



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

REGIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASHANTI REGION



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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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, and socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning. The Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population adopted by African countries in 1984 stressed the need for population to be considered as a key factor in the formulation of development strategies and plans.

A population census is the most important source of data on the population in a country. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the 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 resources, government services and the allocation of government funds among various regions and districts for education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users with an analytical report on the 2010 PHC at the regional level to facilitate planning and decision-making. This follows the publication of the National Analytical Report in May, 2013 which contained information on the 2010 PHC at the national level with regional comparisons. Conclusions and recommendations from these reports are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programs.

The Regional Analytical Report for the Ashanti Region is one of ten regional reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the regional and district levels. In addition to presenting district profiles, the report also discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables.

For ease of accessibility of the census data, the regional reports and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats, including posting on the GSS website: www.statsghana.gov.gh.

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. We also appreciate the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census. Special mention must be made of the European Union (EU) and the Department for International Development (DFID) for providing resources for the preparation of the report, the World Bank for managing the resources and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the lead role it played in mobilizing resources from the UN System and from other DPs for the 2010 PHC.

Finally, we wish to thank all households and individuals in Ghana who contributed to the success of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Service
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LISGIS:	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services

MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MER:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCPEC:	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT:	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
ICTAD:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council
PAS:	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
PASEX:	Population Analysis System
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
SADA:	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SMAM:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet
ZIMSTAT:	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This introduction covers the creation of the region and the people, the physical features, the political administration and social structure, the economy, living conditions and demographics and ends with the organization of the report.

1.2 History

The Ashanti region is a core area of the Asante nation whose boundary in the 18th and 19th centuries stretched southwards towards the Atlantic Ocean (except the Anlo enclave), and northwards to the Gonja and Dagomba lands. To the east and west, the Asante nation stretched beyond the current borders of the country. It was initially smaller than the boundary of the Ashanti region today. The territorial expansion was through wars and annexation of lands of other ethnic groups. The Asante nation in the early 20th century contracted in area through defeat in wars and agitation of some ethnic groups for separation. It currently extends beyond the Ashanti Region in that some of the people of the Asante nation are in the Brong-Ahafo, Eastern and Central regions.

History has it that the people of Asante originated from eight clans, namely, Oyoko, Bretuo, Aduana, Asona, Asene, Ekuona, Agona and Asakyiri. A clan is said to be the children of one woman and therefore it is a taboo to marry within a clan. The result was inter-marriage among the clans, creating alliances and the nucleus of the Asante nation which was born with the reign of Nana Osei Tutu (1697-1718), the first King of Asante. The Asante nation's symbol of unity is the Golden Stool which is said to have descended from the sky through the incantations of Okomfo Anokye, a fetish priest. The population of Asante is the largest among the Akan ethnic group that includes Akwamu, Guan, Fante, Denkyira, Brong, Akyem, Kwahu, Sefwi, Wassa, Akwapim and Assin (Osei Kwadwo, 1994).

1.3 Physical Features

The region lies in the southern half of the country and occupies 24,389 sq. km. or 10.2 percent of the total land area of Ghana. It is the third largest region after the Northern and Brong Ahafo regions, respectively. It shares boundaries with the Western, Central, Eastern and Brong Ahafo regions. The more or less central location of the region is strategic for transportation and distribution networks for goods and services in the country and beyond. More than half of the region, the south-western part, lies in the semi-equatorial forest zone and a smaller north-eastern part lies in the savanna zone. The region has an average annual rainfall of 1,270 mm and two rainy seasons; the major season is from April to mid-August and the minor season is from September to November. The period December to March and mid-August to mid-September is relatively dry. The average daily temperature is about 27 degrees Celsius. The climatic conditions of the region permit successful cultivation of many annual and tree crops, but are unsuitable for keeping cattle due to the prevalence of trypanosomiasis (or sleeping sickness), the disease caused by the tsetse fly, and inadequate grass vegetation for feeding. The region is endowed with a spectacular geography that includes lakes, waterfalls, scarps, forest reserves, national parks, birds and wildlife sanctuaries, such as Owabi Arboretum and Bomgobiri. The region is drained by Lake Bosumtwi (the largest natural lake in the country) and many rivers such as Offin, Pra, Afram

and Owabi which serve as sources of drinking water for residents of many localities in the region.

1.4 Political and Administrative Structure

As of 2012, the region whose capital is the Kumasi Metropolis had 30 administrative districts. The districts numbered 18 in the 1990s, increased to 21 in 2000, 27 in 2010 and 30 in 2012. The increase in the number of districts is always as a result of dividing existing districts whose population reaches a certain threshold. Four of the districts are municipalities, namely, Obuasi, Bekwai, Offinso and Mampong. The Kumasi district is a metropolis and is currently divided into 10 sub-metros. The districts and their capitals as of 2010 are shown in Table 1.

The head of the political administration, like the other regions, is a Regional Minister who heads a Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) which coordinates the activities of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), the lower block of political administration, and implementer of developmental activities. The head of a District Assembly is the District Chief Executive.

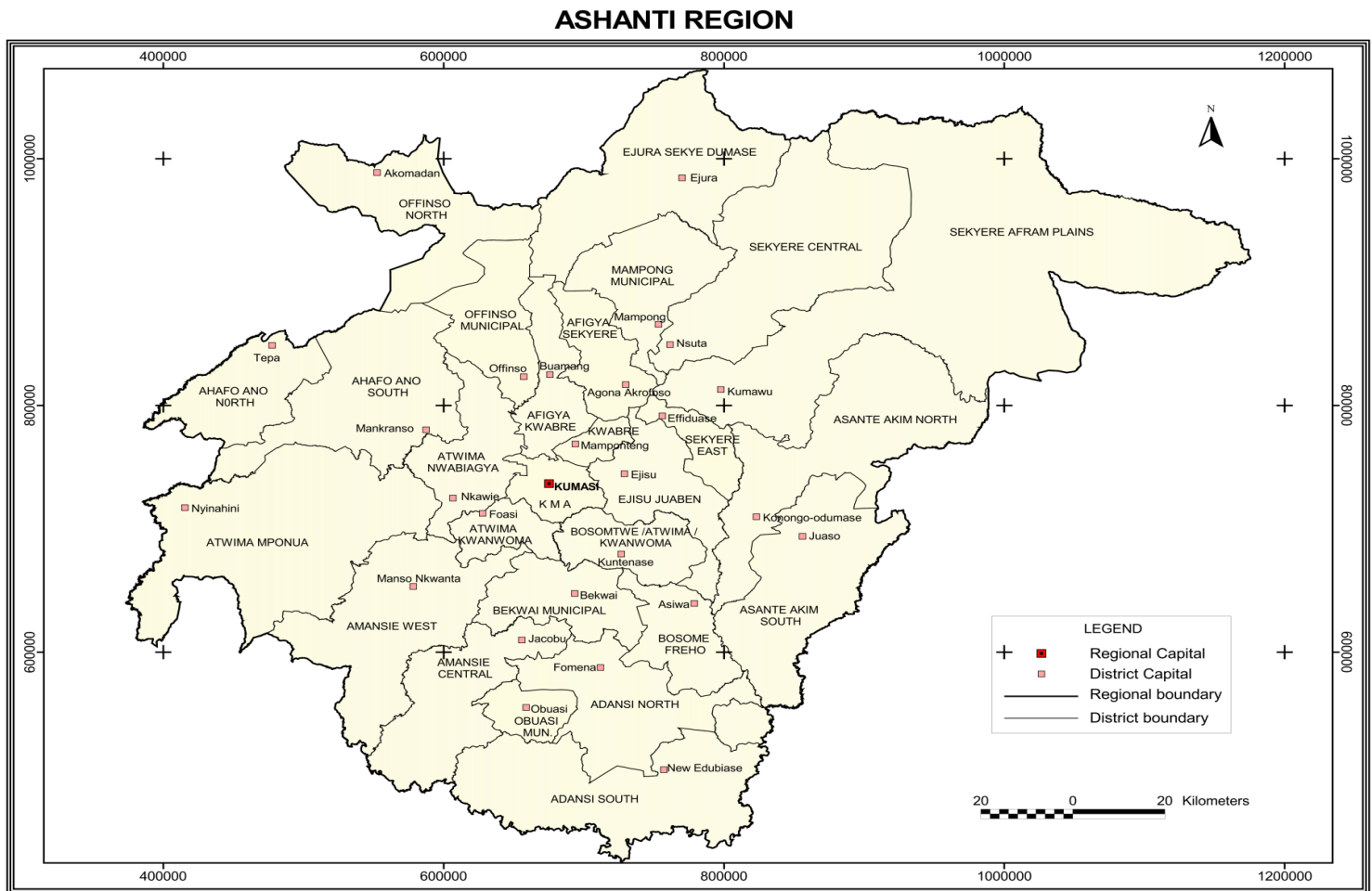
The region had 36 constituencies in 2010 but this increased to 37 in 2012 (Table 1.1). Each constituency elects a member of parliament and the region has the largest representation (16.5%) in the current 240-member Parliament.

Table 1.1: Metropolitan, municipality, districts and capitals

District	Capital	District	Capital
Adansi North	Fomena	Nhyiaeso Sub-Metro	Nhyiaso
Adansi South	New Edubiase	Subin Sub-Metro	Ash Town
Afigya Kwabre	Kodie	Asokwa Sub-Metro	Asokwa
Ahafo Ano North	Tepa	Oforikrom Sub-Metro	Oforikrom
Ahafo Ano South	Mankraso	Asawase Sub-Metro	Asawase
Amansie Central	Jacobu	Manhyia Sub-Metro	Manhyia
Amansie West	Manso Nkwanta	Old Tafo Sub-Metro	Old Tafo
Asante Akim North Municipal	Konongo	Suame Sub-Metro	Suame
Asante Akim South	Juaso	Bantama Sub-Metro	Bantama
Atwima Kwanwoma	Foase Kokoben	Kwabre	
Atwima Mponua	Nyinahin	Mampong Municipal	Mampong
Atwima Nwabiagya	Nkawie	Obuasi Municipal	Mampong
Bekwai Municipal	Bekwai	Offinso Municipal	Obuasi
Bosome Freho	Asiwa	Offinso North	Offinso
Bosumtwi	Kuntanase	Sekyere Afram Plains	Akomadan
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Ejisu	Sekyere Central	Kumawu
Ejura-Sekyedumase	Ejura	Sekyere East	Nsuta
Kumasi (Metropolis)	Kumasi	Sekyere South	Effiduase
Kwadaso Sub-Metro	Kwadaso		Agona

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development website, November 2012

Figure 1.1: Map of Ashanti Region showing metropolitan, municipal and districts



1.5 Social Administration and Structure

1.5.1 Chieftaincy

The social administration of the Asante nation is through a traditional system of chieftaincy and elders. Each community in the region, like other parts of the country, has a chief of some level from *Odikro* (chief) to *Omanhene* (paramount chief). The Asantehene is the only King of Asante. Each chief has “divisional chiefs” with portfolios, similar to the national President and Ministers. The ascension to chieftaincy (except *Nkosohene*) is through the matrilineal system.

1.5.2 Festivals

Festivals are common features of all the ethnic groups in the country. In the Ashanti Region, festivals are few. The Akwasidae is a major festival held regularly at six-week intervals and nine times in a year. It is celebrated to remember past Asante leaders and heroes / heroines. If it falls on a Sunday, it is celebrated as Adaekese.

1.5.3 Language and ethnicity

Like the other regions of the country, there are many ethnic groups in the Ashanti Region. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows the largest group as the Akan

including Asante (74.3%), followed by the Mole-Dagbani (11.3%), Ewe (3.8%) and Gurma (2.8%). About 30.5 percent of the Akan in the country are in the Ashanti Region. The Mole-Dagbani population in the Ashanti Region is the second highest in the country after the Northern Region, their ancestral home. The populations of Mande (35.1%) and Grusi (16%) in the Ashanti Region are the highest in the country. The people of Asante speak mainly a major branch of Akan called Asante Twi.

1.5.4 Religion

About 77.8 percent of the people in the region in 2010 are Christians of different denominations. The proportion of Muslims is 15.3 percent, the second largest, while those with no religious affiliation are 5.4 percent and 0.7 percent are traditionalists.

1.6 Economy and Living Conditions

In terms of the economically active population employed in the region, agriculture including forestry but little fishing is their leading economic activity (30.5%). It is followed by wholesale and retail trade (25.4 %), manufacturing (10.5%) and accommodation and food services 6.1%. From the 1940s to the 1970s, the region was the leading producer of cocoa; it took over the position from the Eastern Region where cocoa cultivation in the country began in the late 19th century. Even though the conditions for growing cocoa in the north-eastern part of the region are no longer suitable, cocoa is still an important crop cultivated in other parts of the region. Timber and livestock also abound in the region (except that cattle rearing is limited due to the tsetse fly that causes disease in cattle). The region has the largest mining site in the country at Obuasi.

1.6.1 Tourist Attractions

The region has a number of tourist attractions that include the museum at the Asantehene's palace, a Cultural Centre and a sword which was stuck in the ground by Komfo Anokye in Kumasi, the Bosomtwi crater lake, the inland fort in Kumasi, the *kente* weaving industry at Bonwire and the Akwasidae festival. Other tourist attractions include the Owabi Arboretum and Bomgobiri wildlife sanctuaries.

1.6.2 Social infrastructure and amenities

The Ashanti Region has air, road and rail networks to many parts of the country. The air network links Kumasi to Tamale (Northern Region), Sunyani (Brong Ahafo Region), Accra (Greater Accra Region) and Takoradi (Western Region). The rail network links Kumasi to Accra and Takoradi on different routes. The road network links Kumasi to Tamale via Techiman and Yeji (Brong Ahafo Region). The road link to Wa (Upper West) is also via Techiman. Other roads link Kumasi to Sunyani (Brong Ahafo), Koforidua (Eastern) and Accra (Greater Accra), Cape Coast (Central), and Takoradi (Western). The roads to Ho (Volta) and Bolgatanga (Upper East) are not direct.

The region has the second largest teaching hospital (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital) in the country after the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra. It is a major referral hospital serving mostly the regions to the north. It has the full complement of hospital departments. Kumasi has the second largest public university in the country, the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) established in 1956. The initial purpose was for training students in science and technology but it has expanded to cover most disciplines, including agriculture, medicine, law and business administration.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the highest proportion of houses in the country (16.9%) is in the Ashanti Region, followed by the Greater Accra (14.0%) and Eastern regions (12.7%). The stock of houses in the region increased by 81.9 percent between 2000 and 2010, the biggest increase in the country. The 2010 census shows that 53 percent of the housing stock is in rural areas, leaving 47 percent in urban areas that have a population share of 60.6 percent. The average household size in the region is 4.1, the third lowest household size after the Greater Accra Region (3.8) and the Central Region (4.0).

1.7 Demographics

1.7.1 Population

The region has a population of 4,780,380 representing the highest proportion (19.4 percent) of the total population of 24,658,823 in the country as at 26 September, 2010. The population of the Ashanti region has increased at a rate of 2.7 percent the population enumerated in 2000, the third highest growth rate in the country after that of the Central and Greater Accra regions (3.1% each) and the Northern Region (2.9%). The population density (196.0 people per square kilometre) is the third highest nationally after that of the Greater Accra (1,235.8) and Central regions (224.1). The female population is 2,464,328, about 3 percentage points higher than that of the male population (2,316,052). Nearly 61 percent of the region's population lives in urban areas, the second highest level of urbanisation after that of the Greater Accra Region.

1.7.2 Migration

The proportion of emigrants from the region (27.6%) is the highest nationally, followed by that of Greater Accra (25.2%) and Brong-Ahafo region (13.4%). Nearly 48 percent of the people migrate to Europe, 27 percent to the Americas, 15 percent to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and 9 percent to other African countries.

1.8 Organization of the Report

This report is divided into 12 chapters. The first is the introduction, while the second chapter is devoted to a description of the population size, composition and age-sex structure, nationality, ethnicity and religion. Chapter Three analyzes the household size, structure and composition. Chapter Four is on marital status, followed by a discussion on the ownership and use of telecommunications facilities and computers in Chapter Five. The education and literacy of the population are presented in the sixth chapter. Fertility, mortality and migration characteristics are discussed in Chapter Seven, while economic activities are discussed in Chapter Eight. Disability is the subject matter in Chapter Nine, followed in Chapter Ten by a discussion of the population's agricultural activities. Housing conditions are discussed in Chapter Eleven. The report ends with a summary, conclusions and policy recommendations in Chapter Twelve.

CHAPTER TWO

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

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. In conducting the 2010 PHC, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information on the population and housing conditions in the country. Therefore, the 2010 PHC was 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. The exercise was also informed by experience from previous post-independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000). From the previous experiences, it was recognized that a large scale statistical operation such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. This chapter presents information on the pre-census planning, enumeration and post enumeration activities. It is organized into five sections namely, pre-enumeration activities, the census enumeration itself, post enumeration activities, challenges and lessons learnt, summary and recommendations.

2.2 Pre-enumeration Activities

The pre-enumeration period consisted of a number of discreet and related activities. This section outlines the major pre-enumeration activities which were undertaken.

2.2.1 Development of Census Project Document and Work plans

The first stage of the exercise involved the setting up of a working group at the head office of the Ghana Statistical Service which was charged with the responsibility of preparing the census project document with the assistance of consultants. The document contained the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan and a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP). In November 2009, the document was reviewed and updated to take into account the changes which had occurred over the period. Secondly, a management and supervisory framework which outlined the responsibilities of the various stakeholders essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census was also produced as part of the initial preparation.

2.2.2 Census Secretariat and Committees

To implement the activities outlined in the 2010 PHC project document, a National Census Secretariat was set up at the GSS head office in January 2008. The Secretariat comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), some of whom were seconded to GSS. The Secretariat, primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities, consisted of 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 planning the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator of the census. As part of the re-organization, a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team were established to assist the National Chief Census Officer/Coordinator. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census and took 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.

Census committees were set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide technical advice and assist with resource mobilization. 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 (RCIC) and the District Census Implementation Committees (DCIC) respectively.

At the apex of the structure of the 2010 PHC management was the National Census Steering Committee as the main policy making body. The Committee was responsible for policy setting and direction on all aspects of the 2010 PHC. The composition of the NCSC was inter-sectoral with representation at the highest level, from both public and private institutions, such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Education, National Population Council, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Electoral Commission and National House of Chiefs.

The next tier was the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) which was multi-disciplinary in its membership, comprising subject-matter specialists from a broad spectrum of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), universities, other research institutions and private consultants. This Committee served as a think-tank and an advisory body to the Census Management Team and supported the Census Coordinating Team at specific stages of the census programme. For instance, the Committee assisted in developing the questionnaires and ancillary documents used for the census.

A National Census Publicity and Education Committee comprising senior level representatives in communication, civic education and advocacy from relevant public and private institutions was set up to advise on education and publicity. The Committee provided technical advice to the Census Secretariat in the development of publicity and educational materials and implementation of the publicity programmes for the census.

Inter-sectoral Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were formed in all the regions and districts in the country. With membership drawn mainly from decentralized departments, Regional and District Coordinating Directors chaired the Committees respectively. The Ashanti Regional Census Implementation Committee worked closely with the Regional/District Census officials to plan the regional, district and locality level activities in areas such as recruitment, training, publicity and field operations. The Committee also assisted in mobilising logistical support for the census.

2.2.3 Census Mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping was considered pivotal for the success of the 2010 PHC as it is the process for delineating the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. For the 2010 PHC, the process involved updating the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps, which started in the last quarter of 2007, the acquisition of topographic and digital sheets of all indices from the Geographic Information System Unit of the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission.

Updating of the 2000 PHC enumeration areas in the region was faced with a number of challenges including the problem of demarcating fast growing areas. One other major challenge for the mapping teams was the reconciliation of administrative boundaries following the creation of new districts. Field cartographic work in the region was completed in August, 2009.

2.2.4 Development of Questionnaire and Manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. In developing questionnaires and other materials, the GSS consulted widely with main data users and other stakeholders such as MDAs, research institutions, civil society organisations and development partners. The aim was to give these institutions and bodies, the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they felt should be included in the census questionnaire.

The documents developed for the census consisted of questionnaires, manuals and field operation documents. Three types of questionnaires were developed to cover different population groups: (1) PHC1A to enumerate the household population; (2) PHC1B for non-household (Group Quarters) population; and (3) PHC1C to enumerate out-door sleepers/floating population.

The field operation documents were the Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and operational control forms. Enumerators and supervisors used the record books as operational and quality control tools to control and monitor field activities respectively. The supervisor's record book consisted of checklists and was used to monitor enumerators under his/her supervision, to record all errors identified in the work of an enumerator and the measures which were taken to rectify the situation. Two summary sheets were developed for recording summaries of information collected at the enumeration and locality level: The PHC3 and the PHC4 forms. The PHC3 form was used to record total number of persons in each enumeration area by sex and the data from that form were collated and used to publish the provisional results. The PHC4 form was used to record information at the locality level on total number of persons enumerated and the availability of social facilities such as health and educational institutions, public toilets, and the distance to the nearest facility if that facility was not available in the locality. This form is used to prepare the Gazetteer, which is the alphabetical listing of all localities in the country by region and by district, with their population and the identified facilities.

The topics which were eventually selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, the African Addendum to that document and the needs of data users. 2010 PHC adopted 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 adopted and included in the census.

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

The specific items of information collected from the population encountered on census night were name, sex, age, date of birth, nationality, ethnicity, birthplace, religion, internal migration, marital status, literacy, full time education, fertility, mortality, economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status, employment sector, disability, use of ICT, and agricultural activity. All questions were pre-coded except those on ethnic group, agricultural activity, occupation and industry, which were coded in the field.

Two manuals were developed: enumerator and supervisor's manuals. The first, the enumerator's manual, contained procedures, definitions and concepts used in the census, instructions on how to enumerate all persons and households in localities and a historical calendar of national and regional events which was used to estimate the ages of persons who did not know their date of birth or age. The second, the supervisor's manual, contained information on the duties of a supervisor and how to conduct checks on the work of enumerators.

For the coding of occupations and industrial activities in the country, a codebook based on the International Standard Classification of Industry (ISIC) and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) was developed. The codes, which were a four-digit alphabetical ordering, were prepared taking into consideration the ISCO and ISIC structure as well as occupations and industrial activities specific to Ghana.

2.2.5 Pre-tests and Trial Census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development in line with the internationally accepted practices for conducting censuses. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 and was used to assess the suitability of questions and instructions, adequacy and completeness of questions and respondents' understanding of the questions. The second pre-test was conducted in 10 selected enumeration areas in August 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequencing of questions, testing of new questions which were introduced in the 2010 PHC such as date of birth and migration and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. For the 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 out in the Greater Accra. Experiences from the pre-tests informed the development of the final census questionnaires.

In May 2010, GSS with the support of the United Nations Population Fund conducted a special test-census in the Awutu Senya District of the Central Region. The aim of the exercise was to test the hypothesis that questions on children ever born and children surviving could be asked in a census and secondly, if answered by respondents themselves or through proxy would generate useful and good quality data. The results from this test showed that it was

possible to obtain lifetime fertility data in a census and that there were no significant differences between the responses given by proxy and the eligible women themselves. Based on this finding, lifetime fertility questions were re-introduced in the questionnaire.

A trial census was held in October/November 2009 as a dress rehearsal for all the activities and procedures which had been planned for the main census. These were recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of questionnaires 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. The selection of districts for the trial census was informed by factors such as administrative boundary issues, ecological zones, accessibility, availability of outdoor-sleepers/floating and institutional populations, fast-growing areas and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided an opportunity to assess plans, procedures and the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. Results from the trial census were used to estimate the number of persons per questionnaire and the average number of persons in the household roster, to assess the questions on migration, the placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Some of the common errors encountered during the editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the questionnaire and the enumerator's manual. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of field staff, publicity and education on the census.

2.2.6 Distribution of Census Materials

Experience from the trial census guided in the distribution of census materials in the region. The Regional Census office liaised with institutions that had the capacity to transport large volumes of materials to the districts. The District Assemblies, Ghana Education Service (GES), the Electoral Commission and Information Services Department were the institutions that assisted in transporting the census materials from Accra to the district capitals for distribution to field personnel.

2.2.7 Publicity and Education

Publicity and public education on the census were considered essential for the success of the 2010 PHC. The objectives of the census education campaign were to sensitize the public on the importance of the census, to create awareness on the census topics/questions, to solicit for support from the public on the exercise and to assure the population of the confidentiality of the information provided. The publicity programme was implemented in two phases. Phase one was the publicity for the trial census and was restricted to the six trial census districts. For this phase, the publicity was mostly through direct community such as interpersonal communication through the Information Services Department vans and traditional forms such as drums and drama as some of the trial districts were rural and some of the people did not have access to radio or television. Phase two was the publicity for the main census and this involved sensitization of civil society groups, religious leaders and community leaders; seminars; workshops; television and radio programmes; and use of public address systems.

Materials used for the main census publicity included jingles, posters, banners, car stickers, brochures, handbills, flyers and t-shirts. These materials were distributed freely through

Regional and District Offices of GSS, and Regional and District Census Implementation Committees.

The Census Night, Sunday, 26th September 2010, was observed in all Districts in the region with various activities to make the day memorable. The rationale for celebrating the Census Night was to create public awareness on the commencement of the census and also for people to remember that night since information on the census was collected with reference to that night.

Activities organised in communities included:

- Sounding of sirens using Information Services Department vans, Police vehicles and Fire Service tenders
- Television and radio discussions explaining the importance of the census on Census Night
- Tooting of horns by Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) vehicles
- Tolling of church bells
- Brass band floats and street processions
- Bonfires (especially in Ashanti)
- Traditional drumming, gong-gong beating and firing of muskets (especially in the rural and semi-urban areas)
- Cultural shows and music by spinning groups
- Film shows.

2.2.8 Recruitment and Training of Census Personnel

Recognising the importance of using high calibre personnel, training and motivation in conducting a successful census, the GSS developed elaborate plans for the recruitment and training of field personnel. The Census Secretariat developed a criterion for field personnel. Using the developed criteria, an online recruitment process was adopted and interested person's selection which was used in all regions. Applicants were requested to complete an online application form after which qualified candidates were shortlisted and interviewed in the district of their choice. The names of successful applicants were forwarded to the Census Secretariat after which the names were posted to the districts for interviews and selection of successful applicants.

Given the large number of personnel that had to be trained for the census enumeration a four-tier training programme was implemented at the national level. In the first tier, GSS trained about 50 national level trainers. These, together with senior officials of GSS, formed the core of trainers who trained about 250 regional level trainers. The regional level trainers then trained about 2000 district level trainers who in turn trained about 50,000 enumerators, supervisors and senior supervisors. These district level trainers were mainly officials from the Ghana Education Service (GES) and the MDAs. In August 2010, a one-week training programme was conducted at the national level for all district level trainers. This was to ensure standardized training. After the training of the district level trainers, they in-turn organized training for field personnel in their respective districts.

The training of the field personnel for the main census took place concurrently in all the 36 districts in the region. The training focused on the objectives of the census, interview techniques, map reading skills, listing of households, administration of the census questionnaires and how to complete the operational control forms. The field personnel who were trained included senior field supervisors, field supervisors and enumerators.

Based on results from an assessment of the trainers, some of them were selected as supervisors. Those selected were given additional training which focused mainly on supervision of enumerators, field checks, and the completion of census operational control forms and summary sheets.

Enumerators and supervisors were trained to undertake the census due to the fact that Ghana is largely an illiterate society. Thus, the canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households to enumerate, was adopted for the 2010 PHC. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population.

2.3 Census Enumeration

2.3.1 Enumeration

In the 2010 PHC, people were enumerated at where they were on census night (de facto) as in all the four post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in the country and not at where they usually resided (de jure). The de facto count was adopted because it is based on physical presence on a defined date and therefore it is simple, straightforward, and easy to interpret as well as minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The reference period, the census night, was fixed for 26th September 2010.

The field personnel used the week preceding the Census Night to identify EA boundaries, list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas and enumerated institutional populations (health facilities, boarding schools and prisons). Prior to the census enumeration, officials of the Regional Census office identified possible locations of out-door sleepers in the region. This was to assist the officials to plan on how to enumerate the floating population. Field officers were deployed to enumerate the floating population on Census Night using the census questionnaire (PHC1C).

Following the census night on 26th September 2010, enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September 2010 with visits to houses, compounds and structures in enumeration areas. The enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed. Where the members of a household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would return to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly and on schedule. However, after a few days' work, some enumerators ran short of questionnaires, delaying the process for about three days.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the shortage of questionnaires was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who completed their work early were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that had large EAs mainly in the district capitals and other fast growing communities.

2.3.2 Supervision and Monitoring of Field work

To achieve effective supervision, one supervisor was assigned to five enumerators. The supervisors ensured that enumerators followed all the instructions and procedures in carrying out their assigned responsibilities. In addition, District and Regional Census Officials and census committee members went round to ensure that the enumeration exercise was successful.

2.3.3 Retrieval of Census Materials

One of the post enumeration activities in the region involved the collection and transportation of census forms to Accra for data processing. At the end of field work on 17th October, 2010, enumerators submitted their completed questionnaires, summary forms (PHC3 & PHC4) and other census materials to their supervisors who in turn forwarded them to the District Census Office. Materials received at the District Office were documented and the receipts which accompanied the census materials were used to reconcile the items given to an enumerator and those returned. The PHC3 forms were quickly dispatched to the Census Secretariat from which the provisional results were compiled. Vehicles were sent from Accra to collect the completed questionnaires and other documents from the districts to the Census Secretariat.

2.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations' recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011. The objective was to use the results to check for content and coverage errors and to provide feedback on aspects such as concepts and procedures on census operations. Findings from the PES can also guide users in their interpretation of the 2010 PHC results. Five items of information were collected in the PES: name, sex, age, relationship to head of household and marital status. Similar PESs were undertaken in previous post-independence censuses. The results of the 1960 and the 1970 PESs were published but not those of 1984 and 2000.

For the PES a sample of 250 (0.67%) out of 37,642 enumeration areas, was selected across the country. To ensure reliability of the survey estimates of the PES, the 2010 PHC frame was used. First stratified into the 10 administrative regions, enumeration areas were allocated to each stratum (region) according to the proportion of EAs in each region. Systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (number of households) was applied in selecting the enumeration areas in each region. A matching exercise was conducted to check both coverage and content errors.

Some of the personnel who took part in the 2010 PHC field enumeration exercise were recruited and trained for six days on the instruments prepared for the PES. The 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:

- Ninety-seven percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated in the 2010 PHC representing an omission rate of 3.0 percent.
- Around 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%).

2.5 Lessons learnt and challenges

This section highlights some of the challenges and lessons learnt before, during and after the planning and implementation of the 2010 PHC in the Ashanti region. The lessons learnt cover aspects such as recruitment and training of field personnel, publicity and education, demarcation of enumeration areas, and field challenges.

2.5.1 Boundary Disputes

Disputes relating to district boundaries arose during the demarcation of enumeration areas and also during the actual enumeration of the population. During the delineation of EAs, some community leaders and District Assembly officials confronted the cartographic field personnel for placing their communities in districts other than those they claimed they belonged to. Similar confrontations occurred during the enumeration where some communities initially refused to be enumerated due to district boundary disputes. They claimed that enumerators assigned to their area were from different districts and therefore could not be allowed to enumerate them. In some cases, senior census officials, District Chief Executives and officials of the Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council had to intervene before the aggrieved communities accepted to be enumerated. The assurance given was that their population will be allocated to the district they claimed to belong to. Such disputes affected the timely completion of both exercises.

2.5.2 Large Enumeration Areas

The usual practice is to assign one enumerator to one enumeration area. As such enumeration areas are usually created in such a way that the enumerator is able to complete enumeration within the stipulated time. Unfortunately some enumeration areas in the region were larger than expected and therefore the enumerators of those enumeration areas were unable to complete enumeration within the given time. When this became known, additional enumerators were deployed to assist them to enumerate the remaining areas. This situation led to late completion of work in such enumeration areas, which contributed to the overall delay in the fieldwork in the region.

2.5.3 Shortage of Census Questionnaires

The initial shortage of questionnaires was one of the major setbacks in the 2010 PHC. As a result, some enumerators resorted to the use of exercise books to record information of households. Enumerators who did this were asked to transfer such information to the questionnaire when the situation improved. This was done with the guidance of supervisors.

2.5.4 Supervision

Although conscious effort was made to select knowledgeable, experienced and committed people as supervisors, some of them could not perform as expected in the field. Such people did not have the necessary skills to supervise and monitor the work of others. In some cases, there were problems with supervision because some teachers were selected as supervisors over their superiors at work. This affected working relationships. In future, the selection of supervisors should be done with more care than was the case in some of the areas.

2.5.5 Logistics

During the mapping exercise, an inadequate number and frequent breakdown of vehicles was a challenge. Another challenge faced by the Regional Census Office was the late delivery of bags/satchels that were to be used for packaging of the census questionnaires. Due to the late delivery of the bags/satchels, cartons were used to package and transport the census materials from the districts to the Census Secretariat in Accra.

2.6 Summary and Recommendations

2.6.1 Summary

Methodologies adopted for the 2010 census were derived from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census as well as experience from previous censuses in Ghana.

Topics covered in the census were: demographic and social characteristics such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics, ICT, disability, fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing.

In the area of census mapping, both manual and digital mapping techniques were used. In previous censuses, only manual mapping techniques were used to produce census enumeration area maps.

A trial census was carried out in one sub-metro in the Ashanti region. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was widely publicized in every community in the region. The involvement of many stakeholders such as the Ministry of Information, Information Service Department, the National Commission for Civic Education, MMDAs and the private media contributed to the success of the census publicity campaign in the region. Training of field personnel was done at the district level.

Some of the major challenges were encountered in the areas of census mapping, field data collection and supervision. However, staff of GSS in the Ashanti region and members of the Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were able to find solutions to these challenges.

2.6.2 Recommendations

The institutions responsible for the creation of districts, constituencies and electoral areas and enumeration areas should build consensus in the creation of these units to avoid conflicts in the conduct of national exercises such as elections and censuses.

In the future, every effort should be made to maintain the ten-year periodicity as well as conduct the census in March as has been the practice. This calls for timely release of funds for the conduct of the census exercise.

The field operations group should collaborate with the cartography section in the creation of enumeration areas (EAs). This would help in minimizing cases where some EAs are exceptionally large. Field officers should also be requested to report cases of large EAs at the end of house listing to avoid the situation where some portions of EAs are left un-attended to.

The Census Coordinator should ensure that all the census materials, especially the census questionnaires, are procured in good time and in sufficient quantities and sent to the regions

ahead of training of field personnel. This will avoid delays in census activities and shortages of census materials.

Management should recognize the importance of supervision and monitoring and budget adequately for them in future censuses.

2.7 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 those of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipalities and six metropolitan areas). The six metropolitan areas in all have 33 sub-metros which the Statistical Service considered as districts for the purpose of the exercise. Thus, the total number of statistical districts was 197.

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 they:

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

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

Occupation

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

before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

CHAPTER THREE

POPULATION SIZE, COMPOSITION AND AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

3.1 Introduction

This section discusses the socio-demographic characteristics of the region, such as population size and growth rate, density, urban and rural distribution, age-sex structure, sex ratio, dependency ratio, nationality and birthplace, ethnicity and religion.

3.2 Population Size and Growth

3.2.1 Population size

The population of the region in 2010 is 4,780,280, representing 19.4 percent of the total country population. This makes it the most populous and one of the most rapidly growing regions in the country. The region's share of the national population has increased steadily from 16.5 percent in 1960 to 17.3 percent in 1970 and declined marginally to 17.0 percent in 1984. Its share continued to increase to 19.1 percent in 2000 and 19.4 percent in 2010 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Population trends, 1960-2010

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	% Urban	Rural Population	% Rural	Share of nat. pop.	% Male	% Female	Pop. Density	Growth Rate
1960	1,109,133	276,772	25.0	832,361	75.0	16.5	51.2	48.8	45.0	NA
1970	1,481,698	440,526	29.7	1,041,172	70.3	17.3	49.8	50.2	61.0	2.9
1984	2,090,100	679,750	32.5	1,410,350	67.5	17.0	49.2	50.8	86.0	2.5
2000	3,612,950	1,853,065	51.3	1,759,885	48.7	19.1	50.3	49.7	148.0	3.4
2010	4,780,380	2,897,290	60.6	1,883,090	39.4	19.4	48.4	51.6	196.0	2.7

NA = Not Available

Source: CBS and GSS, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Censuses

3.2.2 Population Share of Districts

Table 3.2 shows that Kumasi Metropolis has the largest share of the region's total population, rising from 32.4 percent in 2000 to 42.6 percent in 2010 (GSS, 2005, 2012). It is not possible to estimate the population shares of the other districts in 2000 and earlier years because the boundaries of many districts have changed since 2000. For 2010, Obuasi Municipal follows Kumasi Metropolis with a 3.5 percent share of the regional population, Atwima Nwabiagya 3.1 percent and Ejisu-Juaben Municipal 3.0 percent. The population shares of 14 districts range from 2.0 percent to 2.9 percent. The district with the lowest population share is Offinso North (1.2%), followed by Bosome Freho and Sekyere East (1.3% each) and Sekyere Central (1.5%). The population shares of the remaining five districts range from 1.6 percent to 1.9 percent.

Table 3.2: Distribution of population by sex, locality and district

District	Population	Share of population by Sex				District Share of Population %			Share of Population by Locality			
		Male	%	Female	%	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	%	Rural	%
All districts	4,780,380	2,316,052	48.4	2,464,328	51.6	4,780,380	2,316,052	2,464,328	2,897,290	60.6	1,883,090	39.4
Atwima Mponua	119,180	61,090	51.3	58,090	48.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	14,820	12.4	104,360	87.6
Amansie West	134,331	67,485	50.2	66,846	49.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	5,967	4.4	128,364	95.6
Amansie Central	90,741	45,275	49.9	45,466	50.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	10,725	11.8	80,016	88.2
Adansi South	115,378	58,039	50.3	57,339	49.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	18,966	16.4	96,412	83.6
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	81,015	48.0	87,626	52	3.5	3.5	3.6	143,644	85.2	24,997	14.8
Adansi North	107,091	53,055	49.5	54,036	50.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	17,304	16.2	89,787	83.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	55,615	47.1	62,409	52.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	20,747	17.6	97,277	82.4
Bosome Freho	60,397	29,753	49.3	30,644	50.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	60,397	100
Asante Akim South	117,245	57,951	49.4	59,294	50.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	19,870	16.9	97,375	83.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	67,673	48.1	73,021	51.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	80,707	57.4	59,987	42.6
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	68,648	47.8	75,114	52.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	39,565	27.5	104,197	72.5
Bosumtwi	93,910	44,793	47.7	49,117	52.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	28,375	30.2	65,535	69.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	43,792	48.3	46,842	51.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	17,884	19.7	72,750	80.3
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	972,258	47.8	1,062,806	52.2	42.6	42.0	43.1	2,035,064	100	-	0
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	71,948	48.3	77,077	51.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	46,891	31.5	102,134	68.5
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	61,745	50.8	59,914	49.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	11,701	9.6	109,958	90.4
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	47,956	50.9	46,329	49.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	17,758	18.8	76,527	81.2
Offinso Municipal	76,895	37,068	48.2	39,827	51.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	21,721	28.2	55,174	71.8
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	66,350	48.7	69,790	51.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	35,100	25.8	101,040	74.2
Kwabre East	115,556	55,106	47.7	60,450	52.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	67,052	58.0	48,504	42.0
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	44,691	47.5	49,318	52.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	50,118	53.3	43,891	46.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	42,653	48.4	45,398	51.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	39,848	45.3	48,203	54.7
Sekyere East	62,172	29,511	47.5	32,661	52.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	33,620	54.1	28,552	45.9
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	46,165	49.1	47,772	50.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	30,872	32.9	63,065	67.1
Sekyere Central	71,232	35,225	49.5	36,007	50.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22,566	31.7	48,666	68.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	42,892	50.2	42,554	49.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	42,944	50.3	42,502	49.7
Offinso North	56,881	28,300	49.8	28,581	50.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	23,461	41.2	33,420	58.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Locality

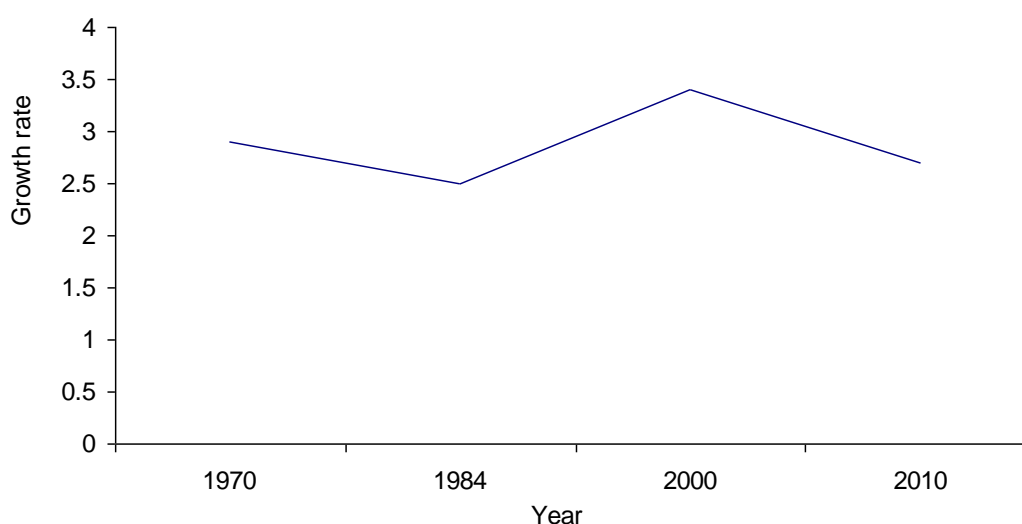
Table 3.2 also shows that the level of urbanization in the Ashanti Region is higher than in all other regions except Ashanti. The region's urban population first exceeded the rural population in 2000 and increased further in 2010. The urban population rose steadily from 25.0 percent in 1960, 29.7 percent in 1970, 32.5 percent in 1984, and 51.3 percent in 2000 to 60.6 percent in 2010. The rural population on the other hand, decreased steadily from 75.0 percent in 1960 to 39.4 percent in 2010. The rapid rate of urbanization in the region is due mainly to migration from rural areas in the region as well as from other regions, particularly the northern parts of the country.

Among the districts, Kumasi Metropolis is completely urbanized. Six other districts – namely, Obuasi Municipal (85.2%), Kwabre East (58.0%), Asante Akim North Municipal (57.4%), Sekyere East (54.1%), Afigya Sekyere (53.3%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (50.3%) have urban populations in excess of 50 percent. In six other districts, the proportion of the urban population is from 30 percent to 50 percent. In another 11 districts, the urban populations are between 10 percent and 30 percent. Bosome Freho has no urban population and the proportion urban is 4.4 percent in Amansie West and 9.6 percent in Ahafo Ano South. The level of urbanization in the districts is partly related to employment opportunities, for example, commerce in Kumasi, mining in Obuasi, and spillover of population from Kumasi due to accommodation shortages.

3.2.4 Population Growth Rate

The population growth rate for the region has been higher than the national average for each census year, even though it fluctuates. It was 2.9 percent in 1970, 2.5 percent in 1984, 3.4 percent in 2000 and 2.7 percent in 2010. The 2010 population growth rate for the region is only lower than those of the Central and Ashanti regions (3.1% each) and Northern region (2.9%).

Figure 3.1: Trends in Population Growth Rate, 1970-2010

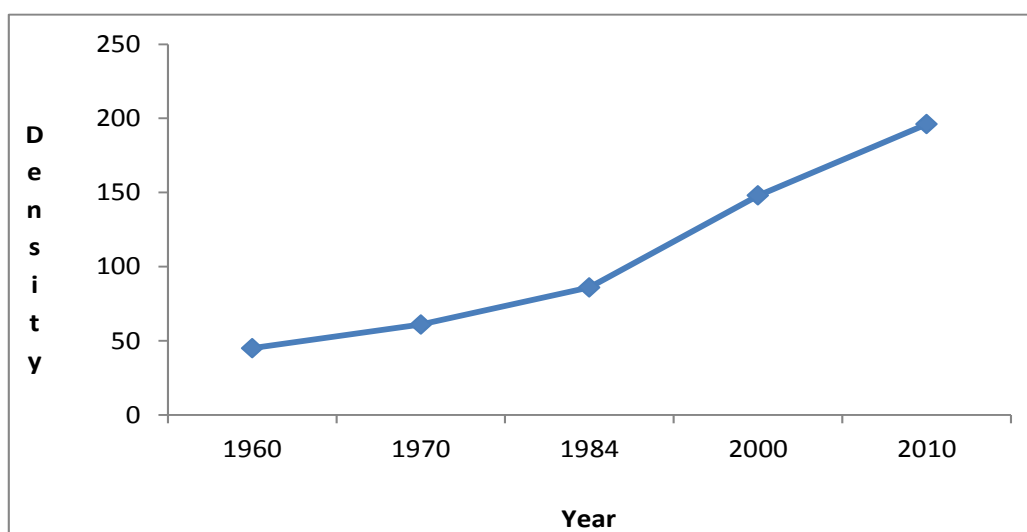


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Ghana Statistical Service, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Census reports

3.2.5 Population Density

Population density is measured by the population of a given area divided by the land area in square kilometres. The population density of the region is currently 196 persons per sq. km. It is the third highest after the Ashanti Region (1,235.8 persons) and the Central Region (224.1 persons). The population density in the region increased steadily from 45 persons in 1960, 61 persons in 1970 and 86 persons in 1984, to 148 persons in 2000. The rapid increase in population density is due largely to fast population growth exerting pressure on the fixed land area. It is not possible to estimate population density for the districts because the boundaries have not been clearly demarcated since new ones were created from the old districts.

Figure 3.2: Trends in population density, 1960-2010



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Ghana Statistical Service, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Census reports

3.3 Age-Sex Structure

3.3.1 Five-year age groups

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the population in the region by five-year age groups. Generally, the proportion decreases steadily from the 0-4 years age group through the subsequent age groups to the older ages except in 1960 where the proportion of the 20-24 years age group was slightly higher than that of the 15-19 years age group. The proportion increases with the 60-64 years age group (1.7%) and 65 years and older group (2.5%).

The proportion of children (0-14 years of age) increased from 46.5 percent in 1960 to nearly 50 percent (49.3%) in 1970 and declined steadily to 37.8 percent in 2010. The decline may be due to several factors that may include a possible decline in fertility rate, increased level of education of mothers, increased age at first marriage and family planning awareness and practice.

The proportion of the population in the 15-65 years age group declined from 51.0 percent in 1960 to 47.7 percent in 1970 and thereafter increased steadily to 57.9 percent in 2010. It appears that the region is able to attract the economically active population (15-64 years age group) to engage in economic activities including agriculture, mining and commerce. The proportion of the elderly (65 years and older) in the population increased steadily from 2.5 percent in 1960 to 6.1 percent in 2000 and declined to 4.3 percent in 2010. The decline may be due to misreporting of ages, particularly in 2010.

Table 3.3: Age-sex structure of population, 1960-2010

Age group	1960			1970			1984		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	1,109,133	567,876	541,257	1,481,698	737,886	743,812	2,090,100	1,028,904	1,061,196
0- 5	20.6	19.9	21.5	19	19	19.9	16.3	16.7	16.0
5-9	15.1	14.5	15.8	16.9	16.7	17.1	15.8	16.1	15.6
10-14	10.8	11.1	10.4	13.4	1.3	13.4	13.5	13.8	13.2
15-19	8.5	8.7	8.4	9.6	10	9.4	11.0	11.2	10.7
20-24	9.1	8.5	9.6	8.1	7.5	8.6	9.2	8.6	9.7
25-29	8.6	8.7	8.4	6.8	6.7	7	7.8	7.4	8.2
30-34	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.8
35-39	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.8	5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
40-44	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6
45-49	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.9	3	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.2
50-54	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
55-59	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
60-64	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
65+	2.5	2.5	2.4	3	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.6

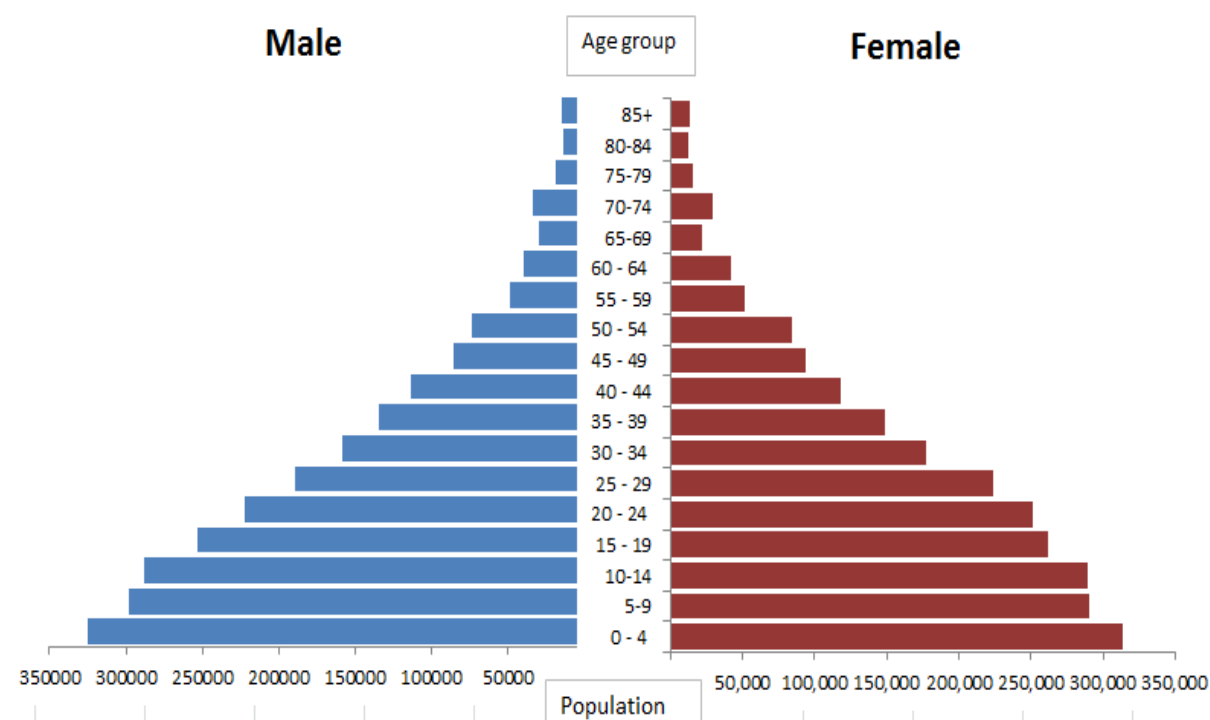
Age Group	2000			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	3,612,950	1,817,314	1,795,636	4,780,380	2,316,052	2,464,328
Under 5	15.2	15.5	15.1	13.4	14.0	12.7
5-9	14.6	14.6	14.6	12.3	12.9	11.8
10-14	12.1	12	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.7
15-19	9.6	9.5	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.6
20-24	8.5	8	9.1	9.9	9.6	10.2
25-29	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.6	8.2	9.1
30-34	6.3	6	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.2
35-39	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.0
40-44	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8
45-49	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.8
50-54	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.4
55-59	1.8	2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
60-64	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
65+	6.1	6.9	5.2	4.3	3.7	4.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Ghana Statistical Service, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Census reports

3.3.2 Population age-sex pyramid

Figure 3.3 shows the population pyramid for the Ashanti Region in 2010. Generally, the proportion of the male and female population decreases as age increases; it is steadily among females but with a little fluctuation among males. However, the proportions in the age groups vary among the sexes. The proportions are higher among females in the age groups below 15 years (children) than males, and in the older age groups, the proportions of males are higher. Thus, there are more children among the female population in the Ashanti Region and more males among the older population.

Figure 3.3: Population pyramid of age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Sex structure and ratio

Table 3.4 shows the sex ratio by region and district. The data show there are more females (51.6%) than males (48.4%) in the population. The males are, however, more than the females in six districts (Atwima Mponua, Ahafo Ano North, Ahafo Ano South, Adansi South, Amansie West and Ejura-Sekyedumase), while in the other districts, the females form the majority.

The sex ratio (number of males to 100 females) for the region is 0.94. In six districts where there are more males than females, the sex ratios exceed 100: Atwima Mponua (105.2), Ahafo Ano North (103.5), Ahafo Ano South (103.1), Adansi South (101.2), Amansie West (101.0) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (100.8). These districts are among the high cocoa production areas, offering employment for male labour force and also attracting males for farm work. The district with the lowest sex ratio (that is, fewer males to 100 females) is Bekwai Municipal (89.1%), followed by Sekyere East (90.4) and Afigya Sekyere (90.6). Ejura-Sekyedumase has nearly a balanced ratio (100.8). In the districts where the male-female ratio is in favour of females, this suggests outmigration of males in search of jobs.

Table 3.4: Population sex ratio by district

District	Population		Sex Ratio	District	Population		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female			Male	Female	
All Districts	2,316,052	2,464,328	94.0	Kumasi Metropolis	972,258	1,062,806	91.5
Atwima Mponua	61,090	58,090	105.2	Atwima Nwabiagya	71,948	77,077	93.3
Amansie West	67,485	66,846	101.0	Ahafo Ano South	61,745	59,914	103.1
Amansie Central	45,275	45,466	99.6	Ahafo Ano North	47,956	46,329	103.5
Adansi South	58,039	57,339	101.2	Offinso Municipal	37,068	39,827	93.1
Obuasi Municipal	81,015	87,626	92.5	Afigya Kwabre	66,350	69,790	95.1
Adansi North	53,055	54,036	98.2	Kwabre East	55,106	60,450	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	55,615	62,409	89.1	Afigya Sekyere	44,691	49,318	90.6
Bosome Freho	29,753	30,644	97.1	Mampong Municipal	42,653	45,398	94.0
Asante Akim South	57,951	59,294	97.7	Sekyere East	29,511	32,661	90.4
Asante Akim North Municipal	67,673	73,021	92.7	Sekyere Afram Plains	46,165	47,772	96.6
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	68,648	75,114	91.4	Sekyere Central	35,225	36,007	97.8
Bosumtwi	44,793	49,117	91.2	Ejura-Sekyedumase	42,892	42,554	100.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	43,792	46,842	93.5	Offinso North	28,300	28,581	99.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 Age dependency ratio

The dependent population consists of those in the age groups 0-14 years (children) and 65 years and older (elderly) who are catered for by the economically active population in the 15-64 years age group. Table 2.5 shows the dependent population and dependency ratios in the region and districts. The proportion of the dependent population in the region decreased from 48.1 percent in 2000 to 42.1 percent in 2010. The decrease is partly due to fertility decline and also implies that working people have more of their disposable incomes to spend on themselves and their dependents. In the districts, the proportion of the dependent population is highest in Sekyere Afram Plains (49.0%). In 24 districts, the proportions are between 40 percent and 49 percent. The proportions are below 40 percent in only two districts, Obuasi Municipal (39.0%) and Kumasi Metropolis (37.1%).

The dependency ratio for the region is 72.5. The ratios in all the districts are higher than the regional average except Kumasi Metropolis (58.9) and Obuasi Municipal (63.8). The proportions in these two districts lowered the regional ratio because in the remaining districts, the ratios range from 81.1 in Asante Akim North Municipal to 96.2 in Sekyere Afram Plains. The relatively high dependency ratios in the districts are a weight on the livelihoods of the working population.

Table 3.5: Dependent population and dependency ratio by district

District	Total population	Age-group			Dependent population 0-14 + 65+	Dep. as % of total pop.	Depen- dency ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+			
All districts	4,780,380	1,803,918	2,772,001	204,461	2,008,379	42.0	72.5
Atwima Mponua	119,180	51,008	62,802	5,370	56,378	47.3	89.8
Amansie West	134,331	55,450	72,645	6,236	61,686	45.9	84.9
Amansie Central	90,741	38,964	46,567	5,210	44,174	48.7	94.9
Adansi South	115,378	49,404	60,654	5,320	54,724	47.4	90.2
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	61,267	102,936	4,438	65,705	39.0	63.8
Adansi North	107,091	45,205	56,783	5,103	50,308	47.0	88.6
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	48,259	62,125	7,640	55,899	47.4	90.0
Bosome Freho	60,397	25,368	31,729	3,300	28,668	47.5	90.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	48,814	61,520	6,911	55,725	47.5	90.6
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	55,587	77,682	7,425	63,012	44.8	81.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	57,241	79,250	7,271	64,512	44.9	81.4
Bosumtwi	93,910	38,114	51,262	4,534	42,648	45.4	83.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	36,874	50,133	3,627	40,501	44.7	80.8
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	680,365	1,280,712	73,987	754,352	37.1	58.9
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	57,862	85,733	5,430	63,292	42.5	73.8
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	52,325	63,760	5,574	57,899	47.6	90.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	38,695	51,193	4,397	43,092	45.7	84.2
Offinso Municipal	76,895	32,174	41,157	3,564	35,738	46.5	86.8
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	55,699	74,732	5,709	61,408	45.1	82.2
Kwabre East	115,556	45,417	66,195	3,944	49,361	42.7	74.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	38,034	50,524	5,451	43,485	46.3	86.1
Mampong Municipal	88,051	35,578	47,829	4,644	40,222	45.7	84.1
Sekyere East	62,172	25,210	33,385	3,577	28,787	46.3	86.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	40,904	47,872	5,161	46,065	49.0	96.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	29,868	36,728	4,636	34,504	48.4	93.9
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	35,131	46,539	3,776	38,907	45.5	83.6
Offinso North	56,881	25,101	29,554	2,226	27,327	48.0	92.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality and Birthplace

3.4.1 Nationality

Nationality is defined in the 2010 PHC as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaians by birth, dual nationality and naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), other Africans and non-Africans. Table 3.6 shows the nationality of the population of the region by district. Virtually all (98.0%) of the population in the region are Ghanaians; 95.1 percent are by birth, 2.1 percent have dual nationality and 0.7 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. The other nationalities combined constitute the remaining 2.1 percent of the population.

In the districts, Bosome Freho (97.4%), Adansi North (97.3%) and Adansi South (97.0%) have the highest proportions of Ghanaians by birth. In 10 districts, the proportions are between 96.0 percent and 96.5 percent while in 13 districts the proportions are between 94.2 percent and 95.9 percent; the least proportion is in Ejura-Sekyedumase (92.1%). On the other hand, Ejura-Sekyedumase has the highest proportions of Ghanaians with dual nationality (3.2%), Ghanaians by naturalization (1.2 %) and non-Ghanaians (3.5%). The proportion of the non-Ghanaians is relatively high in Ejura-Sekyedumase (3.51%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (2.48%). In seven other districts, the proportion is higher than 2 percent and in the remaining 18 districts, the proportions are below 2 percent with the lowest in Bosome Freho (1.1%), followed by Adansi North (1.2%) and Adansi South (1.2%). Ejura-Sekyedumase has a relatively large population of non-Ghanaians who have been attracted the Sahelian countries (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali) to trade in maize and yam, particularly.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and district

District	Population	Ghanaian by birth	Dual nationality	Ghanaian by naturalisation	Non-Ghanaian
All districts	4,780,380	95.09	2.10	0.72	2.10
Atwima Mponua	119,180	95.77	1.79	0.56	1.87
Amansie West	134,331	95.96	1.69	0.56	1.78
Amansie Central	90,741	96.48	1.46	0.49	1.57
Adansi South	115,378	96.96	1.44	0.41	1.18
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	95.94	1.72	0.59	1.75
Adansi North	107,091	97.32	1.15	0.37	1.16
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	96.22	1.70	0.50	1.58
Bosome Freho	60,397	97.42	1.15	0.37	1.07
Asante Akim South	117,245	96.27	1.61	0.52	1.61
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	96.24	1.53	0.57	1.66
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	96.27	1.57	0.53	1.63
Bosumtwi	93,910	96.36	1.56	0.51	1.57
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	96.11	1.66	0.53	1.69
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	94.17	2.46	0.88	2.48
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	96.18	1.64	0.52	1.66
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	95.95	1.72	0.59	1.75
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	95.12	2.11	0.66	2.11
Offinso Municipal	76,895	94.76	2.19	0.75	2.30
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	94.55	2.86	0.62	1.96
Kwabre East	115,556	95.03	2.09	0.79	2.09
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	95.82	1.76	0.60	1.82
Mampong Municipal	88,051	94.92	2.12	0.77	2.19
Sekyere East	62,172	94.69	2.28	0.83	2.21
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	95.72	1.78	0.60	1.90
Sekyere Central	71,232	95.32	1.93	0.67	2.08
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	92.07	3.19	1.23	3.51
Offinso North	56,881	94.79	2.22	0.80	2.19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.2 Birthplace

The birthplace of a person is defined in the 2010 census as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 3.7 shows that more than half (58.0%) of the population

in the Ashanti Region were born in the same locality of enumeration and 23.4 percent were born in a different locality but within the region. Those born in another region are 17.9 percent and the remaining 0.8 percent is born outside Ghana.

Table 3.7: Birth place of population by district

District	Population	Same locality in region	Different locality in region	Another region in Ghana	Outside Ghana
All Districts	4,780,380	58.0	23.4	17.9	0.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	58.9	18.3	22.1	0.7
Amansie West	134,331	73.9	13.8	11.9	0.5
Amansie Central	90,741	72.3	20.3	6.9	0.5
Adansi South	115,378	63.4	13.4	22.9	0.4
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	63.5	16.8	19.2	0.4
Adansi North	107,091	68.0	14.6	17.0	0.4
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	75.6	14.4	9.6	0.4
Bosome Freho	60,397	80.4	9.8	9.5	0.3
Asante Akim South	117,245	66.0	10.8	22.5	0.7
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	74.8	11.1	13.5	0.6
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	62.9	21.7	14.8	0.7
Bosumtwi	93,910	55.1	29.6	14.8	0.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	55.9	28.8	14.7	0.6
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	48.9	30.5	19.5	1.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	48.8	33.1	17.4	0.6
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	62.2	16.6	20.7	0.5
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	56.9	19.4	23.0	0.7
Offinso Municipal	76,895	72.4	12.6	14.4	0.6
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	51.6	32.2	15.6	0.7
Kwabre East	115,556	47.6	36.6	15.1	0.7
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	79.8	11.1	8.7	0.4
Mampong Municipal	88,051	70.6	11.7	17.2	0.5
Sekyere East	62,172	74.3	16.0	9.3	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	71.3	9.3	18.7	0.6
Sekyere Central	71,232	70.9	10.8	17.6	0.7
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	66.2	8.3	24.7	0.7
Offinso North	56,881	61.8	8.0	29.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the districts, Bosome Freho (80.4%) has the highest proportion of its population born in the same locality of enumeration. In 10 districts, the proportion of the population born in the same locality of enumeration are between 70 percent and 80 percent, and in 13 districts, the proportions are between 60 percent and 70 percent, while in the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 50 percent. They are Kumasi Metropolis (48.9%), Atwima Nwabiagya (48.8%) and Kwabre East (47.6%).

For those born in a different locality in the region, Kwabre East has the highest proportion (36.6%), followed by Atwima Nwabiagya (33.1%), Afigya Kwabre (32.2%) and Kumasi Metropolis (30.5%). In four districts, the proportions are between 20 percent and 30 percent. In 15 districts, the proportions are between 10 percent and 20 percent and in the remaining

four districts, the proportions are below 10 percent with the lowest, Offinso North (8.0%), Ejura-Sekyedumase (8.3%), Sekyere Afram Plains ((9.3%) and Bosome Freho (9.8%).

With regard to the population born in another region, the highest proportion is found in Offinso North (29.5%), followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (24.7%), Ahafo Ano North (23.0%), Adansi South (22.9%), Asante Akim South (22.5%), Atwima Mponua (22.1%) and Ahafo Ano South (20.7). The proportions are between 10 percent and 20 percent in 16 districts and below 10 percent in the remaining five districts, with the lowest in Amansie Central (6.9%) and Afigya Sekyere (8.7%). For the population born outside Ghana, the proportions are below 1 percent in all districts except Kumasi Metropolis where it is 1 percent; the lowest is 0.3 percent in Bosome Freho.

Table 3.8 shows the population born in other regions and outside Ghana. With regard to the population born in other regions, it is seen that most of them are born in the regions lying in the north of the region, namely, Brong Ahafo (3.1%), Upper East (2.8%) and Northern (2.5%). However, the proportion of those born in Upper West (1.2%) is only marginally higher than the proportion born in Ashanti (1.1%). Among the regions in the south, east and west of the Ashanti Region, the proportions are 2.4 percent in Central, 2.0 percent in Eastern, 1.6 percent in Western, 1.2 percent in Volta and the lowest is 1.1 percent in Ashanti.

Table 3.8: Location of birthplace in and outside Ghana

In Ghana	Population	%	Outside Ghana	Population	%
Total population	4,780,380	100.00			
Same locality	2,772,288	57.99	Nigeria	8,295	0.17
Diff. locality in region	1,117,994	23.38	Liberia	604	0.01
Western	77,264	1.62	Sierra Leone	126	0.00
Central	112,583	2.36	Gambia	185	0.00
Ashanti	53,690	1.12	Togo	3,658	0.08
Volta	57,384	1.20	Burkina Faso	5,188	0.11
Eastern	95,641	2.00	Côte d'Ivoire	7,059	0.15
Brong Ahafo	146,011	3.05	Other ECOWAS	3,902	0.08
Northern	119,585	2.50	African other than ECOWAS	1,210	0.03
Upper East	133,302	2.79	Europe	3,039	0.06
Upper West	58,291	1.22	Others	3,081	0.06

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most of the people born outside the country are from the neighbouring countries (Côte d'Ivoire 0.15%), Burkina Faso (0.11%) and Togo (0.08%), with the proportion for Nigeria relatively higher (0.17%) than for the immediately neighbouring countries.

3.5 Ethnicity

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of the population in the region by ethnicity and district. The ethnic groups identified are Akan, Ga-Dangme, Ewe, Guan, Gurma, Mole-Dagbon, Grusi and Mande. The Akan – comprising Akwamu, Fante, Denkyira, Akyem, Kwahu, Sefwi, Wassa, Akwapim and Assin – is the predominant ethnic group in the region (74.2%), followed by Mole-Dagbon (11.3%), Ewe (3.8%), Gurma (2.8%), Mande and Grusi (2.0% each), Guan (1.5%) and Ga-Dangme with the lowest proportion (1.2%).

In the districts, Amansie Central (91.4%) is the most heavily Akan-populated district. In 25 districts the proportions of Akan are between 50 percent and 90 percent. Offinso North (44.2%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (32.1%) have low proportions. The proportion of the Mole-Dagbon is highest in Offinso North (35.0%), followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (31.5%). The proportions exceed 20 percent in Ahafo Ano North (21.6%) and Offinso Municipal (21.5%). In nine districts, the proportions are between 10 percent and 20 percent and in the remaining 14 districts, the proportions are below 10 percent; the lowest proportion is 3.3 percent in Bosome Freho.

The population of Ewe in the region is concentrated in Adansi South (18.5%). In eight districts, the proportions are between 5 percent and 10 percent. In another 13 districts, the proportions are between 1 percent and 5 percent and in the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 1 percent, with the lowest in Sekyere Central, 0.3 percent.

The population of the Gurma in six districts is from 10 percent in Offinso North and Ahafo Ano North to 17.2 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase. In three districts, the proportions are between 5 percent and 10 percent. In five other districts, the proportions are between 1 percent and 5 percent and in the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 1 percent the lowest is 0.5% in Amansie Central.

The Grusi population is concentrated in two districts, Ejura-Sekyedumase (4.6%) and Sekyere Central (4.1%). In the remaining districts, the proportions are from 0.7 percent in Amansie Central, Amansie West and Afigya Sekyere to 3.0 percent in Mampong Municipal. In 18 districts, the proportions are below 2.0 percent.

The Mande are concentrated in four districts, Ejura-Sekyedumase (5.5%), Offinso Municipal (5.3%), Ahafo Ano North (4.3%), Ahafo Ano South (4.0%) and Atwima Mponua (3.9%). In the rest of the districts, the proportions are mostly below 2.0 percent.

The Guan population is mainly in Ejura-Sekyedumase (4.3%), Kumasi Metropolis (2.5%) and Asante Akim South (2.4%), while the proportions are mostly below 1.0 percent in the remaining districts.

The Ga-Dangme are mainly in three districts, Asante Akim South and Adansi North (5.7% each) and Adansi South (4.6%). In the rest of the districts, the proportions are mostly below 1.0 percent.

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of population by ethnicity and district

District	Population	Akan	Ga-Dan gme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole- Dagbon	Grusi	Mande	Other
All districts	4,780,380	74.2	1.2	3.8	1.5	2.8	11.3	2.0	2.0	1.1
Atwima Mponua	119,180	60.2	1.4	4.6	0.4	7.9	19.1	1.9	3.9	0.4
Amansie West	134,331	87.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	7.5	0.7	1.2	0.3
Amansie Central	90,741	91.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.1
Adansi South	115,378	67.6	4.6	18.5	0.7	1.5	5.5	0.8	0.6	0.2
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	75.2	1.0	3.9	0.6	0.7	13.9	2.3	1.9	0.5
Adansi North	107,091	75.8	5.7	9.9	0.8	1.1	4.7	0.7	0.9	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	89.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.0	5.6	0.8	1.1	0.2
Bosome Freho	60,397	83.5	4.0	6.7	0.3	0.7	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.1
Asante Akim South	117,245	69.4	5.7	8.3	2.4	1.5	9.1	1.1	1.9	0.6
Asante Akim North Muni	140,694	77.2	1.2	5.3	0.6	1.8	9.7	1.5	2.0	0.7
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	82.0	1.0	5.4	0.6	1.9	5.8	1.9	1.0	0.4
Bosumtwi	93,910	87.5	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.7	6.1	1.9	0.7	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	86.1	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.9	6.5	2.1	1.2	0.2
Kumasi Metro polis	2,035,064	74.9	0.9	3.5	2.5	1.0	11.0	2.5	2.1	1.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	80.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	2.8	8.4	2.2	2.3	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	59.0	1.3	5.2	0.7	11.3	16.1	1.8	4.0	0.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	52.6	1.7	6.9	0.6	10.0	21.6	1.4	4.3	0.9
Offinso Municipal	76,895	60.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	7.4	21.5	1.8	5.3	1.3
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	80.2	0.4	1.9	0.8	2.1	10.7	1.4	2.0	0.6
Kwabre East	115,556	80.4	0.4	1.6	1.9	3.8	7.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	79.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	4.7	11.2	0.7	2.3	0.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	70.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	5.7	16.1	3.0	1.4	1.2
Sekyere East	62,172	84.5	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.4	7.7	0.8	1.4	1.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	69.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	10.1	14.3	2.3	0.8	0.6
Sekyere Central	71,232	64.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	12.0	17.9	4.1	0.4	0.8
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	32.1	0.4	1.4	4.3	17.2	31.5	4.6	5.5	3.0
Offinso North	56,881	44.2	0.1	4.0	0.5	10.0	35.0	2.6	2.2	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religion

Table 3.10 shows that 77.8 percent of the population in the region are Christians of various denominations, followed by Muslims (15.2%), no religion (5.4%), traditionalist (0.7%) and others (0.8%). In the districts, Bosumtwi has the highest proportion of Christian population (88.7%), followed by Atwima Kwanwoma (86.6%). In nine other districts, the proportions are above 80 percent. In another 12 districts, the proportions are between 70 percent and 80 percent while the proportions are above 60 percent in the remaining districts except Ejura-Sekyedumase where it is 49.5 percent. Ejura-Sekyedumase, on the other hand, has the largest Muslim population (43.9%), followed by Offinso Municipal (27.0%) and Ahafo Ano North (22.3%). In 15 districts, the proportions of Islam are between 10 percent and 20 percent. In

the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 10 percent; the lowest is in Amansie Central (4.2%), followed by Bosumtwi (4.5%).

The proportions of traditionalists are between 2 percent and 4 percent in five districts. In 14 districts, the proportions are below 1 percent. Amansie Central (15.0%) and Amansie West (12.9%) have a relatively high population with no religious affiliation. In nine districts, the proportions of persons with no religion range from 8.0 percent in Ahafo Ano South and Ahafo Ano North to 9.4 percent in Offinso North. In another 12 districts, the proportions are between 5 percent and 8 percent. The proportions are less than 5 percent in the remaining four districts, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (2.9%).

Table 3.10: Distribution of population by religious affiliation and district

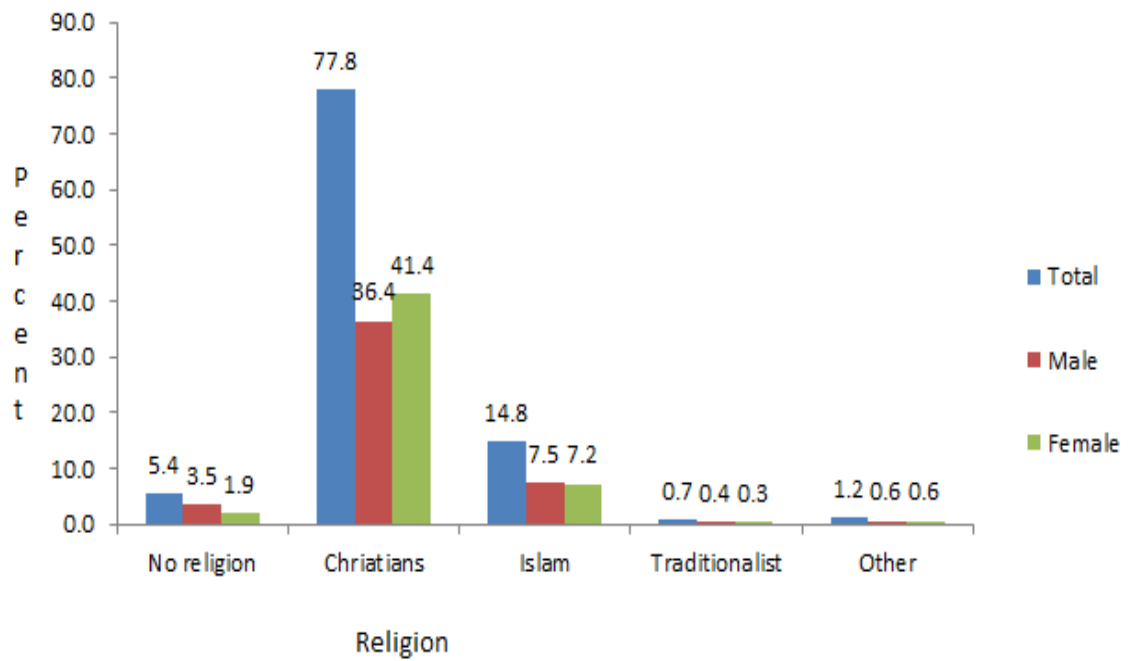
District	Total Population	No Religion	Christian	Muslim	Traditionalist	Other
All districts	4,780,380	5.4	77.8	15.2	0.7	0.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	8.4	71.0	19.1	0.8	0.7
Amansie West	134,331	12.9	77.8	7.9	0.5	0.9
Amansie Central	90,741	15.0	78.4	4.2	1.4	1.0
Adansi South	115,378	9.0	81.7	6.8	1.6	0.9
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	4.1	81.6	13.3	0.2	0.7
Adansi North	107,091	8.8	81.4	7.8	0.9	1.1
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	7.5	84.7	6.3	0.5	1.0
Bosome Freho	60,397	7.2	84.9	5.8	1.0	1.1
Asante Akim South	117,245	7.0	80.1	11.4	1.0	0.5
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	6.8	81.6	10.2	0.8	0.6
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	6.1	84.1	8.1	0.9	0.8
Bosumtwi	93,910	5.8	88.7	4.5	0.4	0.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	6.4	86.6	5.3	0.4	1.2
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	2.9	78.2	17.8	0.2	0.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	5.6	83.2	10.3	0.3	0.6
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	8.0	70.9	19.2	1.1	0.7
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	8.0	68.7	22.3	0.6	0.4
Offinso Municipal	76,895	8.2	61.5	27.0	2.7	0.6
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	5.8	78.9	13.8	0.8	0.7
Kwabre East	115,556	3.9	78.5	16.5	0.5	0.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	5.3	74.6	18.2	1.6	0.4
Mampong Municipal	88,051	5.4	77.1	15.8	1.1	0.6
Sekyere East	62,172	8.6	76.2	13.3	1.2	0.7
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	7.7	74.5	13.7	3.5	0.5
Sekyere Central	71,232	8.0	70.5	16.1	3.8	1.6
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	4.1	49.5	43.9	2.1	0.5
Offinso North	56,881	9.4	67.4	19.4	2.8	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Religious affiliation by sex

Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of male and female population in the region by religious affiliation. Generally, more females are Christians than males, while more males belong to the Islamic faith or are traditionalists than females.

Figure 3.4: Distribution of religious affiliation by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

4.1 Introduction

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, sharing the same house-keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit (GSS, 2012). This chapter presents information on household size (number of persons in a household), household structure (affinal relationship between members – nuclear family, extended family and others) and household composition (age and sex characteristics and relationship to head of household).

4.2 Household Size

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of household size in the region and districts. In the region, the household size is from one to more than 20 persons. The proportion of households decreases as size increases, from 19.0 percent for one-person households to 2.5 percent in nine-member households. Nearly 50 percent (47%) of households have 1-3 persons; about one-third (35.4%) have 4-6 persons, 13 percent have 7-9 persons and 4.5 percent have 10 and more people, which can be considered as large.

In the districts, Kumasi Metropolis has the highest proportion (20.8%) of single-person households and is the only district where the proportion exceeds 20 percent. In 22 districts, the proportions are between 15 percent and 20 percent. In the remaining four districts, the proportions are below 15 percent, with the lowest in Offinso North (13.6%).

Of two-member households, the highest proportion is also in Kumasi Metropolis (15.7%). In the other 26 districts, the proportions are between 10 percent and 15 percent. The lowest proportion is in Offinso North (10.2%), followed by Sekyere Central (10.7%), Ejura-Sekyedumase and Offinso Municipal (10.8% each).

In three-member households, Kumasi Metropolis again has the highest proportion (15.0%). Three districts have proportions that exceed 14 percent and 20 districts have proportions between 12 percent and 13 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 12 percent, with the lowest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (11.2%), while the others are Sekyere Central (11.3%) and Offinso North (11.7%).

The district with the highest proportion of four-member households is Atwima Kwanwoma (15.0%). Six districts have proportions between 14 percent and 15 percent. In the remaining 20 districts, proportions are between 12 percent and 14 percent with the lowest in Sekyere Afram Plains (12.%).

The proportion of five-member households is highest in Bosome Freho (13.8%), followed by Atwima Kwanwoma (13.4%). In 20 districts, the proportions are between 12 percent and 13 percent and in the remaining five districts the proportions are below 12 percent, with the lowest in Afigya Sekyere (11.4%).

In six-member households, Offinso North and Bosome Freho have the highest proportions (11.3% each) and 18 districts have proportions from 10 percent to 10.8 percent. In the

remaining seven districts, the proportions are below 10 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (8.6%).

In seven-member households, six districts have proportions above 8 percent, with the highest in Offinso North and Sekyere Central (8.7% each). In 20 districts, the proportions are between 6 percent and 8 percent. The proportion is below 6 percent in only Kumasi Metropolis (5.4%).

Table 4.1: Household size by District

District	Household	Household Size									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
All districts	1,126,216	19.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	12.2	9.5	6.4	4.1	2.5	4.5
Atwima Mponua	26,150	16.4	12.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.7	7.8	5.2	3.5	5.8
Amansie West	29,359	16.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.1	10.2	7.7	5.5	3.5	5.9
Amansie Central	21,511	19.2	13.6	13.1	13.0	12.9	10.5	7.1	4.4	2.7	3.6
Adansi South	25,626	17.5	11.9	13.0	13.3	12.7	10.8	7.3	5.2	3.1	5.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	19.5	14.3	14.3	13.7	12.9	10.0	6.3	4.0	2.1	3.1
Adansi North	23,863	18.2	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.6	10.8	7.5	5.3	3.3	5.0
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	19.2	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.2	9.9	6.6	4.7	2.7	5.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	14.2	11.9	12.5	14.1	13.8	11.3	7.8	5.3	3.5	5.6
Asante Akim South	26,536	16.9	12.9	13.4	13.9	12.4	10.5	7.6	4.6	2.9	4.8
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,400	18.8	13.1	13.2	13.6	12.3	10.0	6.7	4.6	2.7	5.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	18.0	12.9	13.6	13.9	12.9	10.0	6.9	4.4	2.6	4.8
Bosumtwi	22,895	19.8	14.0	13.3	14.4	12.7	9.5	6.4	3.9	2.3	3.5
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	16.3	12.8	13.6	15.0	13.4	10.4	7.0	4.5	2.7	4.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,767	20.8	15.7	15.0	14.0	11.8	8.6	5.4	3.3	1.9	3.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	17.8	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.8	9.9	6.3	4.2	2.4	4.0
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	18.5	11.1	12.3	13.1	12.5	10.2	8.0	5.4	3.4	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	16.8	12.5	13.3	13.7	12.3	10.2	7.2	5.0	3.2	5.7
Offinso Municipal	15,376	14.8	10.8	12.0	12.7	12.6	10.5	8.1	5.8	3.8	8.9
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	17.1	12.4	13.5	14.0	12.4	9.7	7.1	4.9	3.1	5.9
Kwabre East	27,122	17.4	13.6	14.6	14.5	12.7	9.9	6.6	4.1	2.6	4.0
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	16.5	12.1	12.2	12.8	11.4	10.1	7.5	5.4	3.7	8.1
Mampong Municipal	19,203	18.6	12.2	12.4	12.7	11.7	10.2	7.4	5.1	3.3	6.4
Sekyere East	13,668	18.1	12.2	12.8	13.3	11.6	9.9	7.2	5.0	3.5	6.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	16.3	11.1	12.2	12.2	12.4	10.8	8.3	6.1	3.5	7.2
Sekyere Central	14,632	16.6	10.7	11.3	12.3	12.3	10.5	8.7	5.7	4.2	7.8
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,403	14.9	10.8	11.2	12.6	11.9	10.6	8.0	5.7	4.0	10.2
Offinso North	11,164	13.6	10.2	11.7	13.1	12.8	11.3	8.7	6.2	4.0	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In eight-member households, the highest proportion is in Offinso North (6.2%), followed closely by Sekyere Afram Plains (6.1%). In 13 districts, the proportions are from 5.0 percent to 5.8 percent. In the remaining 12 districts, the proportions are below 5 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (3.3%).

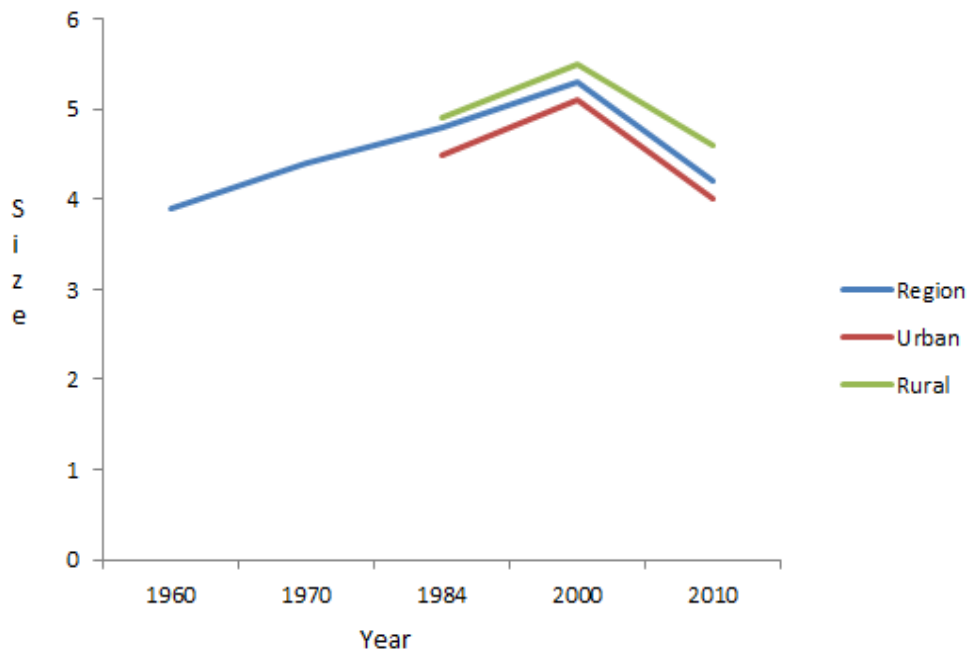
In nine-member households, the highest proportion is in Sekyere Central (4.2%), followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase and Offinso North (4.0% each). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 3 percent and 4 percent and in the remaining 11 districts, the proportions are below 3 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (1.9%).

In households with 10 and more members, the district with the highest proportion is Ejura-Sekyedumase (10.2%). In three districts, the proportions are between 8 percent and 10 percent and in another 14 districts, the proportions are from 5 percent to 7.8 percent. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 5 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (3.4%).

4.3 Average Household Size

Figure 4.1 shows the trend in average household size in the region from 1960 to 2010. Household size increased steadily from 3.9 in 1960 to 5.3 in 2000 and declined to 4.2 in 2010. The data available show that average household size is higher in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 4.1: Trend in average household size by locality 1960-2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the average household size in the districts in 2010. Household size is largest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (5.2), followed by Offinso North (5.1) and Offinso Municipal (5.0). In 13 districts, household size is from 4.5 to 4.9 persons and in the remaining 11 districts, it is from 4.0 to 4.4 persons, the smallest household size being in Kumasi Metropolis.

Table 4.2: Average household size by district

District	Population			Household			Average Household Size		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
All Districts	4,780,380	2,897,290	1,883,090	1,126,216	715,470	410,746	4.2	4.0	4.6
Atwima Mponua	119,180	14,820	104,360	26,150	3,558	22,592	4.6	4.2	4.6
Amansie West	134,331	5,967	128,364	29,359	1,384	27,975	4.6	4.3	4.6
Amansie Central	90,741	10,725	80,016	21,511	2,514	18,997	4.2	4.3	4.2
Adansi South	115,378	18,966	96,412	25,626	4,881	20,745	4.5	3.9	4.6
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	143,644	24,997	41,312	35,668	5,644	4.1	4.0	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	17,304	89,787	23,863	4,187	19,676	4.5	4.1	4.6
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	20,747	97,277	27,258	5,168	22,090	4.3	4.0	4.4
Bosome Freho	60,397	0	60,397	12,923	0	12,923	4.7	0.0	4.7
Asante Akim South	117,245	19,870	97,375	26,536	4,715	21,821	4.4	4.2	4.5
Asante Akim North Mun.	140,694	80,707	59,987	32,400	18,887	13,513	4.3	4.3	4.4
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	39,565	104,197	33,078	9,662	23,416	4.3	4.1	4.4
Bosumtwi	93,910	28,375	65,535	22,895	7,184	15,711	4.1	3.9	4.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	17,884	72,750	20,734	4,265	16,469	4.4	4.2	4.4
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	2,035,064	0	512,767	512,767	0	4	4.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	46,891	102,134	35,205	11,305	23,900	4.2	4.1	4.3
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	11,701	109,958	26,930	2,764	24,166	4.5	4.2	4.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	17,758	76,527	20,994	4,712	16,282	4.5	3.8	4.7
Offinso Municipal	76,895	21,721	55,174	15,376	4,740	10,636	5	4.6	5.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	35,100	101,040	30,066	8,017	22,049	4.5	4.4	4.6
Kwabre East	115,556	67,052	48,504	27,122	15,768	11,354	4.3	4.3	4.3
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	50,118	43,891	19,445	10,702	8,743	4.8	4.7	5.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	39,848	48,203	19,203	9,388	9,815	4.6	4.2	4.9
Sekyere East	62,172	33,620	28,552	13,668	7,654	6,014	4.5	4.4	4.7
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	30,872	63,065	19,596	6,860	12,736	4.8	4.5	5.0
Sekyere Central	71,232	22,566	48,666	14,632	4,902	9,730	4.9	4.6	5.0
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	42,944	42,502	16,403	8,747	7,656	5.2	4.9	5.6
Offinso North	56,881	23,461	33,420	11,164	5,071	6,093	5.1	4.6	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In urban areas, the average size is from 3.8 persons in Ahafo Ano North to 4.9 persons in Ejura-Sekyedumase. Two other districts, Adansi South and Bosumtwi, have an average size below 4.0 persons. In five districts, the average household size is between 4.5 and 4.9 persons and in the remaining 18 districts, it is from 4.0 to 4.4 persons.

In rural households, the average size is from 4.2 in Amansie Central to 5.6 persons in Ejura-Sekyedumase. In Offinso North, the average size is 5.5, Offinso Municipal 5.2, and in Sekyere Central, Sekyere Afram Plains and Afigya Sekyere, it is 5.0 persons. In 11 districts, the average household size is from 4.5 to 4.9 persons and in the remaining nine districts, it is from 4.0 to 4.4 persons.

Table 4.3 shows household members in the region by relationship to household head. It also shows the split between males and females in the household. Females (51.6%) are clearly more than the males (48.4%). In the categories of household members, the females exceed the males except among the brothers/sisters, stepchildren, non-relatives and outdoor sleepers. The female proportions are quite high in the cases of parents/parent in-laws (85.9%) and sons/daughters-in-law (65.2%). The proportions by sex among the biological children are equal (50%).

4.4 Sex Distribution of Urban and Rural Households

4.4.1 Urban-Rural Households

Table 4.3 also shows that in urban areas, the proportion of females in households is higher (52.3%) than that of males (47.7%). The proportion of females in all categories of household members is higher than that of males except among the brothers and sisters where the males (52.3%) are more than females (47.7%). In the rural areas, again, females (50.4%) are slightly more than males (49.6%). However, males are more than females among the brothers and sisters, biological children, grandchildren, stepchildren, non-relatives and outdoor sleepers. In the other categories of household members, females are more than males (parent/parent in-laws, sons and daughters-in-law, adopted/foster children and non-relatives).

4.4.2 Head of Household

The head of a household is the person recognized as such by other household members. This is the person responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household. In his/her absence, the person who takes charge of the household is “temporary head”. All members of a household are defined with reference to the head or temporary head. The households in the region in 2010 are 1,126,216 and 21.0 percent of the national total.

The heads of households constitute 23.6 percent of the population in the region. The majority of the heads are males (62.4%) and the remaining 37.6 percent are females. Male headed households also constitute the majority in both urban (60.0%) and rural (66.0%) areas.

4.4.3 Spouse

Spouses are 9.9 percent of the population of the region and mostly females (91.7%) and a few males (8.3%). In both urban and rural households, females constitute very high proportions among the spouses, 90.2 percent and 93.8 percent, respectively.

Table 4.3: Household membership by sex and locality of residence

Household Member	Population (%)	Population	All Localities (%)		Urban (%)		Rural (%)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	4,780,380	48.4	51.6	47.7	52.3	49.6	50.4
Head	23.6	1,126,216	62.4	37.6	60.3	39.7	66.1	33.9
Spouse	9.9	473,293	8.3	91.7	9.8	90.2	6.2	93.8
Child (biological)	41.1	1,963,454	50.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	51.2	48.8
Parent/Parent in-law	0.8	37,001	14.1	85.9	14.6	85.4	13.4	86.6
Son/Daughter in-law	0.4	20,730	34.8	65.2	37.8	62.2	31.9	68.1
Grandchild	8.7	415,395	49.7	50.3	48.8	51.2	50.7	49.3
Brother/Sister	4.3	203,650	54.2	45.8	52.3	47.7	58.5	41.5
Step child	0.6	28,550	50.2	49.8	49.1	50.9	51.7	48.3
Adopted/Foster child	0.3	15,318	43.6	56.4	41.1	58.9	48.4	51.6
Other relative	6.1	290,187	46.5	53.5	45.6	54.4	48.1	51.9
Non-relative	2.1	98,188	51.9	48.1	47.2	52.8	62.4	37.6
Group quarters/ Outdoor sleeper	2.3	108,398	52.5	47.5	53.3	46.7	50.3	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4.4 Biological Children

Biological children constitute the highest proportion (41.1%) of population of the region. At regional level, the proportions of male and female children are the same. However, in urban areas, female children are slightly more (51.0%) than male children (49.0%).

4.4.5 Other children

Other children (grand, step and adopted/foster) form 10.0 percent of the population of the region. The majority are grandchildren (8.7%). While the majority of grandchildren and adopted/foster children are females (50.35% and 56.4%, respectively), half the stepchildren (50.2%) are males. In urban areas, of the other children in all categories, there are more males than females. The pattern of proportions of males and females of the other children is the same in rural areas as in the urban except that the proportion of female adopted children (51.9%) is greater in rural areas than that of male (48.4%).

4.4.6 Brothers and sisters

Brothers and sisters in the households in the region constitute 4.3 percent of the total population. More are male (54.2%) than female (45.8%). In both urban and rural areas, males (52.3% and 58.5%, respectively) also exceed females (47.7% and 41.5% respectively).

4.4.7 Other relatives

Other relatives in households constitute 6.1 percent of total household members in the region; and females (53.5%) are more than males (46.5%). In both urban and rural areas, other relatives in households are mostly females (54.4% and 51.9%, respectively, while males are 45.6% and 48.1%, respectively).

4.4.8 Non-relatives

Non-relatives in households form 2.1 percent of the population in the region. There are more males (51.9%) than females (48.1%) in this category of household members. In rural areas, males (62.4%) are also more than the females (37.6%) but in urban areas, females (52.8%) are more than males (47.2%).

4.4.9 Outdoor sleepers

The outdoor sleeping population in the region is 2.3 percent of the total. Males constitute 52.5 percent and females are 47.5 percent. Males are also more in both urban (53.3%) and rural areas (50.3%) than females (46.7% and 49.7%, respectively).

4.5 Household Headship

4.5.1 Household headship, Age, Sex, Locality and Region

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of heads of households by age, sex and type of locality. The proportion of household heads increases steadily from 1.7 percent in the 15-19 age group to a peak of 13.6 percent in the 30-34 age group and then decreases steadily as age increases except that the 70-74 age group is greater in proportion than the 65-69 age group. The majority (50.7%) of heads of household are aged between 24 and 45 years and 11.8 percent are 65 years and older. Those in the economically active age group (15-64 years) form 88.2 percent of household heads.

Table 4.4: Household headship by age, sex and locality of residence

Age Group	Percent	All Localities			Urban			Rural		
		All Heads	Male head	Female head	All Heads	Male head	Female head	All Heads	Male head	Female head
All ages	100.0	1,126,216	62.4	37.6	715,470	60.3	39.7	410,746	66.1	33.9
15 - 19 years	1.7	18,901	52.5	47.5	12,541	51.1	48.9	6,360	55.1	44.9
20 - 24 years	6.9	77,306	57.6	42.4	54,334	56.6	43.4	22,972	60.0	40.0
25 - 29 years	12.3	138,165	63.4	36.6	96,151	60.9	39.1	42,014	69.2	30.8
30 - 34 years	13.6	152,703	67.8	32.2	104,818	65.5	34.5	47,885	72.9	27.1
35 - 39 years	13.1	147,760	67.7	32.3	96,960	64.8	35.2	50,800	73.1	26.9
40 - 44 years	11.7	131,229	67.0	33.0	84,135	64.3	35.7	47,094	71.9	28.1
45 - 49 years	9.5	106,689	64.7	35.3	65,116	61.3	38.7	41,573	70.1	29.9
50 - 54 years	8.8	98,794	60.8	39.2	58,828	58.0	42.0	39,966	65.0	35.0
55 - 59 years	5.9	66,812	61.0	39.0	40,162	58.5	41.5	26,650	65.0	35.0
60 - 64 years	4.9	55,575	58.5	41.5	31,376	56.1	43.9	24,199	61.5	38.5
65 - 69 years	3.1	34,423	55.0	45.0	19,759	52.6	47.4	14,664	58.2	41.8
70 - 74 years	3.8	43,295	49.5	50.5	22,878	48.8	51.2	20,417	50.4	49.6
75 - 79 years	2.1	23,248	51.6	48.4	12,476	49.9	50.1	10,772	53.5	46.5
80 - 84 years	1.4	15,738	45.3	54.7	8,006	44.9	55.1	7,732	45.8	54.2
85 - 89 years	0.7	8,253	47.4	52.6	4,311	45.1	54.9	3,942	50.0	50.0
90 - 94 years	0.5	5,143	43.2	56.8	2,454	40.6	59.4	2,689	45.6	54.4
95+ years	0.2	2,182	45.0	55.0	1,165	44.1	55.9	1,017	46.0	54.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the age groups 15 years to 69 years and 75-79 years, the proportion of male heads of household exceeds that of female heads. And in the 70-74 years and 80 years and older, the proportion of female heads exceed that of males. Generally therefore, male heads of households are relatively younger than the female heads.

The pattern of male heads of household proportionately exceeding female heads of household in the relatively younger age groups (15-69 years) and the proportion of female heads

exceeding male heads is also observed in the urban areas, except that the proportion of the females being higher starts from 70 years. In the rural areas, however, the proportion of male heads exceeds that of female heads except in the age groups of 80-84 years and 90 years and older. Thus, very old females are heading more households than very old males.

4.5.2 Household Headship, Sex, Locality and District

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of household heads in the Ashanti Region by sex, locality and district. Males predominate as household heads (62.4 percent to females 37.6 percent). In the urban and rural divide, the male proportion is even higher – 63.5 percent to females 36.5 percent.

In the districts, the proportion of male heads of household ranges from 55.0 percent in Sekyere East to 72.6 percent in Atwima Mponua. Other districts where the proportions exceed 70 percent are Ahafo Ano North (72.4%), Adansi South (70.6%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (70.2%). In seven districts, the proportions are between 65 percent and 70 percent. In 13 districts, the proportions are between 60 percent and 65 percent and in the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 50 percent, Sekyere East (55.0%), Afigya Sekyere (56.5%) and Bekwai Municipal (59.6%).

The proportion of female heads of households in the districts ranges from 27.4 percent in Atwima Mponua to 45.0 percent in Sekyere East. The proportions are also above 40 percent in Afigya Sekyere (43.5%) and Bekwai Municipal (40.4%). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 35 percent and 40 percent. In seven districts the proportions are between 30 percent and 35 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 30 percent with the lowest in Ahafo Ano North (27.6%), followed by Adansi South (29.4%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (29.8%).

In urban areas, the proportions of heads of households range from 4.7 percent in Amansie West to Kumasi Metropolis (100.0%) which is completely urban. The next highest proportion after Kumasi Metropolis is Obuasi Municipal (86.3%), followed by Asante Akim North Municipal (58.3%), Kwabre East (58.1%), Sekyere East (56.0%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (53.3%). The proportions are above 40.0 percent in two districts, Mampong Municipal (48.9%) and Offinso North (45.4%). In nine districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 40.0 percent and in the remaining six districts, the proportions are below 20 percent with the lowest in Amansie West (4.7%), followed by Ahafo Ano South (10.3%) and Amansie Central (11.7%).

In rural areas, the proportions of household heads range from 0.0 percent in Kumasi Metropolis (where there is no rural area) to 100.0 percent in Bosome Freho, which is completely rural. In Amansie West, 95.3 percent of household heads are in rural areas. In seven districts, the proportions of household heads in rural areas are between 80.0 percent and 90.0 percent, and in 11 districts, the proportions are between 50.0 percent and 80.0 percent. In five districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining two districts, Kumasi Metropolis has zero percent and Obuasi Municipal has 13.7 percent.

Table 4.5: Distribution of household headship by sex, locality and district

District	Household	Sex		Locality	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All districts	1,126,216	62.4	37.6	63.5	36.5
Atwima Mponua	26,150	72.6	27.4	13.6	86.4
Amansie West	29,359	65.3	34.7	4.7	95.3
Amansie Central	21,511	66.5	33.5	11.7	88.3
Adansi South	25,626	70.6	29.4	19.0	81.0
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	65.1	34.9	86.3	13.7
Adansi North	23,863	66.1	33.9	17.5	82.5
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	59.6	40.4	19.0	81.0
Bosome Freho	12,923	65.3	34.7	0.0	100.0
Asante Akim South	26,536	64.5	35.5	17.8	82.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,400	60.1	39.9	58.3	41.7
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	60.9	39.1	29.2	70.8
Bosumtwi	22,895	61.3	38.7	31.4	68.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	60.4	39.6	20.6	79.4
Kumasi Metropolis	512,767	60.5	39.5	100.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	61.1	38.9	32.1	67.9
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	69.6	30.4	10.3	89.7
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	72.4	27.6	22.4	77.6
Offinso Municipal	15,376	62.1	37.9	30.8	69.2
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	63.3	36.7	26.7	73.3
Kwabre East	27,122	60.7	39.3	58.1	41.9
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	56.5	43.5	55.0	45.0
Mampong Municipal	19,203	60.7	39.3	48.9	51.1
Sekyere East	13,668	55.0	45.0	56.0	44.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	63.6	36.4	35.0	65.0
Sekyere Central	14,632	63.1	36.9	33.5	66.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,403	70.2	29.8	53.3	46.7
Offinso North	11,164	66.9	33.1	45.4	54.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Household Structure

Household structure is the affinal relationship between members, such as, nuclear family, extended family, non-relatives and relationship of members to head of household.

4.6.1 Nuclear and extended family

Table 4.6 shows the household structure in Ashanti Region and by locality in 2010. About 19.0 percent of households in the region are made up of heads only. The proportion is higher in urban areas (20.5%) than in rural areas (16.6%). About 3.9 percent of the households are composed of the head and the spouse or a person who is an affinal relative to the head. In these households, the proportion in urban areas (3.9%) is slightly higher than that in rural areas (3.8%).

Nuclear family households comprise two parents, biological and or adopted children and constitute 24.1 percent of all households. Single-parent nuclear family households account for another 14.1 percent of all Ashanti Region households. The proportions in urban areas are 22.4 percent and 14.7 percent for nuclear family and single-parent nuclear households respectively, and in rural areas, the proportions are 26.9 percent and 13.1 percent respectively. Households with extended family form 10.4 percent in the region. They are relatively more in rural areas (12.9%) than in urban areas (9.0%). Households with extended family and non-relatives form the smallest proportion, just 0.8 percent in both rural and urban areas. Also in relatively very low proportion are households with single-parent extended and non-relative, at 0.9 percent in urban and 0.8 percent in rural areas. Single-parent nuclear households are 14.1 percent in the region and the proportion is higher in urban (14.7%) than in rural areas (13.1%). The proportion of single-parent extended households is 11.9 percent in the region and higher in rural (12.2%) than urban areas (11.7%). Households with head and other composition but no spouse form 12.1 percent for the region, but lower in rural areas (9.9%) than in urban (13.4%).

Table 4.6: Household structure by locality of residence

Household Composition	Total	Urban	Rural
Head only	19.0	20.5	16.6
Head and a spouse only	3.9	3.9	3.8
Nuclear family (head, spouse, biological and adopted children)	24.1	22.4	26.9
Extended family (head, spouse(s), children, head's relatives)	10.4	9.0	12.9
Extended family and non-relatives	0.8	0.8	0.8
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2.8	2.7	3.0
Single parent nuclear	14.1	14.7	13.1
Single-parent extended	11.9	11.7	12.2
Single-parent extended and non-relative	0.9	0.9	0.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	12.1	13.4	9.9
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,126,216	715,470	410,746

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

4.6.2 Relationship to Household Head

Table 4.7 shows the relationship of members of household to the household head. The highest proportion is children (42.0%), followed by the heads (24.1%) and spouses (10.1%). Thus, the nuclear family (head, spouse and biological children) constitutes 76.2 percent. Among the other relations, grandchildren are 8.9 percent, other relatives are 6.2 percent, brothers and sisters form 4.4 percent and non-relatives, 2.2% percent. The proportions of the other relations in the households are 0.8 percent for parents/ parents in law, 0.6 percent for step children, 0.4 percent for sons/daughters-in-law and 0.3 percent for adopted / foster children.

Table 4.7: Relationship to household head by sex and locality of residence

Relationship to Household Head	Total Household			Male-Headed Household			Female-Headed Household		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
All districts	4,671,948	2,259,146	2,412,802	2,926,825	1,637,428	1,289,397	1,745,123	621,718	1,123,405
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	24.1	31.1	17.6	24.0	42.9	0.0	24.3	0.0	37.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	10.1	1.7	18.0	14.8	0.3	33.4	2.2	5.7	0.3
Child (son/daughter)	42.0	43.4	40.7	42.5	39.2	46.7	41.2	54.6	33.8
Parent/Parent in-law	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Grandchild	8.9	9.1	8.7	4.7	4.3	5.2	15.9	21.9	12.6
Brother/Sister	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.0	5.1	5.6	4.9
Stepchild	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other relative	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.3	7.1	6.4	7.8	5.7
Non-relative	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Urban									
All Urban	2,817,210	1,339,608	1,477,602	1,678,627	946,773	731,854	1,138,583	392,835	745,748
%	60.3	59.3	61.2	57.4	57.8	56.8	65.2	63.2	66.4
Head	15.3	19.1	11.8	14.7	26.3	0.0	16.3	0.0	25.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	6.0	1.2	10.4	8.6	0.2	19.3	1.6	4.0	0.2
Child (son/daughter)	24.5	24.9	24.2	23.2	21.0	25.9	26.7	34.9	22.2
Parent/Parent in-law	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0
Son/Daughter in-law	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grandchild	4.8	4.9	4.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	9.0	12.2	7.2
Brother/Sister	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	1.9	3.9	4.0	3.8
Stepchild	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Adopted/Foster child	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other relative	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	4.1
Non-relative	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7

Table 4.7: Relationship to household head by sex and locality of residence (cont'd)

Relationship to Household Head	Total Household			Male-Headed Household			Female-Headed Household		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Rural									
All Rural	1,854,738	919,538	935,200	1,248,198	690,655	557,543	606,540	228,883	377,657
%	39.7	40.7	38.8	42.6	42.2	43.2	34.8	36.8	33.6
Head	8.8	12.0	5.8	9.3	16.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	12.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	4.2	0.5	7.6	6.3	0.1	14.1	0.7	1.7	0.1
Child (son/daughter)	17.5	18.6	16.5	19.3	18.1	20.8	14.5	19.7	11.7
Parent/Parent in-law	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Son/Daughter in-law	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grandchild	4.1	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.6	6.9	9.7	5.4
Brother/Sister	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1
Stepchild	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Adopted/Foster child	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other relative	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.5	1.5
Non-relative	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the male household members, the relationship to the head is as follows, heads 31.1 percent, children 43.4 percent and spouses 1.7 percent. Thus, 76.2 percent of the nuclear family in the households is male. The proportions of the female counterparts are lower than those of the males (40.7% children and 17.6% heads), except for spouses who are in higher proportion (18.0%) than their male counterparts.

Among the other relations, the proportions of males are higher than those of females in the case of grandchildren (9.1% and 8.7%), brothers and sisters (4.9% and 3.9%), and non-relatives (2.3% and 2.0%). The proportions of females are higher than those of males in the case of parents/parents in-law (1.3% and 0.2%), sons and daughters in-law (0.6% and 0.3%), adopted/foster children (0.4% and 0.3%) and other relatives (6.4% and 6.0%).

The proportions of household members' relationship to household head differ by the sex of the head. In male-headed households, there are more females in all categories of relationship except brothers and sisters and non-relatives where males are more. In female-headed households, the situation is quite the opposite. There are more males in all categories of relationship except parents/parents in-law where females are more than males.

4.6.3 Household Age Structure

Table 4.8 shows the household age structure by relationship to head of household in the region. In the 0-14 age group, majority (71.3%) are biological children, followed by grandchildren (18.0%), other relatives (6.4%), brothers and sisters (2.0%), stepchildren and non-relatives (1.0% each) and adopted/foster children (0.5%).

Among the 15-64 years age group, heads of household form the highest proportion (36.8%), followed by biological children (25.9%), spouses (16.9%), brothers/sisters and other relatives (6.0% each), grandchildren (3.6%) and non-relatives (2.9%). The proportions are below 1.0 percent for sons/daughters in-law (0.8%), parents/parent in-laws (0.5%), stepchildren (0.4%) and adopted/foster children (0.3%).

Among the elderly (65 years and older), the majority are household heads (65.9%), followed by parents / parent in-laws (11.9%), spouses (8.8%) and other relatives (8.1%). The others are brothers and sisters (3.0%), non-relatives (1.4%) and biological children (1.0%).

Table 4.8: Household age structure

Household Member	Population	Age-group		
		0-14	15-64	65+
All Members	4,671,982	1,772,949	2,698,305	200,728
Head	24.1	-	36.8	65.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	10.1	-	16.9	8.8
Child (son/daughter)	42.0	71.3	25.9	1.0
Parent/Parent In-law	0.8	-	0.5	11.9
Son/Daughter In-law	0.4	-	0.8	-
Grandchild	8.9	18.0	3.6	-
Brother/Sister	4.4	2.0	6.0	3.0
Stepchild	0.6	1.0	0.4	-
Adopted/Foster Child	0.3	0.5	0.3	-
Other Relative	6.2	6.4	6.0	8.1
Non-Relative	2.1	1.0	2.9	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

MARITAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Data on marital status were collected in the 2010 Population and Housing Census from persons aged 12 years and older and classified as never married, informal/consensual union/living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed.

5.2 Marital Status in the Region and Districts

Table 5.1 shows marital status in the region and districts. The proportion of person that has never married is highest (44.2%), followed, in order, by married (39.2%), informal/consensual union/living together (6.7%), widowed (4.4%), divorced (3.8%) and separated (1.7%).

In the districts, the proportion of the population that has never married is highest in the Kumasi Metropolis (49.1%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (47.6%). In 12 other districts, the proportions are above 40 percent and in another 12 districts, the proportions are between 35 percent and 40 percent. The lowest proportion is in Amansie Central (34.6 percent).

The proportion of married population is highest in Offinso North (50.4%), while in 13 districts, the proportions are above 40 percent and in the remaining 13 districts, the proportions are above 36 percent, with the lowest proportion in Kwabre East (36.2%).

The persons in informal /consensual union / living together in the region form 6.7 percent. In the districts, the proportion is highest in Atwima Mponua (11.9%) and Amansie Central (11.7%), and Afigya Kwabre (11.5%). In six other districts, the proportions range from 10 percent to 10.9 percent. In the remaining districts, the proportions are below 10 percent, with the lowest (2.9%) in Offinso North.

The highest proportion (2.2 %) of those separated are found in four districts, namely, Amansie Central, Asante Akim South, Ejisu-Juaben Municipal and Ahafo Ano South. The lowest proportion is 1.2 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase while in the remaining 22 districts, the proportions are between 1.2 percent and 2.2 percent.

The highest proportion of divorced persons is in Bekwai Municipal (6.0%), followed by Amansie Central (5.4%), Asante Akim South (5.1%) and Sekyere East (5.0%). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 4 percent and 5 percent with the lowest proportion of 2.6 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are between 2.6 percent and 4 percent.

The highest proportion of widowed persons is in Sekyere Central (6.2%). In 11 districts, the proportions vary from 5 percent to 5.9 percent. In another 12 districts, the proportions are from 4 percent to 4.9 percent. The district with the lowest proportion of widowed persons is Obuasi Municipal (3.6%), followed by Ahafo Ano North (3.8%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (3.9%).

Table 5.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by district

District	Population 12 Years+	Never married	Informal Consensual Union/ Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All Districts	3,312,023	44.2	6.7	39.2	1.7	3.8	4.4
Atwima Mponua	76,686	35.9	11.9	42.4	1.7	4.0	4.1
Amansie West	88,363	36.9	10.4	41.5	2.1	4.7	4.3
Amansie Central	58,687	34.6	11.7	41.3	2.2	5.4	4.9
Adansi South	74,608	37.1	6.0	46.1	1.7	4.3	4.7
Obuasi Municipal	120,566	47.6	4.0	40.4	1.3	3.2	3.6
Adansi North	70,569	39.5	5.6	43.4	2.1	4.5	4.8
Bekwai Municipal	78,815	38.3	7.0	41.0	1.8	6.0	5.9
Bosome Freho	39,470	35.2	8.4	44.6	1.9	4.5	5.4
Asante Akim South	77,216	36.1	8.3	42.5	2.2	5.1	5.8
Asante Akim North Mun.	95,468	41.4	7.1	39.9	2.0	4.3	5.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	97,013	41.1	8.7	38.2	2.2	4.6	5.2
Bosomtwi	62,795	39.9	10.3	38.0	2.1	4.6	5.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	60,352	40.5	10.7	38.2	1.9	4.5	4.3
Kumasi Metropolis	1,485,613	49.1	4.8	37.3	1.6	3.2	4.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	101,986	43.5	8.7	38.6	1.8	3.6	3.9
Ahafo Ano South	78,472	37.3	10.0	42.1	2.2	3.9	4.4
Ahafo Ano North	62,662	40.1	6.1	44.8	1.4	3.7	3.8
Offinso Municipal	50,584	42.8	10.9	36.7	1.4	3.2	5.0
Afigya Kwabre	90,406	41.0	11.5	37.8	1.7	3.8	4.2
Kwabre East	78,365	44.9	9.3	36.2	1.7	3.7	4.2
Afigya Sekyere	63,565	43.1	7.5	37.2	1.8	4.8	5.7
Mampong Municipal	59,055	42.7	6.8	39.4	1.9	4.2	5.1
Sekyere East	41,621	41.4	6.5	39.9	1.4	5.0	5.8
Sekyere Afram Plains	60,043	38.3	10.9	38.7	2.0	4.5	5.5
Sekyere Central	46,693	38.1	5.3	43.9	2.1	4.5	6.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	56,483	42.8	3.3	45.5	1.2	2.6	4.5
Offinso North	35,867	37.7	2.9	50.4	1.6	3.2	4.2

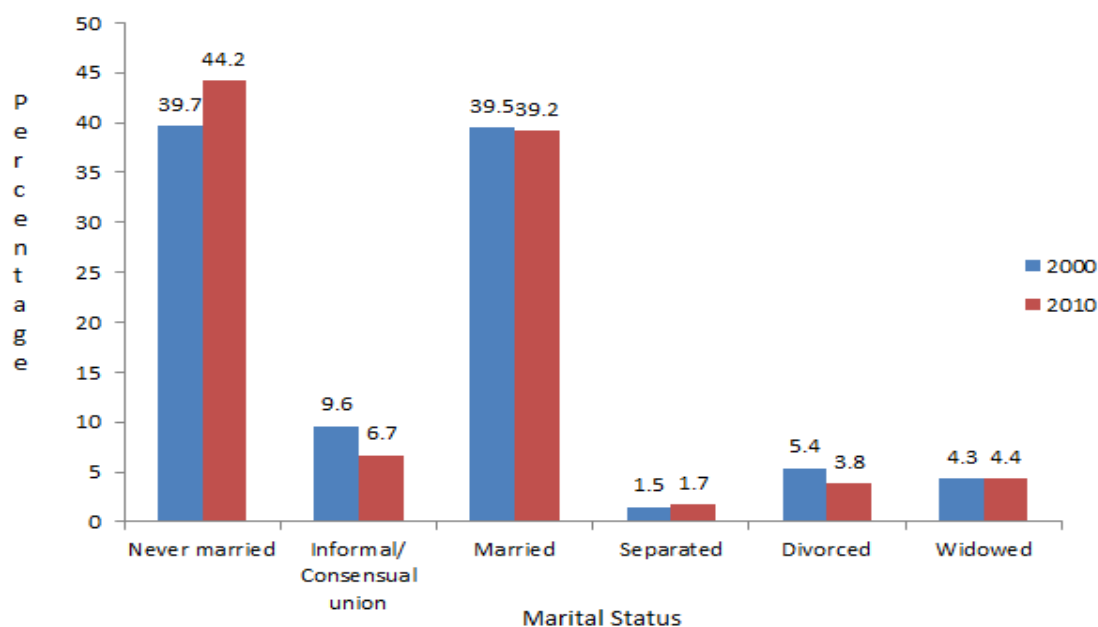
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 5.1 shows marital status for 2000 and 2010 with the data collected from persons aged 12 and older. The proportion of those who have never married increased from 39.7 percent in 2000 to 44.2 percent in 2010. This indicates that relatively more of the population 12 years and older who reached the marrying age have not yet married. The proportions of the separated and the widowed also increased, marginally, from 1.5 percent in 2000 to 1.7 percent in 2010 and from 4.3 percent in 2000 to 4.4 percent in 2010.

The proportions in the informal/consensual union/living together, married and divorced brackets decreased between 2000 and 2010. The proportion of those in informal/consensual union /living together decreased from 9.6 percent in 2000 to 6.7 percent in 2010, while the proportion of the married decreased marginally from 39.5 percent in 2000 to 39.2 percent in

2010. The proportion of the divorced decreased from 5.4 percent in 2000 to 3.8 percent in 2010. Thus, the rate at which married couples divorced in the region has slowed down.

Figure 5.1: Marital status, 2000 and 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Marital Status in Urban and Rural Areas

5.3.1 Urban

Table 5.2 shows the marital status of the population in the urban areas of the Ashanti Region. The proportion of the urban population in the region that has never married is 48.0 percent. Among the districts, Kumasi Metropolis has the highest proportion (49.1%). In the other districts, the proportions are above 40 percent and the lowest is 40.6 percent in Ahafo Ano South.

The proportion of the married urban population in the region is 37.5 percent. In the districts, the highest proportion is 43.4 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase, followed closely by Offinso North (43.2%), Adansi North (42.4%) and Obuasi Municipal (40.0%). In the remaining districts, the proportions are between 30 percent and 40 percent, with the lowest proportion being in Sekyere Afram Plains (32.1%).

The proportion of the urban population living together in consensual union is 5.3 percent. In the districts, the highest proportion is 11.8 percent in Atwima Mponua, followed by Ahafo Ano South (11.7%), Sekyere Afram Plains (11.6%), Bosumtwi (10.9%) and Offinso Municipal (10.7%). In 14 districts, the proportions are between 5 percent and 10 percent and in the remaining districts, the proportions are below 5 percent. The lowest is in Ejura-Sekyedumase (2.8%).

The proportion of the urban population that is separated is very low (1.6%). In the districts, the highest proportion is 2.2 percent in Offinso North, while the lowest proportion is 0.9 percent in Ahafo Ano North. In the remaining districts, the proportions are from 1.0 percent to 2.1 percent.

The proportion of the urban population that is divorced is 3.4 percent. In the districts, the highest proportion is in Amansie Central (6.5%), followed by Sekyere Central (6.1%), Asante Akim South (5.6%), Adansi South and Sekyere Afram Plains (5.4% each) and Afigya Sekyere (5.1%). In 10 districts, the proportions are from 4.0 percent to 4.7 percent. The lowest proportion of 2.4 percent is in Ejura-Sekyedumase and in the remaining nine districts, the proportions are between 2.4 percent and 4 percent.

The proportion of the widowed is 4.2 percent. In the districts, the highest proportion is in Sekyere Central (7.7%), followed by Sekyere Afram Plains (6.9%). In 10 other districts, the proportions are 5 percent and above. In another 14 districts, the proportions are from a low of 3.4 percent in Afigya Kwabre to 4.8 percent in Adansi North. Bosome Freho is not counted here because it has no urban population.

Table 5.2: Marital status among urban population

District	Population 12 years+	Never Married	Informal / Consensual Union / Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All districts	2,083,350	48.0	5.3	37.5	1.6	3.4	4.2
Atwima Mponua	10,012	41.3	11.8	35.4	2.1	4.3	5.0
Amansie West	4,029	44.4	6.1	37.4	2.0	4.7	5.5
Amansie Central	7,259	44.8	7.8	35.3	1.2	6.5	4.4
Adansi South	12,856	44.6	4.9	38.3	1.6	5.4	5.3
Obuasi Municipal	103,832	48.4	3.7	40.0	1.2	3.1	3.5
Adansi North	11,696	42.1	4.5	42.4	2.0	4.1	4.8
Bekwai Municipal	14,878	46.8	4.0	38.3	1.8	3.9	5.0
Bosome Freho*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim South	13,730	40.8	9.0	37.0	2.0	5.6	5.6
Asante Akim North Muni.	55,912	44.4	6.8	37.5	2.0	4.0	5.3
Ejisu Juaben Mun.	27,606	44.5	7.1	38.2	1.7	4.0	4.5
Bosumtwi	19,537	42.5	10.9	37.9	1.6	3.5	3.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	12,135	43.0	7.9	39.8	1.3	4.4	3.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,485,613	49.1	4.8	37.3	1.6	3.2	4.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	32,909	46.0	6.4	39.0	1.6	3.5	3.5
Ahafo Ano South	7,644	40.6	11.7	37.5	1.8	4.1	4.2
Ahafo Ano North	12,564	47.3	6.2	37.4	0.9	3.7	4.5
Offinso Municipal	14,777	44.5	10.7	34.2	1.2	3.9	5.5
Afigya Kwabre	23,870	44.6	8.4	39.1	1.2	3.3	3.4
Kwabre East	46,103	46.9	7.9	36.4	1.8	3.2	3.9
Afigya Sekyere	34,606	44.8	7.5	35.2	1.6	5.1	5.8
Mampong Municipal	27,717	46.2	6.0	37.1	1.7	4.3	4.7
Sekyere East	23,466	45.7	5.8	37.3	1.3	4.3	5.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	20,543	42.0	11.6	32.1	2.0	5.4	6.9
Sekyere Central	15,391	42.9	7.9	33.3	2.0	6.1	7.7
Ejura-Sekyedumase	29,185	45.7	2.8	43.4	1.2	2.4	4.6
Offinso North	15,480	40.7	4.3	43.2	2.2	4.2	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Bosome Freho has no urban population

5.3.2 Rural

Table 5.3 shows the marital status of the rural population of the region. The proportion of the population never married in the region is 37.9 percent. In the districts, Obuasi Municipal has the highest proportion (42.4%), followed by Atwima Nwabiagya (42.3%), Kwabre East (42.2%), Offinso Municipal (42.1%) and Afigya Sekyere (41.0%). In 19 districts, the proportions of the never married range from 35 percent to 40 percent with the lowest in Amansie Central (33.1%).

The married proportion of the rural population is higher than that of the urban population, 42.1 percent and 37.5 percent, respectively. In the districts, the highest rural married proportion is 55.9 percent in Offinso North. In 17 districts, the proportions range from 40 percent to 49 percent. The lowest proportion is in Kwabre East (36.0%). In the remaining districts, the proportions are between 36.0 percent and 40.0 percent.

The proportion of those in informal/consensual union / living together in the rural areas is 8.9 percent compared with 5.3 percent for urban areas. In the districts, the highest proportion is 12.6 percent in Afigya Kwabre, followed by Amansie Central (12.2%), Atwima Mponua (11.9%), Atwima Kwanwoma (11.4%), Kwabre East (11.2%) and Offinso Municipal (11.0%). In eight districts, the proportions are between 8.0 percent and 11 percent and in the remaining districts, the proportions are below 8 percent, with the lowest in Offinso North (1.9%).

The proportion of persons separated in the rural areas is 2.0 percent, slightly higher than the 1.6 percent in the urban areas. In the districts, the highest proportion is 2.4 percent in Ejisu Juaben Municipal, followed by Bosumtwi, Ahafo Ano South and Amansie Central (2.3% each), In eight districts, the proportions are higher than the regional proportion of 2.0 percent. The lowest proportion is 1.1 percent in Offinso North. In the remaining districts, the proportions are from 1.2 percent to 2.0 percent.

Those who are divorced in the rural areas constitute 4.4 percent of the rural population, one percentage point higher than the 3.4 percent in the urban areas. In the districts, the highest proportion is in Bekwai Municipal (6.5%). In four districts, the proportions of divorced persons are from 5.0 percent to 5.9 percent. In another 12 districts, the proportions are from 4.0 percent to 4.8 percent. In the remaining eight districts, the proportions are between 2.5 percent and 4 percent with the lowest in Offinso North.

The proportion of widowed persons in rural areas is also higher than that in urban areas, 4.8 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. In the districts, the highest proportion of widowed persons is in Bekwai Municipal and Sekyere East (6.1% each). In eight districts, the proportions are above 5 percent. In another 13 districts, the proportions are from the lowest of 3.2 percent to 4.9 percent. The lowest proportion is in Offinso North, followed by Ahafo Ano North (3.6%) and Atwima Mponua (3.9%).

Table 5.3: Marital status of rural population

District	Population 12 years+	Never Married	Informal Con- sensual Union / Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All districts	1,228,673	37.9	8.9	42.1	2.0	4.4	4.8
Atwima Mponua	66,674	35.1	11.9	43.5	1.7	3.9	3.9
Amansie West	84,334	36.6	10.6	41.7	2.1	4.7	4.3
Amansie Central	51,428	33.1	12.2	42.1	2.3	5.3	4.9
Adansi South	61,752	35.6	6.2	47.8	1.7	4.1	4.6
Obuasi Municipal	16,734	42.4	5.4	42.6	1.8	3.6	4.2
Adansi North	58,873	39.0	5.9	43.6	2.1	4.6	4.8
Bekwai Municipal	63,937	36.3	7.7	41.6	1.8	6.5	6.1
Bosome Freho	39,470	35.2	8.4	44.6	1.9	4.5	5.4
Asante Akim South	63,486	35.1	8.1	43.7	2.2	5.0	5.8
Asante Akim North Municipal	39,556	37.2	7.5	43.2	2.1	4.7	5.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	69,407	39.8	9.3	38.2	2.4	4.8	5.5
Bosumtwi	43,258	38.7	10.1	38.0	2.3	5.1	5.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	48,217	39.8	11.4	37.8	2.1	4.5	4.4
Kumasi Metropolis*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	69,077	42.3	9.8	38.4	1.8	3.7	4.0
Ahafo Ano South	70,828	37.0	9.9	42.6	2.3	3.9	4.4
Ahafo Ano North	50,098	38.3	6.1	46.6	1.6	3.7	3.6
Offinso Municipal	35,807	42.1	11.0	37.8	1.5	2.8	4.8
Afigya Kwabre	66,536	39.7	12.6	37.4	1.8	4.0	4.5
Kwabre East	32,262	42.2	11.2	36.0	1.7	4.3	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	28,959	41.0	7.6	39.6	2.0	4.3	5.5
Mampong Municipal	31,338	39.5	7.6	41.3	2.1	4.1	5.4
Sekyere East	18,155	35.8	7.4	43.2	1.5	5.9	6.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	39,500	36.4	10.6	42.1	2.1	4.1	4.8
Sekyere Central	31,302	35.7	3.9	49.1	2.1	3.7	5.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	27,298	39.7	4.0	47.7	1.3	2.9	4.4
Offinso North	20,387	35.4	1.9	55.9	1.1	2.5	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* Kumasi Metropolis has no rural population

5.4 Marital Status by Age

Table 5.4 shows that 94.9 percent of the population in the 12-14 years age group have never married. The population in this age group is children who are expected to be in school and not old enough to marry. The minimum legal age at marriage in Ghana is 18 years. The data from the 2010 PHC show generally that as age increases, the proportion of the population that has never married declines.

The proportion of the population that is married increases steadily with age from the low of 4.4 percent in the 12-14 age group to 73.1 percent in the 40 to 49 age group and then declines

steadily to 40.5 percent in the 70 years and older age group, possibly due to high mortality at these ages. The highest proportion of persons living together in consensual union is in the age group 25-29 years. It rises from 0.7 percent in the 12-14 years age group to 12.5 percent in the 25-29 years age group and declines to a low of 2.1 percent in the 70 years and older age group.

The proportion of the separated is zero in the 12-14 years age group and increases steadily to a high of 3.6 percent in the 50-64 years age group. The proportion then declines steadily to 2.5 percent in the 70 years and older age group. The divorced proportion increases steadily from zero in the 12-14 years age group to a peak of 11.5 percent in the 60-64 years age group and declines to 10.2 percent in the 70 years and older age group. The proportions are relatively high, above 10 percent in the 50 years to 70 years and older age groups. The widowed population increases consistently from zero in the 12-14 years age group to 40.4 percent in the 70 years and older age group. The increases in the proportions are bigger after the 35-39 years age group due partly to high mortality at older ages.

Table 5.4: Marital status by age group

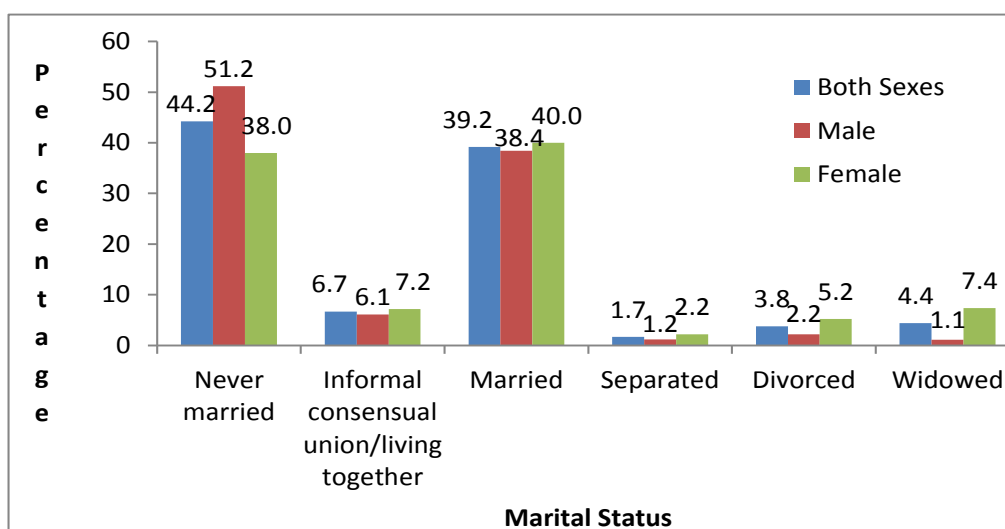
Age group (Years)	Population 12 years+	Never Married	Informal Consensual Union / Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All							
Ages	3,312,023	44.2	6.7	39.2	1.7	3.8	4.4
12-14	335,561	94.9	0.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	514,803	92.2	2.3	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	473,522	72.2	8.9	17.2	0.8	0.7	0.2
25-29	413,165	45.4	12.5	38.6	1.4	1.7	0.4
30-34	335,754	22.1	11.7	59.7	2.2	3.3	1.0
35-39	284,107	10.7	9.7	70.3	2.7	4.9	1.8
40-44	231,454	6.0	7.4	73.1	3.1	6.9	3.5
45-49	179,600	4.0	6.1	73.1	3.4	8.3	5.2
50-54	157,382	2.8	4.6	69.7	3.6	10.1	9.1
55-59	99,984	2.3	3.6	67.2	3.6	10.8	12.5
60-64	82,230	2.7	3.1	60.6	3.6	11.5	18.6
65-69	51,432	3.1	2.5	55.0	3.3	11.3	24.7
70+	153,029	4.4	2.1	40.5	2.5	10.2	40.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Marital Status by Sex

Figure 5.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the region by sex in 2010. The proportion of married females is higher than that of males (40.0% to 38.4%), and is also higher among females than males living in informal consensual union (7.2% to 6.1%), those who are separated (2.2% to 1.2%), divorced (5.2% to 2.2%) and widowed (7.4% to 1.1%). The proportion of males (51.2%) is higher than that of females (38.4%) among those who have never married. The big difference in the proportions in widowhood shows that males die earlier in marriage relationships than their female counterparts.

Figure 5.2: Marital status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.6 Marital Status by Education

Table 5.5 shows marital status by educational level. The proportion of persons who have never married exceeds 70 percent for those with SSS/SHS education (73.6%), JSS/JHS education (64.4%), bachelor level education (59.9%), primary education (56.7%) and post-secondary education (38.3%). The lowest proportion is among those with middle school education (5.5%), followed by those with secondary education (13.7%) and postgraduate education (18.8%).

Among those who are married within educational groups, the highest proportion is among those with postgraduate education (75.4%), followed by middle school education (68.9%), secondary education (69.1%) and vocational / technical / commercial education (51.0 %). For the other levels of education, the proportions range from 17.9 percent among those with SSS/SHS education to 47.9 percent for those with post-middle and secondary certificate level education.

For those living together in informal/consensual union/ living together, the highest proportion (8.8%) is among persons with JSS/JHS education, followed by middle school education (7.1%) and primary and vocational / technical / commercial education (6.6% each). For the other levels of education, the proportions of those in informal /consensual union / living together range from 1.9 percent for those with postgraduate education to 5.8 percent for those with no education.

The proportion of persons separated is highest among those with middle school education, followed by those with secondary school education (2.7%) and those with no education (2.6%). For the other types of education, the proportions are from 0.6 percent for those with a bachelor's degree to 2.0 percent for the vocational/technical/commercial category.

Among divorced persons, the highest proportion (8.6%) has middle school education, followed by those with no education (6.6%), secondary school education (5.8%) and vocational/ technical/ commercial education (4.5%). The lowest proportion of the divorced is among those with SSS / SHS level education (0.8%) and a bachelor's degree (0.9%). For the

other levels of education, the proportions range from 1.5 percent for those with JSS /JHS education to 3.7 percent for those with post-middle / secondary certificate education.

The proportion of the widowed is relatively high among those with no education (14.8%), followed by those with middle school education (6.6%), post-middle / secondary certificate education and secondary education (4.0% each). The lowest proportions are among those with SSS/SHS education (0.3%), JSS /JHS education (0.4%) and a bachelor's degree (0.6%). For the other types of education, the proportions of the widowed range from 1.2 percent to 3.1 percent.

Table 5.5: Marital status by education

Educational level	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All levels	3,312,023	44.2	6.7	39.2	1.7	3.8	4.4
Never attended	590,286	16.5	5.8	53.7	2.6	6.6	14.8
Primary	489,910	56.7	6.6	29.5	1.4	3.2	2.7
JSS/JHS	922,584	64.4	8.8	24.2	1.0	1.3	0.3
Middle	512,133	5.5	7.1	68.9	3.4	8.6	6.4
SSS/SHS	412,370	75.8	4.9	17.9	0.6	0.6	0.2
Secondary	75,536	13.7	4.7	69.1	2.7	5.9	3.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	61,047	32.9	6.6	51.0	2.0	4.5	3.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	54,060	38.3	4.3	47.9	1.8	3.7	4.0
Post secondary diploma	101,456	52.9	4.1	39.2	0.9	1.7	1.3
Bachelor degree	78,959	59.9	2.8	35.2	0.6	0.9	0.6
Post graduate (Certificate) Diploma Masters PHD	13,682	18.8	1.9	75.4	1.1	1.6	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.7 Marital Status by Religion

Table 5.6 shows the marital status by religious affiliation. Traditionalists (49.8%), Muslims (44.7%) and Ahmadi (41.2%) have higher percentages of married persons than the regional percentage (39.2%). The proportions of the other religious affiliations vary from 37.7 percent Protestants, 37.8 percent Pentecostal/Charismatic, 38.5 percent Catholics and 38.7 percent no religion.

Among the separated, the highest proportion (2.9%) has no religion, followed by traditionalists (2.2%). For the other religious affiliations, the proportions range from 1.0 percent of Muslims to 1.9 percent of Protestants. For the divorced, the highest proportion (6.2%) has no religious affiliation, followed by traditionalists (5.4%) and Protestants (4.3%). For the rest of the religious affiliations, the proportions range from 1.9 percent of Muslims to 3.9 percent of Catholics.

Among widowed persons, traditionalists form the highest proportion (6.3%), followed by Protestants (5.5%) and Catholics (5.4%). For the other religious affiliations, the proportions range from 3.6 percent Pentecostal/Charismatic to 4.8 percent Ahmadi.

Table 5.6: Marital status by religion

Religious affiliation	Population	Never married	Informal/Consensual union / Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	3,312,023	44.2	6.7	39.2	1.7	3.8	4.4
No religion	201,369	34.5	13.7	38.7	2.9	6.2	4.1
Catholic	434,509	44.1	6.4	38.5	1.8	3.9	5.4
Protestants	663,299	44.3	6.3	37.7	1.9	4.3	5.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	971,798	46.1	7.2	37.8	1.7	3.6	3.6
Other Christian	490,727	43.8	7.5	38.9	1.7	3.9	4.1
Islam	483,718	45.8	2.6	44.7	1.0	1.9	4.0
Ahmadi	15,283	44.3	4.9	41.2	1.6	3.1	4.8
Traditionalist	25,280	28.8	7.5	49.8	2.2	5.4	6.3
Other	26,040	42.4	6.1	40.7	1.9	4.2	4.6

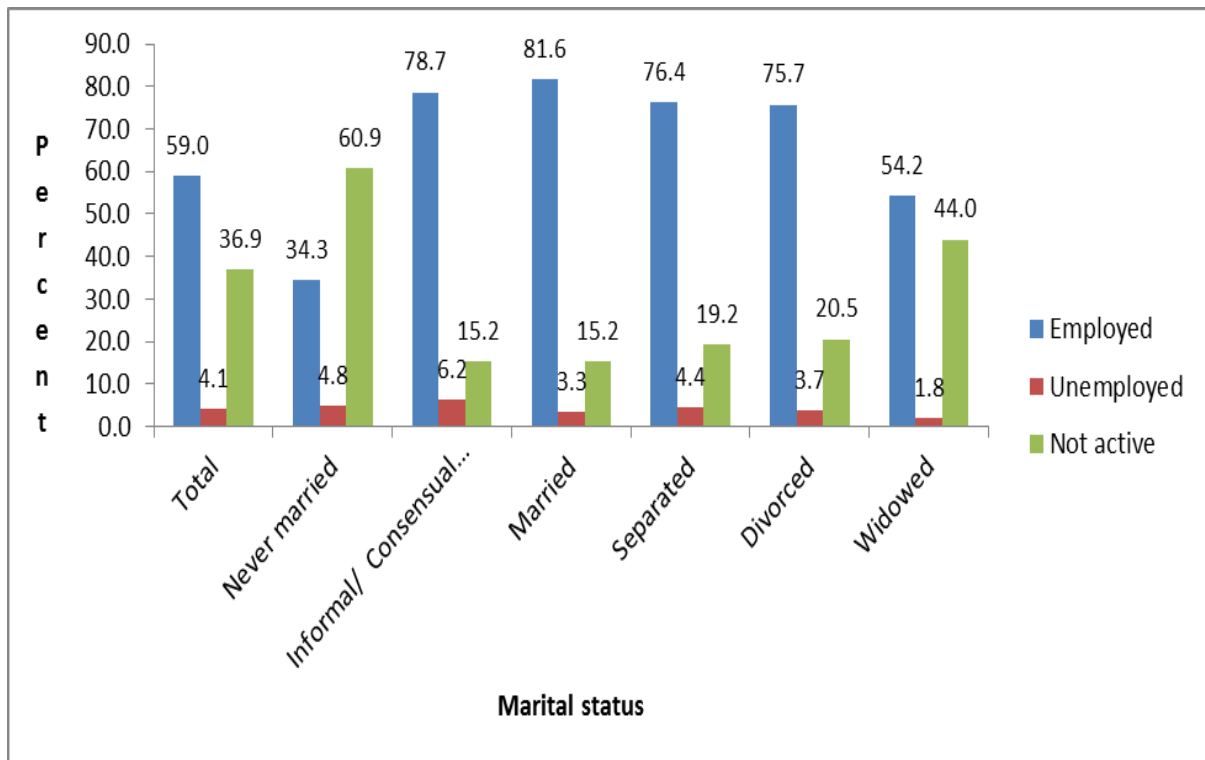
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.8 Marital Status by Economic Activity

Figure 5.2 shows marital status by economic activity in 2010. The majority (60.2%) of those who have never married are economically not active; a little more than one-third are employed and 5.5 percent are unemployed and seeking work. Among those in informal/consensual union / living together, more than three quarters (78.7%) are employed, 6.3 percent are unemployed and 6.3 percent are economically not active.

A very high proportion (81.6%) of those who are married are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 15.0 percent are economically not active. The proportions of persons who are separated and employed and unemployed are 76.4 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, while those who are economically not active are 19.1 percent. Among divorced persons, three quarters (75.7%) are employed, 3.8 percent are unemployed and 20.5 percent are economically not active.

Figure 5.3: Marital status by economic activity



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to the widowed, the proportion employed is 54.2 percent, while that of those who have never married and are employed is 34.3 percent. The proportion of the unemployed among the widowed is the lowest (2.1%) among the other marital status groups. The economically not active among the widowed is 43.6 percent, while 60.2 percent of those who never married are also economically not active.

CHAPTER SIX

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

The fixed telephone line was the main telecommunications facility until about two decades ago when the mobile phone and the internet appeared on the scene. Currently, mobile phones are fast replacing the fixed telephone. The use of the internet is also increasing rapidly in the country. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, questions were asked to ascertain ownership and use of telecommunication facilities (mobile phone, fixed telephone line, internet and computer). Ownership of mobile phone and use of internet facility were asked of persons aged 12 years and older and ownership of fixed telephone and computer was correlated with heads of household.

6.2 Telecommunications Facilities

Table 6.1 shows that generally, ownership of telecommunication facilities and usage in the Ashanti Region are above national levels, they are higher in urban than in rural areas and higher among males than among females. About 56.1 percent of the population of 3,312,023 aged 12 years and older in the region own mobile phones compared with the national proportion of 47.7 percent. Among the male population, 60.9 percent own mobile phones and among females, it is 57.5 percent. About 67.7 percent of the urban population own mobile phones compared with 36.6 percent among the rural population.

Internet facility usage is very low in the region, 8.9 percent among the 12 years and older population. However, this is still higher than the national average (7.8%). The proportion of internet facility usage is higher among the urban population (12.8%) than among the rural population (2.4%) and also higher among males (12.0%) than among females (6.1%).

Table 6.1: Telecommunications facility ownership and usage

Locality/Sex	Population 12 years+	Mobile		Households	Fixed Line	
		Phone Ownership	Internet Usage		Telephone Ownership	Computer Ownership
National	16,886,306	47.7	7.8	5,467,136	2.3	7.9
Ashanti region	3,312,023	56.1	8.9	1,126,216	2.5	9.3
Urban	2,083,350	67.7	12.8	715,642	3.6	4.5
Rural	1,228,673	36.6	2.4	410,743	0.5	0.9
Male	1,570,911	60.9	12.0	*702,686		
Female	1,741,112	57.5	6.1	**423,530		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* Male-headed households

** Female-headed households

The proportion of households in the region with fixed telephone lines is even lower, 2.5 percent, but slightly higher than the national proportion of 2.3 percent. The proportion is higher in urban households (3.6%) than in rural households (0.5%). The proportion of household heads owning laptop and desktop computers is 9.3 percent in the region, again a higher proportion than the national proportion of 7.9 percent. The proportion among urban household heads is 4.5 percent compared with 0.9 percent among rural household heads.

6.3 Mobile Phone

6.3.1 Household ownership of mobile phone by age and sex

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of ownership of mobile phones for persons aged 12 years and older. The proportion of ownership increases with age to a peak in the 30-34 years age group (74.4%) and declines to 34.3 percent in the 70 years and older age group. In the 25 to 44 years age groups, the proportions exceed 70 percent.

Among male heads of household, the proportion of mobile phone ownership peaks at age 30-34 years (80.7%) and declines steadily except for the proportion among the 50-54 years age group (71.5%) which is slightly lower than the proportion of the 55-59 years age group (71.8%). Unlike male heads of household, the proportion of female heads of household who own mobile phones is highest (69.2%) among the 25-29 years age group and declines steadily at older ages.

Table 6.2: Mobile phone ownership of persons 12 years and older by age and sex

Age group	Population 12 years+	% with Mobile Phone	Male Population 12 years+	% Male with mobile phone	Female Population 12+	% Female with mobile phone
All ages	3,312,023	56.1	1,570,911	60.9	1,741,112	51.9
12-14	335,561	6.4	165,925	6.5	169,636	6.3
15-19	514,803	33.4	253,131	35.1	261,672	31.7
20-24	473,522	68.6	222,112	73.1	251,410	64.6
25-29	413,165	74.2	189,549	80.2	223,616	69.2
30-34	335,754	74.4	158,786	80.7	176,968	68.7
35-39	284,107	72.8	135,035	79.3	149,072	66.9
40-44	231,454	70.7	113,411	77.0	118,043	64.7
45-49	179,600	68.4	86,001	74.5	93,599	62.9
50-54	157,382	65.2	73,544	71.5	83,838	59.7
55-59	99,984	65.0	48,758	71.8	51,226	58.5
60-64	82,230	55.4	39,789	64.1	42,441	47.4
65-69	51,432	50.5	23,398	59.5	28,034	42.9
70+	153,029	34.3	61,472	46.4	91,557	26.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.2 Mobile Phone Ownership of Household by level of Education

Table 6.3 shows the distribution by education and sex of the population 12 years and older in the region owning mobile phone. Generally the ownership of mobile phones increases as the level of education increases among both males and females. However, the proportion of mobile phone owners that has no education exceeds the proportion of those with primary education. This suggests that the mobile phone as medium for communication is universal and not only for the educated.

Table 6.3: Distribution of population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by sex and educational level

Educatioan level	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Own mobile phone	%	Total	Own mobile phone	%	Total	Own mobile phone	%
Total	3,312,023	1,859,656	56.1	1,570,911	956,242	60.9	1,741,112	903,414	51.9
No education	590,286	216,933	36.8	192,306	82,590	42.9	397,980	134,343	33.8
Primary	489,910	151,347	30.9	212,702	62,121	29.2	277,208	89,226	32.2
Middle/JSS/JHS	1,434,717	837,345	58.4	712,845	433,489	60.8	721,872	403,856	55.9
Secondary/SSS/SHS	487,906	364,414	74.7	271,343	207,441	76.4	216,563	156,973	72.5
Vocational/Technical	61,047	54,003	88.5	29,710	26,395	88.8	31,337	27,608	88.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	54,060	49,173	91.0	25,664	22,853	89.0	28,396	26,320	92.7
Post secondary diploma	101,456	96,510	95.1	61,095	57,984	94.9	40,361	38,526	95.5
University/Tertiary	92,641	89,931	97.1	65,246	63,369	97.1	27,395	26,562	97.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.3 Mobile phone ownership by sex and economic activity status of household head

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of the Ashanti Region population 12 years and older owning mobile phones, by economic activity status and sex. The inactive status is unemployed and not seeking employment. Among the employed population, 67.1 percent own mobile phones while the proportion among the unemployed is 66.6 percent. Among the inactive population, the proportion is relatively low, 37.5 percent. The proportion of mobile phone owners among unemployed females (65.1%) is higher than that among employed females (60.9%). The proportion of female heads in each economic activity status is lower than that of their male counterparts.

Table 6.4: Mobile phone ownership among population 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Activity status	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Own mobile phone	%	Total	Own mobile phone	%	Total	Own mobile phone	%
Total	3,312,023	1,859,656	56.1	1,570,911	956,242	60.9	1,741,112	903,414	51.9
Employed	1,952,674	1,310,808	67.1	958,958	705,739	73.6	993,716	605,069	60.9
Unemployed	136,075	90,600	66.6	55,587	38,184	68.7	80,488	52,416	65.1
Not active	1,223,274	458,248	37.5	556,366	212,319	38.2	666,908	245,929	36.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.4 Mobile Phone Ownership by Locality and District

Table 6.5 shows ownership of mobile phone by population 12 years and above by locality and district. About 67.7 percent of the urban population own mobile phones compared with 36.6 percent of the rural population. The urban areas in eight districts have a population with mobile phones exceeding 60.0 percent, with the highest in Kumasi Metropolis (71.8%), followed by Afigya Kwabre (66.5%), Atwima Kwanwoma (65.9%), Atwima Nwabiagya (65.8%), Obuasi Municipal (65.3%), Ejisu-Juaben Municipal (64.1%), Bosumtwi (62.8%) and Kwabre East (62.6%). In seven districts, the proportions owning mobile phones are between 50.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In the remaining 12 districts, the proportions are below 50.0 percent, with the lowest in Ahafo Ano South (38.4%), followed by Amansie

Central (40.8%), Atwima Mponua (45.6%), Adansi North (47.3%) and Adansi South (48.4%).

In rural areas, Kwabre East has the highest proportion of mobile phone owners (58.9%), followed by Atwima Nwabiagya (55.2%) and Afigya Kwabre (50.5%). In five districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent and in nine districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining 10 districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, with the lowest being Sekyere Central (20.7%).

Table 6.5: Mobile phone ownership by population 12 years and older by locality and district

District	Urban			Rural		
	Population 12+ Years	Population with Mobile Phone	% Pop. with Mobile phone	Population 12+ Years	Population with Mobile Phone	% Population with Mobile Phone
All districts	2,083,350	1,409,708	67.7	1,228,673	449,948	36.6
Atwima Mponua	10,012	4,568	45.6	66,674	19,092	28.6
Amansie West	4,029	2,095	5.0	84,334	27,887	33.1
Amansie Central	7,259	2,962	40.8	51,428	13,854	26.9
Adansi South	12,856	6,226	48.4	61,752	15,453	25
Obuasi Municipal	103,832	67,822	65.3	16,734	7,664	45.8
Adansi North	11,696	5,532	47.3	58,873	19,720	33.5
Bekwai Municipal	14,878	8,833	59.4	63,937	23,996	37.5
Bosome Freho	-	-	-	39,470	11,994	30.4
Asante Akim South	13,730	7,131	51.9	63,486	20,716	32.6
Asante Akim North Muni.	55,912	30,515	54.6	39,556	15,177	38.4
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	27,606	17,700	64.1	69,407	32,929	47.4
Bosomtwi	19,537	12,279	62.8	43,258	20,028	46.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	12,135	8,001	65.9	48,217	23,736	49.2
Kumasi Metropolis	1,485,613	1,066,681	71.8	-	-	-
Atwima Nwabiagya	32,909	21,665	65.8	69,077	38,135	55.2
Ahafo Ano South	7,644	2,935	38.4	70,828	20,551	29.0
Ahafo Ano North	12,564	7,074	56.3	50,098	13,650	27.2
Offinso Municipal	14,777	8,172	55.3	35,807	13,380	37.4
Afigya Kwabre	23,870	15,873	66.5	66,536	33,617	50.5
Kwabre East	46,103	28,873	62.6	32,262	18,997	58.9
Afigya Sekyere	34,606	18,390	53.1	28,959	11,741	40.5
Mampong Municipal	27,717	15,693	56.6	31,338	11,357	36.2
Sekyere East	23,466	13,856	59.0	18,155	6,087	33.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	20,543	9,675	47.1	39,500	10,325	26.1
Sekyere Central	15,391	6,646	43.2	31,302	6,473	20.7
Ejura-Sekyedumase	29,185	14,163	48.5	27,298	7,979	29.2
Offinso North	15,480	6,348	41.0	20,387	5,410	26.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Fixed telephone line

6.4.1 Age and sex of household heads with fixed telephone lines

The ownership of fixed telephones by household heads is analyzed within age and sex groups. Generally, the proportion of ownership is low, ranging from 1.2 percent in the 20-24 years age group to 4.3 percent among the 65-69 years age group. The proportion is below 2.0 percent among the 15-39 years of age bracket, between 2.0 percent and 3.0 percent among the 40-49 years bracket and from 3.3 percent to 4.3 percent among the age groups 50-55 years of age to 70 and older age group. Generally, a larger proportion of the older age groups own

fixed telephone lines than the younger generation. This indicates that the fixed telephone is no longer attractive and is being replaced by mobile phones.

Among male heads of household, the proportion of ownership of fixed telephones ranges from 1.2 percent among the 20-24 years age group to 4.3 percent among the 65-69 years age group. The proportions are below 2.0 percent among the age bracket 15-39 years, and 3.1 percent to 4.4 percent in the 45-70 years and older age bracket. Generally, the proportion increases but not steadily, from among the 15-19 years age group to a peak among the 55-59 years age group and then declines.

Among female heads of household, the pattern of the proportions of ownership of fixed telephones among the age groups differs a little from that of males. The proportion increases almost steadily to peak in the 65-69 years age group before declining in the 70 years and older age group.

Table 6.6: Household heads with fixed telephones by age and sex

Age group	Total			Male Head			Female Head		
	House-holds (HH)	HH with Fixed Phone	% with Fixed phone	House-hold (HH)	HH with Fixed Phone	% with Fixed Phone	House-holds (HH)	HH with Fixed Phone	% with Fixed Phone
All ages	1,126,205	27,809	2.5	702,679	17,304	2.5	423,526	10,505	2.5
15-19	18,900	254	1.3	9,913	133	1.3	8,987	121	1.3
20-24	77,305	905	1.2	44,555	517	1.2	32,750	388	1.2
25-29	138,164	1,768	1.3	87,659	1,076	1.2	50,505	692	1.4
30-34	152,701	2,634	1.7	103,586	1,728	1.7	49,115	906	1.8
35-39	147,759	2,641	1.8	99,997	1,762	1.8	47,762	879	1.8
40-44	131,227	3,077	2.3	87,983	2,088	2.4	43,244	989	2.3
45-49	106,687	3,036	2.8	69,017	2,133	3.1	37,670	903	2.4
50-54	98,794	3,234	3.3	60,093	2,171	3.6	38,701	1,063	2.7
55-59	66,812	2,789	4.2	40,786	1,789	4.4	26,026	1,000	3.8
60-64	55,575	2,269	4.1	32,489	1,330	4.1	23,086	939	4.1
65-69	34,423	1,463	4.3	18,919	810	4.3	15,504	653	4.2
70+	97,858	3,739	3.8	47,682	1,767	3.7	50,176	1,972	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4.2 Heads of Household with Fixed Telephone by Sex and Level of Education

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of heads of household who have fixed telephones by level of education in the region. Generally, the proportion of heads with fixed telephones increases as the level of education goes up, from 1.1 percent among those with no education and also with primary education to 14.4 percent among those with tertiary education. The patterns are similar among the male and female heads of household except that among the female heads, the proportion of those who have no education is slightly higher (1.5%) than those with primary education (1.3%).

Table 6.7: Household heads with fixed telephones by sex and level of education

Educational level	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Have fixed telephone	%	Total	Have fixed telephone	%	Total	Have fixed telephone	%
Total	1,126,216	27,809	2.5	702,686	17,304	2.5	423,530	10,505	2.5
No education	257,792	2,774	1.1	120,673	657	0.5	137,119	2,117	1.5
Primary	104,409	1,164	1.1	53,623	502	0.9	50,786	662	1.3
Middle/JSS/JHS	502,148	8,083	1.6	333,873	4,767	1.4	168,275	3,316	2.0
Secondary/SSS/SHS	124,452	4,234	3.4	92,810	2,837	3.1	31,642	1,397	4.4
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	28,264	1,474	5.2	18,634	842	4.5	9,630	632	6.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	25,815	1,473	5.7	16,747	772	4.6	9,068	701	7.7
Post secondary diploma	44,567	3,008	6.7	33,324	2,120	6.4	11,243	888	7.9
University/Tertiary	38,769	5,599	14.4	33,002	4,807	14.6	5,767	792	13.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

6.5 Internet Facility Usage

6.5.1 Internet Facility Usage by Age and Sex

The use of an internet facility in the region is very low at 8.9 percent. It is 12.0 percent among males and 6.1 percent among females. The proportion of internet facility usage increases from 4.0 percent among the 12-14 years age group to a peak of 17.6 percent among the 20-24 years age group, then declines steadily to 1.4 percent in the 70 years and older age group. The pattern among male and female age groups is similar to that of the total population. The proportion peaks at 20-24 years and declines steadily with age.

Table 6.8: Population 12 years and older using internet facility by age and sex

Age Group (Years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Population	Pop. Using Internet	% Using Internet	Population.	Pop. Using Internet	% Using Internet	Population	Pop. Using Internet	% Using Internet
Total	3,312,023	295,251	8.9	1,570,911	189,033	12.0	1,741,112	106,218	6.1
12-14	335,561	13,371	4.0	165,925	7,463	4.5	169,636	5,908	3.5
15-19	514,803	59,496	11.6	253,131	35,168	13.9	261,672	24,328	9.3
20-24	473,522	83,126	17.6	222,112	51,250	23.1	251,410	31,876	12.7
25-29	413,165	55,104	13.3	189,549	35,470	18.7	223,616	19,634	8.8
30-34	335,754	30,511	9.1	158,786	21,264	13.4	176,968	9,247	5.2
35-39	284,107	17,349	6.1	135,035	12,552	9.3	149,072	4,797	3.2
40-44	231,454	11,674	5.0	113,411	8,359	7.4	118,043	3,315	2.8
45-49	179,600	8,374	4.7	86,001	5,891	6.8	93,599	2,483	2.7
50-54	157,382	6,977	4.4	73,544	4,929	6.7	83,838	2,048	2.4
55-59	99,984	4,069	4.1	48,758	2,981	6.1	51,226	1,088	2.1
60-64	82,230	2,088	2.5	39,789	1,544	3.9	42,441	544	1.3
65-69	51,432	941	1.8	23,398	710	3.0	28,034	231	0.8
70+	153,029	2,171	1.4	61,472	1,452	2.4	91,557	719	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5.2. Internet Facility Usage by Sex and District

Table 6.9 shows the use of internet facility in the region and districts. In the region, 8.9 percent of the population 12 years and older are using the internet facility, a proportion higher than the national average of 7.8 percent.

In the districts, the highest proportion of internet facility users is in the Kumasi Metropolis (15.2%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (8.7%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (7.9%), Kwabre East (6.5%) and Sekyere East (6.3%). These districts have fast-growing urban areas. In six districts, the proportions are between 4.0 percent and 6.0 percent and in another six districts, the proportions are between 2.0 percent and 4 percent. In the remaining 10 districts, the proportions are less than 2.0 percent, with the lowest in Atwima Mponua and Ahafo Ano South (1.1% each), Amansie Central and Offinso North (1.3% each) and Ahafo Ano North and Adansi South (1.4% each).

In the region, the proportion of internet facility users is a lot higher among males (12.0%) than among females (6.1%). In the districts, the proportion among the male population that uses an internet facility is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (20.5%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (12.0%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (10.8%). In 10 districts, the proportions are between 5 percent and 10 percent and in the remaining 14 districts, the proportions are below 5 percent, with the lowest in Atwima Mponua and Ahafo Ano South (1.6% each), Amansie Central (1.7%), Ahafo Ano North (1.8%) and Offinso North (1.9%).

Table 6.9: Internet facility usage of population 12 years and older by sex and district

District	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Population	Population Using Internet	% Using Internet	Population	Population Using Internet	% Using Internet	Population	Population Using Internet	% Using Internet
All districts	3,312,023	295,251	8.9	1,570,911	189,033	12.0	1,741,112	106,218	6.1
Atwima Mponua	76,686	854	1.1	39,335	624	1.6	37,351	230	0.6
Amansie West	88,363	1,608	1.8	43,896	1,124	2.6	44,467	484	1.1
Amansie Central	58,687	734	1.3	28,996	507	1.7	29,691	227	0.8
Adansi South	74,608	1,046	1.4	37,268	758	2.0	37,340	288	0.8
Obuasi Municipal	120,566	10,519	8.7	57,062	6,844	12.0	63,504	3,675	5.8
Adansi North	70,569	1,678	2.4	34,329	1,124	3.3	36,240	554	1.5
Bekwai Municipal	78,815	2,483	3.2	35,879	1,645	4.6	42,936	838	2.0
Bosome Freho	39,470	665	1.7	18,929	450	2.4	20,541	215	1.0
Asante Akim South	77,216	1,584	2.1	37,558	1,105	2.9	39,658	479	1.2
Asante Akim North Mun.	95,468	4,140	4.3	44,588	2,717	6.1	50,880	1,423	2.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	97,013	5,375	5.5	44,859	3,538	7.9	52,154	1,837	3.5
Bosumtwi	62,795	2,470	3.9	29,015	1,580	5.4	33,780	890	2.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	60,352	3,258	5.4	28,426	2,115	7.4	31,926	1,143	3.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,485,613	225,391	15.2	695,505	142,781	20.5	790,108	82,610	10.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	101,986	8,075	7.9	48,179	5,207	10.8	53,807	2,868	5.3
Ahafo Ano South	78,472	876	1.1	39,647	625	1.6	38,825	251	0.6
Ahafo Ano North	62,662	856	1.4	31,731	566	1.8	30,931	290	0.9
Offinso Municipal	50,584	1,812	3.6	23,699	1,209	5.1	26,885	603	2.2
Afigya Kwabre	90,406	4,948	5.5	42,907	3,177	7.4	47,499	1,771	3.7
Kwabre East	78,365	5,110	6.5	36,292	3,217	8.9	42,073	1,893	4.5
Afigya Sekyere	63,565	2,559	4.0	29,036	1,832	6.3	34,529	727	2.1
Mampong Municipal	59,055	2,580	4.4	28,067	1,779	6.3	30,988	801	2.6
Sekyere East	41,621	2,617	6.3	19,014	1,754	9.2	22,607	863	3.8
Sekyere Afram Plains	60,043	1,120	1.9	28,751	790	2.7	31,292	330	1.1
Sekyere Central	46,693	752	1.6	22,658	534	2.4	24,035	218	0.9
Ejura-Sekyedumase	56,483	1,675	3.0	27,779	1,096	3.9	28,704	579	2.0
Offinso North	35,867	466	1.3	17,506	335	1.9	18,361	131	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5.3 Internet Facility Usage by Sex and Level of Education

Table 6.10 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older using an internet facility by sex and level of education in the Ashanti Region. Generally, the proportion of internet usage increases as the level of education increases. Those with higher levels of education are more likely to use internet facility in their jobs than those with lower levels of education.

Table 6.10: Internet facility usage of population 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Educational level	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Use internet	%	Total	Use internet	%	Total	Use internet	%
Total	3,312,023	295,251	8.9	1,570,911	189,033	12.0	1,741,112	106,218	6.1
No education	590,286	3,175	0.5	192,306	1,363	0.7	397,980	1,812	0.5
Primary	489,910	7,189	1.5	212,702	4,150	2.0	277,208	3,039	1.1
Middle/JSS/JHS	1,434,717	54,948	3.8	712,845	35,443	5.0	721,872	19,505	2.7
Secondary/SSS/SHS	487,906	96,120	19.7	271,343	60,938	22.5	216,563	35,182	16.2
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	61,047	8,139	13.3	29,710	5,193	17.5	31,337	2,946	9.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	54,060	13,787	25.5	25,664	6,105	23.8	28,396	7,682	27.1
Post secondary diploma	101,456	45,825	45.2	61,095	29,133	47.7	40,361	16,692	41.4
University/Tertiary	92,641	66,068	71.3	65,246	46,708	71.6	27,395	19,360	70.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5.4 Internet Facility Usage by Sex and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.11 shows the population 12 years and older using an internet facility in the region. Less than one tenth (8.9%) of the population uses an internet facility. The proportion of males (12.0%) using an internet facility is higher than that of females (6.1%). Among employed persons in the region, 6.9 percent use an internet facility, much lower than the proportion among unemployed persons (12.2%) and economically not active persons (11.7%). The pattern is similar among the males but slightly different among females. Among the male population, 9.6 percent of the employed use an internet facility, 18.0 percent among the unemployed use internet facility and 15.6 percent among the economically not active males use internet facility. The proportions are lower among females – 4.3 percent of employed females use an internet facility, 8.1 percent of unemployed females use an internet facility, and unlike males, a slightly higher proportion (8.5%) of the economically not active females use an internet facility. The situation suggests that many of the employed in the region are in occupations where the use of an internet facility is not necessary.

Table 6.11: Internet facility usage, by population 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Activity status	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Use internet	%	Total	Use internet	%	Total	Use internet	%
Total	3,312,023	295,251	8.9	1,570,911	189,033	12.0	1,741,112	106,218	6.1
Employed	1,952,674	135,288	6.9	958,958	92,214	9.6	993,716	43,074	4.3
Unemployed	136,075	16,878	12.4	55,587	10,353	18.6	80,488	6,525	8.1
Not active	1,223,274	143,085	11.7	556,366	86,466	15.5	666,908	56,619	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

6.6 Computer Usage

6.6.1 Computer Ownership by Age and Sex of Household Head

Table 6.12 shows the ownership of computers (desktop and laptops) among heads of household in the Ashanti Region. Generally, only 9.3 percent own computers. The proportion is higher among male heads of household (10.5%) than female heads of household (7.5%). Among the age groups of heads of households, there is no consistent pattern of computer ownership. The proportion of ownership is higher among the 20-29 years age group and 50-59 years age group. Among the other age groups, the proportions range between 7.0 percent and 10.0 percent except the 70 years and older age group that is 5.0 percent. Among female heads of household, the highest proportion is among the 55-59 years age group (9.0%), higher than the 8.0 percent among the 40-54 years age group. In the other age groups, the proportions are lower than 8.0 percent.

Table 6.12: Households owning desktop/laptop by age and sex of household head

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads of Household (HH)	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	Percent	HH	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	Percent	HH	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	Percent
All ages	1,126,216	104,197	9.3	702,686	74,036	10.5	423,530	30,161	7.1
15-19	18,901	1,381	7.3	9,914	970	9.8	8,987	411	4.6
20-24	77,306	9,295	12.0	44,555	6,972	15.6	32,751	2,323	7.1
25-29	138,165	15,438	11.2	87,660	11,945	13.6	50,505	3,493	6.9
30-34	152,703	14,503	9.5	103,587	11,353	11.0	49,116	3,150	6.4
35-39	147,760	11,764	8.0	99,997	8,529	8.5	47,763	3,235	6.8
40-44	131,229	11,538	8.8	87,984	7,973	9.1	43,245	3,565	8.2
45-49	106,689	10,320	9.7	69,019	6,949	10.1	37,670	3,371	8.9
50-54	98,794	10,227	10.4	60,093	6,836	11.4	38,701	3,391	8.8
55-59	66,812	7,440	11.1	40,786	5,099	12.5	26,026	2,341	9.0
60-64	55,575	4,865	8.8	32,489	3,213	9.9	23,086	1,652	7.2
65-69	34,423	2,519	7.3	18,919	1,594	8.4	15,504	925	6.0
70+	97,859	4,907	5.0	47,683	2,603	5.5	50,176	2,304	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6.2 Computer Ownership by Sex and District

Table 6.13 shows the ownership of computers by heads of households in the districts. Obuasi Municipal has the highest proportion of household heads with computers (15.3%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (14.4%). In Atwima Nwabiagya and Kwabre East, the proportions are 8.9 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. In 10 districts, the proportions are from 4.0 percent to 6.5 percent. In six districts, the proportions are between 2.0 percent and 4.0 percent and in the remaining eight districts, the proportions are below 2.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua (1.1%), followed by Adansi South (1.3%) and Ahafo Ano South (1.5%).

Among the male heads of households, the proportion that owns computers is highest in Obuasi Municipal (18.5%) followed by Kumasi Metropolis (16.6%). The proportions are slightly above 10.0 percent in Atwima Nwabiagya (10.5%) and Kwabre East (10.1%). In 10 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 8.0 percent and in another 10 districts,

the proportions are between 2.0 percent and 4.0 percent. In the remaining 3 districts the proportions are below 2.0 percent, Atwima Mponua (1.1%), Adansi South (1.5%) and Ahafo Ano South (1.7%). Among the female heads of households, the highest proportion that own computers is in Kumasi Metropolis (11.1%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (9.2%). The proportions are above 6.0 percent in Atwima Nwabiagya (6.5%) and Kwabre East (6.4%). In 12 districts, the proportions are between 2.0 percent and 5.0 percent. In the remaining 11 districts, the proportions are below 2.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Adansi South (0.9%), followed by Atwima Mponua and Ahafo Ano South (1.0% each) and Sekyere Central (1.1%).

Table 6.13: Heads of household owning desktop/laptop computer by sex and district

District	Total			Male			Female		
	Households	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	% Owning Desktop/Laptop	Male heads	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	% Owning Desktop/Laptop	Female heads	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	% Owning Desktop/Laptop
All districts	1,126,216	104,197	9.3	702,686	74,036	10.5	423,530	30,161	7.1
Atwima Mponua	26,150	288	1.1	18,974	216	1.1	7,176	72	1
Amansie West	29,359	533	1.8	19,169	421	2.2	10,190	112	1.1
Amansie Central	21,511	411	1.9	14,305	296	2.1	7,206	115	1.6
Adansi South	25,626	335	1.3	18,083	269	1.5	7,543	66	0.9
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	6,304	15.3	26,897	4,983	18.5	14,415	1,321	9.2
Adansi North	23,863	747	3.1	15,769	561	3.6	8,094	186	2.3
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	1,097	4	16,233	829	5.1	11,025	268	2.4
Bosome Freho	12,923	294	2.3	8,442	213	2.5	4,481	81	1.8
Asante Akim South	26,536	686	2.6	17,109	532	3.1	9,427	154	1.6
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,400	1,946	6	19,473	1,393	7.2	12,927	553	4.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	2,149	6.5	20,153	1,585	7.9	12,925	564	4.4
Bosumtwi	22,895	1,013	4.4	14,025	757	5.4	8,870	256	2.9
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	1,202	5.8	12,532	861	6.9	8,202	341	4.2
Kumasi Metropolis	512,767	74,039	14.4	310,170	51,510	16.6	202,597	22,529	11.1

Table 6.13: Heads of household owning desktop/laptop computer by sex and district (cont'd)

District	Total			Male			Female		
	Households	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	% Owning Desktop/Laptop	Male heads	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	% Owning Desktop/Laptop	Female heads	Number Owning Desktop/Laptop	% Owning Desktop/Laptop
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	3,143	8.9	21,527	2,256	10.5	13,678	887	6.5
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	400	1.5	18,731	318	1.7	8,199	82	1
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	554	2.6	15,194	444	2.9	5,800	110	1.9
Offinso Municipal	15,376	654	4.3	9,544	490	5.1	5,832	164	2.8
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	1,731	5.8	19,044	1,283	6.7	11,022	448	4.1
Kwabre East	27,122	2,340	8.6	16,455	1,657	10.1	10,667	683	6.4
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	939	4.8	10,994	658	6	8,451	281	3.3
Mampong Municipal	19,203	1,119	5.8	11,657	799	6.9	7,546	320	4.2
Sekyere East	13,668	802	5.9	7,522	572	7.6	6,146	230	3.7
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	489	2.5	12,469	373	3	7,127	116	1.6
Sekyere Central	14,632	256	1.7	9,234	194	2.1	5,398	62	1.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,403	510	3.1	11,516	403	3.5	4,887	107	2.2
Offinso North	11,164	216	1.9	7,465	163	2.2	3,699	53	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6.3 Computer Ownership by Sex and level of Education

Table 6.14 shows the heads of household who own computers by level of education. Generally, the proportion of heads of household that owns computers increases steadily as the level of education increases. The proportion increases from 2.2 percent for those with no education to 60 percent for those with tertiary education. Among male heads of household, the proportions are slightly smaller among those with no education up to JSS/JHS/Middle school education (1.4% to 5.5%) compared than among their female counterparts (2.8% to 6.0%). At higher levels of education, the proportions of male heads of household are higher than those of their female counterparts, except those with post-middle/secondary certificate where the proportion of female heads of household is again higher than that of their male counterparts.

Table 6.14: Household heads owning desktop/laptop computer by sex and level of education

Educational level	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	own a desktop/laptop	%	Total	own a desktop/laptop	%	Total	own a desktop/laptop	%
Total	1,126,216	104,197	9.3	702,686	74,036	10.5	423,530	30,161	7.1
No education	257,792	5,587	2.2	120,673	1,692	1.4	137,119	3,895	2.8
Primary	104,409	3,687	3.5	53,623	1,707	3.2	50,786	1,980	3.9
Middle/JSS/JHS	502,148	28,443	5.7	333,873	18,350	5.5	168,275	10,093	6.0
Secondary/SSS/SHS	124,452	17,869	14.4	92,810	13,823	14.9	31,642	4,046	12.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	28,264	4,862	17.2	18,634	3,248	17.4	9,630	1,614	16.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	25,815	5,173	20.0	16,747	3,240	19.3	9,068	1,933	21.3
Post secondary diploma	44,567	15,310	34.4	33,324	11,930	35.8	11,243	3,380	30.1
University/Tertiary	38,769	23,266	60.0	33,002	20,046	60.7	5,767	3,220	55.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

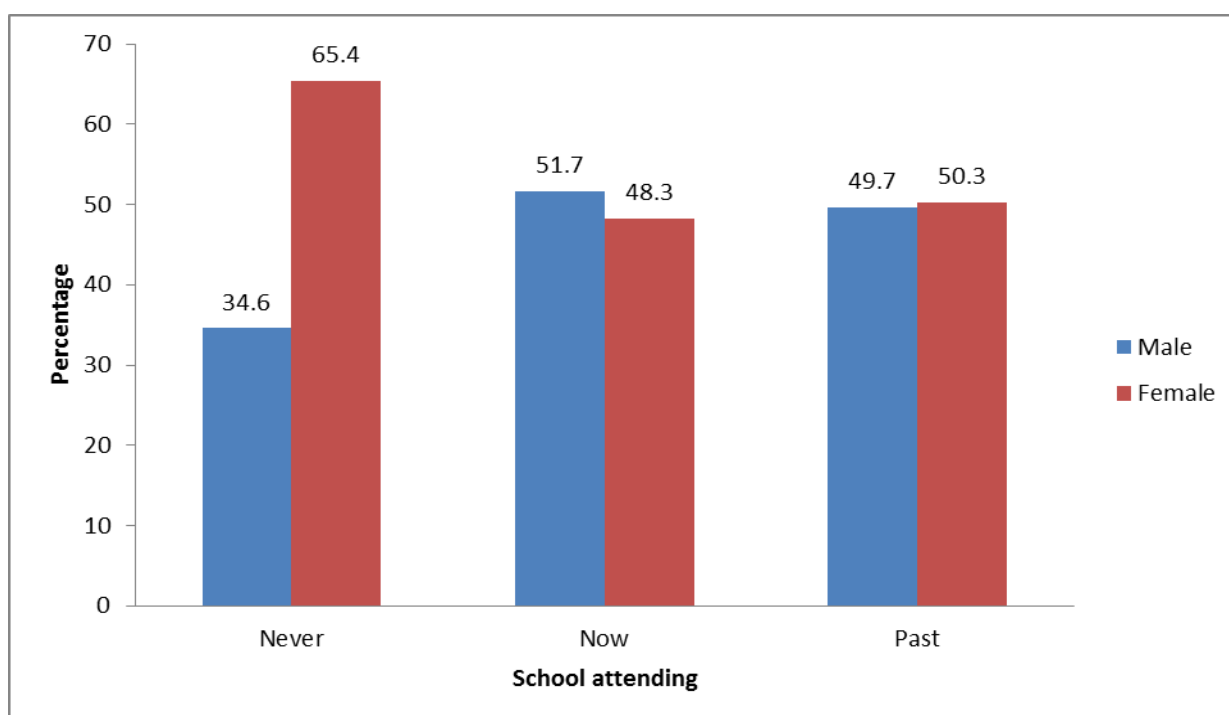
7.1 Introduction

Education and literacy are important aspects of socio-economic development of Ghana. They enhance the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that facilitate the development of individual capacities for socio-economic well-being. The 2010 census collected data on literacy and formal education of the population. Data on formal education were gathered on those attending school or attended school in the past, the highest level reached and grade obtained.

7.2 Educational Attainment

The 2010 census results indicate that 666,091 of the population 3 years and older in the region have never been to school. For those who have never been to school, 65.4 percent are females and 34.6 percent are males (Figure 7.1). This implies that more females are illiterate, unable to read and write, than males in the region. For the 1,817,525 persons currently in school, 51.7 percent are males and 48.3 percent are females. As many as 1,902,993 persons 3 years and older or 43.4 percent, have some level of formal education in the past; with females (50.3%) slightly more than the males (49.7%). The fact that the data show more females attended school in the past than males indicate that more males continued their education than females did.

Figure 7.1: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.1 Never Attended School

Table 7.1 shows the population that has never attended school, by district, sex and locality. The region has an average of 15.2 per cent (10.9% of males and 19.2% of females) of the population aged 6 years and older that has never been to school compared with the national average of 23.4 per cent. There has been a drastic reduction of the population that has never been to school in the region, from 33.2 percent in 2000 to 15.2 percent in 2010. This is a positive development in formal education in the region. The population that has never attended school in rural Ashanti is nearly double (21.5%) that of the urban areas (11.2%). Efforts to improve education in the region should target the rural areas more.

With regard to the proportions of the population that have never attended school in the districts, Offinso North (34.1%) has the highest, followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (33.1%). The lowest proportion is in the Kumasi Metropolis (10.6%) followed by Obuasi Municipal (10.7%).

Table 7.1: Persons aged 6 years and older who have never attended school by sex, locality and district

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15.2	10.9	19.2	11.2	7.0	14.9	21.5	16.7	26.2
Atwima Mponua	25.3	20.3	30.4	16.8	10.9	22.2	26.5	21.6	31.7
Amansie West	21.4	15.6	27.2	14.5	9.3	19.0	21.7	15.9	27.6
Amansie Central	21.9	15.5	28.2	15.1	9.1	20.5	22.8	16.3	29.4
Adansi South	22.3	16.5	28.1	12.4	7.5	16.8	24.3	18.2	30.6
Obuasi Municipal	10.7	6.6	14.5	9.9	6.0	13.5	15.3	9.9	20.4
Adansi North	18.5	13.0	24.0	15.7	10.6	20.3	19.1	13.4	24.7
Bekwai Municipal	16.7	10.9	21.8	11.3	7.3	14.7	17.9	11.6	23.4
Bosome Freho	20.9	14.6	27.0	-	-	-	20.9	14.6	27.0
Asante Akim South	17.7	13.0	22.2	14.0	9.9	17.5	18.4	13.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	15.3	11.4	18.9	12.0	7.8	15.6	19.8	15.9	23.7
Ejisu Juaben	12.9	7.9	17.4	9.6	5.6	13.1	14.2	8.8	19.0
Bosumtwi	13.1	7.7	17.9	9.3	4.9	13.2	14.8	9.0	20.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	12.6	8.2	16.7	9.1	5.4	12.3	13.5	8.8	17.8
K M A	10.6	6.6	14.2	10.6	6.6	14.2	-	-	-
Atwima Nwabiagya	12.0	8.1	15.5	9.3	6.2	12.1	13.2	9.0	17.1
Ahafo Ano South	23.6	18.6	28.8	15.9	10.9	20.6	24.5	19.4	29.7
Ahafo Ano North	24.8	20.7	28.9	14.3	9.4	18.6	27.2	23.2	31.6
Offinso Municipal	24.7	20.3	28.8	15.6	11.2	19.4	28.4	23.7	32.7
Afigya Kwabre	13.2	9.3	16.9	9.1	6.1	11.8	14.7	10.4	18.7
Kwabre East	10.9	6.4	15.0	10.6	6.1	14.7	11.4	6.8	15.6
Sekyere South	15.3	10.2	19.8	12.8	7.7	17.3	18.2	13.2	22.7
Mampong Municipal	18.1	14.6	21.3	10.8	7.1	14.1	24.1	20.6	27.5
Sekyere East	13.4	8.4	17.9	10.7	6.1	14.6	16.7	11.1	21.9
Sekyere Afram Plains	28.0	25.1	30.7	12.4	7.0	17.2	35.7	33.5	37.9
Sekyere Central	29.1	25.2	33.0	14.3	7.8	19.8	36.1	32.7	39.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	33.1	28.5	37.7	27.7	22.0	33.1	38.6	34.8	42.6
Offinso North	34.1	29.5	38.6	21.9	15.0	28.0	42.9	39.1	46.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 also shows the disparities between the sexes and between urban and rural areas in the districts regarding the proportions that have never attended school. With the exception of Bosome Freho District that has no urban locality, the remaining districts have more females than males who have never attended school in the urban areas, with Ejura-Sekyedumase the highest (33.1%) and Afigya Kwabre the lowest (11.8%). The proportion of males in urban areas who have never attended school is highest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (22.0%), followed by Offinso North (15.0%) and Offinso Municipal (11.2%). In three districts, the proportions are above 10.0 percent, Atwima Mponua and Ahafo Ano South (10.9% each) and Adansi South (10.6%). In 15 districts, the proportions are from 6.0 percent to 9.9 percent. In the remaining six districts, the proportions are below 6.0 percent, with the lowest in Bosumtwi (4.9%). The proportion of females in rural areas that has never attended school is higher than that of males. The highest proportion is 46.9 percent in Offinso North, followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (42.6%). In six districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. The lowest proportion is 15.6 percent in Kwabre East.

In rural areas, the proportions of both males and females who have never attended school are much higher than their counterparts in urban areas. The proportion of the rural male population that has never attended school is highest in Offinso North (39.1%) followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (34.8%); and for females, it is highest in Offinso North (46.9%) followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (42.6%). The lowest proportion for males is in Kwabre East (6.8%) followed by Ejisu Juaben Municipal and Atwima Kwanwoma (8.8% each) and Bosumtwi and Atwima Nwabiagya (9.0% each). For females, the lowest proportion is 15.6 percent in Kwabre East, followed by 17.1 percent in Atwima Nwabiagya and 17.8 percent in Atwima Kwanwoma. Note that Bosome Freho has no urban population and Kumasi Metropolis has no rural population.

7.2.2 Past School Attendance

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of past school attendance and level of education of the population 6 years and older in the districts. About 14.7 percent of this population has only primary education and 31.3 percent has JSS/JHS education. There are disparities among the districts regarding primary school education. For instance, Offinso North has the highest proportion (28.7%) of its population of past education at primary school level, followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (26.4%), Adansi South (24.7%) and Amansie Central (24.1%), whereas the lowest proportion is in Kumasi Metropolis and Kwabre East (11.6% each), followed by Obuasi Municipal (13.1%), Bosumtwi (13.4%), Atwima Nwabiagya (14.1%) and Ejisu-Juaben Municipal (14.2%). The proportion of the population that attended JSS/JHS in the past is highest in Amansie West (37.6%) and lowest in Kumasi Metropolis and Obuasi Municipal (29.0% each).

For the population that had secondary education or higher in the past, the proportions are quite low, mostly below 3 percent, with the highest proportions in the Kumasi Metropolis. For those with post-secondary diploma, Obuasi Municipal has a slightly higher proportion (5.0%) than Kumasi Metropolis (4.9%). Among those with post-middle/secondary certificate, Sekyere East has the highest proportion (3.0%), followed by Bekwai Municipal and Sekyere South (2.8% each), Asante Akim North (2.7%), Mampong Municipal and Offinso Municipal (2.6% each), and Ejura-Sekyedumase and Kumasi Metropolis (2.4% each).

Table 7.2: Past school attendance of persons 6 years and older by level reached and district

District	Total	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Seco- ndary	Voca- tional/ Tech- nical/ Comm- ercial	Post middle /secon- dary certific- ate	Post secon- dary diplo- ma	Bache- -lor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Total	1,902,993	14.7	31.3	26.9	11.5	4.0	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.2	0.5
Atwima Mponua	37,004	22.7	35.7	30.0	5.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.1
Amansie West	47,482	21.9	37.6	27.0	7.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.1
Amansie Central	29,970	24.1	33.4	31.1	5.0	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.0
Adansi South	37,961	24.7	35.0	26.9	5.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	71,308	13.1	29.0	27.3	13.6	4.0	3.4	2.3	5.0	2.0	0.4
Adansi North	36,330	20.0	33.4	30.6	7.0	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.5	0.8	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	43,326	16.2	31.7	33.3	7.5	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.2	0.3
Bosome Freho	20,332	19.4	33.3	33.7	5.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.1
Asante Akim South	43,303	18.4	32.0	35.2	5.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.7	0.1
Asante Akim North	55,402	15.9	32.8	30.6	8.8	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.3	0.2
Ejisu Juaben	58,136	14.2	33.8	30.2	9.1	2.8	2.4	2.2	3.0	1.7	0.6
Bosumtwi	38,042	13.4	36.1	30.4	8.8	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	37,133	15.4	35.1	28.0	9.8	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.5	0.4
K M A Atwima	923,497	11.6	29.0	24.4	14.5	5.2	3.9	2.4	4.9	3.2	0.9
Nwabiagya	61,591	14.1	33.9	26.2	11.2	3.6	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.4	0.5
Ahafo Ano South	38,494	21.8	36.7	30.0	4.9	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.4	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	28,807	19.5	35.0	27.3	8.6	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.2
Offinso Municipal	23,448	21.2	33.1	25.1	9.3	3.1	1.6	2.6	2.5	1.3	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	54,567	15.9	35.4	28.2	9.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.1	0.2
Kwabre East	48,090	11.6	36.8	25.8	12.8	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.8	0.3
Sekyere South Mampong Municipal	33,727	16.2	29.5	30.4	11.1	3.8	1.6	2.8	2.9	1.4	0.2
Sekyere East Municipal	29,986	16.0	30.9	30.4	9.4	3.5	1.7	2.6	3.2	1.8	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	24,062	16.1	31.4	31.3	8.0	3.6	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.7	0.2
Sekyere Central	28,318	18.4	33.3	33.9	5.6	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.1
Ejura Sekye	19,669	20.1	31.9	32.8	6.8	2.2	1.0	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.2
Dumasi	19,533	26.4	29.7	22.4	10.8	2.7	1.5	2.4	3.0	1.0	0.1
Offinso North	13,475	28.7	30.7	25.4	7.7	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.3 Current School Attendance

Table 7.3 shows distribution of current school attendance and educational level for persons 3 years and older by sex and locality. The proportion of the population in nursery is the same (3.0%) for both sexes but slightly higher for males than females in kindergarten. The proportion of females currently in primary and JSS/JHS is more than that of males in both urban and rural areas. Also, the proportion of females currently in vocational, technical and commercial schools is more than that of males in both urban and rural areas. The proportion of males is more than that of females at SSS/SHS, post-secondary diploma, bachelor's degree and postgraduate education levels.

Table 7.3: Persons 3 years and older by level of school attendance,sex, locality and district

Sex / Locality	Population	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc./Tech/Comm.	Post Mid./Sec. Cert.	Post sec. dip.	Bachelor degree	Post graduate
Total	3,720,518	3.0	7.3	29.4	26.2	12.7	11.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.1	0.4
Male	1,885,039	3.0	7.4	27.4	25.0	13.1	12.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	3.2	2.9	0.6
Female	1,835,479	3.0	7.2	31.5	27.5	12.2	10.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.2
Urban	2,377,507	2.9	5.9	25.7	25.8	12.4	14.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.5
Male	1,180,419	3.0	6.1	23.8	24.3	12.2	15.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	4.3	4.2	0.8
Female	1,197,088	2.8	5.7	27.6	27.3	12.5	13.2	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.2
Rural	1,343,011	3.1	9.8	36.0	26.9	13.1	6.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.1
Male	704,620	3.0	9.6	33.5	26.1	14.7	7.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.1
Female	638,391	3.2	10.0	38.7	27.8	11.5	5.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.4 shows the highest level of school attendance by sex of the population 3 years and older in the districts. The highest level of school attendance by most of the population in the region is primary (24.9%), followed by JSS/JHS (22.2%), middle school (10.7%) and SSS/SHS (9.7%). The lowest level of attendance in terms of proportion of the relevant population is tertiary (0.3%), followed by post-middle/secondary certificate education (1.2%), vocational, technical and commercial education and secondary education (1.4% each) and bachelor's degree level education (1.8%).

In the districts, primary education is often the highest level attended, except in the Kumasi Metropolis and Obuasi Municipal where the proportions that attended or are attending JSS/JHS are slightly higher. The district with the highest proportion that attended or is attending primary school is Adansi South (30.6%), followed by Amansie Central (30.0%) and Atwima Mponua (29.5%). The district with the lowest proportion of primary school attendance is Kumasi Metropolis (21.8%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (24.4%) and Kwabre East (24.6%).

Among the males and females in the districts, the highest proportion that attended or is attending primary school is in Adansi South, 29.9 percent and 31.2 percent, respectively, followed by Amansie Central 29.5 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively. The lowest proportions for both males and females who attended or attending primary school are in the Kumasi Metropolis (21.8% and 22.8%, respectively), followed by Obuasi Municipal (23.6% and 24.4%, respectively). The proportion of the population that attended or attending JSS/JHS is higher than those who attended middle school because the latter has been replaced essentially by the former.

The proportions of the population that attended or attending SSS/JHS in the districts range from 3.5 percent in the Ahafo Ano South to 13.4 percent in the Obuasi Municipal. The proportion in the Kumasi Metropolis is 13.2 percent. The proportions of the population in the districts who attended or attending other levels of education are quite small, mostly less than 1.0 percent, particularly among the females compared with the males.

Table 7.4: Persons 3 years and older by highest level of school attendance, sex and district

District / Sex	Total	Nur- sery	Kinder- garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Sec- ondary	Voc./ Tech/ Com	Post mid/ sec cert.	Post sec dip	Bache- lor degree	Post Gra- duate
Total	3,719,955	2.5	6.2	24.9	22.2	10.7	9.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.8	0.3
Male	1,884,783	2.7	6.6	24.4	22.2	11.7	11.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.6	0.5
Female	1,835,172	2.4	5.8	25.4	22.2	9.8	8.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.1
ATWIMA MPONUA													
Total	80,591	2.1	7.9	29.5	19.7	9.4	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	*
Male	44,037	2.0	8.0	28.8	20.7	11.9	5.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	*
Female	36,622	2.2	7.9	30.2	18.6	6.8	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	*
AMANSIE WEST													
Total	95,881	1.8	7.8	28.7	22.4	9.5	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	*
Male	51,620	1.9	7.9	27.6	23.9	12.0	7.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1
Female	44,281	1.8	7.8	29.8	20.8	7.0	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	*
AMANSIE CENTRAL													
Total	64,252	2.2	8.7	30.0	19.9	10.6	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	*
Male	34,648	2.2	8.8	29.5	21.0	14.0	5.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	*
Female	29,629	2.1	8.7	30.5	18.8	7.1	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	*
ADANSI SOUTH													
Total	81,134	2.1	8.3	30.6	20.7	8.8	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	*
Male	43,832	2.1	8.2	29.9	21.9	11.5	5.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.1
Female	37,334	2.0	8.3	31.2	19.6	5.9	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	*
OBUASI MUNICIPAL													
Total	139,314	2.4	5.1	24.4	23.6	11.5	13.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.9	1.3	0.2
Male	69,822	2.6	5.4	23.4	23.0	12.9	14.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	3.9	1.9	0.3
Female	69,470	2.2	4.8	25.4	24.1	10.2	12.1	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.1
ADANSI NORTH													
Total	79,806	2.3	8.4	29.0	21.8	10.3	5.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.1
Male	42,142	2.5	8.5	28.7	22.5	12.7	6.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.1
Female	37,607	2.1	8.2	29.2	21.1	8.1	4.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	*
BEKWAI MUNICIPAL													
Total	89,833	2.3	7.1	27.5	22.0	12.5	6.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.1
Male	45,019	2.4	7.6	27.5	22.2	14.5	8.0	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.3
Female	44,822	2.2	6.5	27.5	21.9	10.7	5.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	*
BOSOME FREHO													
Total	43,467	2.8	7.6	28.5	21.0	11.3	4.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	*
Male	22,949	2.9	7.8	28.5	22.4	13.7	5.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.1
Female	20,498	2.7	7.3	28.5	19.8	9.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	*
ASANTE AKIM SOUTH													
Total	87,710	2.2	7.9	28.7	21.5	13.3	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1
Male	45,737	2.2	8.2	28.4	21.9	15.1	5.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.1
Female	42,014	2.1	7.6	29.0	21.2	11.6	3.9	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	*

Table 7.4: Persons 3 years and older by highest level of school attendance, sex and district (cont'd)

District / Sex	Total	Nur- sery	Kinder- garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Sec- ondary	Voc./ Tech/ Com	Post mid/ sec cert.	Post sec dip	Bache- lor degree	Post Gra- duate
ASANTE AKIM NORTH													
Total	109,056	2.6	6.7	26.9	22.9	12.2	7.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.1
Male	54,602	2.7	7.2	26.9	22.6	13.0	8.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.2
Female	54,442	2.4	6.2	26.8	23.2	11.6	6.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	*
EJISU JUABEN													
Total	114,645	2.5	7.1	26.4	23.7	12.4	8.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.3
Male	57,523	2.7	7.6	26.2	23.4	13.8	9.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	0.6
Female	57,132	2.3	6.6	26.6	23.9	11.2	7.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.1
BOSUMTWI													
Total	74,378	2.6	7.3	26.0	25.1	12.6	7.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.2
Male	37,444	2.8	8.0	25.1	25.2	14.7	8.8	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.0	0.2
Female	36,963	2.4	6.6	26.7	25.0	10.8	6.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.1
ATWIMA KWANWOMA													
Total	71,900	3.1	6.6	26.9	24.7	11.7	8.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.2
Male	36,274	3.4	7.0	25.8	25.0	13.5	9.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.4
Female	35,612	3.0	6.3	27.9	24.4	10.0	7.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.1
KUMASI METROPOLIS													
Total	1,683,807	2.6	4.8	21.8	22.8	11.0	13.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	3.6	3.2	0.6
Male	836,153	2.8	5.3	21.0	22.5	11.2	14.6	2.7	2.1	1.3	4.4	4.6	0.9
Female	847,888	2.4	4.4	22.6	23.1	10.8	11.9	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.2
ATWIMA NWABIAGYA													
Total	120,209	2.8	6.3	25.8	24.2	10.8	10.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.6	0.3
Male	60,274	2.9	6.9	25.0	23.7	11.8	11.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.6	2.3	0.5
Female	60,008	2.7	5.8	26.5	24.7	9.9	8.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.1
AHAFO ANO SOUTH													
Total	84,255	2.2	8.9	28.8	20.8	9.6	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	*
Male	45,518	2.2	9.0	28.3	22.0	11.9	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.1
Female	38,706	2.1	8.9	29.3	19.5	7.3	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	*
AHAFO ANO NORTH													
Total	64,664	2.1	6.4	28.0	20.5	8.4	6.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1
Male	34,598	2.0	6.5	27.4	21.5	10.0	7.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.1
Female	30,119	2.2	6.3	28.7	19.6	6.8	5.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	*
OFFINSO MUNICIPAL													
Total	52,711	2.2	6.7	27.6	19.8	7.6	6.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.1
Male	26,742	2.2	7.2	27.9	20.0	8.5	8.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.2
Female	25,951	2.2	6.3	27.4	19.7	6.8	5.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.2	*
AFIGYA KWABRE													
Total	107,576	3.2	7.1	26.9	24.6	11.4	7.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.1
Male	54,435	3.4	7.7	26.4	24.7	12.6	8.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.2	0.2
Female	53,116	3.1	6.5	27.4	24.6	10.2	7.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	*

Table 7.4: Persons 3 years and older by highest level of school attendance, sex and district (cont'd)

District / Sex	Total	Nur- sery	Kinder- garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Sec- ondary	Voc./ Tech/ Com	Post mid/ sec cert.	Post sec dip	Bache- lor degree	Post Gra- duate
KWABRE EAST													
Total	93,841	2.9	6.4	24.6	25.8	10.9	11.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.2
Male	46,732	3.1	7.0	24.5	25.5	11.9	12.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.0	0.3
Female	47,085	2.7	5.9	24.8	26.1	9.9	9.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.9	*
AFIGYA SEKYERE													
Total	73,127	2.7	7.0	27.6	21.3	11.2	9.3	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.1
Male	36,528	3.0	7.5	27.7	21.4	11.6	11.1	1.7	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.2
Female	36,619	2.5	6.5	27.4	21.2	10.9	7.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.3	*
MAMPONG MUNICIPAL													
Total	66,208	2.6	7.4	26.1	20.8	10.4	7.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.2
Male	33,349	2.7	7.7	26.0	20.5	10.7	9.0	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	3.0	0.4
Female	32,889	2.5	7.1	26.2	21.0	10.1	7.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.1
SEKYERE EAST													
Total	48,989	2.5	7.7	27.2	22.3	12.5	7.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.1
Male	24,415	2.7	8.4	27.1	22.2	13.2	9.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.2
Female	24,560	2.4	7.1	27.4	22.4	11.9	6.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.1
SEKYERE AFRAM PLAINS													
Total	61,343	2.7	7.3	25.4	18.3	10.7	4.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1
Male	31,243	2.8	7.7	25.6	17.8	11.1	5.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1
Female	30,135	2.6	6.9	25.1	18.8	10.2	3.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	*
SEKYERE CENTRAL													
Total	46,031	2.7	7.7	25.5	17.8	9.2	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1
Male	23,953	2.7	8.2	25.7	18.3	9.8	6.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.1
Female	22,044	2.7	7.1	25.3	17.3	8.6	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	*
EJURA-SEKYEDUMASE													
Total	52,103	2.3	7.7	27.5	15.1	4.9	6.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	*
Male	27,693	2.4	8.2	27.4	15.6	5.8	7.3	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.1
Female	24,390	2.2	7.3	27.6	14.5	4.0	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	*
OFFINSO NORTH													
Total	33,730	2.9	7.0	28.2	15.1	6.0	4.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	*
Male	17,904	3.0	7.2	28.6	15.5	7.2	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1
Female	15,833	2.8	6.7	27.7	14.6	4.9	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

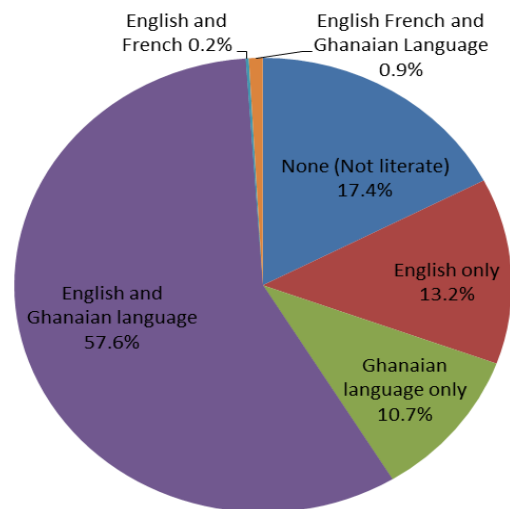
7.3 Literacy

7.3.1 Introduction

For the 2010 Population and Housing Census, literacy was defined as the ability of a person to read and write a simple statement with understanding in a Ghanaian language, English or French. The data on literacy were collected on household members who were 11 years and older.

Figure 7.2 shows that 82.6 percent of the population 11 years and older in the region are literate. This is higher than the national proportion of 74.1 percent. About 58 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language and 10.7 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only. Less than 1.0 percent is able to read and write in three different languages, namely, English, French and a Ghanaian language. Those who are literate in English language only constitute 13.2 per cent. A large proportion of the population (71.9%) can read and write in English language and combinations of a Ghanaian language and French and 69.2 per cent can read and write in a Ghanaian language and English or French.

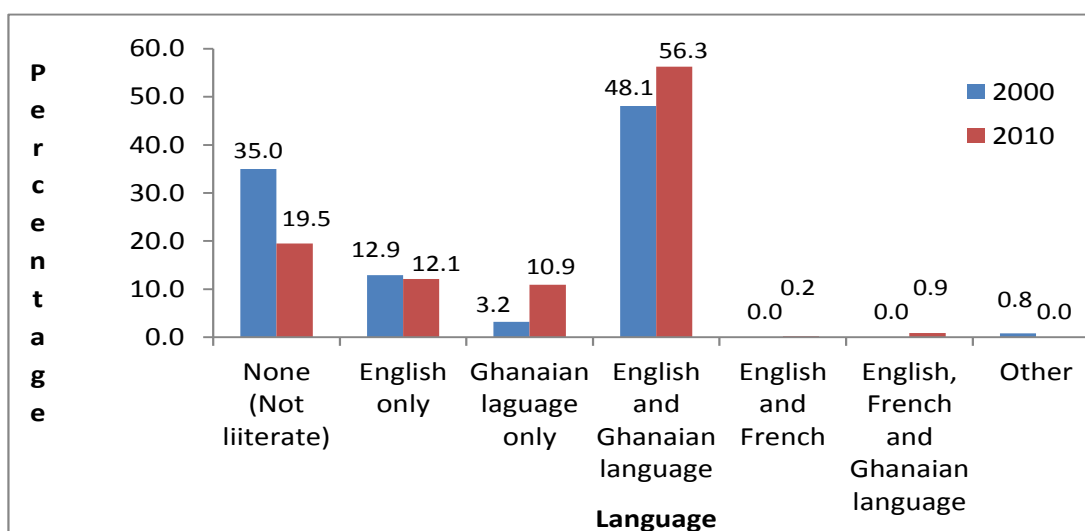
Figure 7.2: Literacy level of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.3 shows that the level of literacy in the region has increased greatly for the population 15 years and older, from 65.0 percent in 2000 to 80.4 percent in 2010 which is also higher than the national average (71.5%) in 2010 (GSS 2005, 2000 Population and Housing Census Ashanti Region report). The proportion of population literate in English and a Ghanaian language in the region (56.3%) is also higher than that of the total country (45.8%), although literacy in English only at the national level (18.2%) is higher than in the region (12.1%). Literacy in a Ghanaian language only (10.9%) is also higher than the national proportion (7.0%). About 68.1 percent of the population is literate in a Ghanaian language and combinations of English and French, which suggests that Ghanaian languages are being taken seriously in literacy programmes in the region and show a scaling-up since the 2000 census that recorded about 50 per cent.

Figure 7.3: Literacy level of population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Literacy of Population in 2000 and 2010

Figure 7.3 also presents a comparison of the proportion of the literate population 15 years and older in 2000 and 2010. The proportion that is not literate has decreased drastically over the 10-year period, from 35.0 percent to 19.5 percent. Although, the region recorded a slight decrease (0.8%) in the proportion literate in English only from 12.9 percent in 2000 to 12.1 percent in 2010, literacy has generally improved. Literacy in French was not collected in 2000 but the 2010 census shows that at least 1 percent of the regional population can read and write in French.

7.3.2 Literacy levels by District, Age, Sex and Locality of Residence

Table 7.5 shows literacy level of the population 15 years and older in the region by sex and type of locality (urban-rural). Generally, 85.5 percent of the urban population is literate as against 81.7 percent of the rural population. The male population in urban areas (91.1%) is more literate than that in the rural areas (78.9%). Among the female population also, a higher proportion (80.4%) of the literate is in urban areas than in rural areas (65.0%).

Literacy in all three languages is more pronounced in urban areas except Ghanaian language only where proportions are higher in rural areas for both males (6.9% urban and 12.0% rural) and females (11.4% urban and 15.1% rural).

Table 7.5: Literacy of population 15 years and older by sex and locality of residence

Locality of residence	Population	%	Not literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian Language
Region	2,976,462	100.0	19.5	12.1	10.9	56.3	0.2	0.9
Urban	1,887,622	100.0	14.5	14.0	9.3	60.7	0.2	1.2
Rural	1,088,840	100.0	28.3	8.8	13.6	48.7	0.2	0.4
Male Total	1,404,986	100.0	13.4	12.5	8.8	63.8	0.3	1.1
Urban	879,499	100.0	8.9	14.6	6.9	67.8	0.3	1.4
Rural	525,487	100.0	21.1	9.0	12.0	57.2	0.2	0.5
Female Total	1,571,476	100.0	25.0	11.8	12.7	49.6	0.2	0.7
Urban	1,008,123	100.0	19.4	13.5	11.4	54.5	0.2	1.0
Rural	563,353	100.0	35.0	8.7	15.1	40.8	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.4 Literacy by Age and Locality of Residence

Table 7.6 shows that among the 11-14 years age group, more females (59.3%) are illiterate than males (40.7%). Considering literacy in English only and a Ghanaian language only, females form the largest proportions, 50.8 percent and 51.8 percent, respectively. The female proportion is also higher than that of male in a literate combination of English, French and Ghanaian language (52.7%). Males dominate in literacy in English and French (51.0%) and English and Ghanaian language (50.4%).

Among the 15-24 years age group (the youth), illiteracy is higher among females (65.8%) than males (34.2%); but in terms of literacy in English language only and a Ghanaian language only females 15-24 years are more literate than males. Being literate in English and a Ghanaian language as well as English and French, is more pronounced among males than females but in terms of ability to read and write in English, French and a Ghanaian language, the proportion of females is slightly higher (50.3%) compared with males (49.7%).

In the 15 years and older age group, the proportion of illiterates is higher among females (67.5%) than males (32.5%) but females have higher proportions in some of the literate categories (English only and Ghanaian language only) and a higher overall proportion of literacy. The proportions of male with ability to read and write in English and a Ghanaian language, English and French as well as English, French and a Ghanaian language among 15 years and older age group are higher than those for their female counterparts.

Table 7.6: Literacy by language, age and sex

Language	11-14 years			15-24 years			15+* years		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All languages	440,806	49.7	50.3	988,325	48.1	51.9	2,976,462	47.2	52.8
Not literate	12,207	40.7	59.3	82,903	34.2	65.8	581,631	32.5	67.5
English only	90,469	49.2	50.8	141,625	47.0	53.0	361,360	48.7	51.3
Ghanaian language only	40,651	48.2	51.8	72,109	41.1	58.9	324,529	38.3	61.7
English and Ghanaian language	292,401	50.4	49.6	675,867	50.7	49.3	1,676,352	53.5	46.5
English and French	714	51.0	49.0	2,481	54.1	45.9	6,379	60.9	39.1
English /French / Ghanaian language	4,364	47.3	52.7	13,340	49.7	50.3	26,211	57.8	42.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*15+ is the UNICEF age category for adult literacy

Table 7.7 shows literacy by age group and locality of residence. Illiteracy is higher among rural dwellers than their urban counterparts in all age groups. Literacy in a Ghanaian language is higher among the rural population in age groups 11-14 years (65.5%) and 15-24 years (51.8%) than the urban population in those age groups, 34.6 percent and 48.2 percent, respectively. However, literacy in a Ghanaian language among the 15 years and older population is higher (54.2%) among the urban population than the rural population (45.8%). Literacy in English only seems to be a phenomenon of the urban for all age groups. Literacy in all combinations thus, English and a Ghanaian language, English and French as well as English, French and a Ghanaian language is higher among the urban population compared with the rural population.

Table 7.7: Literacy of persons 11 years and older by language and locality

Language	11-14 years			15-24 years			15+ years		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
All languages	440,806	58.3	41.7	988,325	65.4	34.6	2,976,462	63.4	36.6
Not literate	12,207	41.5	58.5	82,903	49.6	50.4	581,631	47.1	52.9
English only	90,469	62.7	37.3	141,625	70.4	29.6	361,360	73.3	26.7
Ghanaian language only	40,651	34.6	65.4	72,109	48.2	51.8	324,529	54.2	45.8
English and Ghanaian language	292,401	60.6	39.4	675,867	67.6	32.4	1,676,352	68.4	31.6
English and French	714	61.6	38.4	2,481	76.5	23.5	6,379	73.3	26.7
English/ French / Ghanaian language	4,364	85.8	14.2	13,340	87.3	12.7	26,211	84.4	15.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.5 Literacy in the Districts

Table 7.8 shows disparities in literacy in the districts. The illiteracy levels range from 39.4 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase to 12.3 percent in Kumasi Metropolis. There has been a drastic reduction of illiteracy levels between 2000 and 2010 in the districts – the highest level in 2000 was 61.2 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase and the lowest of 22.1 percent in the Kumasi Metropolis.

Table 7.8: Distribution of persons 11 years and older by language of literacy and district

District	Population	Not Literate	English only	Ghanaian Language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English/French/Ghanaian Language
All districts	3,417,268	17.4	13.2	10.7	57.6	0.2	0.9
Atwima Mponua	79,374	29.4	10.9	11.1	48.1	0.2	0.3
Amansie West	91,237	24.4	10.3	15.3	49.5	0.2	0.3
Amansie Central	60,842	26.1	5.7	16.1	51.7	0.1	0.3
Adansi South	77,365	24.8	16.2	10.8	47.8	0.1	0.2
Obuasi Municipal	124,675	12.6	14.5	9.0	62.8	0.2	0.9
Adansi North	73,112	21.5	15.1	11.6	51.4	0.1	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	81,674	20.0	6.9	15.6	56.8	0.1	0.5
Bosome Freho	40,801	24.5	6.8	21.7	46.7	0.1	0.2
Asante Akim South	79,949	20.4	9.0	18.9	51.2	0.2	0.3
Asante Akim North Mun.	98,587	17.4	8.8	16.7	56.4	0.2	0.5
Ejisu Juaben Mun.	100,292	15.3	9.4	12.4	61.9	0.2	0.7
Bosumtwi	65,085	15.6	11.7	12.3	59.7	0.2	0.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	62,378	14.4	11.2	13.0	60.4	0.2	0.8
Kumasi Metropolis	1,527,134	12.3	16.2	8.2	61.7	0.3	1.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	105,548	13.9	14.3	10.7	60.0	0.2	0.8
Ahafo Ano South	81,332	27.5	9.3	12.8	49.9	0.2	0.3
Ahafo Ano North	64,878	28.6	10.8	10.2	50.1	0.1	0.2
Offinso Municipal	52,333	27.3	13.7	7.4	51.2	0.1	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	93,560	15.6	11.9	13.7	57.9	0.2	0.6
Kwabre East	81,033	13.3	11.2	10.5	63.9	0.2	0.9
Afigya Sekyere	65,789	18.4	9.5	13.9	57.8	0.1	0.3
Mampong Municipal	61,083	21.3	7.5	12.0	58.6	0.1	0.4
Sekyere East	43,085	15.8	10.1	14.1	59.3	0.2	0.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	62,299	30.8	7.1	12.3	49.3	0.1	0.4
Sekyere Central	48,377	33.8	6.9	13.5	45.4	0.1	0.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	58,286	39.4	13.7	7.5	39.1	0.1	0.2
Offinso North	37,160	38.4	14.9	6.9	39.6	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In 2000, only five out of the 18 districts (Kumasi Metropolis, Kwabre, Adansi West, Ashanti Akim South and Ejisu-Juaben Municipal) had illiteracy levels lower than the regional average of 35.0 percent. In 2010, illiteracy below the regional average of 17.4 percent was found in nine out of 27 districts (Kumasi Metropolis, Obuasi Municipal, Kwabre East, Atwima Nwabiagya, Atwima Kwanwoma, Ejisu Juaben Municipal, Bosumtwi, Afigya Kwabre and Sekyere East). The illiteracy rate in Asante Akim North (17.4%) is the same as the regional average. The highest percentage of those literate in English only is in the Adansi South (16.2%) and the lowest (5.7%) in Amansie Central. The relatively high proportion of persons in the Adansi South (16.2%) and Adansi North (15.1%) as well as Obuasi Municipal (14.5%) literate in English only may be due to the expatriate non-African staff working in the gold mines at Obuasi and the surrounding areas.

The highest proportion of persons literate in both English and a Ghanaian language is in the Kwabre East District (63.9%) with the lowest (39.1%) in the Ejura-Sekyedumase District.

With the exception of Offinso North (6.9%), Offinso (7.4%), Ejura-Sekyedumase (7.5%), Kumasi (8.2%) and Obuasi (9.0%), the proportion of the population literate in a Ghanaian language only in the other districts is higher than the regional average of 10.7 percent. Literacy in French is low in the districts. The proportions of the combination of English and French only range from 0.1 percent in Amansie Central to 0.3 percent in the Kumasi Metropolis. The proportions literate in a combination of English, French and a Ghanaian language are also very low – 10 districts have proportions from 0.5 percent, rising to 1.4 percent in Kumasi Metropolis, while in the rest of the districts the proportions are below 0.5 percent.

Table 7.9 shows language literacy among the male and female populations, 15 years and older in Ashanti Region by district. The proportion of illiterate persons among the female population is higher (25.0%) than that among the male population (13.4%). In all the languages and their combinations, the proportions of literacy among the male population are higher than the proportions among the female population except Ghanaian language only, for which the proportion among the female population (12.7%) is higher than the proportion among the male population (8.8%).

In the districts, the proportion of the male population that is illiterate ranges from a low of 8.3 percent in Kumasi Metropolis to a high of 37.9 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase. The proportion exceeds 30.0 percent in three districts, namely, Offinso North (37.0%), Sekyere Central (32.9%) and Sekyere Afram Plains (30.4%). In five districts, the proportions of the male population that are illiterate range between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In 13 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent and in the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent with the lowest in the Kumasi Metropolis (8.3%), followed by Kwabre East (8.6%), Obuasi Municipal (8.7%), Atwima Kwanwoma (9.7%) and Bosumtwi (9.8%).

Among the female population, the proportion that is illiterate in the districts is higher than that of their male counterparts, ranging from a low of 18.3 percent in Kumasi Metropolis to a high of 50.8 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase. The proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent in three districts, namely, Offinso North (49.5%), Sekyere Central (43.1%) and Atwima Mponua (41.7%). In 10 districts, the proportion of the female population that is illiterate is between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In 11 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. The proportions are below 20 percent in two districts, namely, Kumasi Metropolis (18.3%) and Obuasi Municipal (19.7%).

Table 7.9: Distribution of persons 15 years and older by language of literacy, sex and district

District	Total		Not Literate		English only		Ghanaian Language only		English/ Ghanaian Language		English and French		English/ French/ Ghanaian Language	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All districts	1,404,986	1,571,476	13.4	25.0	12.5	11.8	8.8	12.7	63.8	49.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.7
Atwima Mponua	34,848	33,324	25.9	41.7	9.9	8.6	10.0	12.5	53.4	36.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Amansie West	38,994	39,887	18.8	36.2	8.9	9.2	14.4	15.5	57.3	38.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Amansie Central	25,247	26,530	20.1	39.7	4.5	5.0	15.1	16.3	59.8	38.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Adansi South	32,682	33,292	19.6	37.5	14.3	14.0	10.1	10.9	55.6	37.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	50,685	56,689	8.7	19.7	13.9	13.1	7.3	11.6	69.1	54.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7
Adansi North	29,703	32,183	16.5	32.9	13.6	13.1	10.4	12.6	59.0	41.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	31,307	38,458	14.4	30.1	5.8	6.2	13.3	17.5	65.5	45.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4
Bosome Freho	16,507	18,522	18.5	36.6	6.0	5.7	19.0	22.3	56.1	35.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Asante Akim South	32,807	35,624	16.3	29.9	8.0	7.8	16.5	20.9	58.4	41.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Asante Akim North	39,447	45,660	14.0	24.7	8.2	7.6	13.9	19.4	63.0	47.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Ejisu Juaben	39,586	46,935	10.2	23.6	8.2	8.4	10.2	14.7	70.2	52.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
Bosomtwi	25,536	30,260	9.8	24.6	10.5	10.7	10.4	14.5	68.3	49.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	25,220	28,540	9.7	22.4	9.9	10.1	11.0	15.5	68.1	51.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.6
Kumasi Metropolis	634,605	720,094	8.3	18.3	15.9	14.7	6.4	10.8	67.4	55.0	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	42,909	48,254	10.4	20.7	12.9	12.9	8.8	13.3	66.6	52.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6
Ahafo Ano South	34,699	34,635	24.0	39.5	8.1	7.7	11.5	13.5	55.6	39.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	28,005	27,585	26.7	38.9	9.8	8.9	8.2	11.2	54.8	40.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Offinso Municipal	20,775	23,946	24.4	36.7	11.6	11.6	6.1	8.5	57.4	42.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	37,796	42,645	11.9	22.9	10.5	10.9	12.0	16.2	64.4	49.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4
Kwabre East	32,266	37,873	8.6	20.6	10.7	10.0	8.9	13.0	70.4	55.6	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.7
Afigya Sekyere	25,110	30,865	14.0	27.3	8.0	8.4	11.5	16.3	65.8	47.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Mampong Municipal	24,754	27,719	19.4	28.8	6.7	6.3	9.5	14.4	63.7	50.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
Sekyere East	16,611	20,351	10.8	24.2	9.2	8.7	11.9	16.9	67.0	49.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	25,074	27,959	30.4	37.6	6.0	5.6	9.6	14.5	53.3	41.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
Sekyere Central	19,783	21,581	32.9	43.1	6.2	4.9	11.2	14.5	49.0	37.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	24,684	25,631	37.9	50.8	12.5	10.2	6.0	8.2	43.2	30.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Offinso North	15,346	16,434	37.0	49.5	12.9	11.8	5.7	7.1	44.1	31.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the population that is literate in English language only in the districts, the proportion among the male population ranges from a low of 4.5 percent in Amansie Central to a high of 15.9 percent in Kumasi Metropolis. Among the female population, the proportion that is literate in English language only is highest in Kumasi Metropolis 14.7 percent and lowest in Amansie Central 5.0 percent. In 12 districts, the proportions are above 10.0 percent and in the majority of 15 districts; the proportions are below 10.0 percent.

The ability to read and write a Ghanaian language only among the male population is highest in Bosome Freho (19.0%) and lowest in Offinso North (5.7%), followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (6.0%), Offinso Municipal (6.1%), Kumasi Metropolis (6.4%) and Mampong Municipal (6.7%). The proportions of the male population 15 years and older that are literate in English and a Ghanaian language exceed 50 percent in all districts except Offinso North (44.1%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (43.2%) that have proportions below 50 percent. French literacy among the male population is very low, mostly below 0.5 percent in many districts.

The proportions of the female population that are illiterate range from a high of 50.8 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase to a low of 18.3 percent in Kumasi Metropolis. This observation is similar to the situation among the male population in the two districts. Literacy in the English language only, among the female population is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (14.7%) and lowest in Sekyere Central (4.9%). Literacy in a Ghanaian language only among the female population is highest in Bosome Freho (22.3%) and lowest in Offinso North (7.1%). Literacy in French among the female population is very low in all districts, mostly below 0.5 percent.

7.3.6 Age-Specific Literacy Rates

Table 7.10 shows age-specific literacy rates among household members. This is computed as a percentage of the total population 11 years and older. There is a consistent increase in the proportions from 1.8 percent for the 11-19 years age group to 50.3 percent for the 50-59 age group and then a decline to 23.9 percent for the age group 70 years and older. The pattern is similar when males and females are considered separately. The proportion increases to a peak for the 50-59 years age group and declines thereafter. However, the age-specific literacy rates are substantially higher among the male age groups than among the female age groups.

Table 7.10: Age specific literacy rates of population 11 years and older

Age group	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	% Total	% Male	% Female
All ages	3,417,268	1,624,010	1,793,258	25.4	35.8	16.0
11-19	955,609	472,155	483,454	1.8	2.0	1.7
20-29	886,687	411,661	475,026	21.3	28.4	15.0
30-39	619,861	293,821	326,040	40.4	59.3	23.3
40-49	411,054	199,412	211,642	46.4	66.0	27.9
50-59	257,366	122,302	135,064	50.3	68.9	33.4
60-69	133,662	63,187	70,475	41.8	62.1	23.7
70 +	153,029	61,472	91,557	23.9	43.2	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION

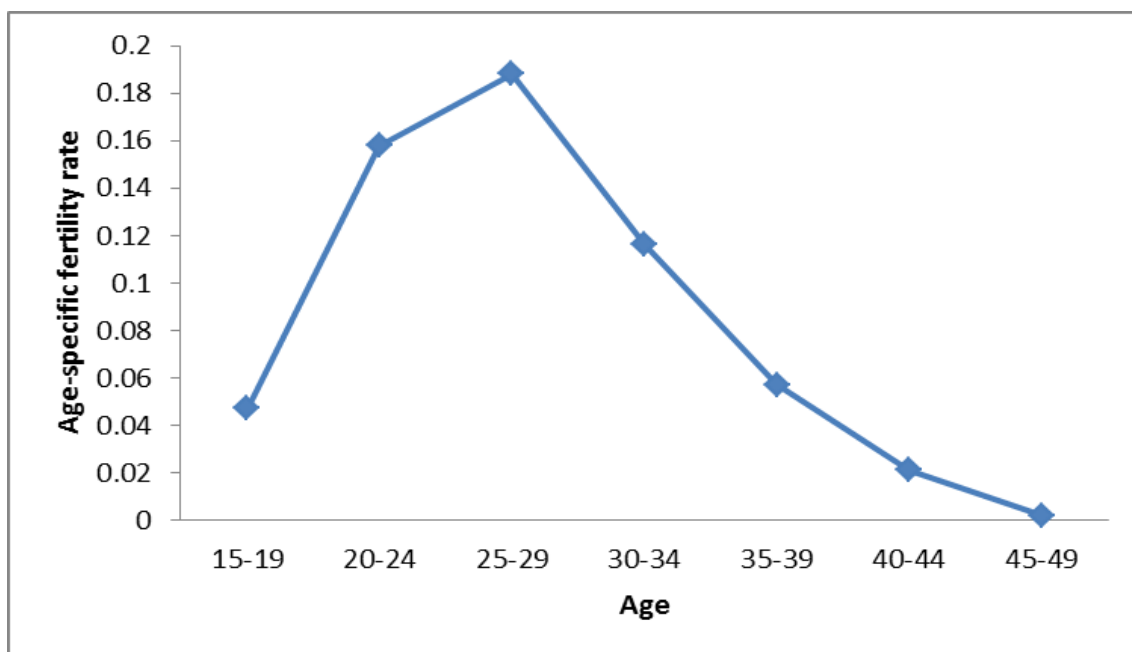
8.1 Introduction

Fertility of females plays a critical role in determining the size and structure of the population of a nation such as Ghana. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on fertility of females aged 12 years and older. Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births females 12 years and older have ever born (children ever born). Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Specifically, data were collected on the total number of live births of females in their lifetime, births in the past 12 months and children surviving.

8.2 Fertility Patterns and Levels

Figure 8.1 shows age-specific fertility rates for age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years. The age-specific fertility rates reflect changes in fertility rates for each specific age group at a given time period. As expected, the age specific fertility rate is low (0.04) for the 15-19 years age group and increases to a peak (0.19) for the 25-29 years age group. The fertility rate then declines steadily to less than 0.01 for the 45-49 years age group.

Figure 8.1: Age-specific fertility rates



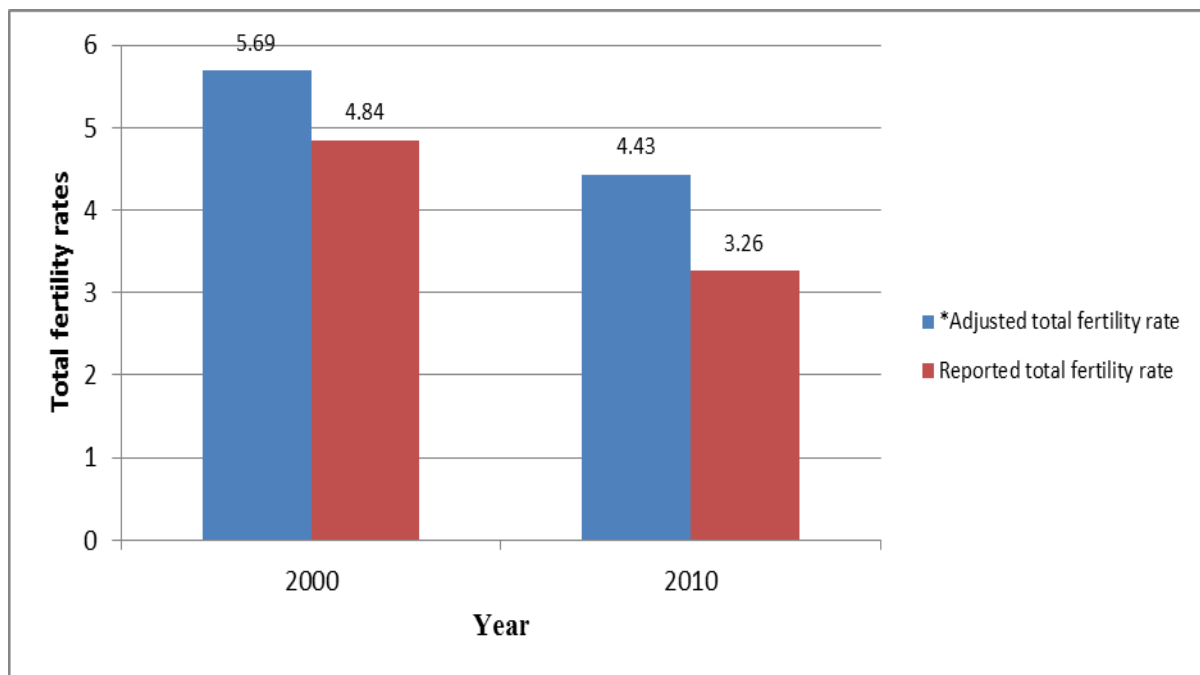
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.2.1 Fertility Levels in 2000 and 2010

Figure 8.2 shows adjusted total fertility rates and reported total fertility rates for the region for 2000 and 2010. The region has experienced a decrease in fertility rates between the two censuses. The adjusted total fertility rate was 5.69 in 2000 but declined to 4.43 in 2010. The reported total fertility rate also declined from 4.84 in 2000 to 3.26 in 2010. The decline in the regional fertility can be attributed partly to improvement in educational attainment of females

in the reproductive age group (15-49) according to the census results, along with urbanisation, contraceptive use and higher age at marriage.

Figure 8.2: Total fertility rates, 2000 and 2010



Sources: Nyarko (2005) and GSS 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census

*Adjusted TFR is based on Brass relational Gompertz model

8.2.2 General Fertility Rate, Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rates

Table 8.1 shows the general fertility rate, crude birth rate and total fertility levels in the districts in 2010. The region recorded a general fertility rate (GFR) of 96.4, a crude birth rate (CBR) of 26.0 and a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.26. There are substantial variations in fertility rates across the districts. The district with the highest total fertility rate (TFR) is Ahafo Ano South (5.04), followed by Offinso North (4.74), Amansie Central (4.68), Atwima Mponua (4.63) and Sekyere Afram Plains (4.58). The districts with the lowest TFR are Kumasi Metropolis (2.65) and Obuasi Municipal (2.69). The comparison of districts by CBR and GFR roughly follows a similar pattern to that of TFR. On the whole, districts with high CBR and GFR also have high TFR. Factors explaining the fertility variations may include low use of contraceptives in rural districts and low age at first marriage.

Table 8.1: General fertility rate, total fertility rate and crude birth rates by district

District	Population	Number of women	Number of births in last 12 months	TFR	GFR	CBR
All District	4,780,380	1,527,854	124,429	3.26	96.4	26.0
Atwima Mponua	119,180	32,527	3,782	4.63	141.5	31.7
Amansie West	134,331	38,341	4,136	4.25	129.7	30.8
Amansie Central	90,741	24,797	2,814	4.68	138.7	31.0
Adansi South	115,378	32,389	3,454	4.40	130.4	29.9
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	58,317	3,778	2.69	76.7	22.4
Adansi North	107,091	31,233	2,894	3.93	114.3	27.0
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	35,298	2,923	3.46	101.7	24.8
Bosome Freho	60,397	17,146	1,668	4.00	119.4	27.6
Asante Akim South	117,245	32,742	3,424	4.42	128.5	29.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	43,001	3,690	3.49	104.7	26.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	44,456	3,804	3.45	103.1	26.5
Bosumtwi	93,910	28,999	2,610	3.54	109.4	27.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	28,027	2,431	3.43	104.2	26.8
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	707,795	47,225	2.65	77.1	23.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	48,066	4,031	3.36	99.9	27.0
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	33,474	4,107	5.04	149.4	33.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	27,211	2,674	3.94	118.6	28.4
Offinso Municipal	76,895	23,340	2,247	3.95	116.7	29.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	41,729	3,822	3.71	108.3	28.1
Kwabre East	115,556	37,639	3,294	3.35	102.6	28.5
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	28,742	2,568	3.93	109.5	27.3
Mampong Municipal	88,051	26,349	2,241	3.49	102.8	25.5
Sekyere East	62,172	18,843	1,766	3.83	114.4	28.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	26,114	2,860	4.58	134.7	30.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	19,718	1,903	4.04	118.0	26.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	25,368	2,360	3.83	111.5	27.6
Offinso North	56,881	16,193	1,923	4.74	141.0	33.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.2.3 Children ever born, Surviving and Births

Table 8.2 shows children ever born, children surviving and births in the past 12 months by age group and locality (urban/rural) in the Ashanti Region. The 2010 census indicates that childbearing is high among women aged 25-29 years. Children ever born and children surviving, by sex, shows that females are more likely to survive than males for mothers of all age groups except 12-14 years where female child survival is less than that of males. Urban-rural differences in births in the 12 months prior to the census indicate that there are more female births than male births in both urban and rural areas in the region and it is evident for all age groups and relatively high for mothers 25-29 years. Table 7.2 also shows that births in the preceding 12 months among rural women are generally lower than those of urban women but children ever born is high among the age group 25-29 years for both urban and rural women in the region. .

Table 8.2: Children ever born, children surviving and births of women 12-54 years by age and locality

Age group	Number of women	Children Ever Born		Children surviving		Births in last 12 months		Urban Births		Rural Births	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	1,527,854	1,431,341	1,411,716	1,287,114	1,295,313	61,228	63,201	33,946	35,400	27,282	27,801
12 – 14	169,636	304	391	234	317	70	77	28	44	42	33
15 – 19	261,672	11,042	11,517	9,482	10,507	3,259	3,772	1,252	1,503	2,007	2,269
20 – 24	251,410	75,845	75,409	66,855	69,855	12,044	12,991	5,694	6,289	6,350	6,702
25 – 29	223,616	168,794	164,360	152,840	153,834	17,109	17,486	9,948	10,124	7,161	7,362
30 – 34	176,968	231,772	225,626	212,107	210,969	13,690	13,502	8,301	8,370	5,389	5,132
35 – 39	149,072	263,713	258,810	241,438	240,598	9,491	9,422	5,487	5,525	4,004	3,897
40 – 44	118,043	249,786	247,849	225,767	227,070	3,751	3,957	2,209	2,376	1,542	1,581
45 – 49	93,599	218,551	216,281	194,054	195,367	1,165	1,239	597	683	568	556
50 – 54	83,838	211,534	211,473	184,337	186,796	649	755	430	486	219	269

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

8.2.4 Fertility Differentials

Table 8.3 shows number of children ever born (CEB) and the mean number of CEB for the region and urban or rural residence. The means are 4.9, 4.4 and 5.5 for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively. The data show that the mean number of CEB increases with age and ranges from 1.2 for women 12-14 years age group to 6.6 for women 50-54 years age group. The age-specific mean number of CEB highlights the differences in fertility behaviour at different ages. The mean CEB at ages 12-14 years and 15-19 years are the same in urban and rural areas (1.2 and 1.4 respectively) in the region. However, the situation is different in all the other age groups where the mean CEB higher in rural than in urban areas.

The adverse effect of the relatively high mean of CEB among rural women in the region would be to put pressure on incomes of parents and pressure on school facilities in the area. This would call for more social interventions including schools and creation of more job opportunities to absorb the growing population.

Table 8.3: Children ever born and mean children ever born by age and locality

Age Group	Total			Urban		Rural	
	Number of women	Total births	Mean	Total births	Mean	Total births	Mean
All ages	1,527,854	2,843,057	4.9	1,554,358	4.4	1,288,699	5.5
12 – 14	169,636	695	1.2	354	1.2	341	1.2
15 – 19	261,672	22,559	1.4	10,011	1.4	12,548	1.4
20 – 24	251,410	151,254	2.1	73,559	2.0	77,695	2.2
25 – 29	223,616	333,154	3	179,695	2.7	153,459	3.3
30 – 34	176,968	457,398	4	258,347	3.5	199,051	4.5
35 – 39	149,072	522,523	4.9	291,105	4.4	231,418	5.5
40 – 44	118,043	497,635	5.7	276,094	5.1	221,541	6.5
45 – 49	93,599	434,832	6.2	237,023	5.5	197,809	6.9
50 – 54	83,838	423,007	6.6	228,170	6.0	194,837	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Mortality

Mortality in the 2010 census relates to all deaths that occurred in a household during the 12 months preceding the census night. The census collected information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide as well as pregnancy-related deaths for females 12-54 years.

8.3.1 Mortality causes

Table 8.4 shows proportions of deaths by age and sex in the 12 months preceding the census night. The region has more pronounced deaths among age group 0-4 years (26.9%) and 70 years and older (18.8%). The proportions of male deaths are relatively higher at the extremes than those of females. There is a significant decline of deaths from the 0-4 age group to 10-14 years. There is, however, a slow but consistent rise of number of deaths from age groups 15-19 years to 40-44 years. From the table, the increase in deaths among 15-19 and 40-44 age groups is a result of consistent increase in deaths among female. The numbers of deaths within the region shows a decline among the population 40-44 years to 65-69 years but are

higher among males than among females. From age group 65-69 years, there is a drastic increase from 3.6 percent to 18.8 percent for the 70 years and older age group of a pattern of male dominance.

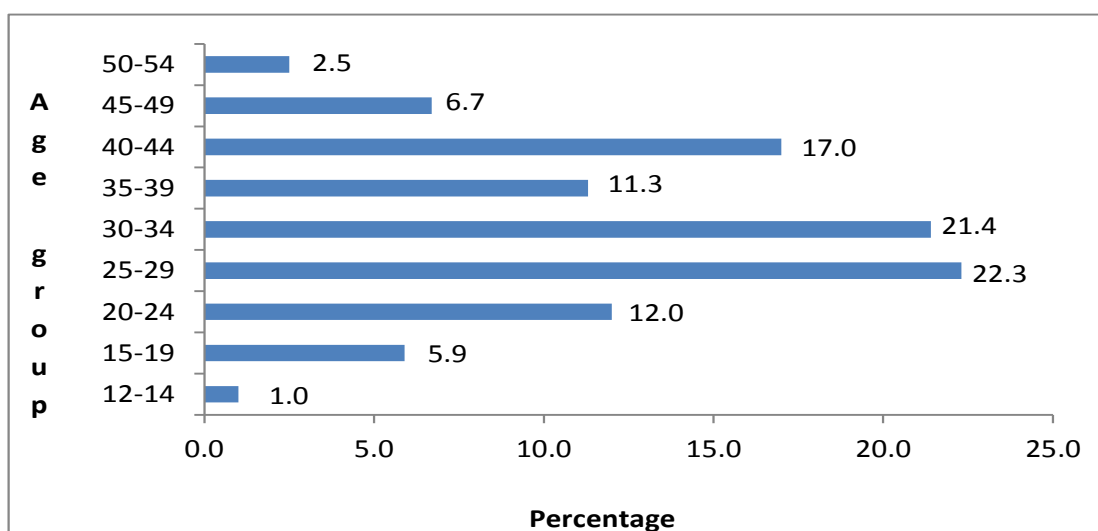
Table 8.4: Proportion of household deaths in 12 months by age and sex

Age group	Sex of deceased person			Sex of deceased person (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	27,948	14,092	13,856	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 4	7,526	3,927	3,599	26.9	27.9	26.0
5-9	918	496	422	3.3	3.5	3.0
10-14	545	228	317	2.0	1.6	2.3
15-19	730	303	427	2.6	2.2	3.1
20-24	919	365	554	3.3	2.6	4.0
25-29	1,123	426	697	4.0	3.0	5.0
30-34	1,511	633	878	5.4	4.5	6.3
35-39	1,576	684	892	5.6	4.9	6.4
40-44	1,739	782	957	6.2	5.5	6.9
45-49	1,467	741	726	5.2	5.3	5.2
50-54	1,506	762	744	5.4	5.4	5.4
55-59	978	640	338	3.5	4.5	2.4
60-64	1,151	725	426	4.1	5.1	3.1
65-69	1,008	550	458	3.6	3.9	3.3
70+	5,251	2,830	2,421	18.8	20.1	17.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 presents information on deaths of women 12-54 years due to maternal mortality or pregnancy-related deaths (i.e. died during pregnancy, delivery or within 42 days of the termination of a pregnancy). These are cases that occurred in households in the 12 months preceding the census. Pregnancy-related deaths are high among women 25-29 years (22.3%) and 30-34 years (21.4%). These are the age groups in which childbearing is high (GDHS, 2008) and therefore are associated with high risk of death compared with other age groups. The lowest proportion of pregnancy-related deaths occurs with the 10-14 and 50-54 years age groups perhaps because of a relatively small percentage of pregnancies. Females 10-14 years are expected to be in school and only a few (4.4%) are married and 0.7 percent in a consensual union. The majority of women 50-54 years are also likely to be in menopause or to have finished childbearing and therefore a small proportion is exposed to the risks of childbearing, and this could be a contributing factor to a lower percentage of deaths.

Figure 8.3: Distribution of pregnancy-related deaths of women aged 12-54 years



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

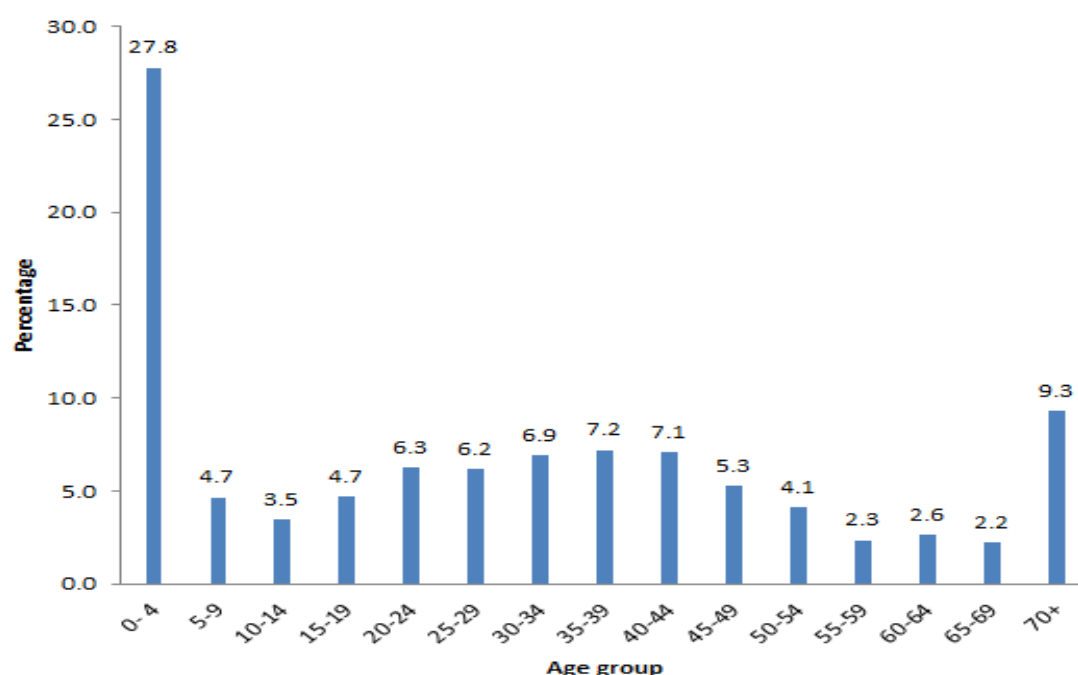
8.3.2 Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality is one of the most sensitive indicators of health disparities between rich and poor nations. The lifetime risk of dying due to maternal causes is about one in six in the poorest countries, compared with about one in 30,000 in northern Europe (Ronsmans and Graham, 2006). Selection of the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) as the primary indicator for Millennium Development Goal Five (MDG-5) on improving maternal health has increased interest in programmes to improve maternal health and also in having reliable data on maternal mortality.

In terms of maternal mortality, the Ashanti Region has a ratio of 421 per 100,000 live births, below the national average of 485 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (GSS, 2012). This exposure of women to the risk of dying as a result of pregnancy-related causes means three women dying out of every 1,000 women, which is also lower than the national average of five women out of every 1,000 women (GSS, Fertility, Mortality and Migration Thematic Report 2012).

The 2010 census also generated data on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicides or suicide. Deaths that occurred due to any of these causes numbered 3,329, constituting 11.9 percent of all deaths in the region in the 12 months prior to the census. The data show that children under 5 accounted for 27.8 percent of these deaths (Figure 8.4). This calls for attention and further research might be of interest to stakeholders with reference to the cause of death. Unfortunately the causes are put together so it is difficult to analyse each cause of death. It is also important to direct attention to the plight of persons aged 20 to 44 who constitute a large group of the labour force and losing them has repercussions on the economy. The aged 70 years and older (9.3%) the group next to children under 5 may also need further investigation. Further research may be useful to investigate these causes of death.

Figure 8.4: Deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide by age group



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.3 Childhood Mortality

The geographical location of mothers influences the mortality rate of their children. This is because geographical differences with their attendant environmental and socio-cultural settings affect the survival chances of children under 5. Table 8.5 shows, within a reference period 2003-2007, infant mortality – which is defined as the probability of dying before the first birthday – for the Ashanti Region is 53 deaths per 1,000 live births; and under-5 mortality – which is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday – is 80 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for the region is slightly higher than the national average of 50 deaths per 1,000 live births but the under-5 mortality rate is the same as the national rate of 80 deaths per 1,000 live births. Factors such as education of females and different levels of social and economic development may account for the differences between the Ashanti and other regions.

Table 8.5: Infant and under-5 mortality by region

Region	Infant Mortality*	Under-5 Mortality*	Reference Period
Western	55	82	2003-2007
Central	61	94	2003-2007
Ashanti	48	72	2003-2007
Volta	57	87	2002-2006
Eastern	50	75	2002-2006
Ashanti	53	80	2003-2007
Brong Ahafo	58	87	2003-2007
Northern	73	116	2002-2006
Upper East	74	117	2003-2007
Upper West	81	128	2003-2007
All Regions	50	80	2003-2007

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Per 1,000 live births

8.3.4 Trends in Under-5 Mortality

The Brass indirect estimation technique is employed to derive estimates of childhood mortality. This technique uses data on children ever born (CEB) and children surviving (CS) by age of mother to derive the proportion dead among children ever born. Information on CEB and CS provided by the 2010 census is adequate for estimating childhood mortality using the Brass technique. The software used to construct the estimates is Q-FIVE.

The estimated q(5) values for all the 10 regions are presented in Table 8.6. The under-5 mortality has been declining in all the 10 regions since the 1990s. In the Ashanti region, the under-5 mortality dropped by 45 percent during the period 1992 to 2007 from 146 per 1000 live births to 80 per 1000 live births. This may be due partly to an increase of the medical officers and health facilities in the region; and the fact that female education in on the increase in the country. Both the 2008 GDHS and 2010 census data tend to yield virtually similar levels of childhood mortality in the region.

Table 8.6: Under-5 mortality rate by region and reference period

Region	q(5)*	Reference Period	q(5)**	Reference Period	q(5)***	Reference Period	q(5)****	Reference Period
Western	161	1991.5-1995.9	106	1994.7-1999.5	65	2001.3-2006.9	82	2002.6-2006.8
Central	163	1991.6-1996.0	102	1996.2-1999.6	106	2001.9-2006.3	94	2002.7-2006.8
G/Accra	152	1991.6-1996.1	113	1998.1-2000.2	56	2003.5-2007.1	72	2003.3-2007.1
Volta	174	1991.8-1995.9	129	1995.6-1999.7	57	2002.2-2006.8	87	2002.2-2006.7
Eastern	144	1991.8-1995.9	94	1996.9-2002.2	88	2001.3-2006.6	75	2002.3-2006.7
Ashanti	146	1992.1-1996.1	116	1996.9-2002.3	79	2002.1-2007.1	80	2003.0-2007.0
B/Ahafo	164	1992.1-1996.1	95	1994.3-1999.7	86	2003.8-2006.7	87	2002.7-2006.8
Northern	199	1991.9-1995.9	148	1993.7-1999.4	139	2002.1-2006.6	116	2002.3-2006.8
U/west	226	1991.8-1995.9	191	1995.8-2000.1	90	2001.9-2006.8	117	2003.1-2007.1
U/East	179	1991.5-1996.0	96	1997.5-2000.3	146	2001.5-2006.8	128	2002.7-2007.0

Sources: *2000 PHC ** Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2003, ***2008 and ****2010 PHC

The decline in under-5 mortality over the years can be attributed to a number of factors. These include the substantial increase in medical and health facilities in the region, education of mothers in providing first aid to children when they have diarrhea, acceptance and appreciation of complete immunization, as well as the age of the mother.

Table 8.7 shows under-5 mortality rates by age of mother for 2010. Both infant mortality and under-5 mortality have an inverse relationship with age of mother; thus, the younger the mother the higher the rate of infant and under-5 mortality. Perhaps as a woman ages, the knowledge and experience for effective child care increases, resulting in lower risk of death for a child.

Table 8.7: Infant and under-five mortality rates by age of mother and reference period

Age of Mother	Infant Mortality		Under-5 Mortality	
	Reference Period	2010	Reference Period	2010
15-19	2009.6	118	2009.6	198
20-24	2008.5	80	2008.5	128
25-29	2007	59	2007	90
30-34	2005.1	51	2005.1	77
35-39	2003	49	2003	73
40-44	2000.5	52	2000.5	77
45-49	1997.7	53	1997.7	79

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Migration and Urbanisation

8.4.1 Introduction

Migration can be defined as the geographical relocation of a person from one usual place of residence to another. The duration of stay distinguishes a temporary or a long-term relocation. Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon that results from complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. Estimates of rural-urban migration are based on data collected in the 2010 PHC on place of birth and place of enumeration.

In the 2010 PHC, an urban settlement is defined as having a population of 5,000 people or more. This definition has been used in previous censuses. Urban agglomeration is defined as the continuous spread of a town and its outgrowths, or the fusion of two or more physically contiguous towns of adjoining outgrowths of such towns (UN, 2012, and cited in the Thematic Report on Migration and Urbanization to be published by GSS). Towns are transformed into urban agglomerations usually through a combination of natural population growth and rural-urban or urban-urban migration. They may also emerge as a result of administrative processes such as the creation of new districts over time, as has happened in the Ashanti and other regions in Ghana.

8.4.2 Internal migration

Place of birth of population

Table 8.8 shows the population of the Ashanti Region classified by birthplace, locality and sex in 2010. The majority of the population (58%) were enumerated in their places of birth, 23.3 percent were enumerated outside their places of birth but within the region, 17.9 percent were born in other regions of Ghana and the remaining 0.8 percent were born outside Ghana. All those enumerated outside their place of birth are classified as migrants.

For the urban population, 53.4 percent were born in the place of enumeration compared with 65.1 percent of the rural population. This indicates that the proportion of migrants is higher among the urban population than among the rural population. In the urban areas, the proportion of the population born elsewhere in the region is 27.4 percent compared with 17.1 percent of the rural population born elsewhere in the region. The proportions of the urban

population born in the other regions of Ghana (18.3%) and outside Ghana (0.9%) are higher than those in the rural areas (17.2% and 0.6%, respectively).

Table 8.8: Population by birthplace, locality and sex

Place of birth	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Same place of enumeration	2,772,288	1,352,665	1,419,623	1,546,293	748,624	797,669	1,225,995	604,041	621,954
Elsewhere in the region of enumeration	1,117,994	523,115	594,879	795,175	367,590	427,585	322,819	155,525	167,294
In other regions of Ghana	853,751	419,696	434,055	529,914	251,371	278,543	323,837	168,325	155,512
Outside Ghana	36,347	20,576	15,771	25,908	14,666	11,242	10,439	5,910	4,529
Total	4,780,380	2,316,052	2,464,328	2,897,290	1,382,251	1,515,039	1,883,090	933,801	949,289
Percentage									
Same place of enumeration	58	58.4	57.6	53.4	54.2	52.7	65.1	64.7	65.5
Elsewhere in the region of enumeration	23.3	22.6	24.1	27.4	26.6	28.2	17.1	16.7	17.6
In other regions of Ghana	17.9	18.1	17.6	18.3	18.2	18.4	17.2	18	16.4
Outside Ghana	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

A slightly higher proportion of males (58.4%) than females (57.6%) in the region were born where they were enumerated. The proportions of males born in other regions of Ghana (18.1%) and outside Ghana (0.9%) are also higher than the proportions of their female counterparts, 17.6% and 0.6%, respectively. However, the proportion of females born elsewhere in the region is higher (24.1%) than that of males (22.6%). In the urban areas, the proportion of males born in the place of enumeration (54.2%) and outside Ghana (1.1%) is higher than that of females (52.7% and 0.7%, respectively). However, the proportion of the urban female population born elsewhere in the region (28.2%) and in the other regions of Ghana (18.4%) is higher than that of males (26.6% and 18.2%, respectively). In the rural areas, higher proportions of females are born in the place of enumeration (65.5%) and elsewhere in the region (17.6%) than of males (64.7% and 16.7%, respectively). The proportions of the rural male population born in the other regions of Ghana (18.0%) and outside the country (0.6%) are higher than the proportions of their female counterparts (16.4% and 0.5%, respectively)

Table 8.9 shows the region of birth of the population in the Ashanti Region by district in 2010. Kumasi Metropolis attracted the highest proportion (46.6%) of migrants, followed by Obuasi Municipal (3.8%), Atwima Mponua (3.1%) and Adansi South (3.1%) districts. Amansie Central, Bosome Freho and Sekyere East are the districts attracting the smallest proportion of migrants, only 0.7 percent. Asante Akim South recorded a higher rate (11.9%) of migrants from the Eastern Region than all other districts except Kumasi Metropolis.

Table 8.9: Population by district and region of birth

Place of birth	Western	Central	Ashanti	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West
Total	77,264	112,583	53,690	57,384	95,641	3,890,282	146,011	119,585	133,302	58,291
Atwima Mponua	4.0	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	5.0	4.3
Amansie West	3.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.5
Amansie Central	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Adansi South	1.5	9.9	1.9	5.5	5.8	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8
Obuasi Municipal	6.6	7.6	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	7.6
Adansi North	1.4	6.2	1.7	3.3	3.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2
Bekwai Municipal	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4
Bosome Freho	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Asante Akim South	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.7	11.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.0
Asante Akim North	1.5	1.0	2.5	3.6	4.2	3.1	1.2	2.5	2.6	1.7
Ejisu Juaben	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.5
Bosumtwi	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.1
Kumasi Metropolis	48.4	51.5	63.6	46.3	42.6	41.5	52.6	41.2	43.4	29.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	4.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	4.8	1.9	3.2	1.9
Ahafo Ano South	2.9	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.9	2.5	4.5	3.6	4.2	3.0
Ahafo Ano North	1.4	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.0	5.2	2.0
Offinso Municipal	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.5
Afigya Kwabre	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.8	2.3	2.6	3.5
Kwabre East	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.3
Afigya Sekyere	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.1
Mampong Municipal	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.6	3.8	2.3	2.7
Sekyere East	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.1	6.3	1.9	5.0
Sekyere Central	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.9	4.1	2.1	3.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.0	7.4	2.4	5.3
Offinso North	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.6	3.5	1.8	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In-migration and out-migration

Table 8.10 presents migration patterns of the Ashanti Region with reference to the other regions. In total, the region had in-migration of 853,751 and out-migration of 613,731, yielding net migration of 240,020. While the Western and Ashanti regions attracted more people from the Ashanti Region – a net negative migration of -15,770 and -192,874 respectively – the region recorded positive net migration with regard to all the other regions; indicating an increase of the population of the region. The region registered the highest positive net migration with Northern (105,338) and Upper East (107,532) regions. Migration has a significantly increasing effect in terms of redistributing population in any area. Thus, the higher the ratio (positive or negative), the greater the net gain. This is however, attributed to the location of the region, its rich endowment in natural resources, conducive climatic conditions and its notable commercial activities. The net gain if it continues to increase would put pressure on existing facilities. This calls for planning and readiness to accommodate the rapid population growth of the region.

Table 8.10: In-migration, out-migration and net migration by region of birth

Region of birth	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
Ashanti	853,751	613,731	240,020
Western	77,264	93,034	-15,770
Central	112,583	61,861	50,722
Ashanti	53,690	246,564	-192,874
Volta	57,384	14,173	43,211
Eastern	95,641	56,196	39,445
Brong Ahafo	146,011	90,621	55,390
Northern	119,585	14,247	105,338
Upper East	133,302	25,770	107,532
Upper West	58,291	11,265	47,026

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migration periodicity

The 2010 census also collected data on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration. Data from the census give us information on the timing of the last moves of lifetime migrants or the recent migration history of the country (Table 8.11). Thus, for the Ashanti Region, 41.4 percent of the population lifetime migrants moved to their destinations. Generally, of migrations of all types, movements have been quite recent. About 32.2 percent of all lifetime migrants moved to their destinations less than five years to the census and almost half (49.7%) did so less than 10 years before the census. The remaining proportion (50.3%) has lived in their destinations for 10 years or more.

The total migrants in the region amount to 2,008,092, or 42.8 percent of the population of the region in 2010. The migrants are 1,117,994 (55.7%) who moved from one place to another within the region, 853,751 (42.5%) who moved to the region from other regions in the country and 36,347 (1.8%) who migrated to the region from outside the country. For those who migrated to different localities within the region, 14.1 percent did so within a period of less than one year, 33.8 percent migrated in a period of one and four years, 20.5 percent within a period of 5-9 years, 18.6 percent in a period of 10-19 years and the remaining 13.0 percent moved to their destinations 20 years and more ago. Among the migrants from other regions in the country, 15.0 percent did so within a period of one year, 32.0 percent migrated 1-4 years ago, 19.2 percent have settled in the region for a period of 5-9 years, 17.8 percent have lived in the region for 10-19 years, and the remaining 16.1 percent have been in the region for a period of 20 years and longer.

Among the migrants in the region from outside Ghana, 18.6 percent came less than one year ago. The majority (34.6%) have lived in the region for a period of 1-4 years, 18.2 percent have been in the region for a period of 5-9 years, 16.3 percent for a period of 10-19 years and the remaining 12.3 percent have lived in the region for 20 years and longer.

Table 8.11: Migration by place of birth and duration of residence

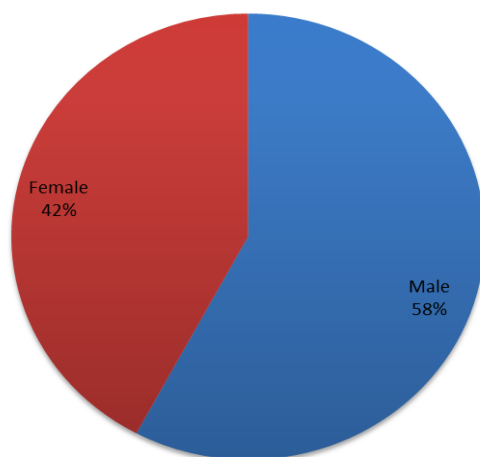
Place of birth	Population	Less	1 -	5 - 9	10 - 19	20+
		than	4yrs	yrs	yrs	yrs
All places	4,780,380	9.8	22.4	17.5	22.0	28.3
Same locality	2,772,288	6.4	14.7	15.7	24.7	38.4
Different locality in the region	1,117,994	14.1	33.8	20.5	18.6	13.0
Other regions	853,751	15.0	32.0	19.2	17.8	16.1
Outside Ghana	36,347	18.6	34.6	18.2	16.3	12.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 International Migration

Socio-economic characteristics of immigrants

In 2010, the non-Ghanaian population of immigrants 15 years and older in the Ashanti Region was 2.3 percent, made up of 58 percent males and 42 percent females. This gives a general sex ratio of 137.1 males per 100 females.

Figure 8.5: Non-Ghanaian migrants 15 years and older by sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activity of emigrants

From Table 8.12 it is observed that about 69,148 of the population of the Ashanti Region are living abroad, of which 81.2 percent are employed, 3.9 percent are unemployed and 13.2 percent are students. The proportion employed increases from a low of 45 percent at age 15-19 years to a peak of 89.7 percent at age 50-54 and declines slightly into the older ages. Most people who lived in the Ashanti Region and are currently living abroad are in the economically active age group.

Table 8.12: Ghanaian emigrants 15 years and older abroad by age and type of activity

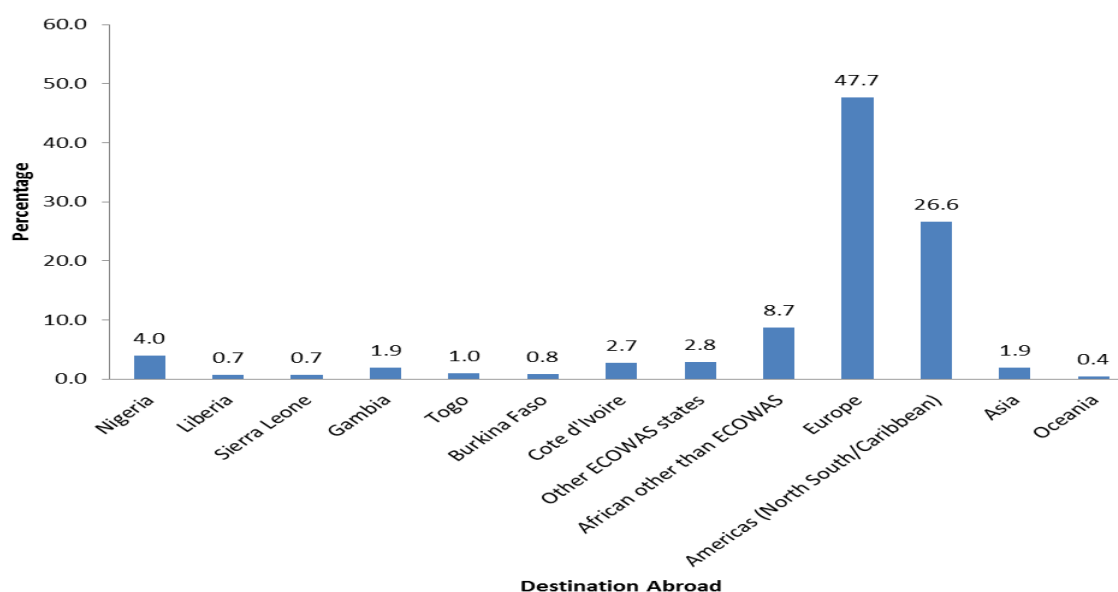
Age group	N	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Other
Total	69,148	81.2	3.9	13.2	1.6
15 - 19	2,584	45.0	5.5	47.3	2.2
20 - 24	6,045	63.1	5.1	29.5	2.4
25 - 29	8,563	73.9	5.0	19.7	1.5
30 - 34	10,611	82.7	4.1	12.0	1.3
35 - 39	10,777	85.3	3.5	9.6	1.5
40 - 44	9,962	87.8	3.1	7.9	1.3
45 - 49	7,904	89.1	2.7	7.0	1.2
50 - 54	6,171	89.7	2.9	6.1	1.3
55 - 59	2,968	88.9	3.2	6.6	1.3
60 - 64	1,812	86.1	5.7	6.0	2.3
65 - 69	741	78.9	9.4	6.9	4.7
70 - 74	459	78.0	8.3	4.8	8.9
75+	551	80.4	5.6	8.0	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Destination of emigrants

In terms of destination, the majority of emigrants, 32,976 or 47.7 percent, are in Europe and 26.6 percent are in the Americas (North, South, Caribbean). There is a clear indication that Ashanti emigrants abroad prefer making a living in Europe and the Americas. Another 8.7 percent of the emigrants are in Africa other than ECOWAS. Among the ECOWAS countries, Nigeria (4.0%) has a relatively high proportion of Ashanti emigrants, followed by Côte d'Ivoire (2.7%) and other ECOWAS countries (2.8%) but the least is in Liberia (0.7%) and Sierra Leone (0.7%). Oceania (0.4%) has the smallest proportion of Ashanti emigrants while those in Asia constitute 1.9 percent of total Ashanti emigrants (Figure 8.6).

Figure 8.6: Destination of emigrants



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of Ashanti emigrants abroad in African countries other than ECOWAS, 84.0 percent are employed as well as over those in Europe and the Americas (Table 8.13). The lowest proportion of employed Ashanti emigrants (73.0%) is found in Togo, followed by Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso (79.6%). The case of Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso could be as a result of language barrier. The lowest unemployment rates are found among the Oceania (3.0%), Americas (3.1%), Gambia (3.7%) and Europe (4.0%). It appears there are better job opportunities in these regions than elsewhere, which is why they continue to pull large numbers of Ashanti emigrants. Of Ashanti emigrants pursuing further studies abroad, 15.7 percent are in the Americas, 15.6 percent in Togo and 13.0 percent in Europe.

Table 8.13 presents information on emigrants 15 years and older by activity abroad and by sex for the Ashanti Region. There are more male (62.0%) than female (38.0%) emigrants. With the exception of the unemployed population where females (50.8%) are slightly more, males are proportionately more among those employed, or are students or are engaged in other activities abroad. Male predominate in most activities in all the emigration destinations. The exceptions are few as the case of unemployed persons where females dominate in most of the destinations including Nigeria, Liberia, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, other ECOWAS countries, Europe and the Americas. Regarding students abroad, there are more males than females in all the destinations except Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gambia where females pursuing academic studies are proportionately more than males.

Table 8.13: Emigrants 15 years and older by activity abroad and sex

Activity abroad	Sex	All destinations	Nigeria	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Gambia	Togo	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Other ECOWAS states	African other than ECOWAS	Europe	Americas (North South/Caribbean)	Asia	Oceania
Total	Both sexes	69,148	2,751	505	476	1,337	662	558	1,881	1,961	6,020	32,976	18,394	1,329	298
	Male	62.0	67.4	70.5	60.5	56.9	56.9	71.9	64.5	75.9	73.5	59.3	59.2	79.8	60.7
	Female	38.0	32.6	29.5	39.5	43.1	43.1	28.1	35.5	24.1	26.5	40.7	40.8	20.2	39.3
Employed	Both sexes	56,174	2,217	420	392	1,128	483	444	1,460	1,611	5,059	26,955	14,721	1,041	243
	Male	63.4	70.5	76.0	63.0	58.6	60.9	74.3	66.4	79.6	74.5	60.6	60.1	83.4	61.3
	Female	36.6	29.5	24.0	37.0	41.4	39.1	25.7	33.6	20.4	25.5	39.4	39.9	16.6	38.7
Unemployed	Both sexes	2,728	145	33	19	49	45	25	115	82	274	1,305	572	55	9
	Male	49.2	49.0	33.3	63.2	55.1	33.3	76.0	46.1	48.8	69.3	46.6	44.9	60.0	55.6
	Female	50.8	51.0	66.7	36.8	44.9	66.7	24.0	53.9	51.2	30.7	53.4	55.1	40.0	44.4
Student	Both sexes	9,125	261	50	64	140	103	52	226	191	584	4,303	2,897	210	44
	Male	57.8	63.2	48	43.8	43.6	51.5	55.8	63.7	66.5	67.1	55.7	58	69.5	56.8
	Female	42.2	36.8	52	56.3	56.4	48.5	44.2	36.3	33.5	32.9	44.3	42	30.5	43.2
Other	Both sexes	1,121	128	2	1	20	31	37	80	77	103	413	204	23	2
	Male	55.6	43.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	48.4	62.2	60.0	50.6	68.9	57.1	52.0	56.5	100.0
	Female	44.4	57.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	51.6	37.8	40.0	49.4	31.1	42.9	48.0	43.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.2.4 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is the increase in proportion of people living in towns and cities and usually occurs when people move from rural areas to urban areas. It is often regarded as a component of modernisation that can stimulate growth in the economy.

The 2010 census shows that the urban population of the region increased from 1.85 million in 2000 to 2.89 million in 2010, a growth rate of 2.7 percent per annum during the period (Table 2.1 in Chapter 2).

Table 8.14 shows that Kumasi Metropolis (100%) and Obuasi Municipal (85.2%) are the two most urbanised districts in the region, above the regional average of 60.6 percent. Kwabre East (58%), Ashanti Akim North (57.4%), Sekyere East (54.1%), Afigya Sekyere (53.3%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (50.3%) are other districts with an urban population of more than 50 percent. The remaining districts are of more rural population than urban with Amansie West (4.4%) and Bosome Freho (0.0%) being the least urbanized districts. These two districts have relatively poor infrastructure and exhibit other characteristics of deprived districts.

Table 8.14: Population and urbanisation, by district, sex and location

	Regional Total			Urban %			Rural %		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All districts	4,780,380	2,316,052	2,464,328	60.6	59.7	61.5	39.4	40.3	38.5
Atwima Mponua	119,180	61,090	58,090	12.4	11.7	13.3	87.6	88.3	86.7
Amansie West	134,331	67,485	66,846	4.4	4.2	4.7	95.6	95.8	95.3
Amansie Central	90,741	45,275	45,466	11.8	11.4	12.2	88.2	88.6	87.8
Adansi South	115,378	58,039	57,339	16.4	15.6	17.3	83.6	84.4	82.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	81,015	87,626	85.2	85.0	85.4	14.8	15.0	14.6
Adansi North	107,091	53,055	54,036	16.2	15.7	16.6	83.8	84.3	83.4
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	55,615	62,409	17.6	17.1	18.0	82.4	82.9	82.0
Bosome Freho	60,397	29,753	30,644	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asante Akim South	117,245	57,951	59,294	16.9	16.3	17.6	83.1	83.7	82.4
Asante Akim North	140,694	67,673	73,021	57.4	55.8	58.8	42.6	44.2	41.2
Ejisu Juaben	143,762	68,648	75,114	27.5	27.4	27.6	72.5	72.6	72.4
Bosumtwi	93,910	44,793	49,117	30.2	30.4	30.0	69.8	69.6	70.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	43,792	46,842	19.7	19.5	19.9	80.3	80.5	80.1
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	972,258	1,062,806	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	71,948	77,077	31.5	31.0	31.9	68.5	69.0	68.1
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	61,745	59,914	9.6	9.3	9.9	90.4	90.7	90.1
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	47,956	46,329	18.8	17.5	20.2	81.2	82.5	79.8
Offinso Municipal	76,895	37,068	39,827	28.2	27.2	29.2	71.8	72.8	70.8
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	66,350	69,790	25.8	25.4	26.2	74.2	74.6	73.8
Kwabre East	115,556	55,106	60,450	58.0	58.0	58.1	42.0	42.0	41.9
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	44,691	49,318	53.3	53.1	53.5	46.7	46.9	46.5
Mampong Municipal	88,051	42,653	45,398	45.3	44.4	46.1	54.7	55.6	53.9
Sekyere East	62,172	29,511	32,661	54.1	53.4	54.7	45.9	46.6	45.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	46,165	47,772	32.9	31.3	34.4	67.1	68.7	65.6
Sekyere Central	71,232	35,225	36,007	31.7	29.9	33.5	68.3	70.1	66.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	42,892	42,554	50.3	49.2	51.3	49.7	50.8	48.7
Offinso North	56,881	28,300	28,581	41.2	39.3	43.2	58.8	60.7	56.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Kumasi being the second largest city in the country, it should not be surprising that the rapid population increase has put great pressure on regulation of urban spaces and provision of amenities. Squatter settlements like Ash Town have sprung up with thousands of migrants living with minimal access to basic social amenities such as functional toilets and adequate

improved water sources. It is hoped that the comprehensive National Urban Policy, currently awaiting Parliamentary approval, will provide an integrated approach to dealing with issues of urbanisation in the country.

It is important to realise that migration has played a major role in the economic development of the Ashanti Region in the past and can continue to do so if the government takes steps to manage it well. However, the regions where movement of people to Ashanti have almost become one-way-traffic must be a cause of concern. The situation requires a comprehensive approach which will address the high influx of people into the region. Every effort must be made to ensure that the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) project succeeds in order to reduce the influx of people from the northern part of the country into the region. Efforts must be made to create more jobs in all regions to prevent the situation where tensions arise as migrants and local people compete for the few jobs available.

CHAPTER NINE

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents economic activity status of the population with reference to age, sex, locality of residence, educational attainment, occupation, industry of employment and sector of employment. There are two categories of economic activity status of the population, economically active and economically not active. The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed. A person is regarded as economically active if he or she a) worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the census night; b) did not work but had a job to return to; or c) was unemployed but seeking employment. The economically not active person did not work and was not seeking work. She or he may be a homemaker, full-time student, retired person, disabled and unable to work because of old age or ill-health. Information on economic activity status was collected from persons 5 years and older.

9.2 Working Children

Table 9.1 shows that, of the population aged 5-14 years (children) in the region, about 4.7 percent are employed in 2010. An overwhelming majority (95.2%) are economically not active and 0.1 percent are unemployed. The proportion of females (4.8%) in the age group 5-14 years who are employed is slightly higher than that of their male counterparts (4.7%). Working children are more common in rural areas (8.2%) than in urban areas (2.1%). The proportion of males (8.4%) working in rural areas is higher than that of females (8.0%) but the reverse is the situation in urban areas where females (2.4%) are more than males (1.7%).

Table 9.1: Economically active and not active persons 5-14 years by sex and locality

Type of locality/Sex	Total	Economically active		Not active
		Employed	Unemployed	
All localities	1,165,454	4.7	0.1	95.2
Male	586,083	4.7	0.1	95.3
Female	579,371	4.8	0.1	95.1
Urban	657,042	2.1	0.1	97.9
Male	323,398	1.7	0.1	98.3
Female	333,644	2.4	0.1	97.5
Rural	508,412	8.2	0.0	91.8
Male	262,685	8.4	0.0	91.6
Female	245,727	8.0	0.1	92.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.3 Workforce

The workforce refers to the population aged 15 years and older. Table 9.2 shows that 69.4 percent of the workforce in the region is economically active. This is a decline compared with 76.9 percent in 2000. Thus, more people in the region are economically not active in 2010 (30.6%) compared with 2000 (23.1%). The data show that males (71.4%) form a larger proportion of economically active population and also constitute the largest proportion of the economically not active population across all age groups. The 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 years age groups have the highest proportion being economically active, ranging from 91.0 percent to 91.5 percent, while the lowest proportion is the 15-19 years age group (22.0%). There is female dominance among all age groups regarding economically active population except in the age groups 40-44, 55-59 and 60-64 years where the male proportions are slightly higher. Similarly, the economically not active population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) shows that female proportions are higher than those of males for all age groups, ranging from 50.3 percent for the 15-19 years age group to as high as 70.7 percent among the 35-39 years age group. The high economically not active proportion among female 35-39 requires attention because these form some of the most active years of a person's life and such inactivity would be expected rather among the 70 years and older group.

Table 9.2: Population 15 years and older by age group, economic activity status and sex

Age-group	Total			Economically active			Economically not active		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,976,462	1,404,986	1,571,476	69.4	71.4	67.6	30.6	28.6	32.4
15-19	514,803	253,131	261,672	22.0	21.1	22.9	78.0	78.9	77.1
20-24	473,522	222,112	251,410	61.3	59.7	62.8	38.7	40.3	37.2
25-29	413,165	189,549	223,616	82.9	85.2	81.0	17.1	14.8	19.0
30-34	335,754	158,786	176,968	88.7	92.4	85.4	11.3	7.6	14.6
35-39	284,107	135,035	149,072	91.0	94.4	87.9	9.0	5.6	12.1
40-44	231,454	113,411	118,043	91.5	94.4	88.7	8.5	5.6	11.3
45-49	179,600	86,001	93,599	91.5	94.3	88.8	8.5	5.7	11.2
50-54	157,382	73,544	83,838	88.9	92.8	85.6	11.1	7.2	14.4
55-59	99,984	48,758	51,226	85.5	90.7	80.5	14.5	9.3	19.5
60-64	82,230	39,789	42,441	73.4	78.7	68.5	26.6	21.3	31.5
65-69	51,432	23,398	28,034	63.0	68.4	58.6	37.0	31.6	41.4
70-74	63,693	26,675	37,018	53.6	60.2	48.8	46.4	39.8	51.2
75+	89,336	34,797	54,539	37.0	48.3	29.9	63.0	51.7	70.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.3 shows a breakdown of the proportion of the economically active population 15 years and older into employed and unemployed, by locality of residence. Among the economically active population, 64.8 percent were employed and 4.6 percent were unemployed in the seven days preceding census night. The proportion of unemployed persons declined from 7.8 percent in 2000 to 4.2 percent in 2010. Relatively higher proportions of males are employed compared to females whereas the reverse is the case for the economically not active persons in the region.

This general pattern of males constituting the highest proportion is observed in both urban and rural areas. It is also observed that persons residing in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to be employed, and urban dwellers are more likely than rural dwellers to be economically not active.

Table 9.3: Population 15 years and older by type of locality, sex and activity status

Type of locality/Sex	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
All localities	2,976,462	64.8	4.6	30.6
Male	1,404,986	67.4	3.9	28.6
Female	1,571,476	62.5	5.1	32.4
Urban	1,887,622	61.0	5.3	33.6
Male	879,499	63.7	4.7	31.6
Female	1,008,123	58.7	5.9	35.4
Rural	1,088,840	71.3	3.2	25.5
Male	525,487	73.6	2.7	23.7
Female	563,353	69.2	3.6	27.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.4 Educational Level of Workforce

Table 9.4 shows educational level of the work force by economic activity status and sex. The proportion of the population that is economically active and has never attended school constitutes 21.5 percent of the total population 5 years and older. Females (26.7%) are more likely than males (16.0%) to be economically active.

Table 9.4: Population 5 years and older by educational attainment, economic activity status and sex

Educational level	Economically active			Economically not active		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,120,372	1,030,352	1,090,020	2,021,544	960,717	1,060,827
Never attended	21.5	16.0	26.7	8.5	4.8	11.8
Nursery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Kindergarten	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.8	8.5	7.1
Primary	12.3	10.3	14.2	41.2	42.7	39.9
JSS/JHS	23.8	24.0	23.6	21.2	20.9	21.4
Middle	21.1	23.5	18.8	3.2	2.9	3.5
SSS/SHS	8.5	10.2	7.0	11.5	12.3	10.8
Secondary	2.9	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Post secondary diploma	3.2	3.9	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.3
Bachelor degree	2.0	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.1
Post graduate (Certificate)	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Persons with primary to middle educational levels are more likely to be economically active than those with senior secondary and higher education. Persons with primary school educational attainment also form the highest proportion of economically not active.

Level of education by economic activity status and locality of residence shows that of those who have never attended school, 15.6 percent are employed and 11.1 percent are unemployed in urban areas (Table 9.5). The proportion of persons who have never attended school and are employed in rural areas is double (31.2%) the proportion in urban areas. The data show that the majority of the population engaged in economic activity within the region has primary to senior secondary level education in both rural and urban areas. The relatively low level of education of the majority could have long-run repercussions on the economy as Ghana strives to remain and improve on its lower middle-income status.

Table 9.5: Population 5 years and older by education level, locality and economic activity status

Educational level	Urban				Rural			
	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active
Total	2,544,664	1,165,815	101,392	1,277,457	1,597,252	818,262	34,903	744,087
Never attended	11.3	15.6	12.0	7.4	21.2	31.2	16.9	10.4
Nursery	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kindergarten	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.1	0.4	0.0	10.5
Primary	24.0	10.0	11.2	37.8	30.2	15.6	17.0	47.0
JSS/JHS	23.1	24.3	28.2	21.6	21.7	21.8	41.7	20.6
Middle	12.6	22.5	10.2	3.8	12.0	21.1	6.2	2.2
SSS/SHS	12.8	10.4	20.3	14.4	5.5	4.3	12.3	6.4
Secondary	2.4	4.1	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	2.0	3.1	3.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5
Post secondary diploma	3.4	4.2	6.2	2.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.5
Bachelor degree	2.8	2.9	4.6	2.7	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.2
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma, Masters, PHD ect)	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.5 Occupation of workforce

9.5.1 Occupation of Workforce by Age

Table 9.6 presents employed persons by occupation and age in 2010. More than 30 percent of employed persons aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About one fourth (26.5%) and less than one fifth (16.9%) of the workforce are service and sales, and craft and related trades workers respectively. The proportion of the workforce in managerial (2.7%), professional (6.3%) and technicians and associate professional occupations (1.8%) is relatively low. Most managers (4.5%) are in the age group 55-59 years and the fewest are in the 20-24 age group (1.3%). Regarding professionals, the dominant age groups are 55-59 years (8.9%) and 25-29 years (8.8%) and the lowest proportion is among the 70-74 years age group (2.0%).

Table 9.6: Employed persons 15 years and older by age-group and occupation

Age-group	Total	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other occupations
Total	1,929,018	2.7	6.3	1.8	1.6	26.5	30.3	16.9	6.3	7.5	0.1
15-19	96,918	-	-	0.8	0.5	27.1	38.4	19.4	4.4	9.6	-
20-24	248,375	1.3	6.6	1.8	1.9	30.4	20.3	23.6	5.9	8.2	0.0
25-29	311,018	2.2	8.8	2.1	2.3	28.3	19.4	22.1	6.7	8.1	0.1
30-34	281,760	2.9	7.0	1.9	1.6	28.0	22.6	19.9	7.6	8.5	0.1
35-39	249,058	3.2	5.5	1.6	1.2	28.2	27.3	17.0	7.5	8.3	0.1
40-44	205,707	3.5	5.4	1.7	1.3	27.4	31.3	14.3	7.4	7.6	0.1
45-49	160,188	3.7	6.1	2.0	1.4	25.8	35.9	11.4	6.7	6.8	0.1
50-54	136,691	3.9	7.6	2.3	1.7	23.1	39.9	10.1	5.6	5.8	0.1
55-59	83,387	4.5	8.9	2.7	1.8	20.7	41.7	9.4	4.8	5.3	0.1
60-64	57,664	3.3	4.7	1.7	1.3	18.3	54.0	8.5	3.7	4.4	0.0
65-69	31,664	2.7	3.5	1.4	1.3	17.3	58.9	7.7	2.8	4.3	0.0
70-74	33,830	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	14.1	67.8	6.9	1.8	3.7	0.0
75+	32,758	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.8	14.8	64.9	7.5	2.4	4.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age is directly related to the proportion of employed persons in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery from age 25-29 to 70-74 years. The proportion of the population 15 years and older who are employed in managerial positions increases steadily from 1.3 percent for the 20-24 years age group to 4.5 percent for the 50-59 years age group. The proportions then decline to 1.9 percent for the 70 years and older age groups. The proportion engaged in service and sale increases with age from 27.1 percent for the 15-19 years age group to 28.2 percent for the 35-39 years age group and then declines steadily to 14.1 percent for the 70-74 years age group.

9.5.2 Occupation and education level of workforce

Table 9.7 presents the economically active population 15 years and older by occupation and level of education. Most (54.6%) of those who have never attended school are in either skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work, services and sales (20.9%) or craft and related work (10.0%). About three in every ten (28.9%) of persons with basic education are in service and sales work or in agricultural, forestry and fishery (28.9%) and craft and related trade work (20.9%). Services and sales workers with senior secondary school background (34.3%) and vocational, technical and technical educational background (34.0%) are proportionately more than other occupational categories. For senior secondary, craft and related work (17.3%), skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work (11.3%) and professionals are the important areas of work. Table 8.7 also shows that regarding those with post-middle or secondary education, most are professionals (54.6%) and service and sales workers (12.6%); a pattern similar to those with post-secondary diploma, where professionals (49.0%), services and sales (13.0%) and clerical support workers (9.6%) dominate. Most of the workforce with degree or higher educational background are either professionals (56.4%) or managers (14.6%) or clerical support workers (9.7%).

The male-female disparities in occupation and education also shown in Table 8.7 reveal that the majority of the workforce that has never attended school is in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery; 60.2 percent for males and 51.4 percent for females. There are wide variations in terms of their involvement in other activities such as services and sales (males 9.7%, females 27.2%), craft and related work (males 12.4%, females 8.6%); plant and machine operators and assemblers (males 7.9%, females 0.7%) and elementary occupations (males 7.1%, females 9.8%). The workforce with basic education comprises 32.5 percent of males as against 23.3 percent of females in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery; 28.8 percent of males and 13.0 percent of females in craft and related work, 14.6 percent males and 0.7 percent of females in plant and machine operators and assemblers; and 12.6 percent males and 45.2 percent females in services and sales. Those with secondary education have more females (50.7%) in services and sales than males (24.2%); elementary occupations (9.4% females, 5% males) and professionals (10.5% females, 10.0% males). The remaining economic activities are, however, dominated by males be it craft and related work (22.1% males, 9.4% females); skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (14.2% males, 7.1% females); as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers (12.5% males, 0.8% females).

Generally, females (51.2%) with vocational, technical and commercial level of education predominate in services and sales compared with males (17.6%) and in elementary occupations (9.6% females; 3.9% males). With regard to post-middle or post-secondary diploma and higher, females predominate in professionals and service and sales as compared with males but males dominate as managers (15.5% males, 12.1% females). A typical example is those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 9.7: Occupation of workforce 15 years and older by sex and level of education

Level of education		Total	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other occupations
All levels	Total	1,929,018	2.7	6.3	1.8	1.6	26.5	30.3	16.9	6.3	7.5	0.1
	Male	947,272	2.9	7.6	2.8	1.8	13.5	31.4	23.1	12.1	4.8	0.1
	Female	981,746	2.6	5.0	0.9	1.4	39.1	29.3	10.9	0.7	10.1	0.0
Never attended	Total	426,417	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	20.9	54.6	10.0	3.3	8.9	0.0
	Male	154,133	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	9.7	60.2	12.4	7.9	7.1	0.0
	Female	272,284	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	27.2	51.4	8.6	0.7	9.8	0.0
Basic school	Total	1,100,607	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.7	28.9	28.9	20.9	7.6	8.0	0.0
	Male	547,988	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.1	12.6	32.5	28.8	14.6	4.8	0.1
	Female	552,619	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	45.2	25.3	13.0	0.7	11.2	0.0
SSS/SHS	Total	155,236	2.8	10.8	3.9	3.9	35.0	10.3	18.6	7.6	7.0	0.2
	Male	93,015	2.9	10.5	4.6	2.3	24.9	12.6	24.6	12.0	5.4	0.2
	Female	62,221	2.7	11.3	2.8	6.2	50.1	6.9	9.6	0.9	9.4	0.1
Secondary	Total	59,935	6.5	8.7	4.7	4.0	32.4	14.6	13.9	9.3	5.8	0.2
	Male	40,431	6.5	8.9	5.7	4.1	22.6	17.9	16.3	13.5	4.1	0.3
	Female	19,504	6.4	8.2	2.6	3.8	52.6	7.8	8.7	0.6	9.4	0.1
Voc./Tech/Comm	Total	43,565	4.5	6.6	4.1	4.7	34.0	9.1	24.0	6.1	6.7	0.2
	Male	22,205	4.6	7.5	6.0	3.0	17.6	12.2	33.7	11.3	3.9	0.4
	Female	21,360	4.5	5.7	2.0	6.4	51.2	5.9	14.0	0.7	9.6	0.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	Total	34,064	5.1	54.6	6.0	3.4	12.6	8.8	4.8	2.7	1.8	0.1
	Male	17,180	6.4	47.1	5.9	3.2	9.7	13.9	7.1	5.0	1.6	0.1
	Female	16,884	3.8	62.2	6.1	3.7	15.5	3.6	2.5	0.5	2.1	0.0
Post secondary diploma	Total	59,810	8.0	49.0	7.0	9.6	13.0	3.2	5.4	3.2	1.5	0.2
	Male	36,457	9.3	46.1	8.5	7.1	10.8	4.4	7.4	4.8	1.4	0.2
	Female	23,353	6.0	53.6	4.6	13.5	16.6	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.1
Tertiary	Total	49,384	14.6	56.4	6.9	9.7	5.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.1
	Male	35,863	15.5	55.7	7.6	8.0	5.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.2
	Female	13,521	12.1	58.3	5.1	13.9	7.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.6 Industry of Workforce

Table 9.8 shows the industry of employed persons (15 years and older) by age group in 2010 for the region. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitutes the largest industrial sector, employing 30.9 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and older. Other major industrial sectors are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (25.2%), manufacturing (10.5%), other service activities (6.3%) and accommodation and food service activities (6.0%).

The age groups from 25 and 44 years form the bulk of the workforce in all sectors. Their cumulative proportion is 44.2 percent in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The proportion of the workforce for real estate activities in the region is exceptionally low (480 and constituting 7.3%) relative to the others.

Table 9.9 shows the industry of employed persons (15 years and older) by locality of residence in 2010 for the region. About 59.7 percent of the workforce is employed in urban compared with 40.3 percent in rural areas. With the exception of agriculture including forestry and fishing (82.6%) and mining and quarrying (59.4%) which have a high proportion of their workforce in the rural areas, the remaining sectors have higher proportions of their workforce aged 15 years and older mostly in the urban areas. Thus, as much as 92.5 percent of real estate activities, 90.2 percent of financial and insurance activities, 85.8 percent of electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply; and 85.7 percent of professional scientific and technical activities are concentrated in the urban areas in the region. These are pulling factors in the urban areas regarding rural-urban migration especially for those seeking jobs in industries and occupations that are largely absent in the rural areas.

Table 9.8: Employed persons 15 years and older by age and industry

Occupation	Total	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+
Total	1,929,018	5.0	12.9	16.1	14.6	12.9	10.7	8.3	7.1	4.3	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	595,874	6.4	8.9	10.5	11.0	11.7	11.0	9.7	9.2	5.9	5.2	3.1	3.8	3.6
Mining and quarrying	28,816	8.6	18.5	18.6	13.9	11.2	9.9	8.7	6.2	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	202,052	6.1	17.4	19.8	16.8	13.0	9.1	6.0	4.7	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,674	0.7	10.2	17.8	19.2	15.4	12.0	7.9	8.5	5.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,176	1.1	7.1	14.4	16.3	15.9	15.8	11.8	8.7	4.7	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
Construction	71,848	3.2	13.6	20.0	18.6	15.4	10.8	6.6	5.1	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	485,795	3.3	11.0	16.0	16.6	15.3	12.5	9.0	6.9	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Transportation and storage	84,282	3.0	11.5	17.1	18.1	16.0	12.4	8.4	5.9	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	115,703	6.3	13.7	16.8	15.9	14.6	11.6	8.2	5.8	3.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Information and communication	6,676	3.3	21.6	27.0	19.5	11.0	6.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	15,064	1.7	16.0	27.1	19.7	10.9	7.2	5.7	4.8	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	480	0.2	4.6	9.8	10.2	10.8	14.6	10.8	15.8	10.4	5.8	2.9	1.9	2.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,848	3.4	14.0	21.1	17.8	13.0	9.5	7.0	5.7	4.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	10,752	2.3	11.8	15.2	13.2	10.5	10.3	9.1	8.8	6.7	5.0	2.6	2.5	2.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,865	0.4	7.8	17.2	14.9	11.6	11.0	11.8	11.8	9.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
Education	94,238	1.3	15.0	20.3	14.9	11.0	9.2	8.5	9.0	6.7	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
Human health and social work activities	26,687	1.0	13.5	25.6	14.2	8.3	7.7	7.9	9.0	6.8	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	12,514	5.7	16.8	16.1	11.7	9.6	10.8	8.7	8.1	5.2	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.9
Other service activities	121,355	8.9	28.5	25.7	13.8	8.4	5.2	3.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	10,239	13.2	21.6	19.1	13.5	9.9	6.9	5.0	4.1	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	80	0.0	2.5	16.3	10.0	21.3	26.3	5.0	15.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.9: Employed persons 15 years and older by industry and locality of residence

Industry	Population	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	1,929,018	100.0	59.7	40.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	595,874	30.9	17.4	82.6
Mining and quarrying	28,816	1.5	40.6	59.4
Manufacturing	202,052	10.5	75.2	24.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,674	0.1	85.8	14.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,176	0.2	79.1	20.9
Construction	71,848	3.7	73.9	26.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	485,795	25.2	82.5	17.5
Transportation and storage	84,282	4.4	77.6	22.4
Accommodation and food service activities	115,703	6.0	76.7	23.3
Information and communication	6,676	0.3	88.9	11.1
Financial and insurance activities	15,064	0.8	90.2	9.8
Real estate activities	480	0.0	92.5	7.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,848	0.8	85.7	14.3
Administrative and support service activities	10,752	0.6	84.2	15.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,865	1.2	85.1	14.9
Education	94,238	4.9	75.7	24.3
Human health and social work activities	26,687	1.4	81.5	18.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12,514	0.6	85.1	14.9
Other service activities	121,355	6.3	79.2	20.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	10,239	0.5	80.7	19.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	80	0.0	92.5	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.7 Employment Status of Workforce

Table 9.10 shows the employment status of the employed persons aged 15 years and older. The data indicate that the majority (58.7%) of the workforce are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 19.7 percent while contributing family workers make up 7.2 percent. Self-employed with employees constitute 6.8 percent, apprentices 4.3 percent and casual workers (2.6%) of employed persons.

In the 2000 census, self-employed without employees was 64.9 percent and self-employed with employees was 6.5 percent. This means a total of 71.4 percent of the workforce was self-employed as against 65.5 percent for 2010, a decline of about 6 percentage points. Given the drive to invest in the private sector to generate employment opportunities, one would have expected the proportion of the self-employed with employees to increase over the period 2000-2010. Contrary to this expectation, the self-employed with employees that accounted for 6.5 percent of the workforce in 2000 had a marginal increase to 6.8 percent in 2010. Contributing family workers also increased from 5.2 percent in 2000 to 7.2 percent in 2010. This means that businesses owned by households are gradually tapping the services of household members more, perhaps as a way to sustain their profit margins and minimise operational costs. The category of employees increased from 15.0 percent in 2000 to 19.7 percent in 2010.

Table 9.10: Employed persons 15 years and older by age group and employment status

Age-group	Total	Employee	Self employed without employee(s)	Self employed with employee(s)	Casual worker	Contributing family worker	Apprentice	Domestic employee (House-help)	Other
Total	1,929,018	19.7	58.7	6.8	2.6	7.2	4.3	0.5	0.1
15-19	96,918	12.3	26.9	1.5	5.8	35.0	17.2	1.1	0.2
20-24	248,375	23.3	40.4	3.1	4.5	11.3	16.5	0.7	0.2
25-29	311,018	24.7	52.6	5.9	3.3	6.8	6.0	0.5	0.2
30-34	281,760	21.0	61.0	8.1	2.5	5.2	1.6	0.5	0.1
35-39	249,058	17.7	65.8	8.2	2.1	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.1
40-44	205,707	17.7	66.9	8.5	1.8	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
45-49	160,188	18.8	67.0	8.0	1.4	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
50-54	136,691	20.3	66.3	7.6	1.2	3.9	0.1	0.5	0.1
55-59	83,387	22.5	64.7	7.9	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
60-64	57,664	13.7	72.8	8.2	1.1	3.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
65-69	31,664	10.3	76.3	8.1	1.0	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
70-74	33,830	7.5	79.3	7.8	1.0	3.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
75+	32,758	8.7	76.1	9.1	1.2	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.1

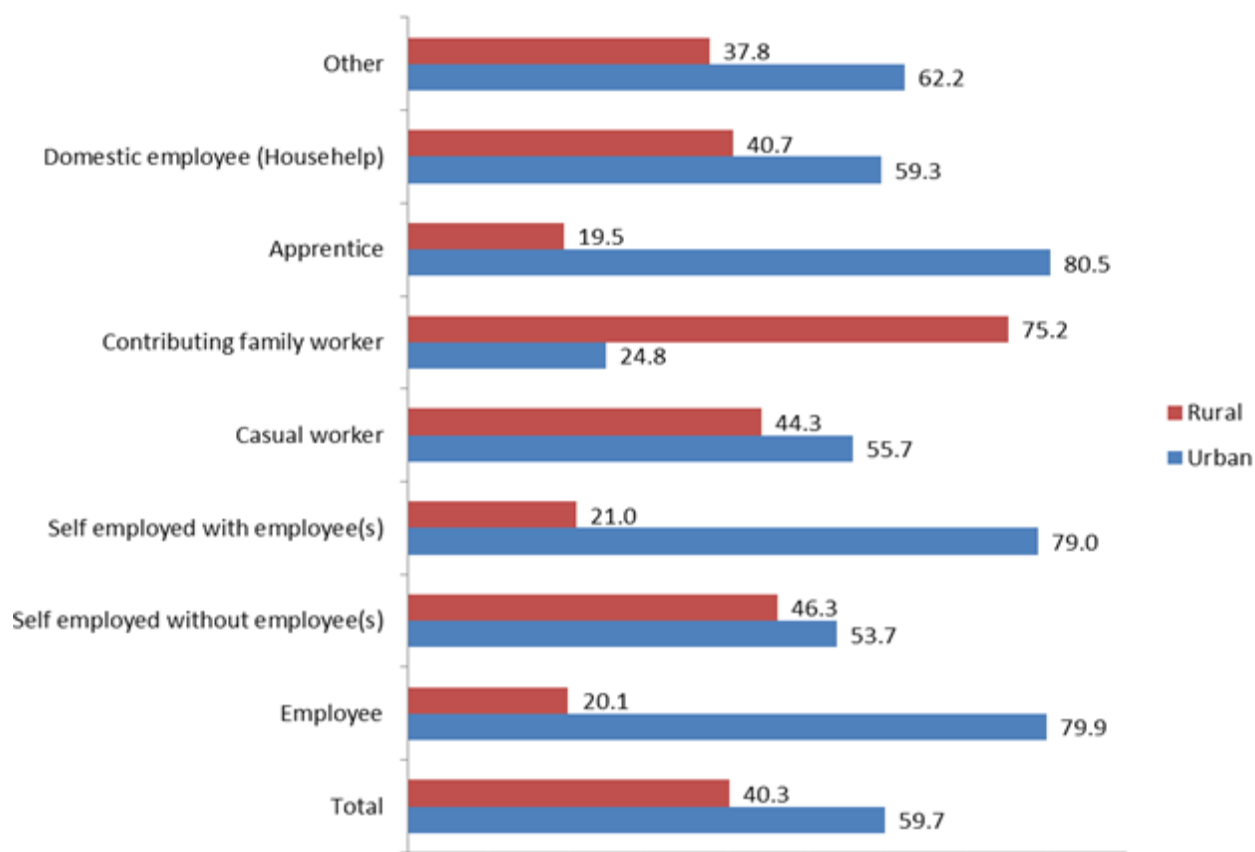
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of age groups and employment status, the highest proportion of employees is in the 20-24 years category (24.7%) and the lowest (7.5%) is in the 70-74 years age group (Table 9.10). From the data, it can be established that age has a direct association with the likelihood of establishing a business. Thus, the proportion of persons 15-19 years old who are self-employed (26.9%) is much smaller than persons in the 60-64 year age group (72.8%). Perhaps raising capital at an early age is difficult for the 20-24 age group that is mostly without any experience in the world of work. The data show that people are more likely to become self-employed at age 30-34 years. It is, therefore, not surprising that the category of self-employed with employee(s) is relatively high from 30-34 year age group through to the 65-69 age group. Perhaps, as businesses get established and even expand, hiring more hands becomes necessary. Contributing family workers and apprentices are identified as activities dominated by youth in the 15-19 and 20-24 year age groups, amounting to 35.0 percent and 11.3 percent respectively for contributing family workers, and 17.2 percent and 16.5 percent for apprentices respectively.

Almost eight of ten persons who are employees (79.9%) are located in urban areas compared with only 20.1 percent in the rural areas (Figure 9.2). The category of casual workers is the only employment status where the proportions in rural (44.3%) and urban (55.7%) areas are relatively closer. This may be due to the common practice of hiring labourers (“by day”) to

work on farms that are mostly in rural areas. Dependence on contributing family workers is much more common in rural areas (75.2%) than in urban areas (24.8%) but apprenticeship (80.5%) and self-employed with employees (79.0%) are urban phenomena in the region.

Figure 9.1: Employed persons 15 years and older by locality and employment status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.8 Sector of employment of workforce

Table 9.11 presents employed persons in the population 15 years and older by sector of employment and level of education in 2010. The majority of those who have never attended school are self-employed without employees (70.3%), contributing family workers (11.1%) and employees (8.1%). Almost 64.0 percent of persons with basic school education are self-employed without employees, 13 percent are employees, 7.2 percent are self-employed with employees and 6.9 percent are contributing family workers. Forty-three percent of persons with senior secondary school attainment and 49.7 percent of persons with vocational, technical and commercial educational attainment are self-employed without employees. The proportion of self-employed without employees becomes smaller as the educational level increases from post-middle or secondary certificate and higher. The proportion of the population with post-middle or secondary certificate and higher education stands at 72.0 percent and 87.3 percent for employees.

Table 9.11: Economically active population 15 years and older by sex, employment status and level of education

Educational Level		Total	Employee	Self	Self	Casual worker	Contributing family worker	Apprentice	Domestic employee (House-help)	Other
				employed without employ- ee(s)	employed with employ- ee(s)					
All levels	Total	1,929,018	19.7	58.7	6.8	2.6	7.2	4.3	0.5	0.1
	Male	947,272	26.8	51.5	8.0	3.5	4.9	4.5	0.5	0.2
	Female	981,746	12.8	65.7	5.6	1.6	9.4	4.2	0.6	0.1
Never attended	Total	426,417	8.1	70.3	4.5	3.2	11.1	2.0	0.7	0.1
	Male	154,133	14.0	66.8	5.0	4.7	6.5	2.2	0.6	0.1
	Female	272,284	4.8	72.2	4.3	2.3	13.7	1.9	0.7	0.1
Primary	Total	210,777	10.7	64.9	5.0	3.1	10.3	5.1	0.6	0.1
	Male	83,290	18.0	56.2	5.8	5.0	8.3	5.9	0.6	0.2
	Female	127,487	6.0	70.6	4.5	1.9	11.6	4.6	0.6	0.1
Middle/JSS / JHS	Total	889,830	13.5	63.4	7.7	2.4	6.1	6.2	0.5	0.1
	Male	464,698	19.5	56.6	8.9	3.5	4.7	6.1	0.5	0.1
	Female	425,132	7.0	70.7	6.4	1.3	7.6	6.3	0.6	0.1
Secondary/SSS/SHS	Total	215,171	34.7	43.4	8.9	2.6	6.0	3.6	0.5	0.2
	Male	133,446	36.9	40.7	9.8	3.3	5.1	3.5	0.5	0.2
	Female	81,725	31.2	48.0	7.3	1.6	7.5	3.8	0.6	0.1
Voc/Tech/Comm	Total	43,565	31.0	49.7	12.1	1.8	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.2
	Male	22,205	36.2	42.6	14.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	0.4	0.2
	Female	21,360	25.6	57.2	10.1	1.2	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	Total	34,064	72.0	19.6	5.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Male	17,180	66.7	23.6	6.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
	Female	16,884	77.5	15.6	3.9	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Post secondary diploma	Total	59,810	77.2	13.4	6.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Male	36,457	75.6	14.2	7.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Female	23,353	79.9	12.3	4.8	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tertiary	Total	49,384	87.3	5.7	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Male	35,863	86.1	6.2	5.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Female	13,521	90.5	4.5	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

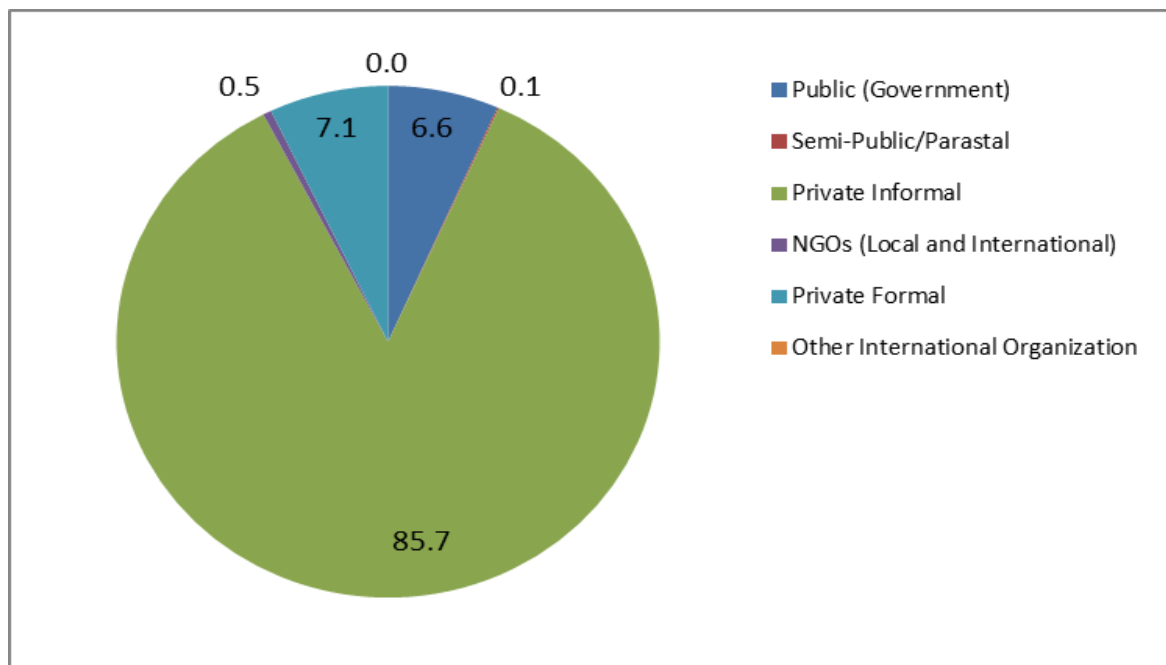
The male-female disparities in sector of employment show that the population who have never attended school are mostly self-employed without employees (72.2% females and 66.8% males). Males with basic educational attainment dominate among the self-employed without employees (56.6%), employees (19.3%) and self-employed with employees (8.5%) but females with the same educational background are more prevalent as self-employed without employees (70.7%) and contributing family workers (8.5%). The proportion of self-employed without employees gets smaller as education level goes up. However, employees become prominent among the workforce with higher education for both males and females.

Generally, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees and employees are the three major sectors of employment for the population of Ashanti Region but employees become the most important as educational attainment tends to be post-middle or

secondary and higher. Contributing family workers are more pronounced among those with lower or no education for both sexes.

Figure 9.3 presents employed persons 15 years and older by employment sector. The employment sector data clearly establish that the private sector is the largest employer in the region (85.7% private informal; 7.1% private formal), accounting for 92.8 percent of employed persons. The public sector, the second highest employment sector, accounts for only 6.6 percent. The formal sector (private formal and public) accounts for 13.7 percent of employed persons.

Figure 9.2: Employed persons 15 years and older by sector of employment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The workforce in the formal sector, however, has declined from 22.8 percent (public 6.3%; private formal 16.5%) in 2000 to 13.7 percent (public 6.6%; private formal 7.1%) in 2010 indicating a drift from the formal sector to the informal sector. There is clear indication that the private informal sector is expanding as the dominant employment sector in the region (74.2% in 2000 and 85.7% in 2010).

Table 9.12 shows that irrespective of the age group, the majority of employed persons are in the private informal sector of employment. The distribution of the age groups for the government sector shows that 12.5 percent are in the age group 55-59 years and the proportion become smaller among the younger categories. This demonstrates an aging workforce in the public sector. For instance, only 5.8 percent of the workforce aged 35-39 years is in the public sector compared with 12.5 percent aged 55-59 years. The private formal sector employs more youth (20.1% of the 20-34 years age group), compared with other age groups perhaps because they are the most dependable group for profit making and effective business ventures in the region.

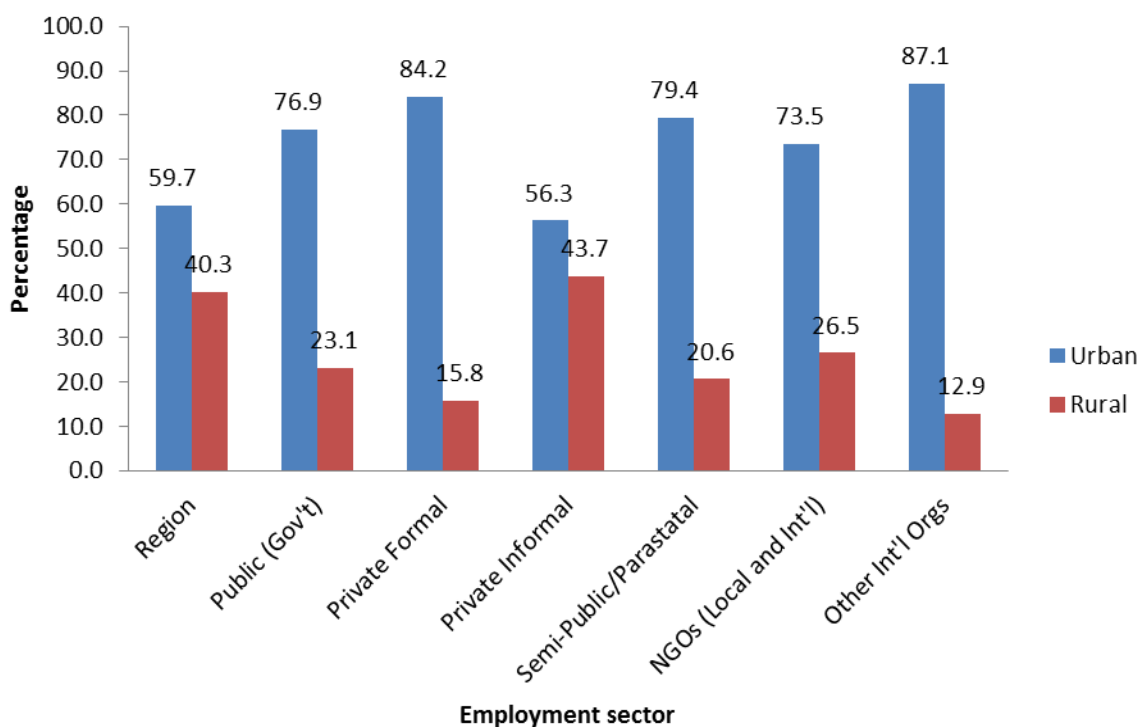
Table 9.12: Employed persons 15 years and older by age group and sector of employment

Age group	Total	Public (Government)	Private Formal	Private Informal	Semi-Public/Parastatal	NGOs (Local and International)	Other International Organisations
Total	1,929,018	6.6	7.1	85.7	0.1	0.5	0.0
15-19	96,918	0.7	2.9	96.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
20-24	248,375	5.2	9.0	85.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
25-29	311,018	8.2	8.6	82.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
30-34	281,760	6.9	7.5	84.9	0.1	0.6	0.0
35-39	249,058	5.8	6.5	87.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
40-44	205,707	6.3	6.7	86.1	0.1	0.7	0.0
45-49	160,188	7.9	7.0	84.2	0.2	0.7	0.0
50-54	136,691	9.8	7.0	82.2	0.2	0.7	0.0
55-59	83,387	12.5	7.1	79.5	0.2	0.7	0.0
60-64	57,664	4.6	6.4	88.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
65-69	31,664	2.7	5.4	91.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
70-74	33,830	1.8	3.4	94.1	0.1	0.5	0.0
75+	32,758	0.1	0.1	99.3	0.0	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 9.4 presents employment sector by locality of residence and shows that the vast majority of jobs in the public, private formal, parastatal, NGOs and other international organizations are all urban-centred. It is only the private informal sector that has a significant share of its jobs in rural areas (43.7%), still smaller than the urban share of 56.3 percent.

Figure 9.3: Employed persons 15 years and older by locality of residence and sector of employment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.13 shows employed persons 15 years and older by nationality, sex and locality of residence. Among the workforce in the region, 97.7 percent are Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality or by naturalization. Only 2.3 percent of the workforce is non-Ghanaian. There is a slight variation by sex regarding Ghanaians by birth (94.3% for males, 95.1% for females) and non-Ghanaians (2.7% for males, 1.9% for females). There are relatively more non-Ghanaians in urban (2.6%) than in rural Ashanti Region (1.9%).

Table 9.13: Employed persons 15 years and older by sex, nationality and locality

Nationality	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	1,929,018	947,272	981,746	1,152,344	776,674
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	94.7	94.3	95.1	94.1	95.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Non-Ghanaian	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.6	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.14 shows that for all categories of nationality, the majority are self-employed without employee(s). The proportions are between 58.7 percent and 58.8 percent. The proportion of employees is slightly higher among non-Ghanaians (20.6%) and lower among the naturalized Ghanaians (18.9%). The proportion of employees among the employed Ghanaians by birth is 19.7 percent and for those with dual nationality, it is 19.2 percent. The proportion of self-employed with employees is highest among non-Ghanaians (7.7%), followed by naturalized and dual citizen Ghanaians (7.6% each) and Ghanaians by birth (6.7%). Of the population who are contributing family workers, the highest proportion is among Ghanaians by birth (7.2%), followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (6.9%), naturalized Ghanaians (6.8%) and non-Ghanaians (6.1%). The proportion of the population whose employment status is apprentice is highest is among naturalized Ghanaians (5.3%), followed by Ghanaians with dual citizenship (4.6%), Ghanaians by birth (4.3%) and non-Ghanaians (4.0%). Among the non-Ghanaians, a slightly higher proportion (0.7%) are domestic employees (househelpers), followed by naturalized Ghanaians and those with dual nationality (0.6% each) and Ghanaians by birth (0.5%).

Table 9.14: Employed persons 15 years and older by status of employment and nationality

Employment Status	Total	Ghanaian by birth	Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	Ghanaian by naturalisation	Non- Ghanaian
Total	1,929,018	1,827,075	43,977	13,203	44,763
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	19.7	19.7	19.2	18.9	20.6
Self employed without employee(s)	58.7	58.8	58.4	58.3	57.6
Self employed with employee(s)	6.8	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.7
Casual worker	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.2
Contributing family worker	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.1
Apprentice	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.3	4.0
Domestic employee (Househelp)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.15 shows sector of employment and nationality. It is seen that the largest employment sector for Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians is the private informal sector. Among Ghanaians by birth, 85.6 percent are in the private informal sector compared with 7.1 percent in the private formal and 6.6 percent in the public sector.

Table 9.15: Employed persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and nationality

Sector of employment	Total	Ghanaian by birth	Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	Ghanaian by naturalisation	Non- Ghanaian
Total	1,929,018	1,827,075	43,977	13,203	44,763
Public (Government)	6.6	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.0
Private Formal	7.1	7.1	6.6	7.0	8.3
Private Informal	85.7	85.6	87.2	86.9	85.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Other International Organisations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TEN

DISABILITY

10.1 Introduction

Efforts are being made to integrate people with disability into the economic, housing, and other infrastructure in the country, with ramps, walk ways, pedestrian bridges, etc. In the 2010 PHC, data were collected on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of persons with disability in the country. This section presents the data collected on persons with disability of the population in Ashanti Region and its districts, types of disability and economic activity status.

10.2 Persons with Disability in the Region

Table 10.1 shows that the persons with disability in the country number 737,743, or 3.0 percent of the population. In Ashanti Region, persons with disability number 124,501, or 16.9 percent of all persons with disability in the country. The proportion of persons with disability in Ashanti Region is higher than in the other regions where the proportions range from 3.5 percent in the Upper East Region to 14.1 percent in the Ashanti Region. As a percentage of the total population in the Ashanti Region, persons with disability are 2.6 percent, the same proportion as in the Ashanti Region but higher than the Brong-Ahafo (2.3%) and Northern (2.5%) regions.

Table 10.1: Distribution of population with disability in Ghana

Region	Total Distability	%
All Regions	737,743	100.0
Western	66,016	8.9
Central	75,939	10.3
Greater Accra	103,939	14.1
Volta	91,767	12.4
Eastern	94,579	12.8
Ashanti	124,501	16.9
Brong Ahafo	54,038	7.3
Northern	61,294	8.3
Upper West	39,924	5.4
Upper East	25,746	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.1.1 Persons with Disability by Age

Table 10.2 shows the distribution of persons with disability by age in the districts of Ashanti Region in 2010. In the region as a whole, the proportion of persons with disability is highest among the elderly (65 years and older) at 22.2 percent, followed by children (0-14 years) at 17.3 percent. In the other age groups, the proportions range from 9.7 percent to 14.3 percent. There is no clear pattern in the proportion of disability in the age groups. In the districts, the proportion of children (0-14 years) with disability ranges from 13.8 percent in Sekyere Central and Bosome Freho to 23.6 percent in Atwima Kwanwoma. The proportion exceeds 20.0 percent in Atwima Kwabre (22.5%), Offinso North (21.4%) and Kwabre East (20.7%). In the remaining 21 districts, the proportions are from 15.0 percent to 19.9 percent.

Table 10.2: Population with disability by age and district

District	Population	With Disability	% Disability	Age							
				0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
All Districts	4,780,380	124,501	2.6	17.3	14.3	12.8	11.7	12.1	9.7	22.2	
Atwima Mponua	119,180	2,686	2.3	16.5	11.3	12.5	12.0	13.2	10.8	23.9	
Amansie West	134,331	2,881	2.1	19.9	12.6	11.5	11.5	10.1	9.4	25.0	
Amansie Central	90,741	3,551	3.9	19.2	11.5	10.4	12.1	12.7	11.3	22.8	
Adansi South	115,378	3,633	3.1	19.0	13.9	11.7	12.5	12.5	10.0	20.4	
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	2,735	1.6	19.9	17.4	13.5	14.0	13.1	7.8	14.4	
Adansi North	107,091	3,277	3.1	22.2	12.7	11.0	13.0	11.2	9.2	20.8	
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	3,890	3.3	17.4	11.9	9.9	9.2	11.4	10.7	29.5	
Bosome Freho	60,397	1,723	2.9	13.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	14.2	10.5	26.4	
Asante Akim South	117,245	4,058	3.5	15.1	10.5	9.5	10.9	14.0	11.1	28.9	
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	3,924	2.8	15.9	11.9	12.8	11.1	10.7	11.3	26.3	
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	2,830	2.0	16.3	12.2	11.0	10.4	11.4	9.9	28.9	
Bosumtwi	93,910	2,755	2.9	15.0	11.0	11.1	9.8	13.1	10.1	29.9	
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	2,323	2.6	23.6	13.5	12.8	11.5	9.5	7.8	21.4	
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	51,183	2.5	16.0	15.7	14.4	12.2	12.4	9.7	19.5	
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	3,103	2.1	18.2	15.6	14.3	12.4	10.8	8.4	20.3	
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	3,133	2.6	19.2	13.5	12.0	11.3	13.4	9.0	21.6	
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	2,224	2.4	15.1	13.9	11.6	11.6	12.0	8.9	27.0	
Offinso Municipal	76,895	2,383	3.1	17.9	16.9	13.3	12.4	11.7	8.6	19.3	
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	3,460	2.5	22.5	14.2	12.9	11.2	11.0	8.1	20.1	
Kwabre East	115,556	2,674	2.3	20.7	17.1	13.1	11.4	9.3	8.3	20.1	
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	3,609	3.8	16.8	14.0	11.1	11.2	13.0	9.6	24.3	
Mampong Municipal	88,051	2,104	2.4	19.6	15.2	11.8	10.8	9.9	9.5	23.2	
Sekyere East	62,172	1,621	2.6	16.4	14.1	11.5	10.2	11.5	10.2	26.0	
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	2,467	2.6	19.3	11.9	10.9	11.4	11.1	8.5	26.9	
Sekyere Central	71,232	2,572	3.6	13.8	10.6	9.3	11.1	13.1	11.4	30.5	
Ejura-Sekyedumase	85,446	2,043	2.4	18.6	14.5	10.4	10.5	11.5	9.4	25.1	
Offinso North	56,881	1,659	2.9	21.4	13.1	13.1	12.5	13.1	8.6	18.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the 15-24 years age group, the highest proportion with disability is in Obuasi Municipal (17.4%), followed by Kwabre East (17.1%). The lowest proportion is in Asante Akim South (10.5%) followed by Sekyere Central (10.6%). The highest proportion of disability in the 25-34 years age group is in Kumasi Metropolis (14.4%), followed by Atwima Nwabiagya (14.3%). The lowest proportion is in Sekyere Central (9.3%), followed by Asante Akim South (9.5%) and Bekwai Municipal (9.9%).

In the 35-44 years age group, the district with the highest proportion of persons with disability is Obuasi Municipal (14.0%) and the lowest is in Bekwai Municipal (9.2%), followed by Bosumtwi (9.8%). Persons with disability among the 45-54 years age group, the highest proportion is in Bosome Freho (14.2%) , followed by Asante Akim South (14.0%). The lowest proportion is 9.3 percent in Kwabre East, followed by 9.5 percent in Atwima Kwanwoma and 9.9 percent in Mampong Municipal.

The proportion of persons with disability in the 55-64 years age group is highest in Sekyere Central (11.4%), followed by Amansie Central and Asante Akim North Municipal (11.3% each) and Asante Akim South (11.1%). The lowest proportion is in Obuasi Municipal and Atwima Kwanwoma (7.8% each), followed by Afigya Kwabre (8.1%) and Offinso North (8/6%). The proportion of the elderly (65 years and older) with disability in the districts is highest in Sekyere Central (30.5%) followed by 29.9 percent in Bosumtwi and 29.5 percent in Bekwai Municipal. The lowest is in Obuasi Municipal (14.4%).

10.2.2 Persons with Disability by Sex and Locality

Table 10.3 shows the distribution of persons with disability by sex and locality in the Ashanti Region. The number of people with disability in urban areas is 71,997 (or 57.8%) of the 124,501 persons with disability. Those in the rural areas are 52,504 (or 42.2%) of the total number of persons with disability in the region. In the urban areas, persons with disability form 2.5 percent of the total urban population compared with 2.8 percent of the total rural population.

Females with disability are 66,389 or 53.3 percent of total persons with disability in the region and males with disability are 58,112, or 46.7 percent. Those females with disability are 2.7 percent of the total female population while the males are 2.5 percent of the total male population.

Table 10.3: Disability by sex and locality

Locality	Total Population	No. With Disability	% of Disability	% of Total Pop. Disability	Male Population	No. with Disability %	Female Population	No. with Disability %
All	4,780,380	124,501	2.60	100.0	2,316,052	58,112	2,464,328	66,389
Urban	2,897,290	71,997	2.48	57.8		2.50		2.69
Rural	1,883,090	52,504	2.78	42.2				

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.3 Persons with Disability by Sex and Marital Status

The marital status of persons with disability is shown in Table 10.4. For both sexes, 29.1 percent have never married, 37.4 percent are married, 5.5 percent are living together in consensual union and 28 percent are separated, divorced or widowed. In the male group, 36.1 percent have never married compared to 23.2 percent of the females. However, 44.3 percent of males are married compare to 31.5 percent in the female group. Nearly 40 percent of the females are separated, divorced or widowed compared to 14.3 percent of the male counterparts. The proportion of widows with disability (25.5%) is much higher than that for the male counterparts (5.0%).

Table 10.4: Marital status of persons with disability by sex

Marital Status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All	107,861	100.0	49,342	100.0	58,519	100.0
Never Married	31,380	29.1	17,799	36.1	13,581	23.2
Informal/consensual	5,978	5.5	2,627	5.3	3,351	5.7
Married	40,320	37.4	21,869	44.3	18,451	31.5
Separated	3,509	3.3	1,344	2.7	2,165	3.7
Divorced	9,315	8.6	3,234	6.6	6,081	10.4
Widowed	17,359	16.1	2,469	5.0	14,890	25.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.4 Persons with Disability by level of Education

Table 10.5 shows the distribution of persons with disability in the region and districts by level of education. About one third of the population with disability has never been to school (33.0%) and 3.3 percent have pre-primary school level education. Those with primary school to JHS levels of education constitute the highest proportion (48.7%) and those with secondary school, SSS/SHS and vocational/ technical/commercial levels of education constitute 9.7 percent. Those with tertiary education are 1.7 percent.

In 24 districts, the proportion of the population with disability that never attended school is higher than the regional proportion of 33.0 percent. The highest proportion is in Ejura-Sekyedumase (49.2%) and 12 other districts have proportions above 40 percent. The lowest proportion is in Kumasi Metropolis (25.2%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (25.5%) and Kwabre East (29.2%). In the remaining 11 districts, the proportions are between 30 percent and 40 percent.

In eight districts, the proportions of the population with disability and with primary to JHS levels of education are 50 percent and above, the highest proportion being in Afigya Sekyere (53.4%). In 18 districts the proportions are between 40 percent and 50 percent except in Ejura-Sekyedumase with a proportion of 38.4 percent.

The proportions of the population with disability and with secondary/SSS/SHS levels of education exceed 10 percent in three districts, Kumasi Metropolis (11.8%), Obuasi Municipal (11.5%) and Kwabre East (11.3%). In many of the districts, the proportions are below 5 percent, with the lowest in Ahafo Ano South (2.8%) followed by Bosome Freho (2.9%) and Atwima Mponua (3.0%).

The proportion of persons with disability with post-middle certificate/post-secondary diploma is highest in the Kumasi Metropolis (5.3%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (4.9%). The proportion is lowest in Offinso North (1.0%), followed by Amansie West and Amansie Central (1.1% each) and Ahafo Ano North (1.2%). In the remaining districts, the proportions are from 1.5 percent to 3.7 percent. The proportion of persons with disability with vocational/ technical/commercial education is highest in Kumasi Metropolis and Obuasi Municipal (2.9% each) and lowest in Amansie Central and Ahafo Ano South (0.4% each). In 14 districts, the proportions are below 1.0 percent and in 11 other districts, the proportions are from 1.0 percent to 1.8 percent.

Of the persons with disability with tertiary education, the proportion is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (3.2%), followed by Kwabre East (1.6%), Atwima Nwabiagya (1.5%) and Obuasi Municipal (1.3%). In 14 districts, the proportions are below 0.5 percent with the lowest in Atwima Mponua (0.0%), followed by Amansie Central, Ejura-Sekyedumase and Offinso North (0.1%).

Table 10.5: Distribution of persons with disability by level of education

District	Total	Never attended	Pre-primary	Primary/ Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Secondary/ SSS/SHS	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/seco n-dary certificate /Post secondary diploma	Univer sity/ Tertiar y
All Districts	120,349	33.0	3.3	48.7	7.9	1.8	3.6	1.7
Atwima Mponua	2,612	44.6	2.4	47.6	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.0
Amansie West	2,770	41.4	3.0	49.4	4.3	0.6	1.1	0.3
Amansie Central	3,430	44.0	4.5	46.5	3.4	0.4	1.1	0.1
Adansi South	3,497	41.1	4.0	48.5	3.6	0.7	1.7	0.4
Obuasi Municipal	2,601	25.5	3.3	50.6	11.5	2.9	4.9	1.3
Adansi North	3,129	36.0	5.0	52.1	3.5	0.9	2.1	0.4
Bekwai Municipal	3,748	40.8	3.8	47.6	3.9	1.1	2.4	0.3
Bosome Freho	1,662	44.9	3.2	45.9	2.9	0.9	1.9	0.2
Asante Akim South	3,949	36.7	3.2	52.1	4.4	0.9	2.3	0.4
Asante Akim North	3,781	35.2	2.7	52.2	5.2	1.3	2.8	0.7
Ejisu Juaben	2,733	37.0	3.7	49.5	4.8	1.5	2.7	0.8
Bosumtwi	2,704	37.1	3.0	49.0	4.6	1.8	3.7	0.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	2,211	34.1	4.3	50.5	6.4	1.1	2.7	0.8
K M A	49,541	25.2	2.9	48.6	11.8	2.9	5.3	3.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	3,013	30.3	3.6	52.1	7.2	1.7	3.6	1.5
Ahafo Ano South	3,054	42.9	4.4	47.9	2.8	0.4	1.5	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	2,176	43.7	2.1	46.4	5.0	1.4	1.2	0.3
Offinso Municipal	2,307	38.9	2.8	46.1	7.1	1.2	3.4	0.6
Afigya Kwabre	3,276	31.5	4.4	53.4	5.8	0.8	3.3	0.8
Kwabre East	2,554	29.2	4.2	49.5	11.3	1.0	3.1	1.6
Sekyere South	3,538	33.7	3.0	50.8	7.8	1.2	2.7	0.8
Mampong Municipal	2,030	38.1	3.7	47.8	5.8	1.3	2.3	0.9
Sekyere East	1,581	36.8	2.9	50.0	6.4	0.9	2.7	0.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	2,385	44.1	2.9	46.6	3.4	0.8	1.8	0.4
Sekyere Central	2,518	47.5	3.5	42.5	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.2
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	1,973	49.2	4.1	38.4	5.0	0.6	2.2	0.6
Offinso North	1,576	48.7	3.3	42.6	3.7	0.6	1.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.5 Persons with Disability by Literacy Status

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of the population with disability by level of literacy. The proportion of persons with disability who are not literate is highest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (52.6%), followed by Offinso North (51.3%). In 12 districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent and in another 11 districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (26.5%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (27.0%). The persons with disability who are literate in English only, the highest proportion is in Kumasi Metropolis (14.0%), followed by Atwima Nwabiagya (12.3%), Obuasi Municipal (11.8%) and Offinso North (11.2%). In five districts, the proportions are between 8.0 percent and 11.0 percent. In another 14 districts, the proportions are from 5.0 percent to 7.9 percent and in the remaining four districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest in Bosome Freho (3.4%), Amansie Central and Sekyere Central (3.9% each) and Bekwai Municipal (4.9%).

Among persons with disability who are literate in a Ghanaian language only, the highest proportion is in Bosome Freho (18.9%), followed by Asante Akim South (16.8%). In 19 districts, the proportions are from 10.0 percent to 14.7 percent. In the remaining six districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest in Offinso Municipal (7.4%). The proportion of persons with disability who are literate in English and a Ghanaian language is highest in Obuasi Municipal (50.9%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (49.6%). In 11 other districts, the proportions exceed 40.0 percent. In the remaining 14 districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent with the lowest in Offinso North (30.2%), followed by Bosome Freho (30.9%).

Table 10.6: Distribution of population with disability by level of literacy

District	Total	Not Literate	English only	Ghanaian Language Only	English and Ghanaian Language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian Language	Other
All Districts	109,174	34.7	10.1	10.3	43.8	0.2	0.8	-
Atwima Mponua	2,368	45.6	6.2	11.4	36.4	0.1	0.5	-
Amansie West	2,455	43.7	10.6	11.6	33.7	0.2	0.3	-
Amansie Central	3,043	47.3	3.9	13.5	35.2	-	0.1	-
Adansi South	3,120	42.8	10.7	8.1	38.1	0.1	0.2	-
Obuasi Municipal	2,352	27.0	11.8	9.1	50.9	0.2	1.0	-
Adansi North	2,737	38.8	7.7	14.7	38.5	0.1	0.3	-
Bekwai Municipal	3,390	43.4	4.9	14.6	36.7	0.1	0.3	-
Bosome Freho	1,533	46.6	3.4	18.9	30.9	-	0.2	-
Asante Akim South	3,600	38.4	5.5	16.8	39.0	0.1	0.3	-
Asante Akim North Mun.	3,481	36.3	5.9	14.4	43.1	-	0.4	-
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	2,501	39.1	5.8	12.0	42.3	0.3	0.6	-
Bosumtwi	2,495	39.1	6.5	10.7	43.2	-	0.4	-
Atwima Kwanwoma	1,908	36.2	10.0	10.0	42.9	0.1	0.9	-
Kumasi Metropolis	45,462	26.5	14.0	8.2	49.6	0.3	1.4	-
Atwima Nwabiagya	2,714	31.8	12.3	10.9	44.3	0.2	0.6	-
Ahafo Ano South	2,707	45.0	6.8	11.8	35.8	0.2	0.4	-
Ahafo Ano North	1,996	45.4	7.0	11.3	35.7	0.3	0.3	-
Offinso Municipal	2,087	40.5	7.1	7.4	44.4	0.0	0.5	-
Afigya Kwabre	2,889	33.9	8.7	12.7	43.5	0.1	1.1	-
Kwabre East	2,273	31.5	10.2	10.3	47.2	0.2	0.7	-
Afigya Sekyere	3,222	35.8	7.9	11.9	43.9	0.2	0.3	-
Mampong Municipal	1,809	40.7	5.8	10.8	42.0	0.2	0.6	-
Sekyere East	1,452	38.8	6.3	13.8	40.4	0.1	0.6	-
Sekyere Afram Plains	2,122	45.3	5.0	10.4	38.9	0.0	0.3	-
Sekyere Central	2,300	49.9	3.9	10.5	35.7	-	-	-
Ejura-Sekyedumase	1,775	52.6	6.9	8.9	31.2	0.3	0.1	-
Offinso North	1,383	51.3	11.2	7.2	30.2	-	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of persons with disability who are literate in English and French are very small in all the districts, mostly below 0.5 percent. The proportion of persons with disability who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (1.4%), followed by Afigya Kwabre (1.1%) and Obuasi Municipal (1.0%). In eight of the districts, the proportions are from 0.5 percent to 0.9 percent. In the remaining 16 districts, the proportions are below 0.5 percent, with the lowest in Amansie Central, Ejura-Sekyedumase and Offinso North (0.1% each).

10.2.6 Persons with Disability by Marital Status

Table 10.7 shows the distribution of persons with disability in the region and districts by marital status. In the region as a whole, a little over one third of persons with disability (37.4%) are married, and a little less than one-third have never married (29.1%). The proportion of widows is 16.1 percent, divorced is 8.6 percent, those in informal consensual union/living together is 5.5 percent and those who are separated is 3.3 percent.

In the districts, the highest proportion of persons with disability who are married is in Offinso North (51.2%). In five districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 43.0 percent. In the remaining 21 districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Kwabre East (31.0%). The proportion of persons with disability who have never married is highest in Obuasi Municipal (36.6%), followed by Kwabre East (33.2%), Kumasi Metropolis (32.6%), Atwima Nwabiagya (30.7%) and Offinso Municipal (30.3%). In the remaining 22 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Sekyere Central (20.5%).

Among persons with disability who are widows, the highest proportion is in Ejisu Juaben Municipal (20.7%), followed by Bosumtwi (20.6%) and Asante Akim South (20.3%). In 15 districts, the proportions are between 15.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 15.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Obuasi Municipal (12.3%). Of divorced persons with disability, the highest proportion is in Bekwai Municipal (13.5%), followed by Amansie West (12.1%), Atwima Kwanwoma (11.8%), Sekyere East (11.6%), Sekyere Central (11.2%) and Asante Akim South (11.1%). In six other districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 11.0 percent. In 10 districts, the proportions are from 8.0 percent to 9.9 percent. In the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 8.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Ejura-Sekyedumase (6.6%), followed by Offinso North and Kumasi Metropolis (7.0%) each.

For persons with disability who are in informal consensual union / living together, the highest proportion is in Amansie Central (11.6%), followed by Offinso Municipal (10.4%). In four districts, the proportions are above 8.0 percent, Afigya Kwabre and Bosome Freho (8.3% each) and Atwima Mponua and Bosumtwi (8.0% each). In 14 districts, the proportions are from 5.0 percent to 8.0 percent. In the remaining seven districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Offinso North (2.8%), followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase and Obuasi Municipal (3.6% each). The highest proportion of persons with disability who are separated is in Ejisu Juaben Municipal (5.5%), followed by Adansi North and Asante Akim North Municipal (4.8% each), Mampong Municipal and Sekyere Afram Plains (4.3% each) and Amansie Central (4.1%). In 11 districts, the proportions are from 3.0 percent to 3.9 percent. In the remaining 10 districts, the proportions are below 3.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Offinso Municipal (2.3%), followed by Offinso North (2.4%) and Obuasi Municipal (2.5%).

Table 10.7: Distribution of population with disability by marital status and district

District	Total		Never Married		Informal/ Consensual union/Living Together		Married		Separated		Divorced		Widowed	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All Districts	107,861	100.0	31,380	29.1	5,978	5.5	40,320	37.4	3,509	3.3	9,315	8.6	17,359	16.1
Atwima Mponua	2,346	100.0	541	23.1	188	8.0	960	40.9	64	2.7	254	10.8	339	14.5
Amansie West	2,428	100.0	569	23.4	150	6.2	915	37.7	71	2.9	294	12.1	429	17.7
Amansie Central	3,004	100.0	666	22.2	347	11.6	1,074	35.8	123	4.1	319	10.6	475	15.8
Adansi South	3,082	100.0	804	26.1	146	4.7	1,310	42.5	88	2.9	287	9.3	447	14.5
Obuasi Municipal	2,313	100.0	846	36.6	83	3.6	869	37.6	58	2.5	173	7.5	284	12.3
Adansi North	2,684	100.0	702	26.2	158	5.9	1,013	37.7	129	4.8	250	9.3	432	16.1
Bekwai Municipal	3,362	100.0	769	22.9	207	6.2	1,137	33.8	125	3.7	454	13.5	670	19.9
Bosome Freho	1,524	100.0	321	21.1	127	8.3	587	38.5	40	2.6	163	10.7	286	18.8
Asante Akim South	3,565	100.0	763	21.4	246	6.9	1,307	36.7	132	3.7	395	11.1	722	20.3
Asante Akim North Muni.	3,465	100.0	953	27.5	212	6.1	1,153	33.3	166	4.8	321	9.3	660	19.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	2,476	100.0	650	26.3	124	5.0	796	32.1	135	5.5	259	10.5	512	20.7
Bosumtwi	2,463	100.0	615	25.0	196	8.0	790	32.1	86	3.5	269	10.9	507	20.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	1,883	100.0	545	28.9	146	7.8	599	31.8	63	3.3	223	11.8	307	16.3
Kumasi Metropolis	44,940	100.0	14,672	32.6	1,822	4.1	17,395	38.7	1,273	2.8	3,127	7.0	6,651	14.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	2,670	100.0	821	30.7	194	7.3	910	34.1	96	3.6	222	8.3	427	16.0
Ahafo Ano South	2,663	100.0	736	27.6	187	7.0	1,022	38.4	101	3.8	231	8.7	386	14.5
Ahafo Ano North	1,968	100.0	532	27.0	101	5.1	808	41.1	61	3.1	180	9.1	286	14.5
Offinso Municipal	2,062	100.0	625	30.3	214	10.4	708	34.3	47	2.3	163	7.9	305	14.8
Afigya Kwabre	2,844	100.0	802	28.2	237	8.3	1,075	37.8	92	3.2	228	8.0	410	14.4
Kwabre East	2,245	100.0	746	33.2	175	7.8	696	31.0	67	3.0	207	9.2	354	15.8
Afigya Sekyere	3,177	100.0	918	28.9	223	7.0	1,112	35.0	115	3.6	267	8.4	542	17.1
Mampong Municipal	1,781	100.0	521	29.3	106	6.0	579	32.5	76	4.3	177	9.9	322	18.1
Sekyere East	1,431	100.0	413	28.9	66	4.6	478	33.4	39	2.7	166	11.6	269	18.8
Sekyere Afram Plains	2,097	100.0	583	27.8	137	6.5	680	32.4	91	4.3	220	10.5	386	18.4
Sekyere Central	2,276	100.0	467	20.5	85	3.7	926	40.7	89	3.9	256	11.2	453	19.9
Ejura-Sekyedumase	1,746	100.0	497	28.5	63	3.6	721	41.3	49	2.8	115	6.6	301	17.2
Offinso North	1,366	100.0	303	22.2	38	2.8	700	51.2	33	2.4	95	7.0	197	14.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

10.2.7 Persons with Disability by Economic Activity Status

Table 10.8 shows persons with disability and their economic activity status in the region and districts. The majority of persons with disability in the region are economically active, they form 54.1 percent and those who are not active form the remaining 45.9 percent. The employed among the economically active are 50.8 percent and a small proportion (3.3%) is unemployed. In the regions, the proportion of the employed among persons with disability is highest in Adansi South (64.8%), followed by Atwima Mponua (63.2%), Offinso North (62.9%) and Amansie Central (61.1%). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 50.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In the remaining 10 districts, the proportions are below 50.0 percent with the lowest in Kwabre East (42.1%). The proportion of economically active persons with disability who are unemployed is highest in Obuasi Municipal (5.0%), followed by Kwabre East (5.1%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (5.0%). In six districts, the proportions are between 3.0 percent and 5.0 percent. In the remaining 18 districts, the proportions are below 3.0 percent, with the lowest in Sekyere Central (0.9%), followed by Sekyere Afram Plains (1.5%).

Table 10.8: Persons with disability by economic activity status

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not active
Total	102,973	50.8	3.3	45.9
Atwima Mponua	2,244	63.2	1.6	35.1
Amansie West	2,307	56.6	1.2	42.2
Amansie Central	2,870	61.1	1.7	37.2
Adansi South	2,941	64.8	1.5	33.7
Obuasi Municipal	2,192	45.9	5.0	49.1
Adansi North	2,550	56.5	1.8	41.7
Bekwai Municipal	3,214	46.6	2.1	51.2
Bosome Freho	1,486	55.9	3.5	40.6
Asante Akim South	3,447	58.0	1.7	40.3
Asante Akim North	3,300	46.8	3.0	50.2
Ejisu Juaben	2,370	44.5	2.1	53.4
Bosumtwi	2,341	50.8	3.5	45.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	1,774	44.9	2.8	52.4
K M A	42,992	47.9	4.4	47.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	2,537	47.9	4.8	47.3
Ahafo Ano South	2,533	54.1	1.6	44.3
Ahafo Ano North	1,888	55.8	1.6	42.5
Offinso Municipal	1,957	55.6	2.0	42.4
Afigya Kwabre	2,683	52.1	2.5	45.4
Kwabre East	2,121	42.1	4.9	53.0
Sekyere South	3,004	50.9	2.7	46.4
Mampong Municipal	1,692	49.2	2.7	48.0
Sekyere East	1,355	46.9	2.4	50.7
Sekyere Afram Plains	1,992	51.1	1.3	47.6
Sekyere Central	2,216	55.0	0.9	44.1
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	1,663	54.2	2.5	43.3
Offinso North	1,304	62.9	1.7	35.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The highest proportion of persons with disability who are economically not active is in Ejisu Juaben Municipal (53.2%), followed by Kwabre East (52.8%), Atwima Kwanwoma (52.1%), Bekwai Municipal (50.8%) and Sekyere East (50.7%). In 18 districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining four districts, the proportions are

below 40.0 percent with the lowest in Adansi South (33.5%), followed by Atwima Mponua (34.9%), Offinso North (35.0%) and Amansie Central (37.1%).

10.3 Type of Disability

10.3.1 Type of Disability in the Region and by District

The distribution of disability by type in the region and districts is shown in Table 10.9. In the region as a whole, about two fifths of persons with disability have problems with sight (40.2%). Persons with physical disability form 25.9 percent of the total and those with emotional disability are 16.1 percent. The persons with disability in hearing, intellect and speech are 14.5 percent, 14.4 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively. The persons with other types of disability form the remaining 10.0 percent.

In all the districts, persons with sight disability form the majority. The highest proportion is in Sekyere Central (49.1%), followed by Asante Akim South (46.4) and Ahafo Ano North (45.4%). In six other districts, the proportions are 45.0% and higher. In the remaining 18 districts, the proportions are higher than 30.0 percent, with the lowest in Kwabre East (30.2%) followed by Obuasi Municipal (33.1%) and Bosome Freho (33.2%). The persons with physical disability, the highest proportion is in Amansie West (37.2%) followed by Ejisu Juaben Municipal (34.8%), Amansie Central (33.8%) and Asante Akim North Municipal (32.2%). In the remaining 23 districts, the proportions are above 20.0 percent and the lowest is in Kwabre East (22.5%).

Of persons with emotional disability, the highest proportion is in Kwabre East (21.0%), followed by Atwima Nwabiagya (19.8%). In 11 districts, the proportions are between 15.0 percent and 18.0 percent. In the remaining 14 districts, the proportions are above 10.0 percent with the lowest in Asante Akim South (10.3%), followed by Atwima Mponua (10.6%), Sekyere Central (11.4%) and Afigya Kwabre (11.5%). Among persons with hearing disability, the highest proportion is in Amansie Central (26.9%), followed by Amansie West (18.7%), Offinso North (18.6%) and Ahafo Ano North (18.4%). In seven districts, the proportions are from 16.0 percent to 17.0 percent. In the remaining 17 districts, the proportions are above 10.0 percent, with the lowest in Kwabre East (10.7%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (12.2%) and Adansi North (12.4%).

Among persons with intellectual disability, the highest proportion is in Adansi North (26.3%), followed by Amansie Central (21.1%) and Mampong Municipal (20.0%). In nine districts, the proportions are from 15.0 percent to 19.4 percent. In 12 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 15.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are 10.0 percent in Afigya Sekyere, 9.6 percent in Sekyere Central and 9.4 percent in Ejura-Sekyedumase.

Of persons with speech disability, the highest proportion is in Amansie Central (23.8%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (18.8%) and Atwima Mponua (18.6%). In the remaining 15 districts, the proportions are below 15.0 percent, with the lowest in Adansi North (10.6%), followed by Sekyere Central (10.7%). The highest proportion of persons with other types of disability is in Kwabre East (20.8%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (14.0%) and Ahafo Ano South (12.6%). In four districts, the proportions exceed 10.0 percent. In the remaining 21 districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest in Bosumtwi (5.1%), followed by Atwima Mponua (5.4%) and Amansie West (6.0%).

Table 10.9: Distribution of disability by type and by district

District	Total	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Other
All Districts	124,501	40.2	14.5	14.1	25.9	14.4	16.1	10.0
Atwima Mponua	2,686	42.9	16.9	18.6	22.9	11.8	10.6	5.4
Amansie West	2,881	34.2	18.7	17.9	37.2	17.8	16.2	6.0
Amansie Central	3,551	43.3	26.9	23.8	33.8	21.1	17.1	6.2
Adansi South	3,633	36.6	14.6	15.4	23.6	11.6	16.0	10.9
Obuasi Municipal	2,735	33.1	13.6	18.8	27.5	16.9	15.5	14.0
Adansi North	3,277	33.7	12.4	10.6	25.9	26.3	11.9	7.7
Bekwai Municipal	3,890	37.5	15.1	14.6	29.9	13.3	17.9	9.9
Bosome Freho	1,723	33.2	15.3	14.6	29.3	17.8	17.7	7.8
Asante Akim South	4,058	46.4	17.0	12.2	24.8	11.8	10.3	7.8
Asante Akim North Mun.	3,924	38.4	16.8	16.4	32.2	15.3	14.5	7.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	2,830	35.8	17.2	17.3	34.8	17.1	14.1	7.8
Bosumtwi	2,755	44.4	13.5	12.4	29.5	11.1	13.0	5.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	2,323	38.1	15.4	16.8	28.8	13.8	14.4	11.1
Kumasi Metropolis	51,183	42.6	12.2	12.9	23.0	13.7	17.9	11.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	3,103	33.6	16.3	17.0	27.6	15.0	19.8	10.8
Ahafo Ano South	3,133	36.4	13.8	12.0	29.3	11.1	13.4	12.6
Ahafo Ano North	2,224	45.4	18.4	15.0	26.4	11.7	11.8	6.6
Offinso Municipal	2,383	36.5	15.4	12.2	28.1	18.5	16.7	7.3
Afigya Kwabre	3,460	40.5	14.6	13.7	24.1	19.4	11.5	8.2
Kwabre East	2,674	30.2	10.7	12.5	22.5	15.4	21.0	20.8
Afigya Sekyere	3,609	45.0	17.0	12.9	23.7	10.0	16.7	6.2
Mampong Municipal	2,104	33.4	15.6	13.2	28.3	20.2	16.2	8.9
Sekyere East	1,621	35.1	15.1	14.3	29.5	14.7	13.0	9.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	2,467	36.8	16.0	15.4	29.2	14.6	13.3	6.5
Sekyere Central	2,572	49.1	15.4	10.7	26.9	9.6	11.4	8.7
Ejura-Sekyedumase	2,043	37.7	16.6	13.6	26.8	9.4	13.3	9.3
Offinso North	1,659	39.5	18.6	15.4	24.4	10.5	17.5	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.3.2 Type of Disability by Sex and Locality

The distribution of the types of disability by sex in the population and locality are shown in Table 10.10. In the region, the proportion with sight disability is 29.7 percent and physical disability is 19.2 percent. The proportions with the other types of disability (hearing, speech, intellectual and emotional) are between 10 percent and 12 percent. In the urban areas, the proportions of the population with sight and emotional disabilities are higher than those in the rural areas, while the proportions with hearing, speech, physical and intellectual disabilities are higher in rural areas than those in the urban areas.

Table 10.10: Types of disability by sex and locality

Type of Disability	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Sight	29.7	28.0	31.2	31.0	28.1
Hearing	10.7	10.1	11.3	9.6	12.2
Speech	10.4	12.1	9.0	10.0	11.0
Physical	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.0	20.8
Intellectual	10.7	11.3	10.1	10.3	11.1
Emotional	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.9	10.4
Other	7.4	7.3	7.4	8.2	6.3
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	168,417	78,754	89,663	96,848	71,569

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of females with sight and hearing disabilities are higher than their male counterparts, 31.3 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively, compared to 28 percent and 10.1 percent. The proportions of males with speech, intellectual and emotional disabilities are slightly higher than those of their female counterparts.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

11.1 Introduction

Agriculture is an important economic activity in Ghana, involving the majority of the economically active population. It supports the economy in foreign exchange earnings and gross domestic product (GDP). This chapter discusses the households engaged in farming activities, crops cultivated and trees grown, type of cropping and acreages, type of livestock reared, numbers, and fish farming.

11.2 Agricultural Households

Table 11.1 shows that there are 412,055 agricultural households in the Ashanti Region, representing 16.5 percent of total agricultural households in the country. As a proportion of all households in the region, agricultural households form 36.6 percent. The average agricultural household size is 4.9 compared with an average household size of 4.2 for the region, suggesting that agricultural households are relatively larger. About 34.8 percent of agricultural households have 1-3 persons, 38.9 percent have 4-6 persons, 19.0 percent have 7-9 and the remaining 7.3 percent have 10 persons and more.

In the urban areas, 35.4 percent have 1-3 persons in a household, 38.4 percent have 4-6 persons and the remaining 26.2 percent have 7 and more persons. The average household size is 5.0. In the rural areas, 34.7 percent have 1-3 persons, 39.2 percent have 4-6 persons and the remaining 26.2 percent have 7 and more persons. The average household size is 4.9. Thus, the urban agricultural households are slightly larger than the rural agricultural households

In the districts, the highest proportion of agricultural households is in Amansie Central (85.3%) and the lowest is in Kumasi Metropolis (8.0%). In 18 of the districts, the proportions exceed 60 percent, and they are between 40 percent and 60 percent in four districts and below 40 percent in the remaining five districts.

Agricultural households in urban areas form a minority of 16.4 percent of total households, whereas in the rural areas they form a substantial majority of 71.8 percent of total households. The district with the highest proportion of urban agricultural households is Sekyere Afram Plains (73.0%), followed by Amansie Central (70.3%). In 11 districts, the proportions are between 50.0 percent and 70.0 percent. In four districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining nine districts excluding Bosome Freho which has no urban area, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (8.0%), followed by Kwabre East (13.6%), Afigya Kwabre (16.9%) and Obuasi Municipal (17.7%), all below 20.0 percent.

The proportion of rural agricultural households is highest in Offinso North (89.8%), followed by Sekyere Afram Plains (88.9%), Adansi South (88.7%) and Atwima Mponua (88.3%). In seven other districts, the proportions exceeded 80.0 percent. In eight districts, the proportions are between 70.0 percent and 80.0 percent. In three districts, the proportions are below 50.0 percent and 70.0 percent. In the remaining four districts excluding Kumasi Metropolis which has no rural area, the proportions are below 50.0 percent. The lowest proportion is in Kwabre East (26.5%), followed by Atwima Kwanwoma and Atwima Nwabiagya (42.1% each) and Afigya Kwabre (44.3%).

Table 11.1: Agricultural households by size of household, locality and district

District	Total Households	Agric. hhs	% Agric. hhs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Av. Hh size
All Districts	1,126,205	412,055	36.6	12.6	10.4	11.8	13.5	13.6	11.8	8.9	6.1	4.0	7.3	4.9
Atwima Mponua	26,149	22,237	85.0	13.0	11.0	12.2	13.7	13.3	11.7	8.7	5.8	3.9	6.6	4.8
Amansie West	29,359	21,755	74.1	11.1	10.4	11.9	13.6	13.5	12.1	9.1	6.6	4.3	7.3	5.0
Amansie Central	21,511	18,348	85.3	15.7	12.5	12.5	13.4	14.0	11.7	8.0	5.0	3.1	4.1	4.4
Adansi South	25,626	21,208	82.8	13.7	10.2	12.6	13.8	13.9	12.0	8.3	6.0	3.6	6.0	4.8
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	9,209	22.3	10.5	9.8	11.6	13.6	14.8	14.1	9.4	6.3	3.9	6.0	5.0
Adansi North	23,863	17,696	74.2	12.7	10.0	11.5	13.4	14.0	12.7	9.0	6.4	4.0	6.1	4.9
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	17,854	65.5	13.8	11.1	12.4	13.5	13.7	11.4	8.2	5.8	3.5	6.5	4.7
Bosome Freho	12,923	10,541	81.6	10.2	10.6	12.0	14.5	14.9	12.3	8.9	6.0	4.0	6.4	4.9
Asante Akim South	26,536	21,334	80.4	12.7	11.4	12.8	14.4	13.7	11.9	8.7	5.4	3.3	5.6	4.7
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	19,726	60.9	13.3	10.7	11.8	14.0	13.8	11.6	8.3	6.0	3.6	6.8	4.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	15,549	47.0	12.3	10.0	11.6	14.0	13.9	12.0	9.2	6.0	4.0	7.1	4.9
Bosumtwi	22,895	10,997	48.0	14.6	11.5	12.3	14.3	13.5	11.5	8.0	5.5	3.6	5.0	4.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	7,972	38.4	11.9	9.6	11.2	14.0	14.2	12.6	9.0	6.4	4.4	6.6	5.0
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	41,052	8.0	13.9	12.1	11.9	13.6	13.0	10.9	8.5	5.4	3.5	7.1	4.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	12,523	35.6	12.5	10.8	11.6	13.6	14.6	12.1	8.4	6.4	3.7	6.3	4.9
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	21,993	81.7	14.1	9.9	12.1	13.7	13.5	11.3	9.0	6.1	3.9	6.5	4.8
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	15,605	74.3	12.2	10.5	12.3	14.4	13.1	11.8	8.6	6.2	3.9	6.9	4.9
Offinso Municipal	15,376	10,404	67.7	10.5	8.2	10.3	12.6	13.1	12.1	9.7	7.3	4.9	11.4	5.6
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	11,108	36.9	12.7	9.3	10.7	12.6	12.7	11.5	9.5	7.2	4.6	9.4	5.3
Kwabre East	27,122	5,153	19.0	12.1	11.1	11.5	12.8	13.5	12.4	8.4	6.6	4.0	7.7	5.0
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	13,092	67.3	10.7	10.1	11.0	13.1	12.7	11.7	9.1	6.7	4.7	10.3	5.3
Mampong Municipal	19,203	11,698	60.9	12.2	9.3	11.3	13.2	12.8	12.2	9.3	6.5	4.5	8.8	5.2
Sekyere East	13,668	6,686	48.9	11.5	9.1	11.4	13.4	13.1	11.4	9.6	6.9	4.8	8.7	5.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	16,326	83.3	12.2	9.8	11.8	12.4	13.5	12.0	9.4	6.8	4.0	8.2	5.1
Sekyere Central	14,632	11,764	80.4	12.1	9.0	10.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	10.0	6.4	4.8	9.2	5.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	11,431	69.7	9.9	8.2	10.0	12.3	12.7	11.9	9.5	7.0	5.2	13.5	5.8
Offinso North	11,162	8,794	78.8	9.5	8.4	10.8	13.3	13.7	12.5	9.8	7.1	4.8	10.0	5.4

Table 11.1: Agricultural households by size of household, locality and district (cont'd)

District	Male-Headed Households	Agric House holds	% Hhs in agric.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Av. hh size
All districts	715,462	117,052	16.4	12.8	10.9	11.7	13.5	13.3	11.5	8.8	5.9	3.8	7.7	5.0
Atwima Mponua	3,558	2,293	64.4	13.7	11.3	13.2	13.6	12.7	10.9	8.9	5.7	3.7	6.4	4.7
Amansie West	1,384	695	50.2	11.7	12.4	11.5	11.1	13.2	12.7	7.9	6.0	4.2	9.4	5.1
Amansie Central	2,514	1,768	70.3	11.9	9.7	12.2	13.6	14.7	12.2	9.9	5.9	3.6	6.3	4.9
Adansi South	4,881	2,808	57.5	16.1	11.8	13.0	14.0	13.2	10.6	7.8	5.0	3.3	5.2	4.5
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	6,298	17.7	9.7	10.0	11.6	13.3	15.4	14.6	9.7	6.4	3.6	5.8	5.0
Adansi North	4,187	2,381	56.9	14.6	10.8	11.0	14.6	14.2	11.3	8.4	6.3	3.7	5.1	4.7
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	1,238	24.0	13.2	10.9	11.2	13.4	14.4	12.0	6.9	4.4	4.2	9.5	4.9
Bosome Freho	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Asante Akim South	4,715	2,862	60.7	12.6	11.6	12.9	13.5	13.3	12.5	8.1	5.9	3.0	6.6	4.8
Asante Akim North Mun	18,887	9,191	48.7	13.6	10.6	11.6	13.3	13.3	11.4	8.4	5.9	4.1	7.9	5.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	2,312	23.9	12.5	10.1	10.6	14.8	13.3	14.0	8.9	6.4	3.1	6.2	4.9
Bosumtwi	7,184	1,578	22.0	12.9	11.0	11.2	16.6	14.6	12.0	8.7	5.6	3.2	4.2	4.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	1,032	24.2	12.8	10.3	13.5	15.5	13.2	10.1	8.1	6.6	3.5	6.5	4.8
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	41,052	8.0	13.9	12.1	11.9	13.6	13.0	10.9	8.5	5.4	3.5	7.1	4.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	2,450	21.7	11.1	10.9	11.2	13.8	15.2	11.8	9.5	6.2	4.4	6.0	5.0
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	1,857	67.2	12.3	10.6	12.8	13.9	13.5	12.8	8.2	5.8	4.0	6.1	4.8
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	1,929	40.9	14.3	14.5	12.0	14.2	13.0	10.2	7.7	5.6	3.1	5.6	4.5
Offinso Municipal	4,740	2,583	54.5	11.0	8.2	10.6	12.7	14.2	11.8	9.4	6.5	4.8	10.8	5.4
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	1,351	16.9	11.0	9.2	11.4	12.1	11.2	10.4	10.4	8.1	4.6	11.8	5.5
Kwabre East	15,768	2,144	13.6	10.3	11.6	11.3	12.3	12.9	12.0	8.4	7.6	4.5	9.1	5.2
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	6,288	58.8	11.1	10.4	10.8	13.9	12.7	11.1	8.9	5.8	4.5	10.7	5.3
Mampong Municipal	9,388	3,982	42.4	13.3	9.3	11.8	13.8	12.9	11.9	9.8	5.8	4.2	7.3	5.0
Sekyere East	7,654	2,443	31.9	10.4	7.8	10.6	14.0	14.2	12.0	9.4	6.8	5.0	9.8	5.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	5,005	73.0	13.0	10.0	12.2	12.6	12.8	11.7	9.6	7.0	3.9	7.3	5.0
Sekyere Central	4,902	3,334	68.0	12.5	9.3	11.1	12.6	14.1	10.5	9.3	5.9	5.1	9.6	5.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	4,857	55.5	10.0	8.7	11.0	12.4	12.8	12.2	9.2	6.7	4.4	12.7	5.7
Offinso North	5,069	3,321	65.5	11.8	10.4	11.0	13.0	13.2	11.9	9.5	6.4	4.1	8.7	5.2

Table 11.1: Agricultural households by size of household, locality and district (cont'd)

District	Female Headed Households	Agric House holds	% Hhs in agric.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Av. HH size
All District	410,743	295,003	71.8	12.6	10.3	11.8	13.6	13.6	12.0	8.9	6.2	4.0	7.1	4.9
Atwima Mponua	22,591	19,944	88.3	12.9	11.0	12.1	13.8	13.3	11.8	8.7	5.9	3.9	6.6	4.8
Amansie West	27,975	21,060	75.3	11.1	10.3	11.9	13.7	13.5	12.1	9.2	6.7	4.4	7.3	5.0
Amansie Central	18,997	16,580	87.3	16.1	12.8	12.6	13.4	13.9	11.7	7.8	4.9	3.0	3.9	4.4
Adansi South	20,745	18,400	88.7	13.4	9.9	12.5	13.7	14.0	12.3	8.3	6.1	3.6	6.1	4.8
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	2,911	51.6	12.4	9.4	11.7	14.2	13.5	13.1	8.9	6.1	4.4	6.4	4.9
Adansi North	19,676	15,315	77.8	12.5	9.9	11.6	13.2	14.0	12.9	9.0	6.4	4.1	6.3	4.9
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	16,616	75.2	13.8	11.1	12.5	13.5	13.7	11.4	8.3	5.9	3.4	6.3	4.7
Bosome Freho	12,923	10,541	81.6	10.2	10.6	12.0	14.5	14.9	12.3	8.9	6.0	4.0	6.4	4.9
Asante Akim South	21,821	18,472	84.7	12.7	11.4	12.8	14.5	13.8	11.8	8.8	5.3	3.4	5.5	4.7
Asante Akim North Mun.	13,512	10,535	78.0	13.0	10.9	11.9	14.7	14.2	11.9	8.3	6.1	3.2	5.9	4.7
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	13,237	56.5	12.2	9.9	11.8	13.9	14.0	11.6	9.2	6.0	4.1	7.2	5.0
Bosumtwi	15,711	9,419	60.0	14.9	11.6	12.5	14.0	13.4	11.5	7.9	5.5	3.6	5.2	4.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	6,940	42.1	11.8	9.5	10.9	13.8	14.4	12.9	9.1	6.4	4.5	6.7	5.0
Kumasi Metropolitan	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	10,073	42.1	12.8	10.8	11.7	13.5	14.5	12.2	8.1	6.4	3.5	6.4	4.8
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	20,136	83.3	14.2	9.8	12.0	13.6	13.5	11.1	9.1	6.1	3.9	6.6	4.8
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	13,676	84.0	11.9	9.9	12.3	14.4	13.2	12.1	8.8	6.3	4.0	7.1	4.9
Offinso Municipal	10,636	7,821	73.5	10.3	8.1	10.2	12.6	12.7	12.2	9.7	7.5	4.9	11.7	5.6
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	9,757	44.3	12.9	9.3	10.6	12.7	12.9	11.7	9.4	7.0	4.6	9.0	5.2
Kwabre East	11,354	3,009	26.5	13.3	10.8	11.7	13.2	13.9	12.7	8.4	5.8	3.6	6.6	4.8
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	6,804	77.8	10.4	9.7	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	9.2	7.4	4.8	10.0	5.3
Mampong Municipal	9,815	7,716	78.6	11.7	9.3	11.0	12.8	12.8	12.3	9.1	6.9	4.6	9.5	5.3
Sekyere East	6,014	4,243	70.6	12.1	9.9	11.8	13.1	12.5	11.1	9.7	7.0	4.8	8.1	5.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	11,321	88.9	11.8	9.8	11.6	12.3	13.8	12.0	9.4	6.7	4.1	8.6	5.1
Sekyere Central	9,730	8,430	86.6	11.9	9.0	10.8	12.6	13.2	12.0	10.2	6.6	4.7	9.1	5.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	6,574	85.9	9.8	7.8	9.3	12.2	12.5	11.6	9.8	7.3	5.7	14.0	5.9
Offinso North	6,093	5,473	89.8	8.0	7.1	10.7	13.5	14.0	12.9	10.0	7.5	5.3	10.8	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

11.3 Members of Agricultural Household

Table 11.2 shows the distribution of agricultural household members who are engaged in farming activities by sex and locality. The total number of household members in agriculture is 767,942. In the region as well as in the urban and rural areas, the proportions of males and females who are in farming activities are approximately 51 percent and 49 percent, respectively. In the districts, the proportions of males exceed those of females in 15 districts, and in the remaining 12 districts, the proportions of females are higher.

In the urban areas, the number of household members in farming activities is 214,027 or 27.9 percent of the regional total. In the urban areas, males (51.5%) are more than females (48.5%). In 15 districts, the proportion of males exceeds that of females and in the remaining 11 districts, the proportion of females is higher. In the rural areas, the number of household members in farming are 553,915 or 72.1 percent of the regional total. Again, the proportion of males (51.1%) is higher than that of females (48.9%). In 13 districts, the proportion of males is higher than that of females and, in the remaining 12 districts, the proportion of females is higher.

Table 11.2: Distribution of household members in farming by sex

District	Both			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	767,942	51.2	48.8	214,027	51.5	48.5	553,915	51.1	48.9
Atwima Mponua	38,321	56.3	43.7	3,654	50.8	49.2	34,667	56.9	43.1
Amansie West	41,243	49.3	50.7	1,128	44.9	55.1	40,115	49.4	50.6
Amansie Central	32,887	49.1	50.9	2,855	43.3	56.7	30,032	49.7	50.3
Adansi South	39,916	53.2	46.8	4,335	50.8	49.2	35,581	53.5	46.5
Obuasi Municipal	18,479	52.1	47.9	12,792	53.2	46.8	5,687	49.6	50.4
Adansi North	33,350	51.2	48.8	3,796	51.7	48.3	29,554	51.1	48.9
Bekwai Municipal	32,345	46.8	53.2	2,161	51.4	48.6	30,184	46.4	53.6
Bosome Freho	20,427	48.1	51.9	-	-	-	20,427	48.1	51.9
Asante Akim South	41,321	50.7	49.3	5,221	51.1	48.9	36,100	50.7	49.3
Asante Akim North Mun.	33,819	51.0	49.0	14,907	50.5	49.5	18,912	51.5	48.5
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	28,786	47.3	52.7	4,205	47.5	52.5	24,581	47.3	52.7
Bosumtwi	18,683	44.9	55.1	2,652	46.2	53.8	16,031	44.6	55.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	13,927	48.2	51.8	1,803	50.3	49.7	12,124	47.9	52.1
Kumasi Metropolis	82,471	54.3	45.7	82,471	54.3	45.7	-	-	-
Atwima Nwabiagya	21,575	52.3	47.7	4,431	53.2	46.8	17,144	52.1	47.9
Ahafo Ano South	41,331	53.6	46.4	3,705	51.2	48.8	37,626	53.8	46.2
Ahafo Ano North	28,682	55.7	44.3	3,488	54.2	45.8	25,194	55.9	44.1
Offinso Municipal	18,681	51.1	48.9	4,118	49.1	50.9	14,563	51.6	48.4
Afigya Kwabre	21,295	49.9	50.1	2,630	51.5	48.5	18,665	49.7	50.3
Kwabre East	8,096	47.2	52.8	3,325	49.9	50.1	4,771	45.4	54.6
Afigya Sekyere	23,730	45.7	54.3	11,271	45.3	54.7	12,459	46.0	54.0
Mampong Municipal	21,227	51.7	48.3	6,703	52.0	48.0	14,524	51.6	48.4
Sekyere East	12,275	48.2	51.8	4,267	48.9	51.1	8,008	47.9	52.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	30,292	49.9	50.1	8,306	42.5	57.5	21,986	52.7	47.3
Sekyere Central	22,901	50.2	49.8	5,312	42.3	57.7	17,589	52.6	47.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	23,259	57.0	43.0	8,405	59.8	40.2	14,854	55.4	44.6
Offinso North	18,623	51.9	48.1	6,086	47.8	52.2	12,537	53.9	46.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

11.4 Heads of Agricultural Households

Table 11.3 shows the heads of agricultural households by sex and type of locality. The heads of the agricultural households in the region are predominantly male (67.2%). The female heads are 32.8 percent. In the urban areas, the male heads are 63.6 percent and the female heads are 36.4 percent, while in the rural areas, the male heads are relatively more than in the urban areas (68.6%) and the female heads are relatively fewer (31.4%).

The proportion of male heads is higher than that of female heads by a margin of 2 to 1 in many of the districts. The proportions in the districts and in the urban and rural localities are quite similar, approximately, two-thirds male and one-third female. Female heads exceed 40 percent in three districts, namely, Sekyere East (42.6%), Bosumtwi (41.7%) and Kwabre East (41.4%). The highest proportion of male heads is in Ahafo Ano North (77.0%) and, in nine districts, the proportion of male heads exceeds 70 percent. In nine districts, female heads of household are below 30 percent.

The proportion of urban male heads exceeds 70 percent in two districts, namely, Ejura-Sekyedumase (72.8%) and Obuasi Municipality (70.7%). In 16 districts, the proportion of male heads exceeds 60 percent, while the proportion of female heads in those districts is below 40.0 percent.

In the rural areas, the proportion of male heads is highest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (79.4%) and lowest in Bosumtwi (58.2%). The proportion exceeds 65 percent in 18 districts. In these districts, the proportion of female heads is below 35 percent. The proportion of female heads exceeds 40 percent in only three districts, namely, Kwabre East (43.3%), Bosumtwi (41.8%) and Sekyere East (40.9%).

Table 11.4 shows the distribution of heads of agricultural households by age and locality. About 11 percent of heads are below 30 years of age, 45.5 percent are between 30 years and 50 years of age, 26.5 percent are between 50 years and 65 years of age, and the remaining 17.0 percent are 65 years and older.

In urban areas, the proportion of heads aged below 30 years is 10 percent compared with 11.3 percent in rural areas. Those aged between 30 years and 50 years are 44.1 percent in urban areas, slightly less than their counterparts in rural areas who are 46.1 percent. The heads whose ages are from 50 years to 65 years are 28.3 percent in urban areas, slightly more than the 25.8 percent of those in that age group in rural areas. The proportion of heads aged 65 years and older in urban areas is 17.4 percent, also slightly more than their counterparts among heads in the rural areas who are 16.8 percent.

Table 11.3: Distribution of heads of agricultural households by sex and locality

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	412,055	67.2	32.8	117,052	63.6	36.4	295,003	68.6	31.4
Atwima Mponua	22,237	74.3	25.7	2,293	63.1	36.9	19,944	75.6	24.4
Amansie West	21,755	66.3	33.7	695	45.5	54.5	21,060	67.0	33.0
Amansie Central	18,348	67.8	32.2	1,768	56.6	43.4	16,580	69.0	31.0
Adansi South	21,208	73.3	26.7	2,808	65.9	34.1	18,400	74.4	25.6
Obuasi Municipal	9,209	70.9	29.1	6,298	70.7	29.3	2,911	71.2	28.8
Adansi North	17,696	70.1	29.9	2,381	65.2	34.8	15,315	70.9	29.1
Bekwai Municipal	17,854	62.6	37.4	1,238	66.6	33.4	16,616	62.3	37.7
Bosome Freho	10,541	67.3	32.7	-	-	-	10,541	67.3	32.7
Asante Akim South	21,334	66.8	33.2	2,862	61.0	39.0	18,472	67.7	32.3
Asante Akim North Mun.	19,726	64.0	36.0	9,191	59.6	40.4	10,535	67.8	32.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	15,549	62.3	37.7	2,312	61.3	38.7	13,237	62.4	37.6
Bosumtwi	10,997	58.3	41.7	1,578	58.7	41.3	9,419	58.2	41.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	7,972	60.4	39.6	1,032	63.0	37.0	6,940	60.1	39.9
Kumasi Metropolis	41,052	67.6	32.4	41,052	67.6	32.4	0	-	-
Atwima Nwabiagya	12,523	65.9	34.1	2,450	65.7	34.3	10,073	66.0	34.0
Ahafo Ano South	21,993	72.3	27.7	1,857	67.4	32.6	20,136	72.8	27.2
Ahafo Ano North	15,605	77.0	23.0	1,929	69.7	30.3	13,676	78.0	22.0
Offinso Municipal	10,404	65.6	34.4	2,583	59.2	40.8	7,821	67.7	32.3
Afigya Kwabre	11,108	62.2	37.8	1,351	63.2	36.8	9,757	62.1	37.9
Kwabre East	5,153	58.6	41.4	2,144	61.3	38.7	3,009	56.7	43.3
Afigya Sekyere	13,092	57.5	42.5	6,288	55.6	44.4	6,804	59.3	40.7
Mampong Municipal	11,698	65.8	34.2	3,982	63.0	37.0	7,716	67.2	32.8
Sekyere East	6,686	57.4	42.6	2,443	54.5	45.5	4,243	59.1	40.9
Sekyere Afram Plains	16,326	64.8	35.2	5,005	53.2	46.8	11,321	69.9	30.1
Sekyere Central	11,764	65.1	34.9	3,334	48.1	51.9	8,430	71.8	28.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	11,431	76.6	23.4	4,857	72.8	27.2	6,574	79.4	20.6
Offinso North	8,794	70.8	29.2	3,321	58.7	41.3	5,473	78.2	21.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.4: Distribution of heads of agricultural households, by age and locality

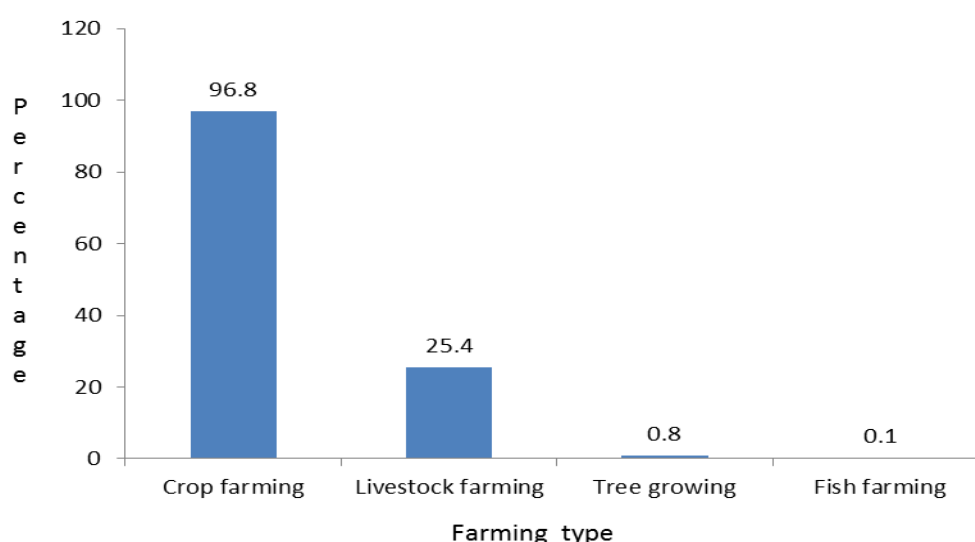
District	Total					Urban					Rural				
	Total	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+
All districts	412,055	11.0	45.5	26.5	17.0	117,052	10.1	44.1	28.4	17.4	295,003	11.3	46.1	25.7	16.8
Atwima Mponua	22,237	13.0	49.3	23.2	14.5	2,293	9.9	46.8	24.2	19.1	19,944	13.3	49.6	23.1	13.9
Amansie West	21,755	13.8	47.2	23.4	15.6	695	14.8	44.0	25.6	15.5	21,060	13.7	47.3	23.3	15.6
Amansie Central	18,348	11.8	45.6	25.1	17.5	1,768	10.4	44.2	27.7	17.8	16,580	11.9	45.8	24.9	17.4
Adansi South	21,208	10.9	47.4	26.1	15.6	2,808	11.9	46.4	25.3	16.3	18,400	10.8	47.5	26.2	15.5
Obuasi Municipal	9,209	9.7	50.3	29.4	10.6	6,298	9.3	50.4	31.0	9.2	2,911	10.6	50.0	25.9	13.5
Adansi North	17,696	10.1	47.5	27.4	15.0	2,381	8.8	49.7	27.7	13.8	15,315	10.3	47.1	27.3	15.2
Bekwai Municipal	17,854	9.3	42.9	27.2	20.6	1,238	9.1	43.4	28.1	19.4	16,616	9.3	42.9	27.1	20.7
Bosome Freho	10,541	9.5	45.0	28.2	17.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,541	9.5	45.0	28.2	17.4
Asante Akim South	21,334	10.2	42.9	28.1	18.8	2,862	9.0	44.2	27.5	19.4	18,472	10.4	42.7	28.2	18.7
Asante Akim North Mun.	19,726	10.2	44.2	28.0	17.7	9,191	9.1	43.9	29.2	17.9	10,535	11.2	44.5	26.9	17.5
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	15,549	8.2	44.7	28.0	19.1	2,312	7.2	46.6	28.4	17.8	13,237	8.4	44.4	27.9	19.3
Bosumtwi	10,997	9.3	45.1	26.6	18.9	1,578	8.7	47.5	27.2	16.5	9,419	9.4	44.7	26.5	19.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	7,972	11.4	46.2	26.1	16.3	1,032	10.9	51.1	22.2	15.9	6,940	11.4	45.5	26.7	16.4
Kumasi Metropolis	41,052	11.5	42.6	29.0	16.9	41,052	11.5	42.6	29.0	16.9	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	12,523	11.3	47.0	26.4	15.3	2,450	10.1	46.5	28.9	14.6	10,073	11.6	47.1	25.9	15.4
Ahafo Ano South	21,993	12.2	48.0	25.3	14.6	1,857	12.1	48.1	24.9	14.9	20,136	12.2	48.0	25.3	14.6
Ahafo Ano North	15,605	12.4	48.3	23.6	15.7	1,929	10.2	47.8	24.6	17.4	13,676	12.7	48.4	23.4	15.4
Offinso Municipal	10,404	10.2	45.3	26.7	17.8	2,583	8.3	44.1	28.0	19.6	7,821	10.8	45.7	26.3	17.2
Afigya Kwabre	11,108	9.7	43.1	27.7	19.5	1,351	8.7	43.7	30.6	17.0	9,757	9.8	43.0	27.3	19.9
Kwabre East	5,153	9.0	43.8	28.6	18.6	2,144	8.4	42.4	31.0	18.1	3,009	9.4	44.8	27.0	18.8
Afigya Sekyere	13,092	8.2	41.5	29.4	20.9	6,288	6.9	41.1	31.5	20.5	6,804	9.4	41.8	27.5	21.3
Mampong Municipal	11,698	11.3	45.4	25.5	17.8	3,982	11.1	46.1	25.9	16.9	7,716	11.4	45.0	25.4	18.3
Sekyere East	6,686	10.2	41.4	29.5	18.9	2,443	10.3	40.1	30.9	18.7	4,243	10.1	42.1	28.7	19.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	16,326	11.9	45.7	24.4	18.0	5,005	7.2	42.6	27.4	22.8	11,321	14.0	47.0	23.1	15.9
Sekyere Central	11,764	9.1	43.0	26.2	21.7	3,334	7.2	35.8	28.9	28.1	8,430	9.8	45.9	25.2	19.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	11,431	12.6	47.4	23.9	16.1	4,857	12.0	46.9	23.7	17.3	6,574	13.0	47.8	24.1	15.1
Offinso North	8,794	14.0	50.0	23.6	12.4	3,321	9.8	45.8	27.8	0.0	5,473	16.5	52.6	21.1	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

11.5 Household Farming Activity

Household farming activities are recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census with regard to crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Figure 11.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households in the region engaged in these activities. Including double counting (many households are in more than one activity), 96.8 percent of the households are in crop farming, 25.4 percent in livestock rearing, 0.8 percent in tree growing and 0.1 percent in fish farming. In crop farming, the proportion in the Ashanti Region exceeds the national average (95.1%) and in the other farming activities the national averages (40.5% in livestock rearing, 1.1% in tree growing and 0.2% in fish farming) exceed the averages in Ashanti Region (GSS, 2012).

Figure 11.1: Distribution of households by farming activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.5 shows the distribution of types of farming in the districts. The proportion of households in crop farming is highest in Offinso North (99.3%) and lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (89.7%). In the other districts, the proportions exceed 90 percent. The proportion of households in livestock rearing is highest in Asante Akim South (42.4%), followed by Bosome Freho (41.2%). In eight districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In another six districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In the remaining 11 districts, the proportions are below 20 percent, with the lowest in the Kumasi Metropolis (12.7%), followed by Atwima Kwanwoma (16.2%) and Amansie West (16.6%). The proportion of households in tree growing is highest in the Kumasi Metropolis (3.1%) and lowest in Bosome Freho (0.24%). In the other districts, the proportions are mostly below 0.5 percent. In fish farming, the highest proportion is again in Kumasi Metropolis (0.3% or 122 households) and lowest in Sekyere Central (0.02% or two households). In 13 districts, fewer than 10 households are engaged in fish farming.

Table 11.5: Distribution of type of farming by district

District	All households in Agric	Crop Farming	Tree Growing	Livestock Rearing	Fish Farming
All Districts	412,055	96.80	0.83	25.41	0.11
Atwima Mponua	22,237	98.61	0.47	32.63	0.03
Amansie West	21,755	98.98	0.25	16.58	0.08
Amansie Central	18,348	98.81	0.27	33.39	0.08
Adansi South	21,208	98.65	0.50	36.61	0.06
Obuasi Municipal	9,209	90.99	1.06	20.32	0.43
Adansi North	17,696	98.25	0.41	29.84	0.21
Bekwai Municipal	17,854	98.10	0.53	21.62	0.03
Bosome Freho	10,541	98.15	0.24	41.16	0.12
Asante Akim South	21,334	97.82	0.55	42.37	0.04
Asante Akim North Mun	19,726	97.20	0.60	21.31	0.05
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	15,549	96.77	0.40	19.51	0.11
Bosumtwi	10,997	97.59	0.26	17.24	0.05
Atwima Kwanwoma	7,972	96.22	0.92	16.18	0.13
Kumasi Metropolis	41,052	89.72	3.10	12.71	0.30
Atwima Nwabiagya	12,523	95.58	0.75	13.30	0.24
Ahafo Ano South	21,993	99.17	0.84	18.15	0.05
Ahafo Ano North	15,605	98.31	0.32	28.61	0.05
Offinso Municipal	10,404	97.22	1.11	24.86	0.04
Afigya Kwabre	11,108	97.31	1.01	17.81	0.14
Kwabre East	5,153	90.76	0.97	18.73	0.17
Afigya Sekyere	13,092	96.75	0.24	30.77	0.02
Mampong Municipal	11,698	97.49	0.97	30.40	0.05
Sekyere East	6,686	90.92	0.93	34.98	0.06
Sekyere Afram Plains	16,326	98.19	0.73	39.62	0.09
Sekyere Central	11,764	98.96	0.52	22.83	0.02
Ejura-Sekyedumase	11,431	97.38	0.56	31.90	0.05
Offinso North	8,794	99.29	0.88	17.41	0.06

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.6 shows the distribution of agricultural households engaged in farming activities by sex of head of household. The proportion of male-headed and of female-headed households in the region engaged in crop farming is 67.2 percent male and 32.8 percent female. For those engaged in tree growing, the proportions are 67.1 percent male and 32.9 percent female. The proportions of male-headed and female-headed households engaged in livestock rearing are 73.4 percent male-headed households and 26.6 percent female-headed households. In fish farming, the proportion of male-headed households is much higher than that of female-headed households, 84.2 percent against 15.8 percent.

Table 11.6: Distribution of households engaged in farming activities by head of household

District	Agric. household heads			Crop farming			Tree growing			Livestock rearing			Fish farming		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All districts	412,055	67.2	32.8	398,868	67.1	32.9	3,412	68.0	32.0	104,690	73.4	26.6	438	84.2	15.8
Atwima Mponua	22,237	74.3	25.7	21,929	74.4	25.6	105	82.9	17.1	7,255	79.9	20.1	7	85.7	14.3
Amansie West	21,755	66.3	33.7	21,534	66.3	33.7	54	57.4	42.6	3,606	71.8	28.2	17	94.1	5.9
Amansie Central	18,348	67.8	32.2	18,130	67.9	32.1	49	63.3	36.7	6,126	71.3	28.7	15	100.0	0.0
Adansi South	21,208	73.3	26.7	20,921	73.5	26.5	107	80.4	19.6	7,765	76.6	23.4	12	91.7	8.3
Obuasi Municipal	9,209	70.9	29.1	8,379	71.0	29.0	98	68.4	31.6	1,871	72.6	27.4	40	97.5	2.5
Adansi North	17,696	70.1	29.9	17,386	70.3	29.7	73	69.9	30.1	5,281	73.6	26.4	37	81.1	18.9
Bekwai Municipal	17,854	62.6	37.4	17,514	62.7	37.3	94	69.1	30.9	3,860	65.5	34.5	6	100.0	0.0
Bosome Freho	10,541	67.3	32.7	10,346	67.4	32.6	25	88.0	12.0	4,339	71.1	28.9	13	53.8	46.2
Asante Akim South	21,334	66.8	33.2	20,868	66.9	33.1	117	67.5	32.5	9,039	69.9	30.1	9	88.9	11.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	19,726	64.0	36.0	19,173	64.0	36.0	118	76.3	23.7	4,204	69.4	30.6	10	60.0	40.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	15,549	62.3	37.7	15,047	62.0	38.0	62	67.7	32.3	3,034	70.8	29.2	17	76.5	23.5
Bosumtwi	10,997	58.3	41.7	10,732	57.8	42.2	29	79.3	20.7	1,896	68.1	31.9	5	80.0	20.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	7,972	60.4	39.6	7,671	60.0	40.0	73	56.2	43.8	1,290	67.9	32.1	10	80.0	20.0
Kumasi Metropolis	41,052	67.6	32.4	36,831	66.6	33.4	1,273	65.3	34.7	5,219	76.4	23.6	122	83.6	16.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	12,523	65.9	34.1	11,970	65.6	34.4	94	66.0	34.0	1,666	76.6	23.4	30	96.7	3.3
Ahafo Ano South	21,993	72.3	27.7	21,810	72.3	27.7	185	67.6	32.4	3,992	80.8	19.2	11	72.7	27.3
Ahafo Ano North	15,605	77.0	23.0	15,341	77.0	23.0	50	68.0	32.0	4,464	81.5	18.5	8	75.0	25.0
Offinso Municipal	10,404	65.6	34.4	10,115	65.4	34.6	115	67.8	32.2	2,586	76.3	23.7	4	75.0	25.0
Afigya Kwabre	11,108	62.2	37.8	10,809	61.9	38.1	112	66.1	33.9	1,978	75.0	25.0	15	73.3	26.7
Kwabre East	5,153	58.6	41.4	4,677	57.0	43.0	50	48.0	52.0	965	68.7	31.3	9	100.0	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	13,092	57.5	42.5	12,666	57.3	42.7	32	59.4	40.6	4,028	65.7	34.3	3	0.0	100.0
Mampong Municipal	11,698	65.8	34.2	11,404	65.8	34.2	114	74.6	25.4	3,556	71.9	28.1	6	100.0	0.0
Sekyere East	6,686	57.4	42.6	6,079	57.2	42.8	62	66.1	33.9	2,339	61.6	38.4	4	75.0	25.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	16,326	64.8	35.2	16,030	64.8	35.2	119	73.1	26.9	6,468	72.9	27.1	15	80.0	20.0
Sekyere Central	11,764	65.1	34.9	11,642	65.1	34.9	61	70.5	29.5	2,686	69.7	30.3	2	100.0	0.0
Ejura-Sekyedumase	11,431	76.6	23.4	11,132	76.8	23.2	64	79.7	20.3	3,646	81.5	18.5	6	66.7	33.3
Offinso North	8,794	70.8	29.2	8,732	70.8	29.2	77	66.2	33.8	1,531	84.0	16.0	5	100.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.6 shows that in the districts, the proportion of female-headed households in crop farming is 40 percent and a little higher in five districts, namely, Kwabre East (43.0%), Sekyere East (42.8%), Afigya Sekyere (42.7%), Bosumtwi (42.2%) and Atwima Kwanwoma (40.0%). In 14 districts, the proportions are between 30 percent and 40 percent, and in the remaining eight districts, the proportions are below 30 percent. The proportion of male-headed households exceeds 70 percent in eight districts. In another 15 districts, the proportions are between 60 percent and 70 percent. In the remaining four districts, the proportions are between 50 percent and 60 percent.

The proportion of female-headed households in livestock rearing is between 30 percent and 40 percent in eight districts. In another 15 districts, the proportions are between 20 percent and 30 percent and in the remaining four districts, the proportions are between 15 percent and 20 percent. In male-headed households, the proportion exceeds 80 percent in four districts, namely, Offinso North (84%), Ejura-Sekyedumase (81.5%), Ahafo Ano North (81.5%) and Ahafo Ano South (80.8%). In another 14 districts, the proportions are between 70 percent and 80 percent and in the remaining nine districts, the proportions are between 60 percent and 70 percent.

The proportion of female-headed households in tree growing is 52 percent in Kwabre East, and exceeds 40 percent in Atwima Kwanwoma (43.8%), Amansie West (42.6%) and Afigya Sekyere (40.6%). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 30 percent and 40 percent, in six districts they are between 20 percent and 30 percent and in the remaining four districts they are between 10 percent and 20 percent. The proportion of male-headed households in tree growing exceeds 80 percent in three districts, namely, Bosome Freho (88.0%), Atwima Mponua (82.9%) and Adansi South (80.4%). In six districts, the proportions are between 70 percent and 80 percent, and in 14 districts, they are between 60 percent and 70 percent. In the remaining districts, the proportions exceed 50 percent except in Kwabre East which is 48 percent.

11.6 Crop Farming

11.6.1 Crops Cultivated and Number of Farms

Table 11.7 shows that many crops and forest trees are grown in the region. There are 1,087,342 farms in the region, representing 16.4 percent of the 6,625,828 farms in Ghana. Among the crops, the proportion of cocoa farms is highest (22.1%), followed by cassava farms (21.6%), plantain farms (20.1%), and maize farms (11.3%). The maize farms are not many largely because their minor season coincided with the 2010 census. In the minor season, many farmers do not cultivate maize due to a high risk of crop failure as a result of inadequate and fluctuating rainfall patterns. The major tree crops in terms of number of farms after cocoa are oil palm and citrus, and far behind are cola, apples, mango, avocado and coffee.

Among the starchy crops consumed mainly in the country, the most important is cassava, followed closely by plantain, distantly by cocoyam and yam, and far behind by banana. Maize is the most important cereal crop cultivated in the region, followed distantly by rice, millet and sorghum (only 47 farms). Among the vegetables produced mainly for domestic consumption, pepper and tomato have twice as many farms as does okro and even more than garden eggs and onions. Beans are the most important pulse, followed by groundnuts; peas and soya beans are also cultivated. The number of farms for pineapple and pawpaw cultivation is relatively small, 1,188 farms and 759 farms, respectively.

Table 11.7: Selected crops, number of farms and type of cropping

Crop	Total Farms	*Farms (%)	Farm-Owning Households (%)	Type of Cropping		
				Mixed Cropping	Inter Cropping	Mono Cropping
All crops	1,087,342	100.00	412,055	46.9	25.0	28.1
Cocoa	240,383	22.11	58.34	26.0	14.3	59.6
Oil palm	43,254	3.98	10.50	21.1	22.5	56.4
Citrus	6,908	0.64	1.68	25.3	18.3	56.4
Coconut	1,872	0.18	0.46	47.5	26.5	25.9
Cashew	1,541	0.15	0.38	40.1	28.4	31.1
Cola	765	0.07	0.19	32.0	40.7	27.3
Apples	581	0.06	0.15	35.8	28.1	36.1
Mango	513	0.05	0.13	36.5	23.4	40.2
Avocado	333	0.03	0.08	37.5	22.5	39.9
Coffee	136	0.02	0.04	31.6	26.5	41.9
Forestry trees	4,839	0.45	1.18	13.1	23.0	63.8
Cassava	234,946	21.61	57.02	55.1	31.7	13.2
Cocoyam	60,586	5.58	14.71	80.1	14.4	5.5
Taro (<i>kooko</i>)	3,489	0.32	0.85	75.4	17.1	7.5
Yam	40,555	3.73	9.85	63.6	23.1	13.3
Plantain	218,627	20.11	53.06	57.9	30.9	11.2
Banana	1,155	0.11	0.27	57.8	26.8	15.4
Maize**	124,707	11.47	30.27**	46.4	28.8	24.8
Rice	12,632	1.17	3.07	34.5	21.3	44.2
Millet	899	0.09	0.22	47.6	28.0	24.4
Sorghum	47	0.01	0.02	55.3	14.9	29.8
Pepper	15,764	1.45	3.83	57.7	25.7	16.6
Tomatoes	15,283	1.41	3.71	37.8	26.7	35.5
Okro	7,362	0.68	1.79	57.9	23.5	18.6
Garden eggs	4,800	0.45	1.17	47.1	29.9	22.9
Onion	1,927	0.18	0.47	50.4	22.1	27.5
Shallots	51	0.01	0.02	27.5	39.2	33.3
Beans	10,399	0.96	2.53	41.4	32.5	26.1
Groundnut	5,505	0.51	1.34	43.2	28.2	28.6
Peas	480	0.05	0.12	48.3	30.0	21.7
Soya Bean	198	0.02	0.05	41.4	26.3	32.3
Carrot	8,427	0.78	2.05	15.9	21.9	62.2
Cabbage	1,771	0.17	0.43	39.6	26.7	33.7
Lettuce	724	0.07	0.18	42.8	22.8	34.4
Cucumber	649	0.06	0.16	38.2	33.4	28.4
Pineapple	1,188	0.11	0.29	43.3	28.5	28.3
Pawpaw	759	0.07	0.19	51.1	30.7	18.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Two decimal places applied due to small number of farms and households for some crops

** The percentage of households cultivating maize in the region is too low. This may be due the fact that the 2010 census was conducted in September, the minor season for maize cultivation and many farmers do not cultivate the crop then because of high risk of inadequate rainfall for a successful crop.

11.6.2 Type of Cropping

Table 11.7 also shows the type of cropping on farms in the districts. The types of cropping on which data was collected in the 2010 census are mixed cropping, intercropping and mono-cropping. All the cropping types are used in cultivating each of the crops grown in the region. However, for most of the crops including roots, tubers, plantains, maize, millet and sorghum, mixed cropping is predominant. Intercropping is the approach used to cultivate many of the cola and shallots farms, among other crops not included in Table 11.7, such as black pepper, lemon grass, and tiger nut. The crops for which mono-cropping dominate on the farms include many tree crops such as, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, mango, avocado and the forest trees. Among the other crops, mono-cropping is used in cultivating rice (44.2%) and carrots (62.2%).

11.7: Livestock Farming

Table 11.8 shows the livestock types, numbers and keepers in the Ashanti Region. The total number of livestock in the region in 2010 is 3,491,423, representing 11 percent of total livestock in the country. Livestock farming is concentrated in the rural areas where 70.8 percent of the animals are kept compared to 29.2 percent in the urban areas. The important livestock in the region in terms of numbers are chickens numbering 2,235,672, or 64.0 percent of total livestock, followed by goats (478,812, or 13.7%, sheep (376,877, or 10.8%), cattle (101,862, or 2.9%) and pigs (90,271, or 2.6%). With regard to other birds, guinea fowl number 53,925 (or 1.5%), ducks (34,433, or 1.0%), doves (20,889, or 0.6%), turkeys (19,943, or 0.5 percent) and ostriches (5,456, or 0.2%). Among the other animals, rabbits number 17,996 (or 0.5%) and grasscutters are 15,546, or 0.4 percent.

Table 11.8: Livestock types, numbers and farms or keepers

Livestock	Number	Urban		Rural	Farm/ Keeper	Urban		Livestock per Keeper		
		%	%			%	%	Total	Urban	Rural
Beehives	10,990	33.1	66.9	201	41.8	58.2	55	43	63	
Cattle	101,862	63.5	36.5	3,376	53.0	47.0	30	36	23	
Chicken	2,235,672	26.7	73.3	71,009	15.7	84.3	32	54	27	
Dove	20,889	63.0	37.0	383	22.2	77.8	55	154	26	
Duck	34,433	26.1	73.9	2,547	16.7	83.3	14	21	12	
Goat	478,812	27.1	72.9	40,904	17.2	82.8	12	18	10	
Grasscutter	15,546	62.8	37.2	652	30.4	69.6	24	49	13	
Guinea fowl	53,925	25.3	74.7	2,619	13.2	86.8	21	39	18	
Ostrich	5,456	11.0	89.0	194	16.0	84.0	28	19	30	
Pig	90,271	48.2	51.8	3,504	21.0	79.0	26	59	17	
Rabbit	17,996	34.8	65.2	911	34.9	65.1	20	20	20	
Sheep	376,877	27.0	73.0	28,172	16.5	83.5	13	22	12	
Silkworm	6,839	34.2	65.8	393	18.9	81.1	17	32	14	
Snail	16,654	62.9	37.1	104	34.6	65.4	160	291	91	
Turkey	15,943	67.8	32.2	899	35.9	64.1	18	34	9	
Other	9,258	33.4	66.6	868	22.8	77.2	11	16	9	
Total	3,491,423	29.2	70.8	156,733	17.5	82.5	22	37	19	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The total livestock farms representing keepers in the region are 156,733, about 8.5 percent of the total in the country. About 71,009 or 45.3 percent of the keepers keep chicken, 40,904 or 26.1 percent keep goats and 28,172 or 18.0 percent keep sheep. The numbers and proportions of keepers who keep pigs are 3,504 or 2.2 percent, cattle are 3,376 or 2.1 percent, guinea fowls are 2,619 or 1.7 percent and ducks are 2,547 or 1.6 percent. For other livestock, the numbers of the keepers are very small and the proportions are below 1.0 percent.

The number of livestock type per farm or keeper shows a wide range. For the ruminants, the average animals per keeper are as follows, cattle 30, pigs 26, sheep 13 and goats 12. In the birds category, the average numbers per keeper are dove 55, chicken 32, ostrich 28, guinea-fowl 21, turkey 18 and duck 14. For all types of livestock, the average per keeper is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas, except for beehives and ostrich where the average numbers per keeper are higher in the rural areas. In other words, the livestock holdings are relatively larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Rearing of ostrich requires a large land area or farm that is not easily available in the urban areas. In the case of bees, the urban environment is not suitable partly because of stinging and the need for flowers for nectar.

CHAPTER TWELVE

HOUSING CONDITIONS

12.1 Introduction

Ghana faces an acute shortage of houses for the rapidly increasing population. Taking stock of the existing houses and monitoring increases are major concerns of the government. Data on housing conditions were collected as a fundamental component of the 2010 census, along with population dynamics. This chapter presents a picture of housing conditions in the Ashanti Region as of 2010.

12.2 Housing Stock

The number of houses in the Ashanti Region in 2010 is 574,066, and forms the highest proportion (16.9%) of houses in the country. The housing stock in 2010 was 74.6 percent greater than it was in 2000. The increase between 1984 and 2000 was even higher, at 87.2 percent (Table 12.1). The population of Ashanti Region increased by 32.3 percent over the figure in 2000. Over the same period, the population per house decreased to 8.3 in 2010 from 11.0 in 2000. This suggests an improvement in the housing situation for the population. Even though the proportion of urban households (63.5%) is higher than that of rural households (36.5%), there are more houses in the rural areas 304,256 (53.0%) than in the urban areas 269,810 (47.0 %). This indicates relatively more pressure on urban housing than on rural housing. Unsurprisingly, the number of households per house in the region is 2.0, but is 2.7 in urban areas and 1.4 in rural areas. In contrast, average household size for the region is 4.3, with 4.6 in rural areas and 4.1 in urban areas.

Table 12.1: Population and housing, 1960-2010

Population/ House	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Population	1,109,133	1,481,698	2,090,100	3,612,950	4,780,380
% Change	NA	33.6	41.1	72.6	32.3
House	94,459	136,428	175,614	328,751	574,066
% change	NA	44.4	28.7	87.2	74.6
Population per house	11.7	10.9	11.9	11.0	8.3
Rural houses %	--	--	--	62.9	53.0
Urban houses %	--	--	--	37.1	47.0
Household	--	--	438,451	682,759 S	1,126,216
% Urban	--	--	34.4	--	63.5
% Rural	--	--	65.6	--	36.5
Household per house	--	--	--	--	2.1
Urban	--	--	--	--	2.7
Rural	--	--	--	--	1.4
Average household size	--	--	4.8	5.3	4.3
Urban	--	--	4.5	--	4.1
Rural	--	--	4.9	--	4.6
Number of dwelling units					1,169,030 (100.0%)
Number of occupied dwelling units					1,126,205 (96.3%)
Number of unoccupied dwelling units					42,825 (3.7%)

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.3 Type of Dwelling Units and Construction Materials

12.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 12.2 shows the types of dwelling units in the region and districts. About 92.9 percent of the dwelling units are of four types, namely, compound houses (52.2%), separate houses (24.7%), flats/apartments (8.0%) and semi-detached houses (8.0%). In the districts, the proportion of compound houses in total district housing is highest in Sekyere East (61.1%). In 13 districts, the proportions exceed 50.0 percent. The lowest proportion is in Amansie Central (38.1%), followed by Sekyere Central (39.5%). The proportion of separate houses is highest in Amansie Central (49.4%), followed by Adansi South (42.5%), Bosome Freho (42.3%) and Asante Akim South (40.6%). In 11 districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent and in another 10 districts, the proportions are above 20.0 percent. In the remaining two districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent, namely, Kumasi Metropolis (15.7%) and Obuasi Municipal (16.1%). The proportion of semi-detached houses is mostly below 10 percent in the districts, except in Obuasi Municipal (14.8%) and Adansi North (11.2%). In 20 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining five districts the proportions are below 5.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Bosumtwi (3.5%), followed by Ahafo Ano South (3.7%).

In the case of flats/apartments, Kumasi Metropolis has the highest proportion (12.4%), followed by Kwabre East (11.3%). In five districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining 20 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest in Atwima Mponua (1.1%), followed by Sekyere Central (1.7%). Huts/buildings in the same compound are fairly common in Sekyere Central (15.3%). In six other districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 9.0 percent and in the remaining 20 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest in Obuasi Municipal (0.3%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis and Atwima Nwabiagya (0.6% each), Atwima Kwanwoma (0.7%) and Kwabre East (0.8%). Uncompleted houses are very few in all districts. The highest proportion is in Atwima Kwanwoma (8.9%) and Kwabre East (6.3%). In 10 districts, the proportions are below 1.0 percent, with the lowest in Offinso North and Ejura-Sekyedumase (0.5% each). For the remaining types of dwelling (tent, kiosk/containers and living quarters attached to office), the proportions in the districts are less than 1.0 percent each.

Appendix Table 12.2 shows the types of dwelling units in urban and rural areas. The types of dwelling units that predominate in terms of proportion in urban areas are in the same order as in the districts. In the rural areas, however, semi-detached houses and huts/buildings on same compound are relatively more widespread than flats/apartments. Compound houses are 56.5 percent in urban areas compared with 45.0 percent in rural areas. The proportion of separate houses in rural areas (36.9%) is double the proportion in the urban areas (17.4%). The proportions of flats/apartments and semi-detached houses are higher in urban areas (10.8% and 8.6%, respectively) than in rural areas (3.3% and 6.6%, respectively).

Table 12.2: Types of dwelling units by district

District	All Dwelling units	Separate house	Semi-detached house	Flat/ Apartment	Com pound house (rooms)	Huts/ Buildings (same com pound)	Huts/ Buildings (different com pound)	Tent	Improvised home (kiosk/ container etc.)	Living quarters attached to office/ shop	Uncompleted building	Other
All districts	1,169,030	24.7	7.9	8.0	52.2	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.5	0.2
Atwima Mponua	28,217	39.4	5.5	1.1	48.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2
Amansie West	30,833	38.6	9.4	2.1	46.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1
Amansie Central	24,560	49.4	4.8	1.2	38.1	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2
Adansi South	27,985	42.5	8.2	1.5	40.6	4.4	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	42,573	16.1	14.8	8.3	57.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Adansi North	25,381	38.0	11.2	3.8	41.8	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	29,158	33.7	4.7	4.3	53.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1
Bosome Freho	13,983	42.3	4.8	3.0	45.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1
Asante Akim South	27,785	40.6	6.1	2.1	46.1	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	33,663	28.8	4.9	4.4	54.7	3.2	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	34,466	26.8	6.6	6.1	55.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.1
Bosumtwi	24,660	34.8	3.5	5.8	48.1	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	22,326	31.4	6.5	4.5	46.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	8.9	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	520,234	15.7	9.1	12.4	55.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,364	29.9	5.7	9.2	51.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	28,484	38.1	3.7	2.0	51.7	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	22,425	33.9	7.3	2.7	46.6	6.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.5
Offinso Municipal	16,064	26.0	6.5	3.3	56.1	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	32,375	26.7	8.9	7.8	47.5	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.6	0.2
Kwabre East	28,617	21.6	7.5	11.3	51.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	6.3	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	20,188	29.0	7.6	3.2	54.6	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2
Mampong Municipal	20,278	21.3	5.3	5.5	56.7	7.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.1
Sekyere East	14,531	24.1	5.5	4.4	61.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	21,059	34.5	6.1	2.2	44.7	8.4	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1
Sekyere Central	15,454	34.6	5.1	1.7	39.5	15.3	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,817	23.3	5.7	2.2	58.4	8.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
Offinso North	11,550	33.1	6.0	2.0	49.6	6.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.3.2 Construction Materials

Material for Outer Wall

Table 12.3 shows the materials used for construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the districts. The most widely used material for outer walls is cement blocks/concrete (71.9%), followed by mud brick/earth (21.4%). The proportions of other materials used for outer walls are very low, 2.3 percent for wood, 1.7 percent for landcrete and less than 1 percent for other materials. The proportion of cement blocks/concrete used is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (90.0%). In 17 districts, the proportions are above 50.0 percent. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 50.0 percent, with the lowest in Adansi South (24.1%).

The mud brick / earth is the second most common material used for construction of outer walls. In the districts, the proportion of dwelling units that used mud brick / earth is highest in the Adansi South (69.4%), followed by Ahafo Ano South (67.3%), Atwima Mponua (65.7%) and Ahafo Ano North (62.9%). In five districts, the proportions are above 50.0 percent and in six districts the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining 12 districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (3.1%), followed by Kwabre East (7.8%) and Obuasi Municipal (10.1%). The proportion of landcrete use is relatively high in Amansie West (7.8%), followed by Afigya Sekyere (5.7%). In the remaining 25 districts, the proportions are mostly below 3.0 percent. Wood is used in less than 2.0 percent of dwellings in most districts, and other materials for the outer walls are used in less than 1.0 percent of dwellings in the districts.

Appendix Table 12.3 shows the materials used for construction of outer walls by locality. In urban areas, 88.2 percent of outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, 5.5 percent are constructed with mud brick/earth, 2.8 percent with wood and 1.0 percent with metal sheet/slate/asbestos. The percentage of outer walls constructed with other material (stone, burnt brick, landcrete, bamboo, palm leaf, thatch, raffia and others) is mostly below 1.0 percent. In rural areas, mud bricks/earth predominate in the construction of outer walls (47.9%) followed by cement blocks/concrete (44.7%). The proportion of rural dwelling units that have landcrete for their outer walls is 3.2 percent, compared with 0.8 percent in urban areas. Wood is used for outer walls in 1.6 percent of rural dwellings compared with 2.8 percent in urban areas. For the other materials, the proportions used for dwelling units are below 1.0 percent.

Materials for floor

Table 12.4 shows the materials used for construction of floors of dwelling units by district. Cement/concrete is used for the floor of most dwellings in all the districts (77.8%), followed by earth/mud (14.6%), terrazzo/tiles (2.9%), ceramic/porcelain/ granite/marble tiles (1.8%) and vinyl tiles (1.3%). Use of other materials (stone, burnt bricks, wood, etc.) is less than 1.0 percent each.

Table 12.3: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by district

District	All dwelling units	Mud brick / earth	Wood	Metal sheet/ slate/ asbestos	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement blocks/ concrete	Land crete	Bam boo	Palm leaf / thatch (grass)/ raffia	Other
All districts	1,169,030	21.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	71.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.7
Atwima Mponua	28,217	65.7	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	27.9	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
Amansie West	30,833	54.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	32.7	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.7
Amansie Central	24,560	54.1	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	37.7	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Adansi South	27,985	69.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.2	24.1	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	42,573	10.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	84.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Adansi North	25,381	57.6	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.3	37.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	29,158	31.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.2	59.1	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Bosome Freho	13,983	57.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.1	34.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
Asante Akim South	27,785	48.9	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	42.5	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	33,663	23.3	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	70.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	34,466	17.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	77.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bosumtwi	24,660	21.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	73.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	22,326	18.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	76.7	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	520,234	3.1	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	90.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,364	17.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	78.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	28,484	67.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	27.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Ahafo Ano North	22,425	62.9	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	30.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3
Offinso Municipal	16,064	44.0	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	50.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	32,375	15.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	79.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.7
Kwabre East	28,617	7.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	88.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	20,188	23.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.6	68.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mampong Municipal	20,278	21.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	71.0	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
Sekyere East	14,531	27.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	67.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	21,059	36.8	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	53.0	3.2	0.1	2.0	0.3
Sekyere Central	15,454	37.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	55.6	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,817	38.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.9	54.1	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Offinso North	11,550	50.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	45.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the districts, the proportion of the dwelling units that use cement/concrete for the floor is highest in the Obuasi Municipal (91.2%) and lowest in Offinso North (60.8%). In the other districts, the proportions mostly exceed 70.0 percent. The proportion of dwelling units that use earth/mud for the floor is highest in Offinso North (37.8%), followed by Ahafo Ano South (37.4%), and it is lowest in Obuasi Municipal (2.2%). In the other districts, the proportions are mostly below 25.0 percent. The proportion of dwelling units that have terrazzo/tiles for floors is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (5.2%) and lowest in Offinso North and Atwima Mponua where the material is not used at all. In the other districts, the proportions are mostly below 1.0 percent. For the other floor materials, the proportions of dwelling units that have them are mostly below 1.0 percent in each district.

Appendix Table 12.4 shows the materials used for floors of dwelling units by locality. Those with cement/concrete floors are 82.4 percent compared with 69.7 percent in rural areas. The proportion of dwelling units with earth/mud floors is higher in rural areas (27.1%) than in urban areas (7.4%). The dwelling units with terrazzo/terrazzo tile floors are 4.2 percent in urban areas compared with 0.5 percent in rural areas. Dwelling units with ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles are 2.3 percent in urban areas and 0.9 percent in rural areas. In rural areas, the use of stone for floors is highest in the rural areas and ranks third in terms of materials used.

Material for roofing

Table 12.5 shows that the materials used for roofing in the districts are predominantly metal sheets (89.5%), followed by cement/concrete (3.1%) and thatch/palm leaf /raffia (2.8%). The three materials are used in roofing 95.4 percent of dwellings

In the districts, the proportion of the dwelling units that use metal sheets for roofing is highest in Atwima Nwabiagya (96.5%) and in 16 other districts, the proportions exceed 90 percent. In five districts, the proportions are between 80.0 percent and 90.0 percent. In the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 80.0 percent, with the lowest in Sekyere Central (68.5%), followed by Offinso North (68.6%), Ejura-Sekyedumase (71.6%), Sekyere Afram Plains (73.3%) and Amansie Central (78.6%).

In Sekyere Central (24.8%) and Sekyere Afram Plains (22.0%), more than 20.0 percent of dwelling units are roofed with thatch/palm leaf/raffia. In Mampong Municipal and Amansie Central, the proportions are 10.6 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively. In the remaining districts, the proportions are mostly below 3.0 percent. The use of other roofing materials is very low, with the proportions mostly below 2.0 percent.

In the urban areas, 91.1 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets and 4.5 percent with cement/concrete. The remaining 4.4 percent of dwelling units are roofed with other materials and the proportions are below 1.0 percent in each case. In the rural areas, metal sheets are also the dominant material used in roofing 87.0 percent of dwelling units, followed by thatch/palm leaf/raffia 6.9 percent, and bamboo 2.9 percent. Other roofing materials are used to roof less than 1.0 percent of dwelling units.

Table 12.4: Materials for construction of floors by district

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Earth / mud	Cement/ concrete	Stone	Burnt brick	Wood	Vinyl tiles	Ceramic/ porcelain/granite / marble tiles	Terrazzo/ tiles	Other
All districts	1,126,205	14.6	77.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.9	0.2
Atwima Mponua	26,149	32.1	65.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Amansie West	29,359	21.7	74.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
Amansie Central	21,511	30.7	66.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Adansi South	25,626	29.1	68.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	2.2	91.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.9	0.2
Adansi North	23,863	24.9	72.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	16.7	79.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	23.1	73.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3
Asante Akim South	26,536	26.9	70.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,399	19.4	76.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	12.9	81.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.2
Bosumtwi	22,895	16.8	77.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	15.9	77.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	5.9	82.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	2.2	2.5	5.2	0.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	13.0	80.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.2	2.3	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	37.4	60.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	29.3	68.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3
Offinso Municipal	15,376	26.2	71.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	17.5	76.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.3
Kwabre East	27,122	9.9	81.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.4	3.3	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	30.5	67.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Mampong Municipal	19,203	23.4	73.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.2
Sekyere East	13,668	22.5	75.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	30.7	65.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2
Sekyere Central	14,632	34.3	62.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	26.3	71.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Offinso North	11,162	37.8	60.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2

Table 12.5: Materials for roofing dwelling units by district

District	All dwelling units	Mud / Mud bricks / earth	Wood	Metal sheet	Slate/ asbestos	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tile	Bamboo	Thatch/ palm leaf or raffia	Other
All districts	1,169,030	0.4	0.9	89.5	1.1	3.1	0.4	1.2	2.8	0.5
Atwima Mponua	28,217	0.6	0.6	93.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.3
Amansie West	30,833	0.6	0.5	92.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.5	0.5
Amansie Central	24,560	1.2	0.7	78.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	6.7	11.7	0.4
Adansi South	27,985	1.2	0.6	81.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	5.8	9.2	0.5
Obuasi Municipal	42,573	0.2	0.6	93.0	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
Adansi North	25,381	0.8	0.7	86.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	4.3	5.6	0.8
Bekwai Municipal	29,158	0.5	0.6	92.5	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.4
Bosome Freho	13,983	0.8	0.9	91.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	3.3	2.3	0.5
Asante Akim South	27,785	0.9	1.1	91.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.8	2.5	0.4
Asante Akim North Municipal	33,663	0.3	0.6	91.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.3	3.7	0.5
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	34,466	0.2	0.8	94.6	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.4
Bosumtwi	24,660	0.3	0.4	96.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	22,326	0.2	0.6	96.0	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	520,234	0.1	1.3	89.7	1.8	5.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,364	0.4	0.4	96.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	28,484	0.9	0.7	92.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.1	2.4	0.4
Ahafo Ano North	22,425	0.9	0.7	92.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.5
Offinso Municipal	16,064	0.8	0.4	91.8	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.7	2.1	0.4
Afigya Kwabre	32,375	0.5	0.8	92.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.5	1.8	0.6
Kwabre East	28,617	0.1	0.5	94.9	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Afigya Sekyere	20,188	0.7	0.5	92.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
Mampong Municipal	20,278	0.6	0.5	80.9	2.1	2.3	0.2	2.2	10.6	0.5
Sekyere East	14,531	0.6	0.5	95.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	21,059	1.0	0.6	73.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.3	22.0	0.5
Sekyere Central	15,454	1.9	0.4	68.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.3	24.8	1.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,817	0.5	2.0	71.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.6	22.5	0.4
Offinso North	11,550	1.5	0.6	68.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	6.4	20.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.4 Room occupancy

12.4.1 Sleeping rooms

Table 12.6 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms per dwelling unit by district. Generally, as the number of sleeping rooms per dwelling unit increases, the proportion of dwelling units in the region and districts decreases. Thus, many households may be overcrowded in terms of the available sleeping rooms. In the region, 57.8 percent of dwelling units have only one sleeping room, 19.2 percent have two sleeping rooms and 9.2 percent have three sleeping rooms. The dwelling units that have 1-3 sleeping rooms form 86.2 percent and the remaining 13.8 percent of dwelling units have four and more sleeping rooms.

Among the districts, Kumasi Metropolis has the highest proportion of dwelling units with one sleeping room (64.4%) followed by Kwabre East (61.9%), Atwima Nwabiagya and Bosumtwi (60.8% each). In 11 districts, between 50.0 percent and 60 percent of the dwelling units have one sleeping room and in 10 districts, the proportions of dwelling units with one sleeping room are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining two districts the proportions of dwelling units with one sleeping room are below 40.0 percent, namely, Bosome Freho (37.2%) and Sekyere Central (39.6%).

The proportions of the dwelling units with two sleeping rooms are between 20.0 percent and 27.0 percent in 19 districts, with the highest in Offinso North and Amansie Central (26.9% each). In the remaining eight districts, the proportions are between 15.0 percent and 20.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Nwabiagya (15.9%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (16.0%).

Among the dwelling units with three sleeping rooms, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 15 percent in 14 districts, with the highest proportion in Bosome Freho (14.3%). In the remaining 13 districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (7.2%). Dwellings with four sleeping rooms are between 5.0 percent and 9.0 percent in 23 districts, with the highest in Bosome Freho (8.6%). In the remaining four districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (4.4%). Bosome Freho has highest proportion of sleeping rooms of any district as the number of sleeping rooms increases beyond two.

Appendix Table 12.6 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms per dwelling unit by locality. In urban areas, 63.0 percent of dwelling units have one sleeping room and the proportion decreases as the number of sleeping room increases. In rural areas, a higher proportion of dwelling units have one sleeping room (63.0%) than in urban areas (57.8%). For two to five sleeping rooms, the proportions of dwelling units in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas. And for six or more sleeping rooms, the proportions of dwelling units are similar in both localities.

Table 12.6: Sleeping rooms per dwelling unit by district

District	Occupied dwelling unit	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine+ rooms
All districts	1,126,205	57.8	19.2	9.2	5.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.1
Atwima Mponua	26,149	47.8	25.6	12.0	6.3	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
Amansie West	29,359	52.3	22.3	10.8	5.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.3
Amansie Central	21,511	49.1	26.9	12.2	6.2	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Adansi South	25,626	46.3	24.8	13.1	6.8	3.6	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	58.2	19.3	10.1	5.7	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.7
Adansi North	23,863	51.6	22.8	11.8	6.1	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.0
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	54.5	22.4	9.9	5.5	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.1
Bosome Freho	12,923	37.2	25.6	14.3	8.6	5.0	3.6	2.1	1.6	1.9
Asante Akim South	26,536	46.3	25.8	12.5	6.6	3.3	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	54.9	20.6	9.9	5.8	3.1	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	56.6	18.8	9.0	5.6	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.6
Bosumtwi	22,895	60.8	17.8	8.2	4.9	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	59.2	18.9	8.8	5.3	3.0	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.9
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	64.4	16.0	7.2	4.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	60.8	15.9	7.8	5.1	3.5	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.2
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	52.7	24.8	11.7	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	49.5	24.4	12.7	6.4	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.7
Offinso Municipal	15,376	49.2	22.1	12.2	6.4	3.6	2.4	1.8	0.8	1.5
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	54.9	18.8	9.8	6.1	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.2
Kwabre East	27,122	61.9	17.7	7.8	4.8	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.8
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	46.7	23.3	12.4	7.0	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.1
Mampong Municipal	19,203	51.6	22.5	11.6	6.2	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.9
Sekyere East	13,668	51.8	24.5	10.5	5.6	3.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.8
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	41.2	26.8	13.6	7.5	3.7	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.7
Sekyere Central	14,632	39.6	24.7	14.0	8.2	4.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.8
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	47.9	21.8	12.6	7.2	4.0	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.5
Offinso North	11,162	47.3	26.9	13.7	5.8	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.5 Holding and Tenancy

12.5.1 Ownership of dwelling unit

Table 12.7 shows the ownership of dwelling units in the region by district. The proportions of the three main types of ownership add up to 94.2 percent of the dwelling units as follows: 41.9 percent by a household member, 32.9 percent by other private individual and 19.4 percent by a relative who is not a household member. The proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is highest in Bosome Freho (70.5%). In six districts, the proportions are between 60.0 percent and 70.0 percent. In eight districts, the proportions are between 50.0 percent and 60.0 percent and in nine districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 40.0 percent as follows, Obuasi Municipal (35.2%), Kwabre East (32.4%) and Kumasi Metropolis (30.6%). The proportion of dwelling units owned by other private individual is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (44.3%) In 15 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining 11 districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Bosome Freho (10.3%). The proportion of dwelling units owned by a

Table 12.7: Type of ownership of dwelling units by district

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Owned by household Member	Being Purchased (mortgage)	Relative not Household Member	Other Private individual	Private employer	Other private agency	Public / Government ownership	Other
All Districts	1,126,205	41.9	1.2	19.4	32.9	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.4
Atwima Mponua	26,149	62.5	0.3	14.7	16.9	4.0	0.3	1.1	0.2
Amansie West	29,359	62.1	1.1	20.1	14.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4
Amansie Central	21,511	68.4	0.8	17.6	11.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4
Adansi South	25,626	68.0	0.4	13.5	14.9	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	35.2	2.1	12.5	39.9	6.6	1.8	1.5	0.4
Adansi North	23,863	60.3	0.8	17.5	18.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	55.2	1.2	24.0	16.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4
Bosome Freho	12,923	70.5	0.6	16.2	10.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.4
Asante Akim South	26,536	56.7	0.3	19.4	19.1	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.3
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	43.2	1.2	24.9	26.7	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	44.8	0.7	25.8	25.6	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.3
Bosumtwi	22,895	43.8	1.2	26.7	26.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	41.7	1.5	25.5	29.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	30.6	1.6	18.1	44.3	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	41.2	1.0	24.0	30.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.6
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	57.2	0.7	16.3	20.8	3.0	0.3	1.5	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	55.1	0.9	13.2	21.8	6.0	0.5	2.0	0.4
Offinso Municipal	15,376	47.6	0.6	22.1	24.0	4.0	0.2	1.2	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	42.5	0.8	23.9	29.9	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.4
Kwabre East	27,122	32.4	1.0	30.6	34.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	52.7	0.8	24.8	16.8	2.4	0.4	1.3	0.7
Mampong Municipal	19,203	44.7	0.8	21.2	28.2	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.3
Sekyere East	13,668	45.0	0.5	24.2	27.4	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	59.3	0.4	23.3	14.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4
Sekyere Central	14,632	65.7	0.9	17.1	13.8	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	56.4	1.2	11.0	28.2	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.4
Offinso North	11,162	57.4	0.7	15.3	23.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

relative who is not a member of the household is highest in Kwabre East (30.6%). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In the remaining 13 districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent, with the lowest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (11.0%). The proportions for the other types of ownership of dwelling units are relatively small, mostly below 2.0 percent in each case.

Appendix Table 12.7 shows the types of ownership of dwelling units by locality. Three types of ownership account for 93.3 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas as follows: 41.4 percent by other private individuals, 32.9 percent by a household member and 19.0 percent by a relative who is not a household member. In the rural areas, three ownership types account for 95.8 percent of the dwelling units as follows, 57.6 percent by a household member, 20.1 percent by a relative who is not in the household and 18.1 percent by other private individuals. In the urban areas 41.4 percent of dwelling units are owned by other private individuals compared with 18.1 percent in the rural areas. And while 57.6 percent of rural dwelling units are owned by household members, the proportion in the urban areas is 32.9 percent. The proportions of dwelling units that are owned by relatives not in the households are very close in the rural areas and urban areas, 20.1 percent and 19.0 percent, respectively.

12.5.2 Tenure Arrangement

Table 12.8 shows the tenure arrangements of dwelling units in the region by district. Three types of tenure arrangements account for 99.2 percent of dwelling units as follows, 38.0 percent renting, 34.9 percent owner occupied and 26.3 percent rent-free. In the districts, the proportion of rented dwelling units is highest in Obuasi Municipal (56.0%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (53.2%). These two districts are highly urbanized and many of the people are migrants who rent dwelling units. In six districts, the proportions are from 30.0 percent to 33.3 percent. In nine districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In the remaining 10 districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent with the lowest in Amansie Central (12.2%), followed by Bosome Freho (13.0%), Sekyere Afram Plains (13.2%) , Atwima Mponua (13.8%) and Adansi South (14.0%).

The proportion of dwelling units with owner-occupier is highest in Bosome Freho (65.2%), followed by Amansie Central (64.2%), Adansi South (64.0%) and Sekyere Central (62.6%). In 13 districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In the remaining 10 districts, the proportions are below 40.0 percent, with the lowest in Kumasi Metropolis (21.6%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (27.1%) and Kwabre East (28.2%).

The proportion of rent-free dwelling units is highest in Kwabre East (38.7%), followed by Atwima Kwanwoma (33.5%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (33.3%). In nine districts, the proportions range narrowly from 30.0 percent to 32.5 percent. In the remaining 15 districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, with the lowest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (14.4%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (16.2%). Persons who are perching or squatting amount mostly to less than 1.0 percent each in the districts.

Appendix Table 12.8 shows the tenure arrangements of dwelling units by locality. In urban areas, 49.8 percent of dwelling units are rented compared with 17.6 percent in rural areas. Owner-occupied dwelling units are 52.8 percent in rural areas and 24.6 percent in urban areas. The proportion of dwelling units that are rent free is 29.0 percent in rural areas compared with 24.7 percent in urban areas.

Table 12.8: Tenure arrangements of dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Owner occupied	Renting	Rent-free	Perching	Squatting	Other
All Districts	1,126,205	34.9	38.0	26.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Atwima Mponua	26,149	55.8	13.8	29.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Amansie West	29,359	56.5	16.6	26.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Amansie Central	21,511	64.2	12.2	22.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	25,626	64.0	14.0	21.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	27.1	56.0	16.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Adansi North	23,863	55.0	22.0	22.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	46.6	22.8	30.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Bosome Freho	12,923	65.2	13.0	21.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Asante Akim South	26,536	53.0	19.0	27.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	37.7	30.0	31.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	39.2	27.8	32.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Bosumtwi	22,895	40.1	26.9	32.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	39.0	25.8	33.5	0.5	0.9	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	21.6	53.2	24.0	0.4	0.6	0.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	33.9	32.2	33.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	51.7	18.6	29.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	45.0	23.2	31.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Offinso Municipal	15,376	44.1	24.4	31.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	37.2	30.4	31.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Kwabre East	27,122	28.2	32.7	38.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	48.7	18.5	32.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mampong Municipal	19,203	37.3	31.6	30.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sekyere East	13,668	42.9	27.9	28.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	58.7	13.2	27.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Sekyere Central	14,632	62.6	14.1	22.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	52.0	33.3	14.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Offinso North	11,162	54.7	21.0	23.9	0.2	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.6 Energy for Lighting and Cooking

12.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 12.9 shows sources of energy for lighting in the region, by district. The major source of energy for lighting in the region is electricity (73.6%), followed by flashlight/torch (17.3%) and kerosene lamp (7.0%). The proportion of dwelling units that use electricity for lighting in the districts is highest in Kumasi Metropolis and Obuasi Municipal (91.2% each). In 14 districts, the proportions are between 60.0 percent and 80.0 percent. In five districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In the remaining six districts, the proportions are below 40.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua (27.8%), followed by Adansi South (29.1%) and Ahafo Ano South (31.0%). The highest proportion of dwelling units that uses flashlight/torch for lighting is Atwima Mponua (59.8%), followed by Adansi South (53.0%) and Ahafo Ano South (52.4%). In five districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In 10 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In seven districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining two districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, namely, Kumasi Metropolis (4.6%) and Obuasi Municipal (4.3%). The proportion of dwelling units that use kerosene lamps for lighting is highest in Adansi North (16.8%), followed by Sekyere Central (16.2%). In six districts, the proportions are 15.0 percent and above. In 10 districts,

the proportions are below 10.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Kumasi Metropolis (2.2%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (3.2%). The proportions of dwelling units that use other sources of energy for lighting are small, mostly below 1.0 percent in each case.

Appendix Table 12.9 shows sources of energy for lighting, by district and locality. Even though electricity is the dominant source of energy for lighting (48.5%) in rural areas, the proportion is far below that of the urban areas, 88.0 percent.

In the rural areas, 36.5 percent of dwelling units use flashlight/torch as a source of lighting compared with only 6.5 percent in urban areas. Kerosene is used as a source of lighting in 13.1 percent of dwelling units in rural areas compared with 3.5 percent in urban areas. The proportions that use other sources of energy for lighting are very small in both rural and urban areas.

11.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 12.10 shows the sources of fuel for cooking in dwelling units in the region by district. Three sources stand out, namely, charcoal (39.3%), wood (29.8%) and gas (21.1%). The other sources are used mostly by less than 1.0 percent of dwelling units. The proportion of dwelling units in which charcoal is used is highest in Kwabre East (59.9%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (51.8%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (50.2%). In four districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In eight districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining 12 districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Amansie Central (8.6%), followed by Atwima Mponua (10.0%), Ahafo Ano South (10.1%) and Bosome Freho (10.9%).

The proportion of dwelling units that uses wood as a source of energy for cooking is highest in Amansie Central (83.7%), followed by Atwima Mponua (82.3%) and Ahafo Ano South (80.6%). In 10 districts, the proportions are between 60.0 percent and 80.0 percent. In eight districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In the remaining four districts, the proportions are below 40.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Kumasi Metropolis (1.5%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (7.8%) and Kwabre East (13.2%).

The proportion of dwelling units that uses gas as source of fuel for cooking is 21.1 percent for the region. In the districts, the proportion of dwelling units that uses gas as fuel for cooking is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (34.3%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (27.2%). In eight districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In another eight districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua (2.1%), followed by Offinso North and Sekyere Central (3.0% each) and Ahafo Ano South (3.4%).

In urban areas, the major source of energy for cooking in dwelling units is charcoal (50.8%), followed by gas (29.9%) and wood (7.5%). Other sources of energy for cooking are used by small proportions in the dwelling units, less than 1.0 percent in each case. In rural areas, the major source of fuel used in dwelling units for cooking is wood (68.6%) compared with 7.5 percent in urban dwelling units. While 19.4 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas use charcoal as source of fuel for cooking, the proportion is 50.8 percent in the urban areas. Gas as source of fuel for cooking is used by 5.8 percent in the rural areas compared with 29.9 percent in the urban areas. Electricity as a source of fuel for cooking is used by 0.9 percent in urban dwelling units and 0.3 percent in rural dwelling units.

Table 12.9: Sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Electricity (mains)	Electricity (private generator)	Kerosene lamp	Gas lamp	Solar energy	Candle	Flash light/torch	Fire wood	Crop residue	Other
All districts	1,126,205	73.6	0.6	7.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Atwima Mponua	26,149	27.8	0.3	11.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	59.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Amansie West	29,359	62.4	0.8	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	29.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amansie Central	21,511	39.1	0.4	13.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	45.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	25,626	29.1	0.2	15.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	53.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	91.2	0.7	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Adansi North	23,863	66.5	0.5	16.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	70.1	0.7	10.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	17.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bosome Freho	12,923	48.4	0.6	15.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Asante Akim South	26,536	42.4	0.5	15.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	40.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	64.9	0.5	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	22.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	69.4	0.7	11.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	16.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bosumtwi	22,895	69.4	0.6	8.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	19.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	73.7	1.0	9.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	91.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	70.6	0.7	8.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	18.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	31.0	0.7	15.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	52.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	36.2	0.8	13.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	49.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Offinso Municipal	15,376	57.9	0.8	14.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.5
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	76.5	0.8	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	11.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kwabre East	27,122	81.1	0.7	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	61.7	0.5	15.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	20.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
Mampong Municipal	19,203	64.6	0.4	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	24.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sekyere East	13,668	63.4	0.4	8.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	25.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	43.5	1.2	11.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	42.6	0.5	0.0	0.4
Sekyere Central	14,632	34.4	0.3	16.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	46.8	0.3	0.1	0.7
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	48.7	0.6	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	34.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Offinso North	11,162	47.5	0.7	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.4	0.2	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.10: Main sources of fuel for cooking in dwelling units by district

District	Occupied dwelling unit	None/ no cooking	Wood	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene	Charcoal	Crop residue	Saw dust	Animal waste	Other
All districts	1,126,205	8.1	29.8	21.1	0.7	0.4	39.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Atwima Mponua	26,149	4.7	82.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	10.0	0.6	0.0	-	0.0
Amansie West	29,359	6.5	74.0	3.4	0.3	0.2	14.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Amansie Central	21,511	4.0	83.7	3.1	0.2	0.2	8.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
Adansi South	25,626	4.3	76.4	3.4	0.1	0.3	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	8.0	7.4	27.2	7.7	0.3	48.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Adansi North	23,863	3.8	68.0	7.2	0.3	0.3	19.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	5.9	62.3	9.3	0.3	0.3	21.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bosome Freho	12,923	4.0	78.8	5.2	0.3	0.2	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim South	26,536	4.7	73.4	5.3	0.2	0.3	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	8.1	46.3	12.1	0.3	0.4	32.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	6.0	44.5	14.9	0.4	0.3	33.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bosumtwi	22,895	6.9	43.3	13.8	0.3	0.3	34.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	6.0	32.9	15.5	0.4	0.5	44.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	10.7	1.5	34.3	0.6	0.5	51.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	6.5	22.7	19.4	0.3	0.4	50.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	5.0	80.6	3.4	0.2	0.2	10.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	4.7	71.4	5.8	0.3	0.2	16.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Offinso Municipal	15,376	6.5	54.8	6.0	0.3	0.2	31.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	6.9	32.3	12.6	0.3	0.4	47.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kwabre East	27,122	7.6	13.2	18.2	0.4	0.4	59.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	7.3	56.5	7.6	0.2	0.3	27.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mampong Municipal	19,203	7.1	45.5	8.8	0.2	0.3	37.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sekyere East	13,668	6.1	52.7	10.8	0.3	0.3	29.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	4.9	73.5	4.1	0.2	0.3	16.5	0.5	0.0	-	0.0
Sekyere Central	14,632	4.4	74.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	17.3	0.6	0.0	-	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	5.3	48.0	4.1	0.3	0.2	41.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Offinso North	11,162	5.6	73.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	17.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.7 Cooking Space

Table 12.11 shows the space in dwelling units for cooking purposes by district. The most common cooking places are separate rooms for exclusive use (28.3%), verandah (27.0%), separate room shared with other households (14.7%) and open space in compound (13.8%). These four places account for 83.8 percent of cooking spaces in dwelling units. Nearly 10.0 percent of dwelling units have no cooking space and about 5.0 percent use structures with roof but no walls. In the districts, the proportion of dwelling units that have a separate room for exclusive use of a household for cooking is highest in Amansie Central (52.3%). In five districts, the proportions exceed 40.0 percent. In another five districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining 15 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. The only district with a proportion below 20.0 percent is Ejura-Sekyedumase (19.0%).

The proportion of dwelling units where the verandah is the place for cooking is highest in Obuasi Municipal (42.7%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (36.2%), Kwabre East (32.7%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (31.9%). In six districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In 12 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua (7.4%), followed by Amansie Central (7.9%). The proportion of dwelling units that shares exclusive room for cooking with other households is highest in Afigya Sekyere (22.8%), followed by Bekwai Municipal (22.6%). In 23 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. Only two districts have proportions below 10.0 percent, namely, Adansi South (9.8%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (8.4%).

The proportion of dwelling units that use open space in compound for cooking is highest in Ejura-Sekyedumase (29.3%). Three districts have proportions above 20.0 percent, namely, Offinso North (25.8%), Offinso Municipal (21.1%) and Sekyere Central (20.5%). In 22 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. The only district with a proportion below 10 percent is Obuasi Municipal (6.6%). Dwelling units that use structures with roof but without walls for cooking purposes have their highest proportion in Sekyere Central (14.8%), followed by Ahafo Ano North (14.5%) and Sekyere Afram Plains (14.1%). In six districts, the proportions are above 10.0 percent. In 13 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Kumasi Metropolis (0.8%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (1.4%) and Kwabre East (1.7%). Dwelling units that have no cooking space are not many in all the districts. The highest proportion is in Kumasi Metropolis (11.7%) and the lowest proportion is in Adansi North (5.4%).

Appendix Table 12.11 shows the space in dwelling units for cooking purposes by district and type of locality. In urban areas, cooking is carried out on verandahs by 34.8 percent of dwelling units, followed by cooking in separate rooms for exclusive use of household (24.0%), cooking in separate rooms shared with other households (14.5%), cooking in open space in compound (12.6%) and cooking in structures with roof but without walls (1.6%). The proportions of households that use other spaces for cooking in the dwelling units are below 1.0 percent in each case.

Table 12.11: Cooking space in dwelling units by district

District	Occupied dwelling unit	No cooking space	Separate room for exclusive use of household	Separate room shared with other household(s)	Enclosure without roof	Structure with roof but without walls	Bedroom /Hall / Living room)	Verandah	Open space in compound	Other
All districts	1,126,205	9.4	28.3	14.7	1.3	4.7	0.4	27.0	13.8	0.4
Atwima Mponua	26,149	6.0	42.1	16.6	2.1	10.3	0.2	7.4	14.7	0.4
Amansie West	29,359	8.2	35.5	14.7	3.0	8.8	0.3	10.5	18.7	0.3
Amansie Central	21,511	6.3	52.3	11.0	2.0	8.3	0.3	7.9	11.6	0.3
Adansi South	25,626	6.5	47.4	9.8	1.3	8.2	0.3	15.3	10.9	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	9.2	28.5	10.7	0.5	1.4	0.2	42.7	6.6	0.2
Adansi North	23,863	5.4	43.8	12.8	1.7	7.9	0.6	16.9	10.4	0.6
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	7.5	35.3	22.6	2.1	7.3	0.3	12.8	11.6	0.4
Bosome Freho	12,923	5.9	45.7	12.2	2.9	10.3	0.4	9.5	12.6	0.6
Asante Akim South	26,536	6.1	44.2	12.2	2.6	10.1	0.3	12.2	11.5	0.8
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,399	9.2	29.7	15.7	1.9	7.5	0.4	21.0	14.2	0.4
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	7.2	27.3	19.0	2.1	7.5	0.4	21.7	14.3	0.4
Bosumtwi	22,895	8.0	25.4	18.8	1.3	6.3	0.6	23.0	16.2	0.5
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	7.9	25.6	12.5	1.7	4.1	0.4	29.2	18.3	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	11.7	23.7	13.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	36.2	12.4	0.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	7.9	25.2	14.5	1.3	3.2	0.4	31.9	15.4	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	6.5	32.8	16.2	2.3	13.5	0.5	8.8	18.6	0.7
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	6.2	33.4	14.4	2.4	14.5	0.4	13.2	15.3	0.3
Offinso Municipal	15,376	7.1	25.3	19.2	2.1	8.6	0.3	15.9	21.1	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	8.7	26.0	17.1	1.4	5.3	0.4	24.0	16.7	0.4
Kwabre East	27,122	9.0	24.1	16.9	0.7	1.7	0.4	32.7	14.2	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	8.7	29.0	22.8	2.2	8.6	0.3	14.2	13.8	0.5
Mampong Municipal	19,203	8.0	23.6	16.7	1.4	10.6	0.6	19.3	19.3	0.5
Sekyere East	13,668	7.2	33.1	18.3	1.5	8.2	0.4	17.4	13.4	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	6.0	29.8	18.0	1.9	14.1	0.4	13.1	16.0	0.6
Sekyere Central	14,632	6.5	29.9	16.1	2.1	14.8	0.3	9.2	20.5	0.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	6.1	19.0	8.4	1.8	8.7	0.2	26.3	29.3	0.2
Offinso North	11,162	6.8	24.1	18.0	2.2	11.0	0.3	11.5	25.8	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In rural areas, 35.8 percent of dwelling units have a separate room for exclusive use for cooking compared with 24.0 percent in urban areas. The proportion of rural dwelling units where cooking is done in an open space in the compound is 15.9 percent compared with 12.6 percent in urban dwelling units. The proportion of rural dwelling units that share a separate room with other households for cooking is 15.1 percent compared with 14.5 percent in urban dwelling units. The proportion of rural dwelling units that uses structures with roof but without walls as space for cooking is 10.0 percent compared with 1.6 percent in urban areas. The proportion of rural dwelling units where cooking is carried out on a verandah is 13.5 percent compared with 34.8 percent in urban dwelling units. The proportion of rural dwelling units that have no cooking space is 6.8 percent compared with 10.9 percent in urban dwelling units.

12.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

12.8.1 Bathing Facility

Table 12.12 shows the bathroom facilities in dwelling units in the region, by district. The most common bathing facility is shared separate bathroom in the same house (44.5%), followed by own bathroom for exclusive use (24.9%) and shared open cubicle (14.1%). These three types account for 83.5 percent of bathing facilities in dwellings units.

The proportion of dwelling units that share a bathroom in the same house is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (51.6%), followed by Kwabre East (51.4%). In 11 districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In nine districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining five districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Amansie Central 23.4%). The proportion of dwelling units that has own bathroom for exclusive use is highest in Bosome Freho (36.5%), followed by Amansie Central (36.1%), Adansi South (30.7%) and Asante Akim South (30.0%). In 21 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In the remaining two districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent, namely, Mampong Municipal (18.3%) and Offinso Municipal (16.7%).

The highest proportion of dwelling units that share open cubicle for bathing is in Ejura-Sekyedumase (20.7%). In 14 districts, the proportions are between 15.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In nine districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 15.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, namely, Amansie Central (9.8%) and Sekyere Central (9.6%). The proportion of dwelling units that uses open space around house for bathing is highest in Sekyere Afram Plains (17.1%). In six districts, the proportions are above 10.0 percent. In 17 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, namely, Kwabre East (4.9%), Kumasi Metropolis (3.3%) and Obuasi Municipal (2.8%).

Among dwelling units that use private open cubicle for bathing, the highest proportion is in Atwima Mponua (13.4%). In four other districts, the proportions exceed 10.0 percent. In 20 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining two districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, namely, Obuasi Municipal (4.1%) and Kumasi Metropolis (2.9%). The proportion of households that use bathroom in another house is highest in Amansie Central (11.7%), followed by Amansie West (10.3%). In five districts, the proportions are higher than 5.0 percent and in the remaining 20 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportions in Kumasi Metropolis and Kwabre East (1.0% each), followed by Afigya Kwabre (1.8%).

Table 12.12: Bathing facility in dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Own bathroom for exclusive use	Shared separate bathroom in same house	Private open cubicle	Shared open cubicle	Public bath house	Bathroom in another house	Open space around house	River/Pond /Lake/Dam	Other
All districts	1,126,205	24.9	44.5	5.8	14.1	1.5	2.8	6.0	0.1	0.3
Atwima Mponua	26,149	27.3	27.5	13.4	15.5	0.5	7.0	8.0	0.1	0.7
Amansie West	29,359	23.8	30.8	8.5	15.9	0.2	10.3	9.9	0.1	0.5
Amansie Central	21,511	36.1	23.4	7.9	9.8	0.5	11.7	10.5	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	25,626	30.7	24.5	10.7	17.5	0.4	9.0	6.9	0.2	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	25.0	48.0	4.1	16.2	1.6	2.0	2.8	0.1	0.3
Adansi North	23,863	29.2	34.8	8.2	12.7	0.6	7.0	6.5	0.2	0.7
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	24.9	43.7	7.2	11.2	0.5	5.0	7.3	0.1	0.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	36.5	28.4	8.0	8.2	0.2	8.6	7.4	2.4	0.2
Asante Akim South	26,536	30.0	29.7	11.5	13.0	0.8	3.6	10.5	0.1	0.7
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,399	20.3	41.4	8.8	17.3	0.6	3.6	7.7	0.1	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	21.2	43.2	7.5	17.3	1.7	1.9	7.0	0.1	0.1
Bosumtwi	22,895	20.9	42.5	7.9	16.1	0.2	3.2	8.2	0.8	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	23.3	38.9	9.3	16.9	0.2	2.7	8.5	0.1	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	25.3	51.6	2.9	13.2	2.5	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	23.4	44.8	5.4	18.0	0.8	1.9	5.5	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	25.6	31.8	11.7	15.8	0.3	4.8	9.8	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	25.5	36.0	9.4	15.1	0.7	2.8	9.7	0.0	0.7
Offinso Municipal	15,376	16.7	47.5	8.3	15.9	0.1	3.3	7.7	0.1	0.5
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	24.0	45.0	6.4	15.0	0.5	1.8	7.1	0.1	0.1
Kwabre East	27,122	21.9	51.4	5.4	14.3	0.9	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	21.9	48.6	5.9	10.3	0.4	3.0	9.3	0.1	0.5
Mampong Municipal	19,203	18.3	43.2	8.8	16.5	0.2	1.9	10.6	0.2	0.3
Sekyere East	13,668	22.5	47.5	9.2	11.5	0.1	3.1	5.7	0.0	0.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	20.0	34.2	9.8	13.8	0.2	3.7	17.1	0.1	0.9
Sekyere Central	14,632	28.3	33.4	8.6	9.6	0.2	3.8	15.6	0.3	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	21.3	33.1	7.5	20.7	2.1	3.7	10.9	0.3	0.4
Offinso North	11,162	21.8	38.4	12.0	10.6	0.2	3.9	12.7	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Appendix Table 12.12 shows the bathroom facilities in dwelling units, by district and type of locality. In urban areas, the dominant bathing facility in dwelling units is shared separate bathroom in the same house (51.3%), followed by own bathroom for exclusive use (24.0%) and shared open cubicle (14.1%). The proportions of the other bathroom facilities are relatively small. The pattern of proportions of bathing facilities that rural dwelling units use is similar to that in urban dwelling units but the proportions differ substantially in two situations. Whereas, the proportion of urban dwelling units that uses shared separate bathroom in the same house is 51.3 percent, it is 32.8 percent in rural dwelling units; and while in urban dwelling units the proportion that uses open space around house as bathroom is 3.7 percent, it is 10.0 percent in rural dwelling units.

12.8.2 Toilet Facility

Table 12.13 shows the toilet facilities used by households in districts and locality. In the Ashanti Region, 50.0 percent of dwelling units have private toilet facilities that include WC (23.2%), pit latrine (17.8%), KVIP (8.7%) and bucket/pan latrine (0.3%). The households in dwelling units that use public toilets are 43.3 percent, and 6.3 percent have no toilet facility. In the districts, the highest proportion of households in dwelling units that uses public toilets is highest in Offinso North (63.7%) , followed by Amansie Central (63.0%). In eight districts, the proportions are between 50.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In 10 districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In the remaining seven districts, the proportions are below 40.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Afigya Kwabre (34.7%).

The proportion of dwelling units that has private WC is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (40.1%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (26.5%). In six districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In seven districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining 12 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua (0.7%), followed by Ahafo Ano South (1.6%) and Amansie Central (1.7%). Among dwelling units that have private pit latrine, the highest proportion is in Ahafo Ano North (35.7%), followed by Adansi South (31.7%), Adansi North (30.7%) and Asante Akim South (30.4%). In 19 districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In the remaining four districts, the proportions are below 20.0 percent, namely, Offinso North (18.9%), Ejura-Sekyedumase (11.7%), Kumasi Metropolis (10.7%) and Obuasi Municipal (8.9%). The proportion of dwelling units that have private KVIP is highest in Asante Akim North Municipal (21.3%), followed by Sekyere East (18.5%) and Asante Akim South (18.2%). In seven districts, the proportions exceed 10.0 percent. In the remaining 17 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Amansie Central and Ahafo Ano South (5.7% each), followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (5.9%) and Offinso Municipal (6.5%).

Appendix Table 12.13 shows the toilet facilities available to dwelling units by district and locality. In urban areas, 55.6 percent of the dwelling units have private toilet facilities compared with 40.1 percent of rural dwelling units. The private toilet facilities in urban dwelling units include WC 33.6 percent, pit latrine 12.9 percent, KVIP 8.8 percent and bucket/pan latrine 0.3 percent. The private toilet facilities in the rural dwelling units include private pit latrine 26.3 percent, private KVIP 8.6 percent, private WC 5.0 percent and private bucket/pan latrine 0.2 percent. Among urban dwelling units, 3.4 percent have no access to any toilet facility compared with 11.4 percent of rural dwelling units.

Table 12.13: Toilet facilities available to dwelling units by district

District	Occupied dwelling Unit	No facility	Private WC	Private pit latrine	Private KVIP	Private bucket/pan latrine	Public toilet	Other
All districts	1,126,205	6.3	23.2	17.8	8.7	0.3	43.3	0.3
Atwima Mponua	26,149	9.3	0.7	27.9	7.8	0.2	53.9	0.3
Amansie West	29,359	21.5	2.1	23.9	8.2	0.1	43.8	0.4
Amansie Central	21,511	7.9	1.7	21.2	5.7	0.2	63.0	0.2
Adansi South	25,626	6.2	2.5	31.7	7.6	0.2	51.6	0.2
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	4.1	26.5	8.9	7.3	0.1	52.9	0.3
Adansi North	23,863	8.2	4.8	30.7	7.6	0.2	48.3	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	5.5	8.9	22.4	7.4	0.4	55.2	0.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	10.0	4.8	22.3	8.4	0.1	54.2	0.2
Asante Akim South	26,536	10.1	3.9	30.4	18.2	0.2	36.5	0.5
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	8.7	9.1	20.8	21.3	0.3	39.5	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	6.4	12.2	21.5	10.4	0.2	48.8	0.4
Bosumtwi	22,895	5.7	9.3	25.3	11.1	0.3	48.1	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	10.9	12.3	26.1	10.6	0.5	39.1	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	2.5	40.1	10.7	7.1	0.3	38.8	0.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	5.2	17.8	24.2	10.3	0.2	42.2	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	6.1	1.6	26.8	5.7	0.1	59.5	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	4.0	2.4	35.7	7.9	0.1	49.4	0.6
Offinso Municipal	15,376	11.3	5.6	23.6	6.5	0.3	52.3	0.4
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	10.1	13.3	26.8	14.5	0.2	34.7	0.3
Kwabre East	27,122	7.2	19.7	20.9	11.3	0.1	40.5	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	7.8	7.0	24.9	14.9	0.4	44.7	0.3
Mampong Municipal	19,203	9.7	15.0	21.4	7.5	0.4	45.7	0.2
Sekyere East	13,668	10.1	8.7	25.2	18.5	0.3	36.5	0.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	23.0	4.7	26.7	8.4	0.6	36.5	0.2
Sekyere Central	14,632	21.7	6.1	22.9	7.2	0.3	41.6	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	26.7	4.9	11.7	5.9	0.2	50.1	0.6
Offinso North	11,162	7.4	2.4	18.9	7.2	0.2	63.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.9 Waste Disposal

12.9.1 Solid Waste

Table 12.14 shows the methods that households in dwelling units use to dispose of solid waste, by district. Three main methods are used to dispose of solid waste in the region as follows: 41.9 percent by dumping in open public places, 35.4 percent by putting it in containers in public places and 9.1 percent have it collected. The three methods are used by 86.4 percent of dwelling units.

In the districts, the highest proportion of households in dwelling units that dump solid waste in open public places is in Amansie West (88.1%), followed by Amansie Central (82.2%). In six districts, the proportions are between 70.0 percent and 80.0 percent. In 11 districts, the

proportions are between 60.0 percent and 70.0 percent. In the remaining eight districts, the proportions are below 60.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Kumasi Metropolis (16.3%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (29.4%) and Ejura-Sekyedumase (42.6%). The proportion of households in dwelling units that dumps solid waste in containers in public places is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (59.4%, followed by Obuasi Municipal (48.8%). In 16 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In the remaining six districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest in Amansie West (2.0%), followed by Atwima Mponua (2.8%) and Ahafo Ano South (5.1%).

The proportion of households in dwelling units that dumps solid waste indiscriminately is highest in Sekyere Afram Plains (17.0%) In seven districts, the proportions are 10.0 percent and higher. In 11 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining seven districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Kumasi Metropolis (1.9%). In dwelling units where solid waste is collected, the proportion is higher in Kumasi Metropolis (16.3%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (12.0%). In the remaining 24 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua, Amansie West, Bekwai Municipal and Ahafo Ano South (0.7% each), followed by Asante Akim South (0.8%). The proportion of dwelling units where households bury solid waste is highest in Bosumtwi (6.1%), followed by Sekyere Central (6.0%) and Asante Akim North Municipal (5.0%). In the remaining 24 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Obuasi Municipal (0.9%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (1.5%) and Offinso Municipal (1.7%).

Appendix Table 12.14 shows the methods that households use to dispose of solid waste, by district and type of locality. In urban areas, the pattern of solid waste disposal is similar to that of the region as a whole. The proportion of dwelling units from where solid waste is dumped in open public places is 52.9 percent, dumping in containers in public places is 23.8 percent, collection is 13.2 percent and burning is 5.2 percent. Thus, 95.1 percent of the urban dwelling units use these four waste disposal methods.

In rural areas, 73.5 percent of dwelling units dispose of solid waste in open space public dump compared with 23.8 percent of urban dwelling units. The proportion of the rural dwelling units from where solid waste is dumped indiscriminately is 9.4 percent compared with 2.4 percent of urban dwelling units. The proportions of rural households that burn solid waste (5.5%) and bury solid waste (3.8%) are higher than those in urban households, 5.2 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. The proportions are higher in urban households than those of rural households where solid waste is dumped in public container, 52.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively; and where solid waste is collected, 13.2 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

Table 12.14: Method of solid waste disposal by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling units	Collected	Burned by household	Public dump (container)	Public dump (open space)	Dumped indiscriminately	Buried by household	Other
All districts	1,126,205	9.1	5.3	35.4	41.9	4.9	2.7	0.7
Atwima Mponua	26,149	0.7	2.1	2.8	79.8	10.0	3.5	1.1
Amansie West	29,359	0.7	2.8	2.0	88.1	3.6	2.3	0.6
Amansie Central	21,511	1.6	2.4	8.8	82.2	2.8	1.7	0.6
Adansi South	25,626	1.6	4.2	10.9	61.8	15.9	3.5	2.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	12.0	6.8	48.8	29.4	1.8	0.9	0.3
Adansi North	23,863	1.2	5.2	7.6	71.2	10.1	4.1	0.7
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	0.7	3.9	15.9	72.7	3.8	2.2	0.8
Bosome Freho	12,923	3.0	3.8	13.5	70.3	5.9	2.6	0.9
Asante Akim South	26,536	0.8	7.4	12.0	60.1	13.0	4.9	1.7
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	4.1	9.1	26.5	47.2	7.6	5.0	0.7
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	1.3	7.8	17.2	65.0	4.4	4.1	0.3
Bosumtwi	22,895	3.9	7.4	9.3	65.9	6.8	6.1	0.5
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	3.4	11.9	6.6	68.0	5.8	3.8	0.6
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	16.3	4.1	59.4	16.3	1.9	1.5	0.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	6.5	9.2	8.6	66.5	4.1	4.4	0.7
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	0.7	3.2	5.1	78.7	8.0	3.3	1.0
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	3.4	5.1	6.9	66.9	12.3	4.1	1.2
Offinso Municipal	15,376	1.0	3.7	15.6	68.7	8.2	1.7	1.1
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	4.7	9.0	12.2	63.6	5.9	4.0	0.5
Kwabre East	27,122	3.7	11.5	14.2	62.0	3.5	4.7	0.4
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	2.6	4.9	28.7	51.8	7.6	3.2	1.1
Mampong Municipal	19,203	2.8	4.6	26.9	50.7	9.6	4.6	0.7
Sekyere East	13,668	1.3	8.4	15.2	63.9	5.9	4.9	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	1.0	5.9	11.2	59.9	17.0	4.2	0.8
Sekyere Central	14,632	1.1	4.0	17.3	56.4	12.8	6.0	2.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	4.1	7.4	29.4	42.6	11.8	4.6	0.2
Offinso North	11,162	0.4	2.9	14.1	70.5	8.9	2.8	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 12.15 shows liquid waste disposal methods used in dwelling units by district. Liquid waste is disposed of through four main methods that account for 94.0 percent of total disposal – namely, thrown onto compound (29.4%), thrown onto street/outside (23.0%), thrown into gutter (21.8%) and through drainage system into gutter (19.8%). In the districts, the proportion of households that throws liquid waste onto compound is highest in Offinso North (54.8%). In five districts, the proportions exceed 50.0 percent. In nine districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent. In another nine districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, namely, Kwabre East (29.1%), Obuasi Municipal (15.7%) and Kumasi Metropolis (14.6%).

Offinso Municipal has the highest proportion of households (46.7%) that throws liquid waste onto streets/outside. In six districts, the proportions exceed 40.0 percent. In 17 districts, the proportions are between 30.0 percent and 40.0 percent. In the remaining four districts, the proportions are below 30.0 percent, namely, Sekyere Central (28.2%), Obuasi Municipal (16.5%) and Kumasi Metropolis (7.5%). The proportion of households that throws liquid waste into gutters is highest in Obuasi Municipal (34.8%), followed by Kumasi Metropolis (33.2%). In 10 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In 12 districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining three districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, namely, Ahafo Ano south (4.9%), Offinso North (4.3%) and Atwima Mponua (4.2%). Among those disposing of liquid waste through drainage system into a gutter, the proportion is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (35.9%), followed by the Obuasi Municipal (26.9%). In three districts, the proportions exceed 10.0 percent. In six districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining majority of 15 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Offinso North (1.3%), followed by Atwima Mponua (1.7%) and Asante Akim South (2.0%). The proportion of dwelling units that are connected to sewerage system for disposal of liquid waste is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (5.0%), followed by Obuasi Municipal (3.7%) and Ahafo Ano North (3.2%). In 16 districts, the proportions are between 1.0 percent and 3.0 percent. In the remaining eight districts, the proportions are below 1.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Asante Akim South (0.3%).

Appendix Table 11.15 shows the liquid waste disposal methods used in the dwelling units by district and type of locality. In urban areas, four methods of liquid waste disposal are used in 92.2 percent of dwelling units as follows: 29.9 percent thrown into gutter, 29.4 percent connected to drainage system, 18.8 percent thrown onto compound and 14.1 percent thrown onto street/outside.

Three methods of liquid waste disposal are used in 93.7 percent of rural dwelling units as follows: 47.8 percent thrown onto the compound, 38.3 percent thrown onto street/outside and 7.6 percent thrown into gutter.

Table 12.15: Methods of liquid waste disposal in dwelling units by district

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Through the sewerage system	Through drainage system into a gutter	Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	Thrown onto the street / outside	Thrown into gutter	Thrown onto compound	Other
All districts	1,126,205	3.2	19.8	2.6	23.0	21.8	29.4	0.3
Atwima Mponua	26,149	1.0	1.7	0.5	45.9	4.2	46.4	0.3
Amansie West	29,359	1.0	3.1	1.6	34.8	6.4	52.9	0.2
Amansie Central	21,511	1.8	2.3	0.3	39.8	6.2	49.3	0.3
Adansi South	25,626	1.4	2.4	1.0	32.0	8.5	54.3	0.4
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	3.7	26.9	2.2	16.5	34.8	15.7	0.3
Adansi North	23,863	0.4	3.4	1.5	37.7	7.9	48.9	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	1.3	5.5	1.4	38.5	14.4	38.4	0.5
Bosome Freho	12,923	2.0	2.4	1.0	38.1	8.4	47.8	0.2
Asante Akim South	26,536	0.3	2.0	0.9	36.0	8.5	51.7	0.7
Asante Akim North Municipal	32,399	1.1	6.5	1.2	34.7	18.0	38.3	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	2.3	5.0	3.9	43.4	10.2	34.9	0.4
Bosumtwi	22,895	0.9	3.6	2.7	40.7	12.7	39.0	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	1.5	3.4	4.1	39.0	8.9	42.8	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	5.0	35.9	3.4	7.5	33.2	14.6	0.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	2.5	8.8	3.4	33.2	14.8	36.9	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	0.4	2.3	0.6	43.3	4.9	48.3	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	3.2	3.0	1.1	33.5	9.3	49.2	0.6
Offinso Municipal	15,376	0.4	2.2	1.9	46.7	9.6	39.0	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	2.1	9.1	3.0	31.4	13.1	40.9	0.3
Kwabre East	27,122	2.3	10.0	3.1	37.8	17.5	29.1	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	2.5	10.2	1.9	38.1	9.4	37.5	0.5
Mampong Municipal	19,203	2.3	10.1	1.8	31.0	16.6	37.8	0.3
Sekyere East	13,668	0.9	7.8	1.1	41.7	13.4	35.0	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	0.4	3.4	1.0	32.8	8.8	53.2	0.3
Sekyere Central	14,632	1.2	3.4	2.4	28.2	11.7	53.0	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	2.6	4.1	1.6	37.9	7.6	46.1	0.2
Offinso North	11,162	0.6	1.3	0.5	38.2	4.3	54.8	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.10 Sources of Drinking Water

Table 12.16 shows that five sources of drinking water are used by households in 88.9 percent of dwelling units in the region, namely, borehole / pump /tube well (30.9%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (22.0%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling unit (18.7%), public tap / standpipe (10.1%) and protected well (7.2%). In the districts, the proportion of households in dwelling units that use borehole / pump / tube well is highest in Amansie Central (71.1%). In four districts, the proportions are between 60.0 percent and 70.0 percent and in 13 districts, the proportions are between 40.0 percent and 60.0 percent. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 40.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Kumasi Metropolis (12.2%).

The proportion of households with pipe-borne water inside dwelling is highest in Kumasi Metropolis (42.3%), followed by Mampong Municipal (22.6%). In six districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining 19 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Atwima Mponua, Amansie West, Amansie Central (0.7% each), Adansi South and Sekyere Afram Plains (0.8% each) and Adansi North (1.0%).

Among households that use pipe-borne water outside the dwelling, the proportion is highest in Offinso North (30.0%). In five districts, the proportions are between 20.0 percent and 30.0 percent. In 10 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining 11 districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Sekyere Afram Plains (3.7%), followed by Adansi South (4.2%).

Bekwai Municipal has the highest proportion of households that use public tap / standpipe as the source of drinking water, followed by Ejura-Sekyedumase (21.1%). In 16 districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining nine districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Sekyere Central (3.8%), followed by Sekyere Afram Plains (4.0%).

Protected well is used by highest proportion of households in Kwabre East (18.2%), followed by Bosumtwi (18.1%). The proportion exceeds 10.0 percent in four districts. In nine districts, the proportions are between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent. In the remaining 12 districts, the proportions are below 5.0 percent, with the lowest proportion in Offinso North (0.9%), followed by Mampong Municipal and Sekyere Afram Plains (1.2% each).

River / stream as a source of drinking water is used by the highest proportion of households in dwelling units in Sekyere Central (40.8%), followed by Sekyere Afram Plains (37.7%), Offinso North (24.9% and Mampong Municipal (21.1%). In eight districts, the proportions are between 10.0 percent and 20.0 percent. In the remaining 15 districts, the proportions are below 10.0 percent, the lowest proportion being in Kumasi Metropolis (0.1%), followed by Kwabre East (0.2%), Obuasi Municipal (0.4%) and Atwima Nwabiagya (0.8%).

Regarding the use of sachet water as a source of drinking water, the highest proportion of households is in Obuasi Municipal (12.6%), followed by Asante Akim North Municipal (5.2%). In four districts (Atwima Kwanwoma, Kumasi Metropolis, Atwima Nwabiagya and Kwabre East), the proportions of households are between 4.0 percent and 5.0 percent. In three districts, namely, Ejisu-Juaben Municipal, Bosumtwi and Afigya Kwabre, the proportions of households are between 2.0 percent and 3.0 percent. In the remaining 18 districts, the proportions are below 2.0 percent with the lowest proportion in Offinso North and Ahafo

Ano North (0.1% each), followed by Atwima Mponua and Ahafo Ano South (0.3% each) and Amansie Central, Offinso Municipal and Ejura-Sekyedumase (0.5%).

Table 12.16: Main sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Pipe-borne inside dwelling	Pipe-borne outside dwelling	Public tap/stand-pipe	Bore-hole/pump/tube well	Protected well	Rain water	Protected spring	Bottled water
All districts	1,126,205	22.0	18.7	10.1	30.9	7.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Atwima Mponua	26,149	0.7	9.6	10.4	55.2	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Amansie West	29,359	0.7	10.9	13.5	67.2	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0
Amansie Central	21,511	0.7	6.8	12.7	71.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Adansi South	25,626	0.8	4.2	6.5	50.8	15.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	41,312	12.6	16.6	12.7	27.4	14.8	0.0	1.6	0.4
Adansi North	23,863	1.0	9.3	9.5	55.6	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	27,258	4.0	14.2	23.5	47.5	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	2.5	8.9	6.8	63.6	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
Asante Akim South	26,536	2.8	14.3	11.4	56.4	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Asante Akim North Mun.	32,399	7.0	22.9	11.0	44.1	4.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	33,078	1.9	9.5	12.8	60.9	7.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bosumtwi	22,895	1.4	6.2	13.4	54.1	18.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	20,734	1.3	6.4	8.0	60.5	15.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	42.3	24.8	8.0	12.2	6.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	35,205	16.5	23.1	7.7	29.8	16.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	26,930	1.1	8.4	11.2	53.3	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	20,994	4.4	13.6	15.6	43.2	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Offinso Municipal	15,376	5.9	22.8	14.3	39.9	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	30,066	10.2	19.7	9.2	44.0	9.9	0.1	0.3	0.2
Kwabre East	27,122	3.2	12.3	10.9	49.0	18.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Afigya Sekyere	19,445	2.3	17.2	14.2	40.2	8.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Mampong Municipal	19,203	22.6	15.9	17.3	19.3	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.1
Sekyere East	13,668	6.5	19.0	11.7	49.0	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	19,596	0.8	3.7	4.0	29.8	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.1
Sekyere Central	14,632	1.3	8.3	3.8	33.7	5.1	0.4	0.7	0.0
Ejura-Sekyedumase	16,402	4.7	23.9	21.1	33.0	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Offinso North	11,162	3.2	30.0	17.8	20.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.16: Main sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

District	Sachet water	Tanker supply/ Vendor provided	Un-protected well	Un-protected spring	River/ Stream	Dugout/ Pond/ Lake/Dam/ Canal	Other
All Districts	3.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.1
Atwima Mponua	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.1	16.6	0.5	0.0
Amansie West	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0
Amansie Central	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0
Adansi South	1.5	0.0	4.3	0.1	16.0	0.1	0.0
Obuasi Municipal	12.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0
Adansi North	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.1	13.2	0.3	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.1
Bosome Freho	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.0
Asante Akim South	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.4	7.5	0.5	0.0
Asante Akim North Mun.	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.0
Bosumtwi	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	4.2	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0
Kumasi Metropolis	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0
Ahafo Ano South	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	19.8	0.1	0.0
Ahafo Ano North	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.4	17.7	0.2	0.0
Offinso Municipal	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	9.6	0.4	0.0
Afigya Kwabre	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0
Kwabre East	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	14.6	0.1	0.0
Mampong Municipal	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	21.1	0.1	0.0
Sekyere East	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	1.6	14.8	0.5	2.1	37.7	0.6	0.1
Sekyere Central	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	40.8	0.6	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	10.3	0.0	0.0
Offinso North	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	24.9	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Appendix Table 12.16 shows the sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and. In urban areas, households in 91.9 percent of dwelling units obtain drinking water from five sources, namely, pipe-borne inside dwelling (33.3%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (23.6%), bore hole / pump / tube well (16.1%), public tap / standpipe (10.7%) and protected well (8.2%). In the rural areas, 94.1 percent of households in the dwelling units obtain drinking water from five sources, namely, bore hole/ pump / tube well (56.9%), river / stream (12.5%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (10.2%), public tap/standpipe (9.1%) and protected well (5.4%).

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

13.1 Demographic Characteristics

The region's population of nearly 4.8 million in 2010 is 19.4 percent of Ghana's total population making the region the most populous in the country. The population rate of increase of 2.7 percent is higher than the national average of 2.4 percent and was exceeded by only the Ashanti, Central and Northern regions. Nearly 61 percent of the region is urbanized, a level which is exceeded by only the Ashanti region (90.5%). Kumasi Metropolis is completely urbanized and six of the remaining 26 districts in the region have an urban population exceeding 50.0 percent. Bosome Freho is the only district with no urban population. The region's population density of 196 persons per square kilometre is the third highest, following that of the Ashanti and Central regions.

About one-quarter (25.7%) of the population is below five years of age, slightly lower than the national average of 26.5 percent. Cumulatively, 37.8 percent of the population is below 15 years of age compared with the national average of 38.3 percent; and 48.6 percent is below 20 years, compared with the national proportion of 48.9 percent. The dependent population in the region is 42.1 percent, slightly lower than the national average of 42.9 percent. The dependency ratio for the region is 72.5.

The overwhelming majority of the region's population (98.0%) is Ghanaian by birth, dual citizenship or by naturalization. Akan (74.2%) is the dominant ethnic group in the region followed by Mole-Dagbon (11.3%), Ewe (3.8%), Gurma (2.8%), Mande and Grusi (2.0% each), Guan (1.5%) and Ga-Dangme (1.2%). The region's population is predominantly Christian (77.2%), followed by Muslim (15.2%), traditionalist (0.7%) and those with no religious affiliation (5.4%).

Social characteristics

Nearly one-fifth (20.6%) of households in the country are in the Ashanti Region. The average household size in 2010 is 4.2 persons, slightly lower than the national average of 4.4 persons and a decline from 5.3 persons in 2000. The majority of household heads are males (62.4%) and female heads are 37.6 percent. Biological children form the highest proportion of the household population (41.1%), followed by the heads (23.6%), brothers, sisters and other relatives (10.4%), other children (10.0%), spouse (9.9%) and non-relatives (2.1%).

About 19.0 percent of households are made up of heads only, 3.9 percent consist of head and spouse or a person who is an affinal relative of the head, 24.5 percent are nuclear families of two parents, biological and or adopted children and 14.1 percent are single-parent nuclear family. With regard to relationships of household members to the head, 42.0 percent are children, 24.1 percent are heads, 10.1 percent are spouses, 8.9 percent are grandchildren, 10.6 percent brothers, sisters and other relatives and 2.2 percent are non-relatives.

The majority of household members aged 0-14 years are biological children (71.3%), followed by grandchildren (18.0%), other relatives (6.4%), brothers and sisters (2.0%), stepchildren and non-relatives (1.0% each) and adopted / foster children (0.5%). Among the

15-64 years age group, household heads form 36.8 percent, followed by biological children (25.9%), spouses (16.9%), brothers and sisters and other relatives (6.0% each), grandchildren (3.6%), non-relatives (2.0%) and others (3.0%). Among the 65 years and older, most are household heads (65.9%), followed by parents / parents in law (11.9%), spouses (8.8%), other relatives (8.1%), brothers and sisters (3.0%), non-relatives (1.4%) and biological children (1.0%).

About 44.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older has never married compared with 39.7 percent in 2000. Thus, many of the population who reached marrying age are not yet married. The proportions that are separated and widowed also increased in 2010 compared with 2000. The proportions that are married, in informal /consensual union / living together and divorced decreased between 2000 and 2010.

Telecommunications facilities

Over one-half (56.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the region own a mobile phone, 8.9 percent use an internet facility and 2.5 percent are connected to fixed telephone lines. The proportions are higher than those of Ghana as a whole (47.7%, 7.8% and 2.3%, respectively). About 9.3 percent of households own computers, higher than the average of 7.9 percent in the country as a whole and the second highest proportion among the regions after Ashanti (16.8%).

Education and literacy

The proportion of the population aged 6 years and older that has never attended school is 15.2 percent, lower than the national average of 23.4 percent. The proportion among females is higher 19.2 percent than the 10.9 percent among the males. For those who attended school in the past, a third reached JSS/JHS (31.3%), followed by middle school (26.9%), primary school (14.7%), SSS/SHS (11.5%), secondary (4.0%), post-secondary diploma (3.7%), vocational/technical/commercial school (2.9%), bachelor's degree and post-middle/secondary certificate (2.2% each).

The highest proportion of persons 3 years and older currently attending school are in primary school (29.4%), followed by JSS/JHS (26.2%), SSS/SHS (11.5%), kindergarten (7.3%), vocational/technical/commercial, post-middle/secondary certificate, and post-secondary diploma (5.8%), nursery (3.0%), tertiary (2.5%) and secondary school (1.6%).

About 17.4 percent of the region's population 11 years and older are not literate in any language. About 82.6 percent are literate in one language or more compared with the national proportion of 74.1 percent. About 13.3 percent are literate in English language only and 10.7 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, 57.6 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language, 0.2 percent is literate in English and French and 0.9 percent is literate in English, French and a Ghanaian language. About 71.9 percent of the population is literate in English and combinations of Ghanaian languages and French, and 69.2 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language and combinations of English and French. Thus, to communicate and reach a higher proportion of the population in the region, English language should be used rather than a Ghanaian language. The English language is also the official language in the country.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The adjusted general fertility rate, crude birth rate and total fertility rate for the region in 2010 are 96.4, 26.0 and 2.9, respectively. The regional adjusted fertility rate declined from 5.69 in 2000 to 4.43 in 2010. The reported total fertility rate also declined from 4.84 in 2000 to 3.26 in 2010. The decline in fertility can be attributed partly to increased educational attainment among females in the reproductive age group, family planning, contraceptive use and spacing of children born and age at marriage. However, the fertility rate is still quite high, which partly accounts for the high population growth rate of 2.7 percent for the region.

Mortality

The proportion of mortality in the population is highest among the age group 0-4 years (26.9%), followed by 70 years and older age group (18.8%). In between these age groups, there is a decline of deaths from age group 0-4 years to 10-14 years, an increase from the age group 15-19 years to 40-44 years, followed by another decline from the age group 45-49 years to 65-69 years and then, a sharp increase among the age group 70 years and older.

Pregnancy-related deaths are high among women 25-29 years (22.3%), followed by 30-34 years (21.4%). These are the age groups in which childbearing is high and therefore associated with high risk of death. The lowest proportion of pregnancy-related deaths is in the age groups 12-14 and 50-54 years, which also have a small proportion of pregnancies.

Infant mortality in the region is 53 deaths per 1,000 live births, slightly higher than the national average of 50 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under-5 mortality is 80 deaths per 1,000 live births for the region, same as the national average. Education of females and socio-economic development and the quality of the physical environment contribute to reducing childhood mortality.

Migration

Over one-half (58.0%) of the region's population are not migrants compared with the national average of 65.0 percent. The 42.0 percent migrant population is made up of: 23.3 percent born outside the place of enumeration, 17.9 percent born in other regions and 0.8 percent born outside Ghana.

The region has a net positive inflow of migrants from the other regions except the Western and the Ashanti regions which receive more Ashanti Region migrants. The positive net inflow can be attributed partly to the central location of the region, its rich endowment in natural resources, conducive climatic conditions and vibrant commercial activities. However, the positive net inflow of population also puts pressure on the existing natural resources and socio-economic facilities in the region.

Economic characteristics

The economically active population of the region is 69.6 percent and the remaining 30.4 percent is economically not active. Of the economically active, 64.8 percent are employed and 4.8 percent are unemployed. Nearly three quarters (73.7%) of the employed population are in three occupations – skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (30.3%), service and sales (26.5%) and craft and related trades (16.9%). The areas where the remaining active population are employed include managerial (2.7%), professional (6.3%) and technicians and associate professional occupations (1.8%).

In terms of industry, agriculture, including forestry and fishery, employs 30.9 percent of the workforce, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (25.2%), manufacturing (10.5%), other service activities (6.3%) and accommodation and food service activities (6.0%).

The majority (58.7%) of the workforce are self-employed without employees. Employees of the workforce are 19.7 percent while contributing family workers are 7.2 percent. Self-employed with employees are 6.8 percent, apprentices 4.3 percent and casual workers are 2.6 percent.

In 2000, the self-employed without employees were 64.9 percent and self-employed with employees were 6.5 percent. Thus, 71.4 percent of the workforce was self-employed compared with 65.5 percent in 2010, a decline of about 6 percentage points

The private sector is the largest employer of the economically active population (92.8%) of which the private informal sector accounts for 85.7 percent and the private formal sector accounts for 7.1 percent. The public sector employs 6.6 percent of employed persons.

Disability

Persons with disability in the region form 16.9 percent of the total in the country, higher than in the other regions. As a percentage of the Ashanti Region's total population, persons with disability are 2.6 percent, slightly lower than the national proportion of 3.0 percent.

Agricultural activity

Many households in the region are engaged in more than one agricultural activity. Including double counting, 96.8 percent of households are in crop farming, 25.4 percent in livestock rearing, 0.8 percent in tree growing and 0.1 percent in fish farming. In crop farming, the proportion in the Ashanti Region exceeds the national average (95.1%). In the other farming activities, the national averages exceed the proportions in this region.

Housing conditions

The housing stock in the Ashanti Region is the highest in the country (16.9%). It increased by 74.6 percent in the intercensal years. The increase in proportion of the housing stock is higher than the increase in proportion of the population (32.3%). The housing situation improved as the population per house decreased to 8.3 in 2010 compared with 11.0 in 2000.

Two types of dwelling units account for three quarters of the total, namely, compound houses (52.2%) and separate houses (24.7%). The outer walls are constructed with two main materials: cement blocks/concrete (71.9%) and mud brick/earth (21.4%). The floor construction materials are mainly cement/concrete (77.8%) and earth/mud (14.6%), while metal sheet is the dominant roofing material (89.5%). Over one-half (57.8%) of the dwelling units have one sleeping room, 19.2 percent have two and 9.2 percent have three. The dwelling units that have 1-3 sleeping rooms form 86.2 percent and the remaining 13.8 percent of the dwelling units have four or more sleeping rooms.

Three types of ownership of dwelling units account for 94.2 percent as follows: 41.9 percent by a household member, 32.9 percent by other private individual and 19.4 percent by a relative who is not a household member. And three types of tenure arrangements also account for 99.2 percent of the dwelling units as follows, 38.0 percent renting, 34.9 percent owner-occupied and 26.3 percent rent-free.

The major source of energy for domestic lighting is electricity (73.6%), followed by flashlight/torch (17.3%) and kerosene lamps (7.0%). The main sources of fuel for cooking are charcoal (39.3%), wood (29.8%) and gas (21.1%). The most common cooking places are separate rooms for exclusive use (28.3%), verandah (27.0%), separate room shared with other households (14.7%) and open space in compound (13.8%). These four account for 83.8% of domestic cooking spaces. Nearly 10.0 percent of dwelling units have no cooking space and about 5.0 percent use structures with roof but no walls.

The three main bathing facilities in the dwelling units account for 83.5 percent as follows: shared separate bathroom in the same house (44.5%), own bathroom for exclusive use (24.9%) and shared open cubicle (14.1%). One-half of the dwelling units have private toilet facilities that include WC (23.2%), pit latrine (17.8%), KVIP (8.7%) and bucket/pan latrine (0.3%). The dwelling units that depend on public toilets are 43.3 percent, and 6.3 percent have no toilet facility. For disposal of solid waste, three main methods are used in 86.4 percent of the dwelling units as follows: dumping in open public places (41.9%), dumping in container in public place (35.4%) and collected (9.1%). Liquid waste is disposed of through four main methods in 94.0 percent of the dwelling units as follows: thrown onto compound (29.4%), thrown onto street/outside (23.0%), thrown into gutter (21.8%) and through drainage system into gutter (19.8%).

Five sources of drinking water are used in 88.9 percent of the dwelling units as follows, borehole/pump/tube well (30.9%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (22.0%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling unit (18.7%), public tap/standpipe (10.1%) and protected well (7.2%).

13.2 Policy Implications and Interventions

Population

The rapidly increasing population in the region (2.7% growth rate) exerts pressure on the socio-economic facilities and has a negative impact on the physical environment. The substantial increase in population is due mainly to two main factors, fertility and the positive net inflow of migrants. These factors need to be checked in order to reduce their contributions to the population growth. Although both the adjusted fertility rate and the reported total fertility rate declined in the intercensal years, they are still quite high. Reasons for the decline in fertility rates include expansion of education of females in the reproductive age group, contraceptive use, higher age at marriage, and females working out of home. The implementation of the programmes designed to reduce the fertility rate should be intensified and sustained. The net positive inflow of migrants can be checked by an employment policy that will reduce people moving from one region to another in search of job opportunities.

Education and literacy

Formal education and literacy are important factors that promote socio-economic development of individuals and the nation as a whole. They enhance the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that develop individual capacities for socio-economic well-being. The programmes and projects to encourage school attendance of children have contributed immensely in increasing the proportion of children currently in school. However, the problem of school dropouts still exists. One of the contributing factors is a lack of job opportunities after completing any level of formal education. The programmes and projects that provide job opportunities for school leavers should be intensified and where necessary, the private sector should be supported to provide such job opportunities. A higher proportion of the Ashanti Region's population is literate than the national average and the proportion of

the population that is not literate has become substantially smaller. The reduction can be facilitated with intensification of the on-going Adult Education programme for it to reach more people, including by introducing it on television networks.

Urbanization

Urbanization is proceeding very rapidly in the region. Kumasi Metropolis is completely urbanized and six districts are more than 50 percent urbanized. Urbanization is fueled in part by migration that puts pressure on many socio-economic areas. Some of the problems that accompany urbanization are solid waste generation, pressure on housing, school facilities, transportation, road congestion, crime and immoral and indecent life styles. There have been difficulties in tackling these problems. There is an urgent need to work out effective policies, programmes and projects that would provide sustainable solutions to these and other problems.

Employment

A lack of employment opportunities, particularly for the educated youth, has been a major problem in the region as in the country. It is an important factor in the cities and towns to which the educated youth migrate in search of jobs that are not readily available. The consequences of urbanization have been mentioned earlier. Currently, the private sector employs over 80 percent of the economically active population in the region. The major constraint to private sector employment is a lack of capital to expand businesses. Bank interest rates are also deemed too high, particularly for long-term investment. The private sector should be supported with relatively easy access to capital and reasonable interest rates for long-term investment that will expand economic activities and increase employment. Provision should also be made to ensure domestic and external markets to sustain activities.

The agro-ecological environment in the region supports successful farming activity, particularly crop farming. Farming, therefore, should be made attractive to the educated youth in order to stop them from migrating to the urban areas.

ICT

Information and communications technology is expanding rapidly, particularly the use of mobile phone. The ownership of mobile phone in the region is 56.1 percent, about 8.4 percentage points higher than the national average. Network providers are competing to increase their subscription base. They should target the rural population for expansion. The government should encourage the network providers to design packages that would enhance information flow in the country, such as, for example, a package that would enable farmers to access information on the market prices of their produce, availability and prices of inputs, transportation conditions and so on.

Housing conditions

Housing stock has increased proportionately more than the increase in population. The population per house decreased from 11.0 persons in 2000 to 8.3 persons in 2010, potentially indicating some reduction in the pressure on accommodation in the region. However, the proportion of dwelling units with one sleeping room increased in 2010. The apparent crowding of sleeping rooms has health implications. Increasing the housing stock with more sleeping rooms is likely to reduce the crowding.

The material for the construction of dwelling units are of considerable quality as the majority of outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, floors are paved with cement/concrete and metal sheets are used for roofing. These are signs of improvement in the quality of dwelling units, making them able to withstand rain and other storms that render poorly constructed dwellings uninhabitable, and forces inhabitants to call for help that entails public expenditures. Those who use inferior building materials, particularly in rural areas, complain of the high cost of the materials. There is the need to investigate the high cost of building materials and to explore the use of other materials such as bricks made of mud and earth.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal species, and so on, part of government policy has been to discourage the use of wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking and to encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These efforts have not yet yielded the desired effect as in nearly 70 percent of dwelling units, charcoal and wood are used as fuel for cooking. LPG as a source of fuel for cooking is used in 20 percent of households. Among the problems of the use of LPG is irregular availability, initial investment of buying a cylinder and the money required to fill a cylinder when empty. These problems need to be addressed to ensure that many more people use LPG as fuel for cooking.

Toilet facilities

Over two fifths of dwelling units use public toilet facilities and about 6 percent have no access to a toilet facility and therefore use the bush. Defecating indiscriminately in the bush and elsewhere is unhygienic and must be discouraged. Efforts should therefore be made to provide more public toilets in accessible places.

Solid waste

Solid waste management is a big problem. The designated public dumps receive solid waste from nearly three quarters of dwelling units. The proportion of households that dump solid waste indiscriminately may seem small at about 5 percent, but the practice is more than a nuisance and unhygienic—it has broad repercussions for public health and for the environment. Appropriate strategies need to be designed to address the public waste management problem

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APPENDIX

**Table A12.1: Types of dwelling units by locality and district
Urban Areas**

District	All dwelling units	Separate house	Semi-detached house	Flat / Apartment	Compound house (rooms)	Huts / Buildings (same compound)	Huts/ Buildings (different compound)	Tent	Improvised home (kiosk/ container, etc.)	Living quarters attached to office/shop	Uncompleted building	Other
All districts	730,014	17.4	8.6	10.8	56.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.2
Atwima Mponua	3,735	26.9	4.3	1.6	62.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.4
Amansie West	1,440	22.4	10.3	3.7	57.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	3.5	0.1
Amansie Central	2,739	29.5	3.7	5.0	53.9	1.5	1.8	0.1	2.7	0.7	1.3	0.0
Adansi South	5,130	21.3	7.3	3.3	64.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	36,489	13.3	14.6	8.7	60.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6
Adansi North	4,369	21.3	14.4	5.3	56.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	5,368	20.0	6.3	7.2	63.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.1
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,797	30.2	7.9	2.6	56.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	19,233	18.8	4.9	5.0	67.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,906	25.6	5.7	8.4	55.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.0	0.1
Bosumtwi	7,696	32.6	3.7	7.0	48.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	7.1	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,694	35.7	4.6	4.6	40.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	12.4	0.7
Kumasi Metropolis	520,234	15.7	9.1	12.4	55.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,360	29.1	5.1	11.9	49.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.1
Ahafo Ano South	2,826	24.7	3.6	3.1	63.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.4	0.0
Ahafo Ano North	4,885	18.9	9.5	5.3	64.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
Offinso Municipal	4,866	22.5	4.2	6.6	62.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.0
Afigya Kwabre	8,751	21.1	8.8	12.6	51.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.9	0.1
Kwabre East	16,504	20.5	7.2	11.2	54.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.8	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	10,981	25.4	7.0	3.8	61.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1
Mampong Municipal	9,734	16.1	4.3	8.2	66.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.2
Sekyere East	8,018	16.3	4.4	6.6	68.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.4	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	7,084	30.9	5.1	3.9	57.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.2
Sekyere Central	5,134	27.7	4.6	2.8	61.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,900	16.5	5.7	2.3	73.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Offinso North	5,141	24.4	8.9	3.4	61.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1

Table A12.1: Types of dwelling units, by locality and district (Cont'd)

District	All dwelling units	Separate house	Semi-detached house	Flat/ Apartment	Compound house (rooms)	Huts/ Buildings (same compound)	Huts/ Buildings (different compound)	Tent	Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	Living quarters attached to office/ shop	Uncompleted building	Other
All districts	439,016	36.9	6.6	3.3	45.0	4.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.2
Atwima Mponua	24,482	41.3	5.7	1.0	46.6	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Amansie West	29,393	39.4	9.3	2.0	45.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1
Amansie Central	21,821	51.9	5.0	0.7	36.1	3.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2
Adansi South	22,855	47.3	8.4	1.1	35.4	5.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	6,084	33.0	16.0	5.7	41.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1
Adansi North	21,012	41.5	10.5	3.5	38.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	23,790	36.9	4.4	3.6	51.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1
Bosome Freho	13,983	42.3	4.8	3.0	45.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1
Asante Akim South	22,988	42.8	5.8	2.0	44.0	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	14,430	42.1	4.9	3.7	37.8	6.6	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	24,560	27.3	6.9	5.2	55.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.2
Bosumtwi	16,964	35.8	3.4	5.2	48.2	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.8	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	17,632	30.2	7.0	4.5	48.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	7.9	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	24,004	30.3	6.0	7.9	51.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	25,658	39.5	3.7	1.8	50.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	17,540	38.1	6.7	1.9	41.6	7.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.6
Offinso Municipal	11,198	27.5	7.5	1.8	53.2	7.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	23,624	28.8	9.0	6.0	46.1	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.9	0.2
Kwabre East	12,113	22.9	7.8	11.4	47.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	8.3	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	9,207	33.2	8.2	2.5	46.1	6.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.2
Mampong Municipal	10,544	26.1	6.3	3.0	47.2	13.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.1
Sekyere East	6,513	33.6	6.8	1.6	52.0	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	13,975	36.3	6.7	1.3	38.2	12.4	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1
Sekyere Central	10,320	38.1	5.3	1.2	28.8	22.5	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,917	31.0	5.8	2.1	41.4	17.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
Offinso North	6,409	40.0	3.6	0.9	40.4	11.2	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.2: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by locality

Urban Locality	All dwelling units	Mud brick/ Earth	Wood	Metal sheet/ Slate/ Asbestos	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement blocks/ Concrete	Landcrete	Bamboo	Palm leaf/ Thatch (grass)/ Raffia	Other
All districts	730,014	5.5	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	88.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8
Atwima Mponua	3,735	11.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	79.3	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amansie West	1,440	22.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	74.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Amansie Central	2,739	16.3	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	78.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	5,130	26.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.0	70.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Obuasi Municipal	36,489	6.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	88.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8
Adansi North	4,369	39.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.9	55.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	5,368	8.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	86.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,797	25.8	2.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	65.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	19,233	9.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	84.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,906	5.4	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	88.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Bosumtwi	7,696	8.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	89.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,694	5.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	91.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kumasi Metropolis	520,234	3.1	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	90.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,360	5.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	92.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	2,826	27.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.2	66.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Ahafo Ano North	4,885	17.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	80.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Offinso Municipal	4,866	23.1	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.5	72.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	8,751	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	91.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.1
Kwabre East	16,504	7.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	89.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	10,981	13.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	78.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,734	6.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	89.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sekyere East	8,018	8.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	89.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	7,084	15.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	78.6	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sekyere Central	5,134	5.8	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	90.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,900	22.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.8	71.0	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
Offinso North	5,141	18.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	77.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

Table A12.2: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by locality (cont'd)

Rural locality

District	All dwelling units	Mud brick/ Earth	Wood	Metal sheet/ Slate/ Asbestos	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement blocks/ Concrete	Landcrete	Bamboo	Palm leaf/ Thatch (grass)/ Raffia	Other
All districts	439,016	47.9	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	44.7	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Atwima Mponua	24,482	73.9	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	20.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Amansie West	29,393	55.8	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	30.7	8.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
Amansie Central	21,821	58.8	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	32.5	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Adansi South	22,855	79.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.2	13.7	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.2
Obuasi Municipal	6,084	31.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.0	59.0	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.4
Adansi North	21,012	61.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	33.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	23,790	37.0	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	52.8	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.9
Bosome Freho	13,983	57.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.1	34.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
Asante Akim South	22,988	53.7	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	37.7	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	14,430	42.0	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	51.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	24,560	22.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	72.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Bosumtwi	16,964	28.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.1	65.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	17,632	22.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	72.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	24,004	23.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	72.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	25,658	71.6	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	22.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	17,540	75.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	17.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Offinso Municipal	11,198	53.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	41.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	23,624	18.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	74.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Kwabre East	12,113	9.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	87.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	9,207	34.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	56.8	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mampong Municipal	10,544	35.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	53.5	5.0	0.3	0.7	1.3
Sekyere East	6,513	51.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	40.7	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	13,975	47.8	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	40.0	3.3	0.1	3.0	0.3
Sekyere Central	10,320	53.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	38.3	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.6
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,917	57.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	35.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Offinso North	6,409	76.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	19.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.3: Materials for construction of floors by locality and district

District	Occupied dwelling units	Earth/Mud	Cement/Concrete	Stone	Burnt brick	Wood	Vinyl tiles	Ceramic/ Porcelain /Granite/ Marble tiles	Terrazzo/ Terrazzo tiles	Other
All districts	715,462	7.4	82.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.9	2.3	4.2	0.3
Atwima Mponua	3,558	12.6	85.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.1
Amansie West	1,384	13.7	83.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Amansie Central	2,514	27.4	71.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	4,881	11.7	85.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	1.6	91.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.5	3.2	0.2
Adansi North	4,187	11.4	85.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	7.0	87.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.1
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	20.3	75.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.2
Asante Akim North Mun.	18,887	13.8	81.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	7.9	83.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.7	2.4	0.2
Bosumtwi	7,184	8.4	83.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	7.9	83.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.3	1.3	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	5.9	82.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	2.2	2.5	5.2	0.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	7.7	83.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	3.1	3.9	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	32.8	64.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	11.4	85.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.1
Offinso Municipal	4,740	7.4	88.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	9.6	80.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.4	3.7	0.3
Kwabre East	15,768	8.9	82.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.5	3.7	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	25.6	72.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
Mampong Municipal	9,388	12.0	84.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.2
Sekyere East	7,654	12.4	84.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	15.7	78.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.2
Sekyere Central	4,902	18.8	77.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	16.5	81.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Offinso North	5,069	20.5	77.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3

Table A12.3: Materials for construction of floors by locality and district (cont'd)

Rural Locality	Occupied dwelling units	Earth/ Mud	Cement/ Concrete	Stone	Burnt brick	Wood	Vinyl tiles	Ceramic/ Porcelain /Granite/ Marble tiles	Terrazzo/ Terrazzo tiles	Other
All districts	410,743	27.1	69.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2
Atwima Mponua	22,591	35.2	62.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Amansie West	27,975	22.1	74.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
Amansie Central	18,997	31.2	66.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Adansi South	20,745	33.2	64.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	5.9	90.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1
Adansi North	19,676	27.7	70.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	19.0	77.3	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3
Bosome Freho	12,923	23.1	73.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3
Asante Akim South	21,821	28.4	69.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
Asante Akim North Mun.	13,512	27.2	70.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	14.9	80.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.1
Bosumtwi	15,711	20.6	75.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	18.0	76.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	15.5	79.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	38.0	60.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	34.4	63.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3
Offinso Municipal	10,636	34.6	63.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	20.4	74.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.2
Kwabre East	11,354	11.2	81.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	36.5	61.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Mampong Municipal	9,815	34.3	63.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3
Sekyere East	6,014	35.3	63.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	38.8	59.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3
Sekyere Central	9,730	42.2	55.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	37.6	60.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Offinso North	6,093	52.3	46.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.4: Materials for roofing dwelling units by locality and district

District	All dwelling units	Mud/bricks/ Earth	Wood	Metal sheet	Slate/Asbestos	Cement/Concrete	Roofing tile	Bamboo	Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	Other
All districts	730,014	0.2	1.1	91.1	1.6	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
Atwima Mponua	3,735	0.2	0.6	97.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Amansie West	1,440	0.2	0.0	96.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6
Amansie Central	2,739	0.3	0.4	90.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.8	4.5	0.4
Adansi South	5,130	0.3	0.4	96.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	36,489	0.2	0.7	93.3	2.2	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Adansi North	4,369	0.4	0.4	95.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Bekwai Municipal	5,368	0.3	0.6	94.4	0.6	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,797	0.3	2.4	93.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5
Asante Akim North Municipal	19,233	0.1	0.5	96.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,906	0.1	1.2	94.8	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Bosumtwi	7,696	0.0	0.2	96.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,694	0.2	0.4	95.8	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	520,234	0.1	1.3	89.7	1.8	5.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,360	0.1	0.4	96.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	2,826	0.3	0.9	94.7	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6
Ahafo Ano North	4,885	0.6	0.6	96.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Offinso Municipal	4,866	0.2	0.4	95.3	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Afigya Kwabre	8,751	0.3	0.7	94.8	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4
Kwabre East	16,504	0.1	0.4	95.0	1.1	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	10,981	0.3	0.5	96.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,734	0.4	0.4	89.6	3.4	3.7	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.3
Sekyere East	8,018	0.1	0.5	96.0	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	7,084	0.2	0.3	96.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sekyere Central	5,134	0.2	0.2	96.8	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,900	0.2	3.3	89.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.2	0.3
Offinso North	5,141	0.2	0.7	91.9	2.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	2.1	0.4

Table A12.4: Materials for roofing dwelling units by locality and district (cont'd)

Rural Locality										
District	All dwelling units	Mud/ bricks/ Earth	Mud/ Wood	Metal sheet	Slate/ Asbestos	Cement/ Concrete	Roofing tile	Bamboo	Thatch/ Palm leaf or Raffia	Other
All districts	439,016	0.8	0.6	87.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.9	6.9	0.5
Atwima Mponua	24,482	0.7	0.6	92.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.3
Amansie West	29,393	0.6	0.6	91.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.0	2.6	0.5
Amansie Central	21,821	1.3	0.7	77.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.2	12.6	0.4
Adansi South	22,855	1.4	0.6	78.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	7.0	10.9	0.6
Obuasi Municipal	6,084	0.3	0.4	91.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	3.9	0.3
Adansi North	21,012	0.9	0.7	84.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	5.1	6.6	0.8
Bekwai Municipal	23,790	0.6	0.6	92.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	2.3	2.2	0.4
Bosome Freho	13,983	0.8	0.9	91.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	3.3	2.3	0.5
Asante Akim South	22,988	1.0	0.8	90.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
Asante Akim North Municipal	14,430	0.5	0.8	86.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.9	7.7	0.5
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	24,560	0.3	0.6	94.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.4
Bosumtwi	16,964	0.4	0.4	96.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	17,632	0.2	0.6	96.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	24,004	0.5	0.4	96.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	25,658	0.9	0.6	92.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.2	2.7	0.4
Ahafo Ano North	17,540	1.0	0.8	91.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	4.0	0.5
Offinso Municipal	11,198	1.1	0.5	90.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	3.8	2.9	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	23,624	0.6	0.8	91.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.9	2.2	0.7
Kwabre East	12,113	0.1	0.5	94.7	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Afigya Sekyere	9,207	1.3	0.5	87.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	5.0	3.7	0.3
Mampong Municipal	10,544	0.9	0.6	72.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.0	18.9	0.7
Sekyere East	6,513	1.1	0.5	94.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	13,975	1.4	0.7	61.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	32.9	0.6
Sekyere Central	10,320	2.8	0.5	54.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.3	36.7	1.6
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,917	0.7	0.6	51.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.9	43.1	0.4
Offinso North	6,409	2.5	0.5	50.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	11.2	34.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.5: Sleeping rooms per dwelling unit by locality and district

Urban Locality

District	Occupied dwelling units	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine+ rooms
All districts	715,462	63.0	16.7	7.6	4.6	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.1
Atwima Mponua	3,558	59.0	18.6	7.9	4.7	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	3.2
Amansie West	1,384	66.7	17.3	8.5	3.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.2
Amansie Central	2,514	59.1	21.0	9.9	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3
Adansi South	4,881	65.8	19.0	6.9	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	59.2	19.0	10.0	5.5	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6
Adansi North	4,187	62.0	19.0	9.1	4.6	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	58.3	19.8	9.4	5.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.2
Bosome Freho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asante Akim South	4,715	56.2	21.2	9.0	5.9	3.3	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	60.4	17.5	8.4	5.3	2.9	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	60.1	17.0	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.5	1.6	0.7	1.5
Bosumtwi	7,184	64.5	14.2	6.7	5.3	3.6	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.7
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	60.4	16.4	8.4	5.5	4.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.9
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	64.4	16.0	7.2	4.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	60.8	14.3	7.6	5.2	4.3	3.8	2.0	0.9	1.0
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	65.6	17.8	8.2	3.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.7
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	70.3	16.9	6.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
Offinso Municipal	4,740	57.7	18.3	8.9	5.7	3.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.9
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	56.5	16.6	8.0	6.3	4.0	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.7
Kwabre East	15,768	62.1	17.5	7.7	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.6
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	51.3	21.7	10.6	6.1	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.3
Mampong Municipal	9,388	60.6	20.1	9.0	4.3	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6
Sekyere East	7,654	55.4	22.1	8.8	5.4	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.5	1.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	51.4	23.4	10.7	5.4	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.9
Sekyere Central	4,902	53.0	18.6	10.6	5.1	3.4	3.1	1.8	1.5	2.9
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	59.6	19.2	9.0	4.3	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.5
Offinso North	5,069	61.2	19.7	10.4	3.9	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.5

Table A12.5: Sleeping rooms per dwelling unit by locality and district (cont'd)

Rural Locality										
District	Occupied dwelling units	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine+ rooms
All districts	410,743	48.9	23.7	11.9	6.5	3.3	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.2
Atwima Mponua	22,591	46.0	26.7	12.6	6.5	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.1
Amansie West	27,975	51.6	22.5	10.9	5.8	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.3
Amansie Central	18,997	47.7	27.6	12.5	6.4	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Adansi South	20,745	41.7	26.1	14.6	7.6	3.9	2.5	1.4	0.8	1.2
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	51.8	21.4	10.7	7.3	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.8	0.9
Adansi North	19,676	49.4	23.7	12.4	6.5	3.2	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.1
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	53.6	22.9	10.0	5.5	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.1
Bosome Freho	12,923	37.2	25.6	14.3	8.6	5.0	3.6	2.1	1.6	1.9
Asante Akim South	21,821	44.2	26.7	13.2	6.7	3.3	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.4
Asante Akim North Mun	13,512	47.2	25.0	12.0	6.5	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.6
Ejisu Juaben Mun	23,416	55.1	19.6	9.5	5.6	3.5	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.6
Bosumtwi	15,711	59.0	19.4	9.0	4.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	59.0	19.5	8.9	5.3	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.0
Kumasi Metropolis	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	60.8	16.7	7.9	5.1	3.2	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.3
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	51.2	25.6	12.1	5.5	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	43.5	26.6	14.5	7.4	3.2	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.8
Offinso Municipal	10,636	45.5	23.8	13.6	6.7	3.8	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.3
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	54.3	19.6	10.4	6.1	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.1
Kwabre East	11,354	61.5	17.9	8.0	4.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.9
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	40.9	25.2	14.7	8.2	3.7	3.1	1.5	0.9	1.7
Mampong Municipal	9,815	43.0	24.9	14.2	8.0	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.1
Sekyere East	6,014	47.3	27.4	12.7	5.8	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	35.7	28.6	15.2	8.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.7
Sekyere Central	9,730	32.8	27.7	15.7	9.8	4.5	3.2	1.7	1.8	2.7
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	34.4	24.7	16.7	10.6	5.4	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.5
Offinso North	6,093	35.7	32.9	16.4	7.5	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.6: Type of ownership of dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling units	Owned by household member	Being purchased (mortgage)	Relative not a household member	Other private individual	Private employer	Other private agency	Public / Government ownership	Other
All districts	715,462	32.9	1.5	19.0	41.4	1.8	0.5	2.5	0.5
Atwima Mponua	3,558	53.5	0.4	18.3	24.4	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.3
Amansie West	1,384	29.8	0.1	41.2	28.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Amansie Central	2,514	56.7	0.8	23.5	14.4	0.7	0.2	2.4	1.4
Adansi South	4,881	40.3	0.1	21.5	35.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	32.3	2.1	11.9	42.2	7.4	2.0	1.7	0.4
Adansi North	4,187	45.5	0.7	21.8	26.9	1.8	0.1	2.9	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	39.0	3.0	15.3	35.1	1.0	0.9	5.2	0.5
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	43.7	0.6	20.7	29.9	1.2	0.2	3.3	0.3
Asante Akim North Mun	18,887	35.2	1.8	28.1	31.2	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	37.6	1.0	24.2	33.5	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.3
Bosumtwi	7,184	34.3	2.6	23.2	38.6	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	34.7	0.6	22.9	39.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	30.6	1.6	18.1	44.3	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	38.7	1.1	21.8	35.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	42.2	0.1	20.0	32.8	0.9	0.3	3.3	0.4
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	42.4	1.7	15.6	32.1	3.4	0.7	3.9	0.2
Offinso Municipal	4,740	45.7	0.2	19.2	32.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	38.0	0.8	23.0	36.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Kwabre East	15,768	29.6	1.1	28.9	38.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	48.1	0.7	27.0	20.0	0.5	0.7	2.1	1.0
Mampong Municipal	9,388	33.4	0.6	22.1	37.6	1.6	0.6	4.0	0.2
Sekyere East	7,654	35.3	0.2	23.5	37.6	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.7
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	49.5	0.7	26.3	21.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.6
Sekyere Central	4,902	50.5	0.5	22.6	23.6	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	44.6	0.6	12.5	38.8	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.6
Offinso North	5,069	47.2	0.2	19.7	29.1	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.7

Table A12.6: Type of ownership of dwelling units by district and locality (Cont'd)

District	Occupied dwelling units	Owned by household member	Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	Relative not a household member	Other private individual	Private employer	Other private agency	Public/Government ownership	Other
All districts	410,743	57.6	0.8	20.1	18.1	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.3
Atwima Mponua	22,591	63.9	0.3	14.1	15.8	4.5	0.3	0.9	0.2
Amansie West	27,975	63.7	1.1	19.1	13.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4
Amansie Central	18,997	69.9	0.8	16.9	10.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3
Adansi South	20,745	74.5	0.4	11.6	10.0	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	53.8	1.9	16.5	25.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Adansi North	19,676	63.4	0.8	16.6	17.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	59.0	0.8	26.0	11.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.3
Bosome Freho	12,923	70.5	0.6	16.2	10.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.4
Asante Akim South	21,821	59.5	0.3	19.1	16.7	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.2
Asante Akim North Mun	13,512	54.4	0.5	20.6	20.5	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	47.7	0.6	26.5	22.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.3
Bosumtwi	15,711	48.1	0.5	28.3	21.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	43.5	1.7	26.2	26.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	42.4	1.0	25.1	28.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	59.0	0.8	15.8	19.4	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	58.8	0.6	12.6	18.9	6.7	0.4	1.5	0.5
Offinso Municipal	10,636	48.4	0.8	23.3	20.2	5.6	0.2	1.2	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	44.1	0.8	24.2	27.7	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
Kwabre East	11,354	36.3	0.8	32.8	27.9	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	58.5	0.8	22.1	12.9	4.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
Mampong Municipal	9,815	55.6	0.9	20.3	19.3	2.3	0.2	1.0	0.4
Sekyere East	6,014	57.3	0.8	25.1	14.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	64.6	0.2	21.6	11.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.3
Sekyere Central	9,730	73.4	1.1	14.3	8.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	69.8	1.9	9.4	16.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.3
Offinso North	6,093	65.8	1.1	11.7	18.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.7: Tenure arrangements of dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Owner occupied	Renting	Rent-free	Perching	Squatting	Other
All districts	715,462	24.6	49.8	24.7	0.4	0.5	0.1
Atwima Mponua	3,558	46.7	30.1	22.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Amansie West	1,384	33.2	27.1	39.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amansie Central	2,514	51.7	22.5	25.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	4,881	36.4	38.2	25.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	24.1	59.7	15.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Adansi North	4,187	37.6	36.0	25.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	26.4	52.0	21.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	38.3	36.6	24.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	28.5	38.6	32.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	32.3	38.7	28.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bosumtwi	7,184	28.7	40.0	30.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	31.4	31.8	34.0	0.4	2.4	0.0
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	21.6	53.2	24.0	0.4	0.6	0.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	28.6	37.9	32.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	35.1	37.7	26.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	25.3	47.6	26.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Offinso Municipal	4,740	38.2	38.2	23.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	33.8	40.2	24.6	0.8	0.6	0.0
Kwabre East	15,768	27.2	36.8	35.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	44.8	23.5	31.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Mampong Municipal	9,388	24.3	44.9	30.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sekyere East	7,654	31.5	39.4	28.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	47.1	22.8	29.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Central	4,902	44.9	26.5	27.9	0.1	0.0	0.6
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	37.8	48.2	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Offinso North	5,069	44.6	29.8	25.1	0.3	0.1	0.1

Table A12.7: Tenure arrangements of dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Rural Locality							
District	Occupied dwelling unit	Owner occupied	Renting	Rent-free	Perching	Squatting	Other
All districts	410,743	52.8	17.6	29.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Atwima Mponua	22,591	57.3	11.3	31.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Amansie West	27,975	57.6	16.1	25.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
Amansie Central	18,997	65.9	10.9	22.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	20,745	70.5	8.3	20.8	0.4	0.0	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	46.4	32.8	20.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Adansi North	19,676	58.7	19.0	21.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	51.3	16.0	32.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Bosome Freho	12,923	65.2	13.0	21.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Asante Akim South	21,821	56.2	15.2	28.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	50.6	18.0	30.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	42.0	23.3	34.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Bosumtwi	15,711	45.3	20.9	33.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	40.9	24.2	33.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	36.4	29.4	33.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	53.6	16.4	29.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	50.7	16.1	32.4	0.7	0.1	0.0
Offinso Municipal	10,636	46.8	18.2	34.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	38.4	26.9	33.8	0.3	0.4	0.1
Kwabre East	11,354	29.6	26.9	43.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	53.5	12.4	33.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Mampong Municipal	9,815	49.8	18.9	31.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Sekyere East	6,014	57.5	13.3	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	65.0	8.1	26.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Sekyere Central	9,730	71.5	7.9	19.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	68.2	16.3	15.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Offinso North	6,093	63.0	13.8	22.9	0.2	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.8: Sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by district and locality

Urban Locality											
District	Occupied dwelling unit	Electricity (mains)	Electricity (private generator)	Kerosene lamp	Gas lamp	Solar energy	Candle	Flashlight/Torch	Fire wood	Crop residue	Other
All districts	715,462	88.0	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Atwima Mponua	3,558	82.1	0.5	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
Amansie West	1,384	80.9	0.4	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.6
Amansie Central	2,514	83.8	1.4	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adansi South	4,881	77.0	0.3	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	13.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	93.9	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Adansi North	4,187	81.6	0.5	12.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	89.8	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	59.5	0.9	15.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	23.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	77.5	0.5	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	79.7	0.8	6.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bosumtwi	7,184	72.3	0.7	5.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	18.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	75.8	1.0	7.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	91.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	77.9	0.9	4.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	71.2	0.5	12.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	79.9	0.7	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Offinso Municipal	4,740	75.1	0.8	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	83.5	0.5	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Kwabre East	15,768	84.8	0.4	3.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	73.2	0.6	11.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	13.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,388	84.8	0.5	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sekyere East	7,654	76.9	0.6	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	14.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	64.4	0.9	13.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	20.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Sekyere Central	4,902	67.4	0.3	13.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	17.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	67.2	0.7	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	20.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Offinso North	5,069	75.1	1.3	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.1

Table A12.8: Sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Rural Locality											
District	Occupied dwelling unit	Electricity (mains)	Electricity (private generator)	Kerosene lamp	Gas lamp	Solar energy	Candle	Flashlight /Torch	Fire wood	Crop residue	Other
All districts	410,743	48.5	0.7	13.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	36.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Atwima Mponua	22,591	19.2	0.3	11.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amansie West	27,975	61.5	0.8	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	30.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amansie Central	18,997	33.2	0.3	14.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	50.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	20,745	17.9	0.1	17.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	62.3	0.3	0.1	0.8
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	74.1	2.7	8.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adansi North	19,676	63.3	0.5	17.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	17.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	65.6	0.8	12.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	20.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bosome Freho	12,923	48.4	0.6	15.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Asante Akim South	21,821	38.7	0.5	15.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	44.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	47.4	0.6	17.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	33.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	65.1	0.7	13.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	18.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bosumtwi	15,711	68.0	0.6	9.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	20.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	73.2	1.0	10.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	67.1	0.7	10.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	20.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	26.4	0.8	15.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	56.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	23.6	0.8	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	59.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offinso Municipal	10,636	50.3	0.8	17.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	29.5	0.2	0.0	0.6
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	73.9	0.9	10.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	13.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kwabre East	11,354	75.9	1.0	6.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	47.6	0.4	20.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	29.9	0.3	0.0	0.2
Mampong Municipal	9,815	45.2	0.4	12.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	40.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sekyere East	6,014	46.3	0.2	11.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	39.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	32.2	1.3	10.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	54.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Sekyere Central	9,730	17.8	0.4	17.8	0.1	0.3	0.9	61.3	0.5	0.1	0.9
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	27.6	0.5	20.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	50.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Offinso North	6,093	24.6	0.3	13.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	61.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.9: Main sources of fuel for cooking in dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling units	None/no cooking	Wood	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene	Charcoal	Crop residue	Saw dust	Animal waste	Other
All districts	715,462	9.9	7.5	29.9	0.9	0.5	50.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Atwima Mponua	3,558	7.3	53.1	8.0	0.1	0.3	30.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amansie West	1,384	9.8	31.4	10.3	0.2	0.5	47.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amansie Central	2,514	6.2	60.8	9.9	0.2	0.2	22.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Adansi South	4,881	7.8	32.4	10.7	0.2	0.4	48.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	8.4	2.2	29.9	8.5	0.4	49.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Adansi North	4,187	4.9	44.2	11.2	0.4	0.3	38.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	6.1	15.7	27.4	0.2	0.5	49.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	5.7	45.2	14.2	0.2	0.5	33.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	8.9	27.1	16.2	0.2	0.5	46.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	6.9	19.1	27.3	0.4	0.4	45.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Bosumtwi	7,184	7.6	13.6	24.7	0.5	0.3	52.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	7.5	15.8	26.8	0.5	0.6	48.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	10.7	1.5	34.3	0.6	0.5	51.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	6.4	7.7	27.7	0.3	0.4	57.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	6.5	58.8	8.8	0.3	0.2	24.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	8.9	25.0	16.1	0.3	0.3	49.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Offinso Municipal	4,740	8.2	30.9	11.8	0.1	0.2	47.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	6.7	10.6	19.4	0.2	0.3	62.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kwabre East	15,768	7.9	6.2	20.2	0.4	0.4	64.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	8.0	42.3	10.8	0.2	0.2	38.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mampong Municipal	9,388	9.6	17.8	13.5	0.2	0.3	57.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sekyere East	7,654	7.4	27.3	16.4	0.4	0.4	47.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	7.0	53.1	8.0	0.2	0.5	31.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Central	4,902	7.5	51.8	6.7	0.1	0.7	32.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	6.7	23.2	5.3	0.3	0.4	63.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Offinso North	5,069	9.0	55.7	5.6	0.1	0.2	29.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table A12.9: Main sources of fuel for cooking in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

District	Occupied dwelling unit	None/ no cooking	Wood	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene	Charcoal	Crop residue	Saw dust	Animal waste	Other
All districts	410,743	5.1	68.6	5.8	0.3	0.2	19.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Atwima Mponua	22,591	4.3	86.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amansie West	27,975	6.4	76.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	13.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Amansie Central	18,997	3.7	86.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adansi South	20,745	3.5	86.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	5.3	40.1	10.1	2.6	0.3	41.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adansi North	19,676	3.6	73.1	6.4	0.3	0.3	15.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	5.8	73.2	5.1	0.3	0.2	14.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosome Freho	12,923	4.0	78.8	5.2	0.3	0.2	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim South	21,821	4.5	79.5	3.4	0.2	0.3	11.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	6.9	73.3	6.4	0.3	0.1	12.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	5.6	55.0	9.8	0.4	0.3	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bosumtwi	15,711	6.6	56.9	8.8	0.3	0.4	26.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	5.6	37.3	12.6	0.4	0.4	43.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kumasi Metropolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	6.6	29.8	15.5	0.3	0.4	46.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	4.8	83.1	2.7	0.2	0.2	8.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	3.5	84.8	2.8	0.3	0.1	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Offinso Municipal	10,636	5.8	65.4	3.4	0.3	0.2	24.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	7.0	40.3	10.1	0.3	0.4	41.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kwabre East	11,354	7.1	23.0	15.3	0.4	0.4	53.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	6.4	73.8	3.7	0.1	0.3	14.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mampong Municipal	9,815	4.6	72.0	4.3	0.3	0.2	17.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sekyere East	6,014	4.5	85.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	3.8	84.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Central	9,730	2.8	85.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	9.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	3.8	76.4	2.8	0.3	0.0	16.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offinso North	6,093	2.8	88.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.10: Cooking space in dwelling units by district and locality

Urban Locality	Occupied dwelling units	No cooking space	Separate room for exclusive use of household	Separate room shared with other household(s)	Enclosure without roof	Structure with roof but without walls	Bedroom/Hall /Living room)	Verandah	Open space in compound	Other
All districts	715,462	10.9	24.0	14.5	0.7	1.6	0.5	34.8	12.6	0.3
Atwima Mponua	3,558	7.8	23.8	27.8	2.2	5.8	0.3	18.4	13.1	0.8
Amansie West	1,384	10.3	19.1	17.1	1.2	3.5	0.6	24.9	23.3	0.1
Amansie Central	2,514	7.7	34.2	13.0	2.7	6.2	0.4	17.6	18.0	0.2
Adansi South	4,881	8.9	21.1	9.7	1.4	5.1	0.5	38.9	14.2	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	9.5	27.8	10.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	44.8	5.5	0.2
Adansi North	4,187	6.1	27.5	15.9	1.6	7.7	0.7	26.5	13.2	0.9
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	7.5	25.0	26.9	1.0	3.6	0.4	27.3	7.9	0.4
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	6.2	29.4	11.8	3.4	7.6	0.7	27.3	12.7	1.1
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	10.0	25.7	17.5	1.0	3.7	0.5	28.1	13.2	0.4
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	8.0	26.0	16.2	0.9	3.3	0.5	32.5	12.4	0.2
Bosumtwi	7,184	8.7	21.7	15.3	0.5	1.9	0.6	37.6	13.4	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	10.0	29.0	8.7	0.8	2.4	0.8	32.6	15.4	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	11.7	23.7	13.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	36.2	12.4	0.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	7.6	26.0	13.0	0.7	1.6	0.5	38.4	12.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	6.6	16.4	15.3	2.8	12.4	0.9	20.0	23.4	2.3
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	10.0	19.2	12.2	1.5	5.5	0.4	37.2	13.7	0.3
Offinso Municipal	4,740	8.8	20.7	21.6	1.2	4.4	0.4	23.7	18.8	0.4
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	7.9	24.0	13.4	0.5	1.8	0.4	33.8	17.8	0.3
Kwabre East	15,768	9.3	25.1	14.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	35.5	13.9	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	9.1	26.3	25.9	1.5	5.4	0.4	18.3	12.8	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,388	10.6	22.0	19.6	0.8	3.8	0.8	26.6	15.5	0.4
Sekyere East	7,654	8.2	25.4	19.5	1.1	5.1	0.5	26.1	13.7	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	7.6	30.3	25.2	1.2	7.7	0.5	14.7	11.9	1.1
Sekyere Central	4,902	9.0	29.4	25.9	1.6	9.2	0.4	12.5	11.6	0.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	7.0	13.1	9.4	1.2	4.1	0.3	35.4	29.2	0.2
Offinso North	5,069	9.9	18.7	28.3	1.4	6.6	0.4	12.7	21.5	0.4

Table A12.10: Cooking space in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

District	Occupied dwelling unit	No cooking space	Separate room for exclusive use of household	Separate room shared with other household(s)	Enclosure without roof	Structure with roof but without walls	Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	Verandah	Open space in compound	Other
All districts	410,743	6.8	35.8	15.1	2.2	10.0	0.3	13.5	15.9	0.4
Atwima Mponua	22,591	5.8	45.0	14.8	2.1	11.0	0.2	5.7	15.0	0.4
Amansie West	27,975	8.1	36.3	14.6	3.1	9.1	0.2	9.8	18.4	0.3
Amansie Central	18,997	6.1	54.7	10.7	1.9	8.5	0.3	6.6	10.7	0.3
Adansi South	20,745	5.9	53.7	9.9	1.3	8.9	0.3	9.7	10.1	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	7.9	32.4	11.0	1.1	4.4	0.3	29.4	13.1	0.4
Adansi North	19,676	5.2	47.2	12.1	1.7	7.9	0.5	14.9	9.7	0.6
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	7.6	37.7	21.6	2.4	8.2	0.3	9.5	12.4	0.4
Bosome Freho	12,923	5.9	45.7	12.2	2.9	10.3	0.4	9.5	12.6	0.6
Asante Akim South	21,821	6.1	47.4	12.2	2.4	10.6	0.2	9.0	11.2	0.8
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	8.2	35.4	13.0	3.1	12.9	0.4	11.0	15.6	0.4
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	6.9	27.8	20.2	2.6	9.3	0.4	17.3	15.1	0.5
Bosumtwi	15,711	7.6	27.1	20.5	1.6	8.2	0.5	16.4	17.5	0.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	7.4	24.7	13.5	1.9	4.5	0.3	28.3	19.1	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	8.1	24.8	15.2	1.5	4.0	0.3	28.8	17.0	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	6.5	34.6	16.3	2.3	13.7	0.5	7.6	18.0	0.5
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	5.1	37.4	15.0	2.6	17.1	0.4	6.3	15.7	0.3
Offinso Municipal	10,636	6.3	27.4	18.2	2.5	10.5	0.3	12.4	22.2	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	9.0	26.7	18.5	1.7	6.5	0.4	20.4	16.3	0.4
Kwabre East	11,354	8.7	22.7	20.9	0.9	2.7	0.3	28.9	14.7	0.4
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	8.2	32.3	18.8	3.1	12.5	0.1	9.2	15.0	0.8
Mampong Municipal	9,815	5.6	25.2	14.0	2.0	17.1	0.4	12.2	22.9	0.6
Sekyere East	6,014	6.0	42.8	16.9	2.0	12.1	0.3	6.3	13.0	0.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	5.2	29.6	14.1	2.3	17.6	0.4	12.2	18.2	0.3
Sekyere Central	9,730	5.3	30.2	11.2	2.4	17.6	0.2	7.6	24.9	0.6
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	5.0	25.7	7.2	2.5	13.8	0.2	15.8	29.4	0.3
Offinso North	6,093	4.2	28.5	9.6	2.7	14.7	0.3	10.5	29.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table A12.11: Bathing facility in dwelling units by district and locality

Urban locality										
District	Occupied dwelling unit	Own bathroom for exclusive use	Shared separate bathroom in same house	Private open cubicle	Shared open cubicle	Public bath house	Bathroom in another house	Open space around house	River/Pond/Lake/Dam	Other
All districts	715,462	24.0	51.3	3.5	14.1	2.1	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.2
Atwima Mponua	3,558	16.8	46.9	8.2	15.6	0.4	2.9	6.6	0.0	2.7
Amansie West	1,384	11.3	39.3	3.8	36.3	0.6	3.1	5.0	0.0	0.5
Amansie Central	2,514	18.0	41.9	5.5	11.4	0.0	6.4	16.4	0.0	0.3
Adansi South	4,881	18.8	38.3	5.3	27.8	0.9	3.7	5.0	0.1	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	24.4	50.3	3.3	15.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	0.0	0.3
Adansi North	4,187	21.2	44.1	4.7	16.7	1.3	3.6	7.2	0.1	1.2
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	19.5	56.9	4.2	14.5	0.1	0.7	3.9	0.1	0.1
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	20.8	50.0	7.8	9.8	1.9	1.9	7.5	0.1	0.3
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	16.8	50.7	5.1	20.0	0.5	2.1	4.6	0.0	0.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	22.8	46.7	5.1	16.3	4.5	0.9	3.6	0.1	0.1
Bosumtwi	7,184	20.4	48.4	6.7	14.1	0.1	1.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	29.3	43.5	5.9	13.6	0.1	1.7	5.7	0.0	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	25.3	51.6	2.9	13.2	2.5	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	26.3	48.1	4.0	14.9	1.4	1.0	4.1	0.0	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	18.2	32.2	9.9	25.3	0.0	3.9	10.1	0.0	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	15.5	48.9	5.3	21.8	0.3	0.7	7.5	0.0	0.0
Offinso Municipal	4,740	12.1	59.0	3.9	17.3	0.3	2.7	4.4	0.1	0.1
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	25.9	46.8	4.8	18.1	0.1	0.7	3.4	0.1	0.2
Kwabre East	15,768	22.9	54.2	4.7	13.4	0.3	0.8	3.7	0.1	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	20.0	57.2	3.4	11.5	0.1	1.9	5.6	0.0	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,388	15.1	59.6	4.3	14.1	0.2	1.0	5.1	0.1	0.5
Sekyere East	7,654	19.0	59.2	4.2	13.3	0.1	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	17.1	47.9	11.2	15.3	0.3	1.9	5.0	0.1	1.4
Sekyere Central	4,902	26.5	50.9	6.5	7.6	0.1	1.6	6.4	0.1	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	14.2	41.8	6.4	27.1	2.7	1.8	5.6	0.1	0.4
Offinso North	5,069	17.7	58.8	5.7	9.0	0.1	2.4	6.1	0.1	0.2

Table A12.11: Bathing facility in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Rural Locality	Occupied dwelling unit	Own bathroom for exclusive use	Shared separate bathroom in same house	Private open cubicle	Shared open cubicle	Public bath house	Bathroom in another house	Open space around house	River/Pond/Lake/Dam	Other
All districts	410,743	26.5	32.8	9.9	14.2	0.5	5.6	10.0	0.3	0.3
Atwima Mponua	22,591	29.0	24.4	14.2	15.5	0.5	7.7	8.3	0.1	0.4
Amansie West	27,975	24.4	30.4	8.7	14.9	0.2	10.7	10.1	0.1	0.5
Amansie Central	18,997	38.4	20.9	8.2	9.6	0.5	12.4	9.7	0.1	0.1
Adansi South	20,745	33.5	21.3	12.0	15.0	0.3	10.2	7.3	0.2	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	28.6	33.2	8.8	19.5	0.4	5.1	3.8	0.5	0.2
Adansi North	19,676	31.0	32.9	8.9	11.9	0.5	7.7	6.4	0.2	0.6
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	26.1	40.6	7.9	10.4	0.6	5.9	8.1	0.1	0.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	36.5	28.4	8.0	8.2	0.2	8.6	7.4	2.4	0.2
Asante Akim South	21,821	32.0	25.4	12.3	13.7	0.6	4.0	11.2	0.2	0.8
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	25.1	28.3	14.0	13.5	0.7	5.8	12.1	0.2	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	20.6	41.7	8.5	17.8	0.5	2.3	8.4	0.1	0.1
Bosumtwi	15,711	21.1	39.8	8.5	17.0	0.3	4.2	7.8	1.1	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	21.7	37.7	10.1	17.8	0.2	3.0	9.2	0.1	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	22.0	43.3	6.0	19.4	0.5	2.4	6.2	0.1	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	26.4	31.7	11.9	14.7	0.3	4.9	9.7	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	28.3	32.3	10.5	13.2	0.9	3.5	10.3	0.0	0.9
Offinso Municipal	10,636	18.7	42.4	10.2	15.2	0.1	3.6	9.1	0.1	0.6
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	23.3	44.3	7.0	13.9	0.6	2.2	8.5	0.1	0.1
Kwabre East	11,354	20.7	47.6	6.4	15.7	1.6	1.3	6.6	0.0	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	24.4	38.0	9.0	8.8	0.9	4.3	13.7	0.1	0.8
Mampong Municipal	9,815	21.4	27.6	13.0	18.8	0.2	2.7	15.8	0.3	0.2
Sekyere East	6,014	26.9	32.6	15.5	9.3	0.0	5.7	9.6	0.1	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	21.6	26.8	9.1	13.0	0.2	4.7	23.6	0.2	0.7
Sekyere Central	9,730	29.2	24.6	9.6	10.7	0.2	4.9	20.3	0.4	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	29.5	23.1	8.8	13.5	1.4	5.8	16.9	0.5	0.5
Offinso North	6,093	25.1	21.5	17.2	11.9	0.3	5.2	18.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table A12.12: Toilet facility available to dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Private pit latrine	Private KVIP	Private bucket/pan latrine	Public toilet	Other
All districts	715,462	12.9	8.8	0.3	40.5	0.4
Atwima Mponua	3,558	15.3	14.2	0.8	60.7	0.3
Amansie West	1,384	24.0	5.5	0.1	53.3	0.1
Amansie Central	2,514	35.4	11.5	0.2	47.7	0.5
Adansi South	4,881	20.6	18.3	0.6	46.0	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	7.3	6.2	0.1	53.5	0.3
Adansi North	4,187	20.6	13.0	0.2	55.4	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	20.5	8.0	1.1	42.5	0.1
Bosome Freho	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	15.8	26.3	0.4	33.1	0.7
Asante Akim North Municipal	18,887	17.0	26.7	0.4	39.9	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	23.9	11.8	0.3	36.8	0.2
Bosumtwi	7,184	25.9	16.0	0.1	37.3	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	26.9	12.0	0.1	30.4	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	10.7	7.1	0.3	38.8	0.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	23.6	10.5	0.3	38.2	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	16.0	10.1	0.0	51.7	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	23.3	20.4	0.1	45.1	0.3
Offinso Municipal	4,740	21.9	10.2	0.8	43.6	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	34.6	10.5	0.3	24.4	0.2
Kwabre East	15,768	20.0	10.7	0.1	42.4	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	19.4	17.9	0.4	48.4	0.4
Mampong Municipal	9,388	17.8	8.9	0.4	43.3	0.2
Sekyere East	7,654	24.7	22.3	0.3	33.6	0.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	23.7	12.9	1.5	44.4	0.1
Sekyere Central	4,902	24.2	13.3	0.3	44.0	0.4
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	9.8	7.2	0.2	60.1	0.9
Offinso North	5,069	10.4	13.7	0.3	68.9	0.2

Table A12.12: Toilet facility available to dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

District	Occupied dwelling unit	No facility	Private WC	Private pit latrine	Private KVIP	Private bucket/pan latrine	Public toilet	Other
All districts	410,743	11.4	5.0	26.3	8.6	0.2	48.1	0.3
Atwima Mponua	22,591	9.8	0.3	29.9	6.8	0.1	52.9	0.3
Amansie West	27,975	22.1	1.9	23.9	8.3	0.1	43.3	0.4
Amansie Central	18,997	8.8	1.5	19.3	5.0	0.2	65.1	0.2
Adansi South	20,745	6.2	1.2	34.3	5.1	0.1	52.9	0.2
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	7.7	9.4	18.7	14.3	0.3	49.5	0.2
Adansi North	19,676	9.4	4.1	32.8	6.5	0.2	46.8	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	5.8	5.4	22.9	7.3	0.2	58.1	0.2
Bosome Freho	12,923	10.0	4.8	22.3	8.4	0.1	54.2	0.2
Asante Akim South	21,821	9.4	2.6	33.6	16.5	0.2	37.3	0.5
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	14.2	6.5	26.2	13.8	0.2	38.8	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	6.7	8.5	20.6	9.8	0.2	53.7	0.5
Bosumtwi	15,711	6.7	5.8	25.0	8.8	0.4	53.0	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	11.6	9.9	25.9	10.2	0.6	41.4	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	6.5	14.5	24.5	10.1	0.1	44.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	5.0	1.2	28.1	5.2	0.1	60.4	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	4.2	0.9	39.3	4.3	0.0	50.6	0.7
Offinso Municipal	10,636	10.3	3.8	24.3	4.9	0.1	56.2	0.4
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	11.0	10.1	24.0	16.0	0.2	38.4	0.3
Kwabre East	11,354	11.4	16.1	22.1	12.2	0.2	37.8	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	12.3	4.2	31.7	11.2	0.4	40.1	0.2
Mampong Municipal	9,815	14.4	5.8	24.8	6.3	0.5	48.0	0.2
Sekyere East	6,014	17.2	2.1	25.9	13.7	0.2	40.2	0.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	30.4	2.9	28.3	5.9	0.1	32.2	0.2
Sekyere Central	9,730	29.9	2.9	22.2	4.1	0.3	40.4	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	39.4	3.2	13.9	4.3	0.2	38.7	0.2
Offinso North	6,093	11.7	0.8	26.0	1.9	0.2	59.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.13: Methods of liquid waste disposal in dwelling units by district and locality

District	Occupied dwelling unit	Through the sewerage system	Through drainage system into a gutter	Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	Thrown onto street/outside	Thrown into gutter	Thrown onto compound	Other
All districts	715,462	4.3	29.4	3.2	14.1	29.9	18.8	0.3
Atwima Mponua	3,558	2.8	4.5	1.2	47.4	9.7	33.9	0.4
Amansie West	1,384	0.1	4.0	0.9	45.0	14.5	35.0	0.5
Amansie Central	2,514	1.3	5.6	0.8	31.7	19.4	40.3	0.9
Adansi South	4,881	0.3	7.8	1.0	31.5	22.7	36.3	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	4.2	30.4	2.4	12.7	38.6	11.4	0.3
Adansi North	4,187	0.6	5.8	1.2	39.9	13.1	39.1	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	3.3	15.2	3.6	20.8	32.2	24.3	0.6
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	0.4	5.5	2.3	41.6	14.7	35.3	0.1
Asante Akim North Mun.	18,887	1.4	8.0	1.1	32.6	25.0	31.7	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	3.0	10.4	5.7	32.9	16.9	30.8	0.3
Bosumtwi	7,184	1.3	4.4	3.4	31.9	18.4	40.3	0.2
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	2.5	5.4	4.1	33.5	11.8	42.1	0.6
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	5.0	35.9	3.4	7.5	33.2	14.6	0.3
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	4.4	13.1	4.4	32.6	15.4	29.9	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	1.4	3.8	2.6	45.8	6.6	39.1	0.7
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	1.4	8.1	2.8	31.4	17.2	38.9	0.2
Offinso Municipal	4,740	0.2	3.7	2.1	49.5	13.9	30.5	0.2
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	2.6	15.8	2.6	17.8	19.3	41.6	0.2
Kwabre East	15,768	2.7	12.6	3.1	36.9	19.5	25.1	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	2.3	12.2	2.5	37.8	12.9	32.2	0.2
Mampong Municipal	9,388	4.2	15.6	2.7	22.0	26.6	28.5	0.3
Sekyere East	7,654	1.3	11.1	1.4	37.4	20.0	28.7	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	0.5	3.9	2.0	38.9	16.4	38.0	0.3
Sekyere Central	4,902	0.6	4.5	3.9	39.0	16.5	35.2	0.3
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	2.8	7.0	1.7	40.5	9.7	38.1	0.3
Offinso North	5,069	0.6	2.7	0.9	50.7	6.3	38.4	0.4

Table A12.13: Methods of liquid waste disposal in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Rural Locality								
District	Occupied dwelling unit	Through the sewerage system	Through drainage system into a gutter	Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	Thrown onto street/ outside	Thrown into gutter	Thrown onto compound	Other
All districts	410,743	1.2	3.2	1.5	38.3	7.6	47.8	0.3
Atwima Mponua	22,591	0.7	1.2	0.3	45.6	3.4	48.4	0.3
Amansie West	27,975	1.1	3.0	1.7	34.3	6.0	53.8	0.2
Amansie Central	18,997	1.8	1.8	0.2	40.8	4.5	50.5	0.3
Adansi South	20,745	1.6	1.1	1.0	32.1	5.2	58.5	0.4
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	0.6	4.6	0.7	40.3	10.8	43.0	0.1
Adansi North	19,676	0.3	2.9	1.5	37.3	6.8	51.0	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	0.8	3.3	0.9	42.6	10.2	41.7	0.5
Bosome Freho	12,923	2.0	2.4	1.0	38.1	8.4	47.8	0.2
Asante Akim South	21,821	0.2	1.2	0.6	34.8	7.1	55.2	0.8
Asante Akim North Mun	13,512	0.5	4.4	1.4	37.6	8.3	47.5	0.2
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	2.0	2.8	3.1	47.7	7.5	36.6	0.4
Bosumtwi	15,711	0.7	3.3	2.3	44.8	10.1	38.4	0.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	1.2	2.8	4.1	40.4	8.2	43.0	0.4
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	1.7	6.8	2.9	33.4	14.6	40.3	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	0.3	2.2	0.4	43.0	4.7	49.4	0.1
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	3.8	1.5	0.7	34.1	7.0	52.2	0.8
Offinso Municipal	10,636	0.5	1.5	1.8	45.4	7.7	42.8	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	2.0	6.7	3.2	36.3	10.9	40.7	0.3
Kwabre East	11,354	1.7	6.4	3.3	39.0	14.8	34.6	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	2.8	7.7	1.2	38.4	5.0	44.0	0.9
Mampong Municipal	9,815	0.4	4.9	1.0	39.6	7.1	46.6	0.3
Sekyere East	6,014	0.4	3.6	0.8	47.1	4.9	43.1	0.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	0.3	3.2	0.5	29.6	4.8	61.4	0.3
Sekyere Central	9,730	1.4	2.8	1.6	22.7	9.3	62.0	0.1
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	2.3	0.9	1.3	35.0	5.1	55.2	0.1
Offinso North	6,093	0.6	0.2	0.1	27.9	2.5	68.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A12.14: Main sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and locality

Urban Locality	Occupied dwelling unit	Pipe-borne Inside Dwelling	Pipe-borne outside dwelling	Public tap/ Standpipe	Bore-hole/Pump/ Tube well	Protected well	Rain water	Protected spring
All Districts	715,462	33.3	23.6	10.7	16.1	8.2	0.1	0.5
Atwima Mponua	3,558	4.4	24.1	34.9	22.1	10.2	0.2	0.4
Amansie West	1,384	0.9	5.4	5.4	53.6	25.5	0.1	0.4
Amansie Central	2,514	3.1	21.2	60.0	9.3	3.1	0.0	0.3
Adansi South	4,881	2.9	8.7	9.1	34.2	37.7	0.1	0.1
Obuasi Municipal	35,668	14.4	17.5	13.3	21.9	15.2	0.0	1.8
Adansi North	4,187	2.3	21.6	20.6	27.8	15.0	0.2	0.4
Bekwai Municipal	5,168	13.9	12.5	44.3	17.3	5.5	0.0	0.4
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	4,715	10.3	31.6	32.5	7.7	8.9	0.2	0.1
Asante Akim North Mun.	18,887	9.3	32.6	15.1	26.3	6.7	0.5	0.3
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	9,662	3.9	14.0	12.2	54.5	9.4	0.1	0.1
Bosumtwi	7,184	1.5	4.5	1.4	43.1	42.1	0.2	0.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	4,265	2.2	12.5	15.8	41.3	18.7	0.0	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	512,761	42.3	24.8	8.0	12.2	6.2	0.1	0.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	11,305	22.7	22.6	8.5	15.8	21.8	0.1	0.3
Ahafo Ano South	2,764	4.2	38.0	29.1	14.8	8.5	0.1	0.2
Ahafo Ano North	4,712	17.0	31.3	37.6	11.2	1.4	0.0	0.2
Offinso Municipal	4,740	13.1	20.4	17.9	36.4	8.7	0.1	0.5
Afigya Kwabre	8,017	15.0	17.8	9.7	30.6	22.1	0.1	0.3
Kwabre East	15,768	3.4	14.8	14.1	41.7	18.7	0.1	0.4
Afigya Sekyere	10,702	3.6	19.4	21.4	33.6	11.4	0.1	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,388	41.9	22.7	22.9	9.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sekyere East	7,654	10.9	27.7	17.0	25.9	12.4	0.1	0.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	6,860	1.0	2.9	3.7	23.3	2.1	1.6	3.1
Sekyere Central	4,902	1.5	4.1	3.8	10.4	8.4	0.7	1.8
Ejura-Sekyedumase	8,747	7.2	31.3	34.4	17.2	7.2	0.1	0.2
Offinso North	5,069	6.3	54.7	29.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.3

Table A12.14: Main sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Urban Locality									
District	Bottled water	Sachet water	Tanker supply Vendor provided	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	River/Stream	Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	Other	
All Districts	0.4	5.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Atwima Mponua	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Amansie West	0.1	7.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amansie Central	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adansi South	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obuasi Municipal	0.4	14.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Adansi North	0.1	4.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Bekwai Municipal	0.3	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosome Freho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asante Akim South	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim North Mun.	0.2	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bosumtwi	0.1	5.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	0.5	8.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kumasi Metropolis	0.4	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Atwima Nwabiagya	0.2	7.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ahafo Ano South	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ahafo Ano North	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Offinso Municipal	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Afigya Kwabre	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwabre East	0.3	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Afigya Sekyere	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mampong Municipal	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sekyere East	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	0.2	3.8	34.9	0.7	2.2	20.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sekyere Central	0.1	4.6	4.8	3.3	1.0	55.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Ejura-Sekyedumase	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offinso North	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A12.14: Main sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Rural Locality	Occupied dwelling unit	Pipe-borne inside Dwelling	Pipe-borne outside dwelling	Public tap/ Standpipe	Bore-hole/Pump/ Tube well	Protected well	Rain water	Protecteds pring
All districts	410,743	2.3	10.2	9.1	56.9	5.4	0.2	0.3
Atwima Mponua	22,591	0.1	7.3	6.6	60.5	3.7	0.2	0.2
Amansie West	27,975	0.7	11.2	13.9	67.9	1.7	0.1	0.3
Amansie Central	18,997	0.3	4.9	6.5	79.3	1.9	0.1	0.2
Adansi South	20,745	0.3	3.1	5.9	54.7	10.1	0.1	0.3
Obuasi Municipal	5,644	1.2	11.4	8.8	62.5	11.8	0.0	0.2
Adansi North	19,676	0.8	6.6	7.2	61.5	5.0	0.1	0.2
Bekwai Municipal	22,090	1.6	14.5	18.6	54.5	4.4	0.1	0.4
Bosome Freho	12,923	2.5	8.9	6.8	63.6	2.7	0.1	0.5
Asante Akim South	21,821	1.1	10.5	6.8	66.9	2.2	0.2	0.2
Asante Akim North Municipal	13,512	3.8	9.4	5.4	69.1	2.0	0.2	0.4
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	23,416	1.1	7.7	13.0	63.6	6.9	0.1	0.3
Bosumtwi	15,711	1.3	7.0	18.9	59.1	7.2	0.5	0.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	16,469	1.0	4.8	6.0	65.4	14.7	0.2	0.2
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Atwima Nwabiagya	23,900	13.6	23.3	7.3	36.4	13.4	0.1	0.4
Ahafo Ano South	24,166	0.8	5.0	9.1	57.7	3.5	0.1	0.5
Ahafo Ano North	16,282	0.8	8.5	9.2	52.4	2.7	0.1	0.1
Offinso Municipal	10,636	2.7	23.9	12.7	41.5	3.4	0.1	0.3
Afigya Kwabre	22,049	8.4	20.3	9.0	48.8	5.5	0.1	0.3
Kwabre East	11,354	2.9	8.7	6.4	59.2	17.5	0.2	0.2
Afigya Sekyere	8,743	0.7	14.4	5.2	48.3	4.8	0.1	0.3
Mampong Municipal	9,815	4.2	9.4	11.9	29.0	2.2	0.1	1.0
Sekyere East	6,014	0.9	7.8	4.9	78.4	1.6	0.2	0.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	12,736	0.7	4.1	4.1	33.3	0.6	1.1	1.2
Sekyere Central	9,730	1.1	10.5	3.7	45.4	3.5	0.3	0.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	7,655	1.9	15.4	5.9	51.0	2.4	0.2	0.4
Offinso North	6,093	0.7	9.5	8.1	38.0	1.5	0.0	0.2

Table A12.14: Main sources of drinking water for households in dwelling units by district and locality (cont'd)

Rural Locality									
District	Bottled water	Sachet water	Tanker supply/Vendor provided	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	River/Stream	Dugout/Pond /Lake/Dam/ Canal	Other	
All districts	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	12.5	0.2	0.0	
Atwima Mponua	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	18.9	0.5	0.0	
Amansie West	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	
Amansie Central	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	
Adansi South	0.1	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.1	19.8	0.1	0.0	
Obuasi Municipal	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Adansi North	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	15.1	0.4	0.0	
Bekwai Municipal	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.1	
Bosome Freho	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.0	
Asante Akim South	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.5	8.6	0.2	0.0	
Asante Akim North Municipal	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	7.0	0.1	0.1	
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	4.4	0.3	0.0	
Bosumtwi	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	
Atwima Kwanwoma	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	
Kumasi Metropolis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Atwima Nwabiagya	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	
Ahafo Ano South	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	21.9	0.1	0.0	
Ahafo Ano North	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.6	22.6	0.2	0.0	
Offinso Municipal	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	13.5	0.3	0.0	
Afigya Kwabre	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	
Kwabre East	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Afigya Sekyere	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	24.1	0.2	0.0	
Mampong Municipal	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	39.5	0.0	0.0	
Sekyere East	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	
Sekyere Afram Plains	0.1	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.1	47.1	0.8	0.1	
Sekyere Central	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	33.6	0.9	0.0	
Ejura-Sekyedumase	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	20.6	0.1	0.0	
Offinso North	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	39.5	0.2	0.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census