115	88	47	41
Sun flower	5	55	36	19	9	2	7
Sweet pepper	1	4	1	3	2	1	1
Tiger nut	3	13	9	4	7	5	2
Tobacco	1	19	9	10	10	6	4
Tomatoes	374	2,118	1,083	1,035	860	433	427
Water melon	25	141	71	70	56	28	28
Yam	464	2,504	1,296	1,208	1,019	519	500
Other	84	413	217	196	152	85	67

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Population by Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

Serial Number	Community name	Total	Sex		Households	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Ayirebi	8,317	3,946	4,371	1,929	1,334
2	Ofoase kesse	7,996	3,833	4,163	1,744	1,210
3	Akokoaso	7,129	3,464	3,665	1,619	1,172
4	Otwereso	5,721	2,720	3,001	1,254	951
5	Abenase	5,027	2,445	2,582	1,185	867
6	Anyinase	3,732	1,820	1,912	882	693
7	Chia	3,591	1,766	1,825	870	611
8	Adwarfo	3,252	1,597	1,655	846	623
9	Adwobue	3,139	1,498	1,641	892	592
10	Adubiase	2,855	1,376	1,479	601	452
11	Brenase	2,535	1,240	1,295	514	432
12	Kotokuom	2,114	956	1,158	483	354
13	Bontodiase	1,906	964	942	414	356
14	Odumase	1,880	917	963	439	375
15	Asuoboa	1,826	891	935	348	327
16	Gwaha	1,530	810	720	248	231
17	Kofi nimo	1,271	619	652	264	194
18	Asabedie	1,244	587	657	242	182
19	Apoli zavor	1,142	610	532	245	166
20	Boso villa	1,125	572	553	225	194

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

Serial Number	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	Ayirebi	8,317	1,140	1,072	1,035	914	653	612	438	427	399	380	345	204	200	130	162	206
2	Ofoase kesse	7,996	1,161	977	1,012	924	644	571	424	461	370	355	298	173	177	99	151	199
3	Akokoaso	7,129	1,070	996	923	801	537	438	365	414	364	293	245	176	128	100	129	150
4	Otwereso	5,721	858	840	813	635	357	315	290	303	299	265	202	152	105	69	83	135
5	Abenase	5,027	701	628	648	564	330	292	230	252	292	246	233	171	107	81	99	153
6	Anyinase	3,732	461	450	529	381	252	198	197	200	199	164	159	141	112	63	93	133
7	Chia	3,591	567	558	414	336	174	210	160	220	194	179	156	111	83	69	70	90
8	Adwarfo	3,252	481	425	417	309	234	208	166	199	170	148	122	99	72	46	71	85
9	Adwobue	3,139	451	381	378	292	246	171	183	184	168	135	151	87	94	56	84	78
10	Adubiase	2,855	479	418	388	285	198	142	145	140	142	111	136	55	52	39	47	78
11	Brenase	2,535	446	369	294	224	162	159	136	121	116	132	76	77	68	52	51	52
12	Kotokuom	2,114	309	287	274	154	131	108	133	103	97	104	118	56	77	42	55	66
13	Bontodiase	1,906	309	277	242	165	122	120	107	91	70	93	77	56	43	27	42	65
14	Odumase	1,880	297	296	243	193	138	100	86	74	100	79	71	36	56	36	38	37
15	Asuoboa	1,826	334	262	249	175	115	105	68	80	86	98	60	41	47	20	39	47
16	Gwaha	1,530	301	229	184	123	120	93	102	90	76	55	43	36	27	15	18	18
17	Kofi nimo	1,271	169	209	177	148	100	80	58	54	77	45	43	36	22	20	16	17
18	Asabedie	1,244	193	209	136	135	97	81	74	71	43	57	39	30	22	14	22	21
19	Apoli zevor	1,142	184	180	161	104	74	80	76	62	62	50	34	23	19	6	15	12
20	Boso villa	1,125	200	160	166	136	73	74	66	50	46	39	32	22	15	11	15	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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