2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing
AND	Adansi North District Assembly
AND	Adansi North District
DEO	Data Entry Operator
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DP	Data Processing
EU	European Union
EVR	Enumerator's Visitation Record
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC 1	Populations and Housing Census Form 1
PHC 2	Populations and Housing Census Form 2
PHC	Population and Housing Census
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBSV	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
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 Survey
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Co-coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DEO	District Education Office
DEHO	District Environmental Health Office
DFID	Department for International Development

DHD	District Health Directorate
DPO	District Planning Officer
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
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
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
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programmexxi
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LI	Legislative Instrument
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	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
ICT4AD	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialization Centre
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
T& CPD	Town and Country Planning Department
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Adansi North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 107,019 representing 2.2 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.5 percent and females represent 50.5 percent. Ninety percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 98.2. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons . The total age dependency ratio for the District is 89, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (93.0) than that of females (84.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 114.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.8 per 1000. Majority of migrants (54.5 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 45.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central constitute 37.4 percent followed by Eastern with 20.2 percent and Volta, 10.2 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 105.324 with a total number of 23,863 households. The average household size in the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 45.7 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.6 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (43.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40 percent have never married,10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.8 percent are widowed, 4.5 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated. . Among the married, 29.9 percent have no education while about 9.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.2%) are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 12.0 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 97.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older,, 78.5 percent are literate and 27.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (86 %) than that of females (72.4 %). Seven out of ten people (68.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 18.5 per cent has never attended school, 444.4 percent are currently attending and 37.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 71.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.7 percent are employed while 4.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.6%), 24.3% perform household duties and 10.3 percent are too old or young to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 61.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.6 percent for both in service and sales, and in craft and related trade, and 4.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 70.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 7.5 percent are contributing family workers, 2.6 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 35.8 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 42.0 percent as compared to 29.9 percent of females. A little over two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities (2.2%) in the district. About 747 households representing 3.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34.0 percent followed by intellectual disability (26.3%). The proportion of disables who have sight impairment is higher in urban localities (48.8%) than in rural localities (31.5%). There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 36.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Nearly 75 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (83.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 67.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Adansi North District is 17,531 representing 3.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 60.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Less than half (43.0%) Of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 36.2 percent are separate houses and 6.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (60.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 18.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 17.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 57.6 percent with cement/concrete constituting 37.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (72.9%) and mud/earth (24.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (86.3%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (58.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 11.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (66.5%) and kerosene lamp (16.8%).and flashlight/torch (15.4%), The main source of fuel for cooking in most households in the district is wood (68%). The proportion for rural (73.1%) is higher than that of urban (44.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (55.6%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 48.3 percent followed by pit latrine (30.7%). About 8.2 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (34.8%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 29.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 41.9 percent. About 5 percent of households (4.9) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 9.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (29.4%) and onto the street (23%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

This chapter provides information on the profile of Adansi North District. These include Historical background, Physical features, Political administration; Social and Cultural structure, Economic Activities and Demography. This chapter also includes the organisation of the report.

1.2   Physical Features

The district is located between Longitude 1.50W, latitude 1.4 N and Longitude 1.5W latitude 6.30 N. The district therefore falls within a typical Tropical Region of Africa, which characteristically experiences high temperatures and high rainfall throughout the year. This puts the Adansi North District into a Semi-Equatorial climatic region.

Aesthetically, the district is a very beautiful area to visit. The Kusa scarp which is a range of mountains influences almost all parts of the district and is a very beautiful site to watch. Again, out of the Kusa scarp, a very beautiful waterfall known as Nyankomasu waterfalls has been developed and is already attracting tourists from far and near to the site which the Assembly can harness to improve upon its revenue base.

Adansi North District has the following as some of its major towns: Fomena, the capital, Dompoase, Asokwa Junction, Nyankomasu, Tewobaabi, Fumso, Akrokerri, Kyekyewere, Aboabo, Nsokote and others. The District covers an area of approximately 853.63 sq. km representing about 4.7% of the total area of Ashanti Region. The district is bounded in the South –West by Obuasi District, in the South by Adansi South District, in South-East by BosomeFreho District, in the North-East by Bekwai District and by West Amansie Central District.

The district has an undulating terrain with more than half of the total area rising to an average height of about 300 meters above sea level. The district has several streams depicting a typical dendritic pattern. Major streams in the district are: Bemin, Fum, Gyimi, Kyeabo, Ankafo, Adiembra, Asabri, Subine, Konwia, Kyekye, Atraime, etc. Most of these rivers are used for domestic and industrial purposes. Most of them are perennial. As a result of this, farmers cultivate vegetables during dry seasons, and this has helped many farmers to be in business throughout the year. The area consists of Tarkwain (pre Cambrian) and upper Birimian rocks noted for their mineral bearing potentials. Granitic rock outcrops occur at Akrokerri, Dompoase, Patakro and Kwapia. These rocks are quarried for constructional works such as building and road construction.

Most parts of the district lie within the Gold belt. Areas between Asokwa through Nyankomasu and Fumso Ketewa have been identified the District Assembly and Anglogold Ashanti, Obuasi as having gold and diamond deposits. Despite the presence of these rich resources, meaningful mining or extractional activities are yet to be carried out in the district. There is also sand belt that stretches from Fomena through Old Edubiase, Abadwum to Kwapia. This is also exploited for building and constructional works in the district and beyond.

Figure 1.1: Map of Adansi North District

DISTRICT MAP OF
ADANSI NORTH

BEKWAI MUNICIPAL

BOSOME FREHO

ASANTE AKIM SOUTH

AMANSIE CENTRAL

Meduma

Dompoase

Akrokerri
Bobriase
Kwapia
Patakro

FOMENA   Kusa

Bodwosango

Kyekyewere

Asokwa (Obuasi Junction)

Brofoyedru

Pipiso

Aboabo No. 2

OBUASI MUNICIPAL

Akwansrem

Nyankomase

BOSOME FREHO

New Akrofuom
Anhwiaso

Fumso

Anwona

ADANSI SOUTH

2   0   2 Miles

LEGEND
District Capital
Towns
Road Network
District Boundary

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.1   Climate

The district experiences semi-equatorial climatic conditions. Temperatures are generally high throughout the year with mean monthly temperatures ranging between 260^0 C and 300^{0C}. February and March are the hottest periods in the year. The mean annual temperature is 270^{0C}. The annual total rainfall is between 1,250 mm and 1,750 mm. (50" – 70"). The major rains occur between April and July whilst the minor rains occur between September and December. Relative humidity is high about 80% in the rainy season and 20% in the dry season. The temperature and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food and cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, citrus, vegetables, yams, cassava, cocoyam, cereals etc.

As a result of the double maximal rainfall pattern, there are two cropping seasons in a year: the major cropping season and the minor cropping season. The climate also supports forest vegetation which supports the growth of wood lots like odum, wawa, sapele etc. These are harvested for export to earn foreign exchange. Some are also used locally to create jobs for the people.

1.3   Political Administration

Adansi North District was created by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1758) dated 17th February, 2004 and was carved out of two former Districts namely; Adansi East and Adansi west now Adansi South and Obuasi Municipal respectively. The District Capital is located at Fomena and the entire district population is 107,091 according to 2010 population and Housing Census (PHC 2010).

The administrative head of the district is at Fomena, which is located 70 km from Kumasi on the Cape Coast main road. The district has 43 electoral areas and two constituencies (Fomena and Asokwa). The District has seven area councils i.e. Akrokerri, Anhwiaso, Asokwa, Bodwesango, Dompoase, Fomena and Fumso area Councils. There are 125 communities in the district.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

The Adansi traditional set up is made up of seven divisional chiefs. The divisions are Ayaase, Edubiase, Dompoase and Bodwesango forming the "nifa" division and Akrofuom and Akrokerrifie forming the "benkum" division. Fomena is the seat of the Paramount Chief of the Adansi Traditional Area. The Adansi People has seven stools with Fomena being the seat of the paramount chief. This serves as a unifying factor to make the people united for development. The chiefs and the people of Adansi traditional area celebrate Yam festival in which the local idol is supposed to eat yam before all the inhabitants could eat some throughout the district. The district embraces many religious affiliations thus Protestant (Anglican Lutheran) etc (21.3%), Pentecostal/Charistmatic (29.1%), other Christians (19.9%) and Islam (7.8%).

Most of the arable lands are in the hands of family heads, which hold them in trust for the various divisional Stools of the Adansi Kingdom. It is therefore very difficult to acquire a piece of land to embark on any large scale agriculture if one is not a member of the family. Even family members find it difficult to acquire enough land for large scale agriculture because, one is entitled to only a small portion of the family land which belongs to the entire family, since the land has to be shared equally among the members. The fragmentation inhibits large scale mechanized farming.

In the district, if anybody wants to acquire land, the system of Land Tenure is predominantly the 'Abunu' and the 'Abusa' systems. The 'Abunu' is where the farmer shares the produce from the farm equally with the Land owner. The 'Abusa' on the other hand is where the farmer takes two-thirds while the land owner takes one-third of the produce. The population is predominantly Akan with Adansi forming the greater majority. However other ethnic groups are also found; notably among them are the Ewes (9.9%), Ga-Adangbe (5.7%),Mole Dagbani (4.7%) and Others(3.9%).The minor ethnic groups are mostly settler farmers. The entire Adansi North is made up of (75.8 %) Akans from GSS 2010PHC. Ethnic conflict is therefore almost non-existent in the district.

1.5   Economy

The District Economy is predominantly agrarian with 74.2 percent of households population engaged in agriculture, according to the PHC2010. Majority of them are also engaged in subsistence farming such as cassava, plantain, yam, cultivation and livestock crop production. A few are also into commercial farming such as maize, rice and cocoa crop production. The PHC 2010 reveals that Services employ about 15% of the people in the district. Some of the main component of the services provided includes buying and selling, tourism, banking, communication, dressmaking, hairdressing, teaching, operation of private schools etc. Manufacturing employs about 8 percent, based on the PHC 2010 of the working population in the district. Some of the manufacturing activities include production of T & G, extraction of palm oil and palm kennel, processing of cassava into gari, etc. These activities are scattered throughout the district. It also includes mining and quarrying.

1.5.1 Tourism

There are five (5) major Tourist Attraction sites in the district which are in developing process to boost tourism in the Area. They are as follows.

  (a)   The Prempeh II Stone at Brofoyedru;

  (c)   The Treaty of Fomena at Fomena

  (e)   The SasabonsamKye at Bodwesango

  (f)   The Tewobaabi Waterfalls at Tewobaabi

  (g)   The Nyankumasu Waterfalls at Nyankumasu

Figure 1.2: The Nyankumasu Waterfalls at Nyankumasu

Source: Adansi North District Assembly, Fomena

Figure 1.3: The Prempeh II Stone at Brofoyedru

Source: Adansi North District Assembly, Fomena

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development.   Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organisations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

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

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

    i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

    iii.   Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Demographic characteristics such as population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a district's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. . The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition, age and sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality based on the 2010 Census in respect of Adansi North District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

As at 26th September, 2010, Adansi North District recorded a population of 107,019 persons (Table 2.1). There are 53,055 males (49.5%) and 54,036 females (50.5%). This gives a sex ratio (i.e. number of males for every 100 females) of 98.2 indicating more females than males in the district. This may be partly due to the different patterns of fertility, mortality and migration within the population of the district.

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of population by sex and type of locality. It is evident that the district is predominantly rural area. Almost 89,787 persons live in rural areas while 17,304 persons reside in the urban areas. In addition, females outnumber the males in both urban and rural localities.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	107,091	53,055	54,036	98.2	17,304	89,787
0-4	15,540	7,895	7,645	103.3	2,381	13,159
5-9	14,834	7,601	7,233	105.1	2,286	12,548
14-10	14,831	7,856	6,975	112.6	2,325	12,506
15-19	11,761	6,121	5,595	109.4	2,003	9,713
20-24	8,356	3,884	4,472	86.9	1,444	6,912
25-29	7,090	3,155	3,935	80.2	1,216	5,874
30-34	5,840	2,692	3,148	85.5	1,030	4,810
35-39	5,781	2,716	3,065	88.6	979	4,802
40-44	5,114	2,454	2,660	92.3	824	4,290
45-49	4,349	2,144	2,205	97.2	698	3,651
50-54	4,057	1,961	2,096	93.6	616	3,441
55-59	2,394	1,275	1,119	113.9	392	2,002
60-64	2,086	1,082	1,004	107.8	343	1,743
65-69	1,204	613	591	103.7	187	1,017
70-74	1,611	683	928	73.6	216	1,395
75-79	841	357	484	73.8	129	712
80-84	690	245	445	55.1	102	588
85-89	377	171	206	83	64	313
90-94	279	111	168	66.1	55	224
95-99	101	39	62	62.9	14	87
All Ages	107,091	53,055	54,036	98.2	17,304	89,787
0-14	45,205	23,352	21,853	106.9	6,992	38,213
15-64	56,783	27,484	29,299	93.8	9,545	47,238
65+	5,103	2,219	2,884	76.9	767	4,336
Age-dependency ratio	88.6	93.04	84,43		81.29	90.07

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex structure of the population of pyramid of Adansi North district. The pyramid has the characteristics of a developing country with a broad base that gradually tappers off with increasing age. The results further shows that the district population is largely youthful consisting of a large proportion between 0-4 to 30-34 age groups and a small proportion of elderly persons, that is, 65 years and older.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
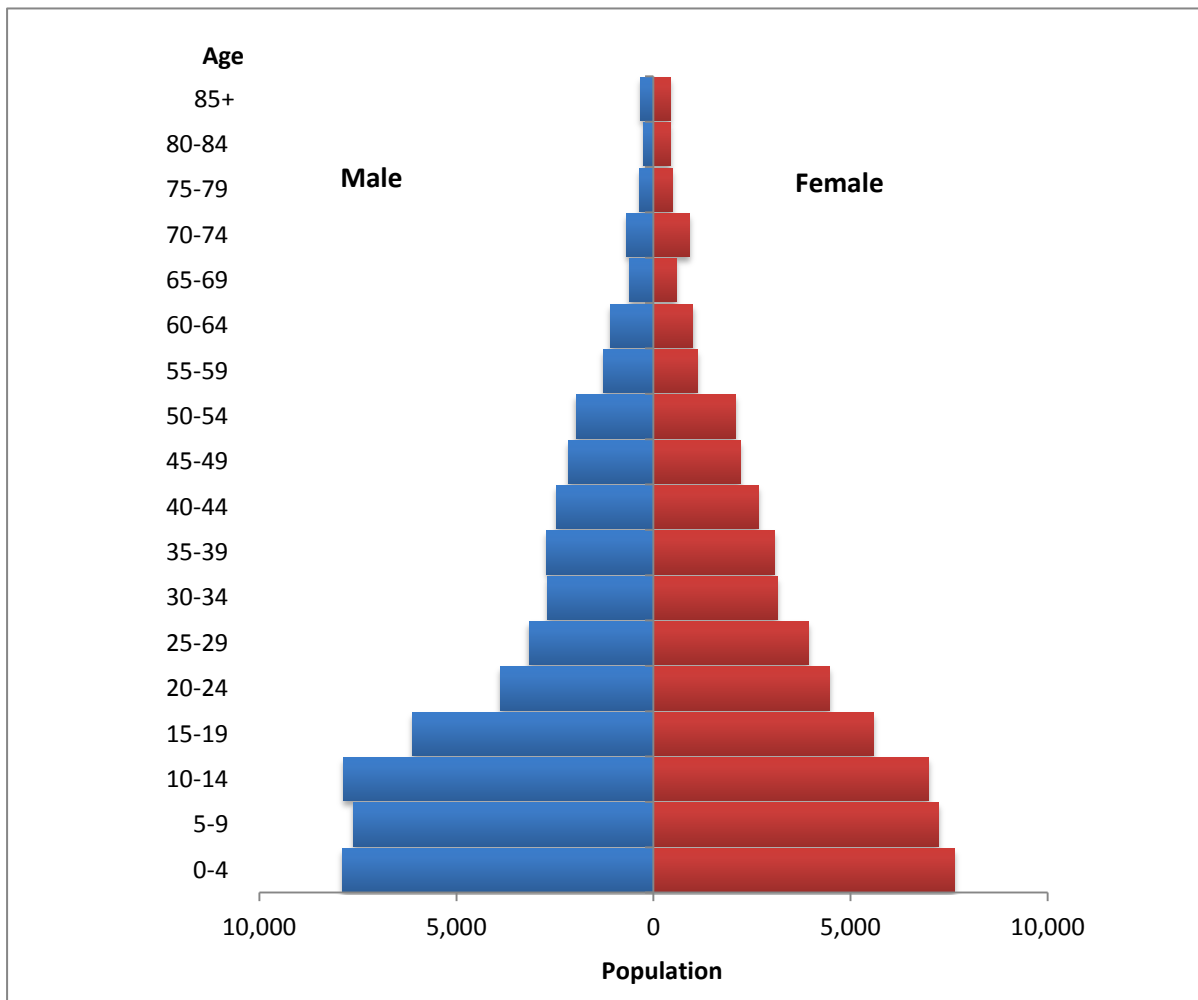
2.3.1   Age Dependency Ratio

The Age Dependency Ratio is the relationship between persons in the "dependent" (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) measured per 100 populations. This relationship does not translate into economic dependency since some of the people in the (0-14 and 65+) age groups will be working and some of them between (15-64) age group will not be working which gives indication that household's income is overstretched.

Table 2.1 indicates that Adansi North district has a high age dependency ratio of about 89. This means that there are 89 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages. The males were more dependent (93.04) than females (84.43) within the population. Again, the age dependency ratio in the rural areas is relatively higher (90.07) than that of the urban areas (81.29). This could be that as most aged population are not working; staying in urban areas coupled with the cost of living accounts for choice in the rural locality.

2.4   Migration, Fertility, Mortality and Mortality

2.4.3   Migration

Migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born during the last census night. The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. This section of the report provides information on the people of Adansi North District born elsewhere in Ashanti region, or in another region outside Ashanti and birth place outside Ghana in relation to their duration of residence in the district.

Migrants born elsewhere in Ashanti region

As shown in figure 2.3, about 30.5 percent   immigrants born elsewhere in Ashanti region have stayed between (1-4) years in the district as the highest percentage, followed by19.8 percent of immigrants who have stayed between 10 to 19 years and 18.3 percent of immigrants have also stayed between 5 to 9 years for 5-9 years.

Figure 2.3: Duration of residence of immigrants in Adansi North District born elsewhere
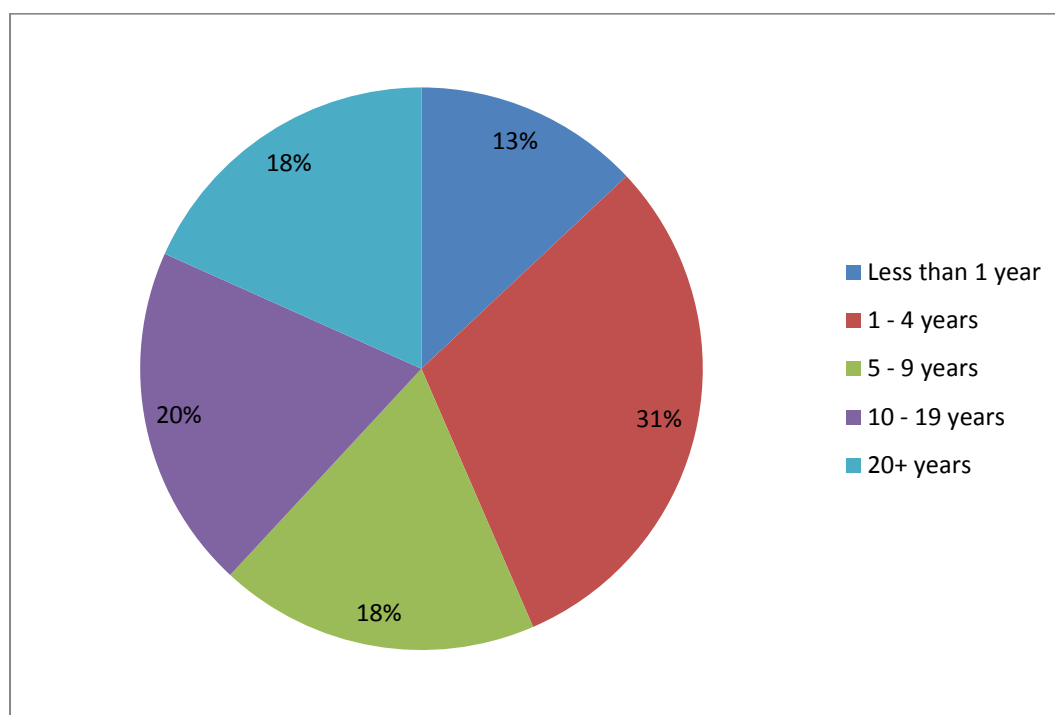
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migrants born elsewhere in another region outside Ashanti region

Table 2.3; gives information on the duration of residence of immigrants in Adansi North District born elsewhere in another region in Ghana outside Ashanti region. Here Eastern Region recorded the highest of 35.3 percent of immigrants who have stayed in the district for almost 20 years and above, followed by migrants from Volta Region with 30.4 percent within the same period of 20 years and above, with Upper West Region recording a percentage of 13.2 as the lowest of immigrants who have stayed in the district for more than 20 years.

Table 2.3: Duration of residence of migrants in Adansi North District born elsewhere in another region

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
		Duration of residence (%)				
Total	34,222	12.4	26.7	16.7	20.5	22.3
Born elsewhere in the region	15,582	13	30.5	18.4	19.8	18.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,085	14.8	33	20	19.2	13
Central	6,978	10.4	20.6	14.9	25.3	28.8
Greater Accra	917	17.1	30.8	15.9	17.1	19.1
Volta	1,893	12.7	20.6	13.1	23.1	30.4
Eastern	3,766	13.2	20.2	14.2	17.1	35.3
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	1,171	13.2	38.2	17.2	16.3	15.2
Northern	888	12.4	29.5	17.2	22.4	18.5
Upper East	836	12.7	28.3	23.1	22.1	13.8
Upper west	672	10	32.6	20.4	23.8	13.2
Outside Ghana	434	18.7	32.7	13.6	20	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migrants born outside Ghana

Figure 2.4 indicates that almost 30 percent of migrants who had been given birth outside Ghana had dwelled in the district for 1-4 years. This is followed by 20.8 percent of migrants who had resided for 5-9 years and 20.2 percent of migrants who had lived in the district for 10-19 years. Again, 16.1 percent of migrants had stayed in the district for less than a year while only 13.5 percent had resided for 20 years and more. However immigrants born outside Ghana but residence in the district who have stayed between 1 and 4 accounted for 32.7 percent, followed by 20 percent of immigrants who have stayed between 10-19 years in the district.

Figure 2.4: Duration of residence of migrants in Adansi North district born outside Ghana
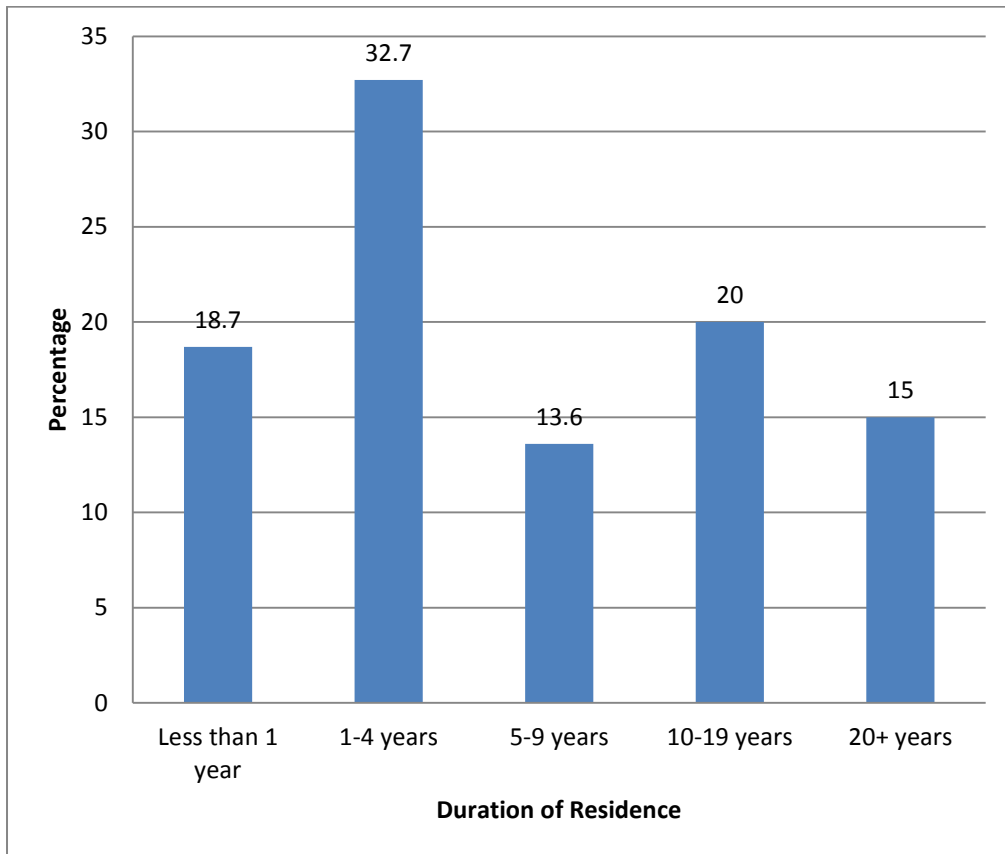
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 provides information on the reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in Adansi North District. Out of the total number of population of 107,091 in the district, 31,233 are identified as the number of women in their child bearing age between (15-49 years). Within this age group, the total number of live births in the last 12 months before the census night is 2866

The total fertility rate which refers to as the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she is to pass through all her childbearing years is almost four children (3.9) per a woman aged 15 years and older. The general fertility rate of the District is 114.3 live births per 1,000 women ages between15-49 in a given year. The birth rate (also called the crude birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year. As shown in table 2.4, the crude birth rate is about 27 births per 1,000 populations in Adansi North District in 2010.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	**107,091**	**25,080**	**2,866**	**3.9**	**114.3**	**26.8**
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4	118	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5	153	32.5

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

Children ever born alive to females 12 years and older

Table 2.3 represents female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The table depicts that, the total number of female population is 36,240. Out of this number, 801are born to 5,595 females in the age category of 15-19, with 703 of these children surviving. .Again the age category of 30-34 also recorded 10,906 for both male and female population as children being ever born but only 10,035 were alive as the surviving children. The age's category with the highest number of children ever born was population age 60 and above, which accounted for 24,898 number of population, while 18,560 were alive as been surviving children.

**Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by sex and
        children ever born**

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	36,240	108,546	54,750	53,796	92,559	46,292	46,267
12-14	4,057	15	9	6	13	7	6
15-19	5,595	801	367	434	703	308	395
20-24	4,472	3,958	2,020	1,938	3,575	1,788	1,787
25-29	3,935	8,247	4,270	3,977	7,568	3,858	3,710
30-34	3,148	10,906	5,570	5,336	10,035	5,066	4,969
35-39	3,065	13,681	6,913	6,768	12,468	6,275	6,193
40-44	2,660	14,097	7,112	6,985	12,489	6,217	6,272
45-49	2,205	12,536	6,398	6,138	10,837	5,507	5,330
50-54	2,096	12,603	6,209	6,394	10,699	5,245	5,454
55-59	1,119	6,804	3,403	3,401	5,612	2,784	2,828
60+	3,888	24,898	12,479	12,419	18,560	9,237	9,323

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three determinants of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Table 2.3 presents the death in households and crude death rate in District and Ashanti Region. Crude Death Rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year ("crude" because, although deaths occur in the entire population the rate of occurrence is not uniform or evenly distributed among all ages).

Table 2.3 illustrates that 837 deaths occurred in households within the population. The computed crude death rate for the District is 7.82 deaths per 1,000 populations, using the reported deaths in the year preceding the census as numerator and the total population of the district as denominator. The rate is higher than the regional death rate of 5.85 deaths per 1,000 populations.

Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	**107,091**	**837**	**7.8**
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Cen tral Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Sekyere South	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Figure 2.5: Reported age-specific death rates by sex
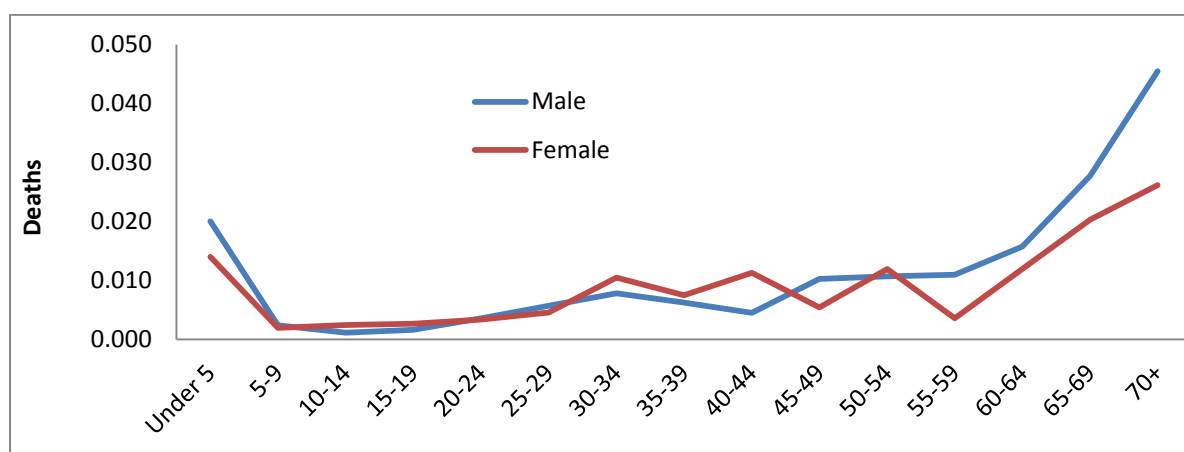
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Migration

Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another. The place of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any District. A migrant, therefore, is a person whose current usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth. People migrate either within or from one region to another for variety of reasons such as economic and educational opportunities.

The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. This section of the report provides information on the people of Adansi North District born elsewhere in Ashanti region, or in another region outside Ashanti and birth place outside Ghana in relation to their duration of residence in the district. Table 2.5 shows that the district has a total number of migrants born outside of the district as 32,222 representing about 30.1 percent of the district's population (107,091). Migrants who had lived in the district between a period of 1-4 years recorded the highest percentage of 26.7 percent. Majority of migrants (56.0 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 44 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Brong Ahafo constitute 25.3 percent followed by Upper East with 22.0 percent and Northern, 16.0 percent.

Table 2.5 also shows that about 30.5 percent of in-migrants born elsewhere in Ashanti region have stayed between (1-4) years in the district. The Table further gives information on the duration of residence of immigrants in Adansi North District born elsewhere in another region in Ghana outside Ashanti region. Eastern Region recorded the highest of 35.3 percent of immigrants who have stayed in the district for almost 20 years and above, followed by migrants from Volta Region with 30.4 percent within the same period of 20 years and above, with Upper West Region recording a percentage of 13.2 as the lowest of immigrants who have stayed in the district for more than 20 years.

The Table also indicates that almost 32.7 percent of migrants who were born outside Ghana had lived in the district for 1-4 years.

Table 2.5: Duration of residence of migrants born elsewhere in another region

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
		Duration of residence (%)				
Total	34,222	12.4	26.7	16.7	20.5	22.3
Born elsewhere in the region	15,582	13.0	30.5	18.4	19.8	18.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,085	14.8	33.0	20.0	19.2	13.0
Central	6,978	10.4	20.6	14.9	25.3	28.8
Greater Accra	917	17.1	30.8	15.9	17.1	19.1
Volta	1,893	12.7	20.6	13.1	23.1	30.4
Eastern	3,766	13.2	20.2	14.2	17.1	35.3
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	1,171	13.2	38.2	17.2	16.3	15.2
Northern	888	12.4	29.5	17.2	22.4	18.5
Upper East	836	12.7	28.3	23.1	22.1	13.8
Upper west	672	10.0	32.6	20.4	23.8	13.2
Outside Ghana	434	18.7	32.7	13.6	20.0	15.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses social characteristics of Adansi North District in relation to the household size, composition and headship, nationality, marital status, religion, literacy and education. It is important that the household size, composition and headship of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. Household heads are, therefore, important when considering social and demographic issues. Thus household dynamics and standard of living are better understood within a context of age, sex and socio-economic characteristics of household heads (GSS, 2013).

3.2.1   Household Size

Table 3.1 gives information on household size by locality of residence in Adansi North District. The total household population in the district is 105,324 with 23,863 households, giving an average household size of 4.4. This average household size is higher than the regional average (4.1). The table further shows that average household size for the rural areas (4.5) is higher than the urban areas (4.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	105,324	17,140	88,184
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	4,187	19,676
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.4	1.7	1.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1   Household Composition

Table 3.2 presents household composition and sex. The highest proportion of the household population is made up of children (45.7%). Spouses form 10.7 percent of household members.   The total number of persons who are household heads in the district is 23,863 constituting 22.7 percent of the household population in the District. However, the proportion of male headed household is higher than the same proportion for the same proportion for

females (15.2%). Other relatives (10.0%) also form a substantial part of the household population. There are also more grandchildren in male headed households (10.4%) than female headed households (9.6%).

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,324	100.0	52,146	100.0	53,178	100.0
Head	23,863	22.7	15,769	30.2	8,094	15.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,287	10.7	663	1.3	10,624	20
Child (son/daughter)	48,128	45.7	24,700	47.4	23,428	44.1
Parent/Parent in-law	846	0.8	90	0.2	756	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	538	0.5	160	0.3	378	0.7
Grandchild	10,503	10	5,397	10.4	5,106	9.6
Brother/Sister	2,890	2.7	1,609	3.1	1,281	2.4
Step child	712	0.7	376	0.7	336	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	290	0.3	134	0.3	156	0.3
Other relative	4,917	4.7	2,447	4.7	2,470	4.6
Non-relative	1,350	1.3	801	1.5	549	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Household Structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members for both sexes who were present on census night. Classification of households depends on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that the total number of the household in the district is 105,324.Out of this population, the nuclear(Head, spouse(s) and children is 35,358 representing 33.6 percent as the highest followed by Extended (Head, spouse(s),children and Heads 22,764 of 21.6 percent ,Single parent Extended 16,273 of 15.5 percent, Single Parent Nuclear 11,771   of 11.2 percent to least the household structure as Single Parent Extended + non relative constituting 1,029 with a percentage of 1.With the sex category, 35.3 percent of the males(18,395) constituting Nuclear(Head ,spouse(s) and Children and Heads   is   greater than the female counterpart (16,963) of 31.9 percent. This continues to the Extended (Head, spouse(s), Children and Heads who are males (11,437) with a percentage of 21.9 slightly higher than their female category (11,327) of 21.3 percent. The table then depicts a shift paradigm to the female headed household structures from the males with the increasing figures .This is evident in the Single parent Extended (9,683) of 18.2 percent, Single Parent Nuclear (6,528) of 12.3 percent and Single Parent Extended +non relative (576) of 1.1 percent as against the male counterpart (6,590) of 12.6 percent, (5,243) of 10.1 percent and (453) of 0.9 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,324	100.0	52,146	100.0	53,178	100.0
Head only	4,334	4.1	2,947	5.7	1,387	2.6
Head and a spouse only	1,714	1.6	860	1.7	854	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	35,358	33.6	18,395	35.3	16,963	31.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	22,764	21.6	11,437	21.9	11,327	21.3
Extended + non relatives	1,516	1.4	790	1.5	726	1.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,196	3	1,633	3.1	1,563	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	11,771	11.2	5,243	10.1	6,528	12.3
Single parent Extended	16,273	15.5	6,590	12.6	9,683	18.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,029	1	453	0.9	576	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,369	7	3,798	7.3	3,571	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1   Marital Status

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the district population aged 12 years and older by sex and marital status. The data show that while 43.4 percent of the total population were married, approximately 40 percent of the population ha never married whilst t 4.5 percent of the total population had divorced and 4.8 percent are widowed. The proportion of the population who are married is higher in age group 40-44 years (76.2%) than the same proportion for the rest of the age groups while the least is found in age group 12-14(4.7%).Among the never married, it reduces with increasing age, while 94.8 percent of the age group 12-14 has never married, only about 3.2 percent of the age group 65 years and above has never married.

The proportion of females who are married (44.7%) is higher than the same proportion for their male counterparts (42.0%).   In the same vein, the proportion of females who are divorce (6.0 %) or widowed (8.1%) is higher than same proportion for their male counterparts.

Table 3.4:   Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	70,569	100.0	39.5	5.6	43.4	2.1	4.5	4.8
14- 12	8,683	100.0	94.8	0.5	4.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	11,716	100.0	89.8	2.9	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,356	100.0	60.3	10.8	25.7	1.8	1.2	0.3
25 - 29	7,090	100.0	31.8	12	50.8	2.4	2.6	0.4
30 - 34	5,840	100.0	13.6	9.9	67.9	3	4.2	1.4
35 - 39	5,781	100.0	6.7	7.4	75.8	3.1	5.3	1.7
40 - 44	5,114	100.0	4.2	5.3	76.2	3	7.3	3.9
45 - 49	4,349	100.0	3.1	4.9	75.5	2.9	8	5.6
50 - 54	4,057	100.0	2	3.6	72.6	3.6	10.2	8.1
55 - 59	2,394	100.0	1.6	3	70.3	4	10.4	10.7
60 - 64	2,086	100.0	2.5	2.2	62.4	3.5	13.3	16.1
65+	5,103	100.0	3.2	1.8	43.7	3.4	12.8	35.2
Male								
Total	34,329	100.0	47.3	4.9	42	1.5	2.9	1.3
14- 12	4,626	100.0	94.9	0.4	4.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,121	100.0	95.5	0.7	3.7	0.1	0	0
20 - 24	3,884	100.0	79.7	6.6	12.8	0.6	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,155	100.0	48.5	11.6	37	1.6	1.3	0.1
30 - 34	2,692	100.0	23.1	10.8	60.7	2.3	2.5	0.6
35 - 39	2,716	100.0	10.5	8.1	73.9	2.7	4.1	0.7
40 - 44	2,454	100.0	6.3	6.6	78.3	2.2	5	1.6
45 - 49	2,144	100.0	4.6	5.6	79.7	3.1	5.4	1.6
50 - 54	1,961	100.0	2.9	4.5	81	3	6.1	2.5
55 - 59	1,275	100.0	2.2	3.3	82.7	2.4	7.4	2
60 - 64	1,082	100.0	3	3	78.7	3	8.7	3.6
65+	2,219	100.0	4.2	2.7	69.3	3.4	10	10.4
Female								
Total	36,240	100.0	32.2	6.3	44.7	2.7	6	8.1
14- 12	4,057	100.0	94.7	0.6	4.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,595	100.0	83.5	5.3	9.9	0.9	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,472	100.0	43.4	14.5	36.8	2.8	2	0.4
25 - 29	3,935	100.0	18.4	12.4	61.9	3.1	3.6	0.6
30 - 34	3,148	100.0	5.4	9.2	74	3.7	5.7	2
35 - 39	3,065	100.0	3.3	6.8	77.4	3.4	6.5	2.6
40 - 44	2,660	100.0	2.3	4.2	74.3	3.8	9.5	6
45 - 49	2,205	100.0	1.6	4.2	71.3	2.7	10.6	9.5
50 - 54	2,096	100.0	1.2	2.7	64.7	4.2	13.9	13.3
55 - 59	1,119	100.0	0.9	2.8	56.2	5.7	13.8	20.6
60 - 64	1,004	100.0	2	1.3	44.8	4.1	18.3	29.5
65+	2,884	100.0	2.5	1	24	3.3	14.9	54.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 shows the percentages of population 12 years and older by marital status in the Adansi North District. The married persons accounted for the highest percentage of 43.4, followed by never married population with 39.5 percent and the least number of percentages were recorded by separated with 2.1 percent in the district.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status
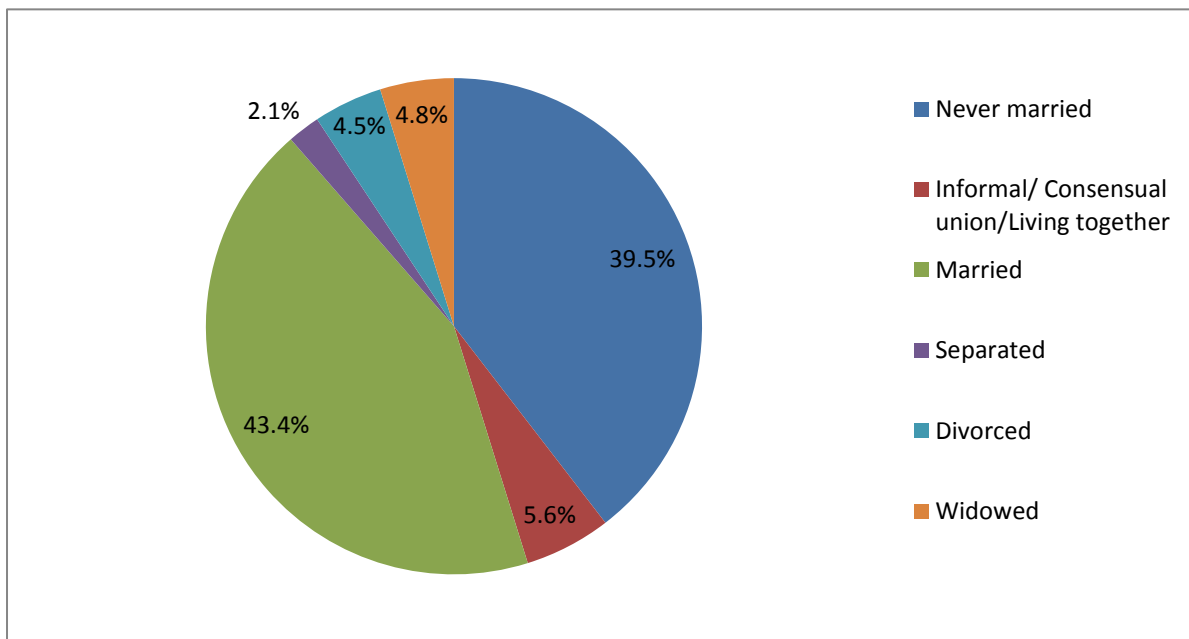
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital Status and Level of Education

It is observed in Table 3.5 that those who attained basic education constitute the largest proportion (64.4%) of people in the District who are either never married, living together, married, separated, divorced and or widowed but was however high among the male sex (68.6%) as compared to the female sex (60.4%).

The Table further reveals that for persons in consensual or informal union, 67.9 percent have attained basic education level, 7.7 percent have attained secondary education while 3.3 percent have attained post middle or secondary education. For the married, 59.7 percent have had basic education, 5.4 percent had secondary level while 29.9 percent have no education. Concerning persons who are widowed, about 67 out of every 100 persons have no education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	70,569	100.0	22.2	64.4	8.9	0.8	3.1	0.6
Never married	27,908	100.0	6	74.5	14.9	0.5	3.5	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,982	100.0	20	67.9	7.7	*0.8*	3.3	0.3
Married	30,617	100.0	29.9	59.7	5.4	1.1	3.1	0.9
Separated	1,499	100.0	32	59.5	5.2	1.6	1.5	0.2
Divorced	3,171	100.0	39	55.6	3	0.6	1.5	0.2
Widowed	3,392	100.0	67.2	30.3	1.1	0.4	1	0.1
Male								
Total	34,329	100.0	14.5	68.6	11	1	3.8	1.1
Never married	16,231	100.0	6.2	73.8	15.4	0.6	3.1	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,697	100.0	14.9	69.2	10	0.7	4.6	0.6
Married	14,407	100.0	21.6	63.6	7	1.4	4.8	1.6
Separated	532	100.0	23.9	66.2	6.2	1.5	2.1	0.2
Divorced	999	100.0	25	66.2	5.2	0.7	2.6	0.3
Widowed	463	100.0	47.5	45.6	3.2	1.3	2.4	0
Female								
Total	36,240	100.0	29.4	60.4	7	0.6	2.3	0.2
Never married	11,677	100.0	5.8	75.4	14.1	0.3	4.1	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,285	100.0	23.7	66.9	6.1	0.8	2.4	0.1
Married	16,210	100.0	37.3	56.2	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.2
Separated	967	100.0	36.4	55.8	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.2
Divorced	2,172	100.0	45.5	50.8	2	0.6	1.1	0.1
Widowed	2,929	100.0	70.3	27.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6; shows marital status by economic activity among the population age 12 years and older. From the Table, 86.2 percent of the married are employed while 1.8 percent are unemployed and 12.0 percent are economically not active. However the female marital population also had 61.4 percent married population being employed similar to that of their male counterpart and they also recorded 64.9 percent of economically not active population who are also in the never married category. The Table also shows higher proportion of unemployed among persons who are in informal/consensual union/living together economically (6.1%) than the same proportion for all other categories.

However, among males the category with the highest proportion of the employed are found among persons who are married (90.2%) whilst among females they are also found among the married (82.6%).

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	70,569	100.0	42,964	60.9	1,893	2.7	25,712	36.4
Never married	27,908	100.0	7,681	27.5	987	3.5	19,240	68.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,982	100.0	3,083	77.4	227	5.7	672	16.9
Married	30,617	100.0	26,383	86.2	550	1.8	3,684	12
Separated	1,499	100.0	1,171	78.1	35	2.3	293	19.5
Divorced	3,171	100.0	2,562	80.8	75	2.4	534	16.8
Widowed	3,392	100.0	2,084	61.4	19	0.6	1,289	38
Male								
Total	34,329	100.0	21,143	61.6	852	2.5	12,334	35.9
Never married	16,231	100.0	5,067	31.2	602	3.7	10,562	65.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,697	100.0	1,491	87.9	59	3.5	147	8.7
Married	14,407	100.0	12,988	90.2	161	1.1	1,258	8.7
Separated	532	100.0	442	83.1	11	2.1	79	14.8
Divorced	999	100.0	832	83.3	18	1.8	149	14.9
Widowed	463	100.0	323	69.8	1	0.2	139	30
Female								
Total	36,240	100.0	21,821	60.2	1,041	2.9	13,378	36.9
Never married	11,677	100.0	2,614	22.4	385	3.3	8,678	74.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,285	100.0	1,592	69.7	168	7.4	525	23
Married	16,210	100.0	13,395	82.6	389	2.4	2,426	15
Separated	967	100.0	729	75.4	24	2.5	214	22.1
Divorced	2,172	100.0	1,730	79.7	57	2.6	385	17.7
Widowed	2,929	100.0	1,761	60.1	18	0.6	1,150	39.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Tabke 3.7 shows that the proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 97.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.1 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,091	100.0	53,055	100.0	54,036	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	104,217	97.3	51,644	97.3	52,573	97.3
Dual Nationality	1,234	1.2	568	1.1	666	1.2
Ghanaian by Naturalization	398	0.4	193	0.4	205	0.4
ECOWAS	659	0.6	372	0.7	287	0.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	325	0.3	155	0.3	170	0.3
Other	258	0.2	123	0.2	135	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

The table 3.8 shows that 85,742 population of the district representing a little above 81 percent have religious affiliation out of which 81.4 percent are Christians and the least percentage of 18.6 are Non-Christians. The district percentage of Christians is a little higher than the regional one which is 77.8 percent. Among the Christians, 29.1% are Pentecostal/Charismatic, (21.3%) are Protestant(Anglican Lutheran),(19.9%) are Other Christians and Catholics with the least percentage of (11.1%).With the Non-Christians, No Religion leads with (8.8%) followed by Islam of (7.8%).The data indicates that 77.9 percent of the males are Christians as against least percentage of(22.1%) for the Non-Christians while(84.8%) and (15.2%) are female Non-Christians respectively.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Religion	9,400	8.8	6,124	11.5	3,276	6.1
Catholic	11,839	11.1	5,785	10.9	6,054	11.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,775	21.3	10,728	20.2	12,047	22.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	31,160	29.1	14,701	27.7	16,459	30.5
Other Christians	21,349	19.9	10,109	19.1	11,240	20.8
Islam	8,363	7.8	4,476	8.4	3,887	7.2
Traditionalist	996	0.9	555	1	441	0.8
Other (Specify)	1,209	1.1	577	1.1	632	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

Literacy generally refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language. In the 2010 census, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement. The question on literacy was asked of persons aged 11 years and older (2010 PHC National Analytical report

Figure 3.2: depicts the literacy level of the population 11years and older. It shows that 65.4 percent of the people are highly literate in English and Ghanaian Language than population literate in English only(19.3%) with a decreasing of (14.8%) for the population literate in English and French.

Figure 3.2: Literacy population 11 years and older
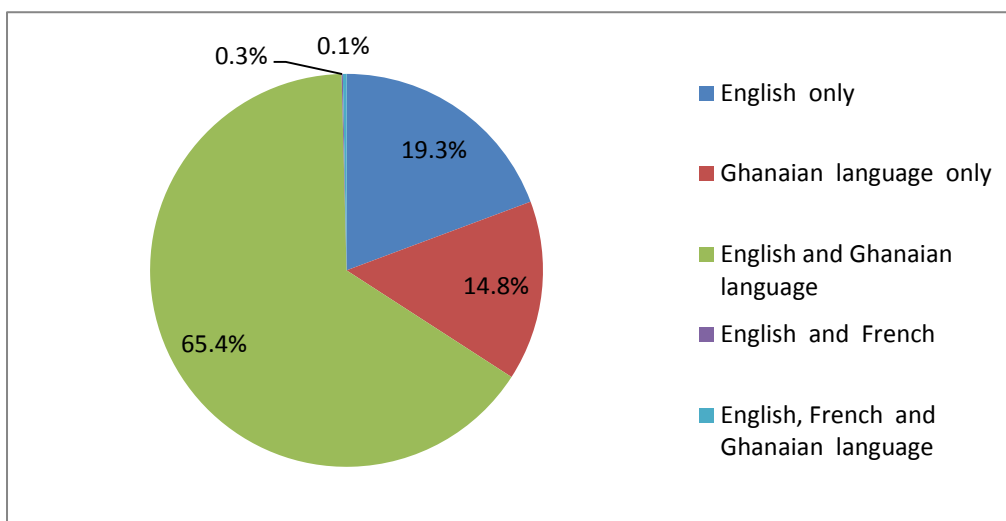
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.8 shows the literacy status of the population in the Adansi North District. The data show that 15,713 of the population aged 11 years and older representing 21 5 percent are non-literate whereas 78.5 percent are literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (86 %) than that of females (72.4%). From table 3.8, between the age category of 60-64 accounted for the highest number of 72.5 percent of both sexes who are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, 15.9 are literate in only Ghanaian language, while French and English, as well as Ghanaian language, English and French constituted the least percentage of less than 1.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both sexes								
Total	15,713	57,399	100.0	19.3	14.8	65.4	0.1	0.3
14-11	241	10,985	100.0	25.7	12.5	61.5	0.1	0.2
15-19	504	11,212	100.0	20.8	8.4	70.3	0.1	0.3
20-24	998	7,358	100.0	18.5	11.6	69.4	0.1	0.3
25-29	1,324	5,766	100.0	18	17.2	64.2	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,482	4,358	100.0	17.9	20.2	61.4	0.2	0.3
35-39	1,691	4,090	100.0	18.6	21.5	59.1	0.3	0.4
40-44	1,634	3,480	100.0	16.8	21.1	61.6	0.1	0.4
45-49	1,393	2,956	100.0	14.9	19.8	64.7	0.2	0.4
50-54	1,335	2,722	100.0	13.6	17.6	68.4	0.2	0.2
55-59	826	1,568	100.0	14.5	16.9	68.1	0.1	0.3
60-64	917	1,169	100.0	11.3	15.9	72.5	0	0.3
65+	3,368	1,735	100.0	12.7	19	67.8	0.1	0.3
Male								
Total	4,999	30,669	100.0	18.1	12.2	69.2	0.2	0.3
14-11	103	5,862	100.0	25.8	11	62.9	0.1	0.1
15-19	188	5,933	100.0	20.3	7.6	71.6	0.1	0.3
20-24	331	3,553	100.0	17.6	8.5	73.2	0.2	0.4
25-29	430	2,725	100.0	16.1	12.6	70.5	0.4	0.4
30-34	442	2,250	100.0	16.8	15.4	67	0.4	0.4
35-39	553	2,163	100.0	16.7	18.1	64.2	0.5	0.5
40-44	499	1,955	100.0	15.1	17.8	66.4	0.1	0.5
45-49	460	1,684	100.0	13.4	17.2	68.8	0.2	0.5
50-54	424	1,537	100.0	12.2	13.1	74.1	0.3	0.3
55-59	280	995	100.0	13.6	12.3	73.5	0.2	0.5
60-64	294	788	100.0	9	12.2	78.4	0	0.4
65+	995	1,224	100.0	9.7	15.8	73.9	0.1	0.4
Female								
Total	10,714	26,730	100.0	20.6	17.8	61.1	0.1	0.3
14-11	138	5,123	100.0	25.6	14.2	59.9	0.1	0.2
15-19	316	5,279	100.0	21.3	9.3	68.8	0.1	0.4
20-24	667	3,805	100.0	19.3	14.5	65.9	0.1	0.3
25-29	894	3,041	100.0	19.7	21.3	58.5	0.1	0.4
30-34	1,040	2,108	100.0	19	25.4	55.3	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,138	1,927	100.0	20.8	25.4	53.5	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,135	1,525	100.0	18.8	25.4	55.5	0.1	0.2
45-49	933	1,272	100.0	17	23.3	59.3	0.3	0.2
50-54	911	1,185	100.0	15.5	23.4	60.9	0.1	0.1
55-59	546	573	100.0	16.2	25	58.8	0	0
60-64	623	381	100.0	16	23.6	60.4	0	0
65+	2,373	511	100.0	20	26.6	53.2	0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Education

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

School Attendance

Figure 3.4 shows population 3 years and older who are currently attending school or had attended school in the past or had never attended school in the District. For all persons 3 years and older 18.5 percent had never attended school, 44.4 percent are currently attending school whilst 37.1 percent had attended school in the past. However, the proportion of females who have never attended school (24.0%) is higher than the same proportion for males (13.0%).

Figure 3.4: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex
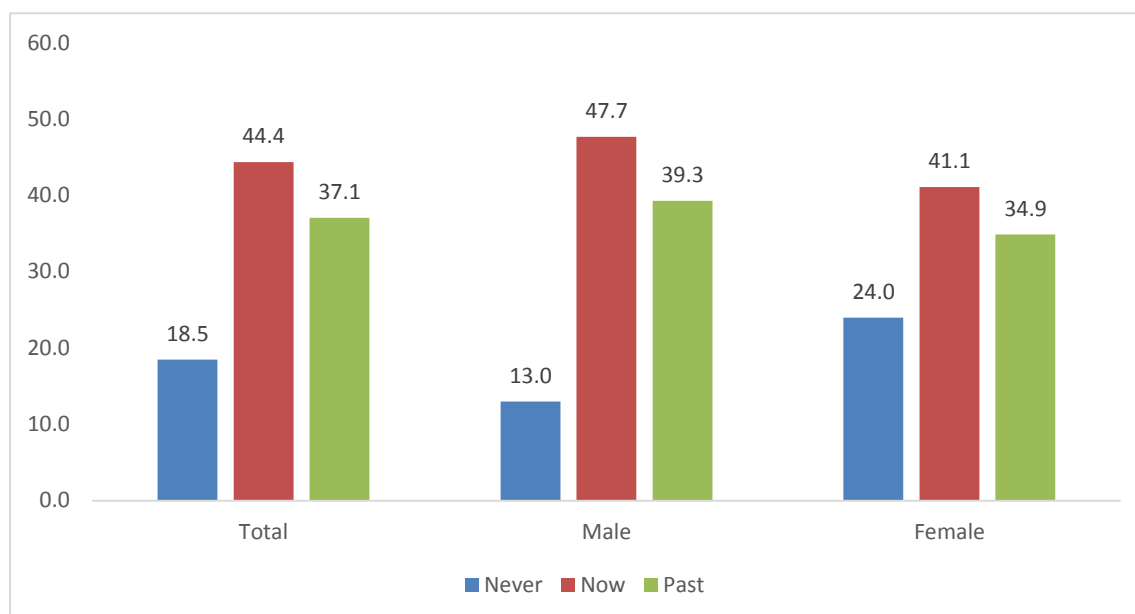
 Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of persons aged 3 years and older by their highest level of school attended and sex. The total number of the population is 36,330. The proportion of females who had attained primary education level (48.8%) is slightly higher than the same proportion for males (48.4%). However, with the least being those who have attained Vocational/Technical/Commercial school of 1.6 percent. 36.9 percent of females had attained JSS/JHS level of education, with 1.2 percent for those who have attained Vocational/Technical/Commercial education.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,436	100.0	23,090	100.0	20,346	100.0
Nursery	2,275	5.2	1,223	5.3	1,052	5.2
Kindergarten	8,180	18.8	4,138	17.9	4,042	19.9
Primary	21,099	48.6	11,171	48.4	9,928	48.8
JSS/JHS	8,197	18.9	4,531	19.6	3,666	18
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSS/SHS	2,902	6.7	1,667	7.2	1,235	6.1
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	48	0.1	31	0.1	17	0.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	407	0.9	112	0.5	295	1.4
Tertiary	328	0.8	217	0.9	111	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Past School Attendance

Table 3.11 further shows the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older by their highest level of school attended and sex. The total number of the population is 36,330. Out of this figure, 52.4 percent are males and 47.6 percent are females. The males who had attained middle school level (35.4%) are the highest with the least being those who have attained Vocational/Technical/Commercial school of 1.6 percent. 36.9 percent of females had attained JSS/JHS level of education, with 1.2 percent for those who have attained Vocational/Technical/Commercial education.

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

| Level of education | Attended in past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,330	100.0	19,048	100.0	17,282	100.0
Nursery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	7,261	20	2,741	14.4	4,520	26.2
JSS/JHS	12,151	33.4	5,780	30.3	6,371	36.9
Middle	11,124	30.6	6,743	35.4	4,381	25.4
SSS/SHS	2,560	7	1,494	7.8	1,066	6.2
Secondary	843	2.3	622	3.3	221	1.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	500	1.4	296	1.6	204	1.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	653	1.8	434	2.3	219	1.3
Tertiary	1,238	3.4	938	4.9	300	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The 2010 population and housing census collected information on economic activities of persons 5 years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to. This chapter seeks to discuss the issue of employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active population. The analysis however is done with reference to the population 15 years and older, who are considered as the working age population. Concerning the employed population, the kind of occupation they engaged in, the kind of industry they found themselves in as well as their employment status and sectors were also dealt with.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. Among the working age population, the economically active population constitutes (71.3%) while the remaining (28.7%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population 95.7 percent are employed while only 4.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.6%), 24.3% perform household duties and 10.3 percent are too old or young to work.

However the proportion of females who are unemployed (4.6% is higher than the same proportion for males (3.9%) . whiles population 15 years and older who are economically not active constitute about 27.7 percent respectively for both sexes and this represent a slight increase which needs intervention by planners in the district.

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,886	100.0	29,703	100.0	32,183	100.0
Economically active	**44,107**	**71.3**	**21,592**	**72.7**	**22,515**	**70**
Employed	*42,226*	*95.7*	*20,745*	*96.1*	*21,481*	*95.4*
Worked	*40,666*	*96.3*	*20,084*	*96.8*	*20,582*	*95.8*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,476*	*3.5*	*627*	*3*	*849*	*4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*84*	*0.2*	*34*	*0.2*	*50*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*1,881*	*4.3*	*847*	*3.9*	*1,034*	*4.6*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*517*	*27.5*	*215*	*25.4*	*302*	*29.2*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,364*	*72.5*	*632*	*74.6*	*732*	*70.8*
Economically not active	**17,779**	**28.7**	**8,111**	**27.3**	**9,668**	**30**
Did home duties (household chore)	4,316	24.3	1,263	15.6	3,053	31.6
Full time education	9,347	52.6	5,232	64.5	4,115	42.6
Pensioner/Retired	381	2.1	307	3.8	74	0.8
Disabled/Sick	972	5.5	385	4.7	587	6.1
Too old/young	1,838	10.3	492	6.1	1,346	13.9
Other	925	5.2	432	5.3	493	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1   Age and Activity Status

Table 4.2 shows population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The total of the sex categories for the age groups is 61,886 of which 32,183 representing (52%) are females higher than the males (29,703) constituting 48 percent. The age category between 15 -19 years accounted for 2,290 number of population represent 5.4 percent for both sexes. Unemployed population being 19.6 percent and 50.9 percent also within the male and female economically not active population category constitute the highest among all the categories.

Table 4.2:   Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	61,886	100.0	42,226	100.0	1,881	100.0	17,779	100.0
15-19	11,716	18.9	2,290	5.4	368	19.6	9,058	50.9
20-24	8,356	13.5	4,537	10.7	684	36.4	3,135	17.6
25-29	7,090	11.5	5,563	13.2	377	20.0	1,150	6.5
30-34	5,840	9.4	5,151	12.2	170	9.0	519	2.9
35-39	5,781	9.3	5,286	12.5	105	5.6	390	2.2
40-44	5,114	8.3	4,735	11.2	44	2.3	335	1.9
45-49	4,349	7.0	4,071	9.6	40	2.1	238	1.3
50-54	4,057	6.6	3,761	8.9	27	1.4	269	1.5
55-59	2,394	3.9	2,162	5.1	11	0.6	221	1.2
60-64	2,086	3.4	1,728	4.1	47	2.5	311	1.7
65+	5,103	8.2	2,942	7.0	8	0.4	2,153	12.1
Male								
Total	29,703	100.0	20,745	100.0	847	100.0	8,111	100.0
15-19	6,121	20.6	1,149	5.5	160	18.9	4,812	59.3
20-24	3,884	13.1	2,098	10.1	288	34.0	1,498	18.5
25-29	3,155	10.6	2,586	12.5	177	20.9	392	4.8
30-34	2,692	9.1	2,431	11.7	85	10.0	176	2.2
35-39	2,716	9.1	2,564	12.4	54	6.4	98	1.2
40-44	2,454	8.3	2,346	11.3	23	2.7	85	1.0
45-49	2,144	7.2	2,060	9.9	14	1.7	70	0.9
50-54	1,961	6.6	1,871	9.0	12	1.4	78	1.0
55-59	1,275	4.3	1,190	5.7	3	0.4	82	1.0
60-64	1,082	3.6	937	4.5	26	3.1	119	1.5
65+	2,219	7.5	1,513	7.3	5	0.6	701	8.6
Female								
Total	32,183	100.0	21,481	100.0	1,034	100.0	9,668	100.0
15-19	5,595	17.4	1,141	5.3	208	20.1	4,246	43.9
20-24	4,472	13.9	2,439	11.4	396	38.3	1,637	16.9
25-29	3,935	12.2	2,977	13.9	200	19.3	758	7.8
30-34	3,148	9.8	2,720	12.7	85	8.2	343	3.5
35-39	3,065	9.5	2,722	12.7	51	4.9	292	3.0
40-44	2,660	8.3	2,389	11.1	21	2.0	250	2.6
45-49	2,205	6.9	2,011	9.4	26	2.5	168	1.7
50-54	2,096	6.5	1,890	8.8	15	1.5	191	2.0
55-59	1,119	3.5	972	4.5	8	0.8	139	1.4
60-64	1,004	3.1	791	3.7	21	2.0	192	2.0
65+	2,884	9.0	1,429	6.7	3	0.3	1,452	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the other hand, within the age group of 25-29 recorded the highest proportion of 13.2.The male category of the age group 15-19 is 59.3 percent,20-24 is 18.5 percent and 45-49 with the least percentage of 0.9 respectively. The females on the other side reveals that the economically active and economically not active age groups 15-19 is (43.9%),20-24 is (16.9%) and 55-59 with the least proportion of (1.4%).

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3, depicts the distribution of the employed population based on the type of occupation or the actual work that a person is engaged in during the census period. The data show that majority of the workforce are engaged in skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers (61.8%) followed by service and sales workers as well as craft and related trade workers (11.6%) and 4.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians. The workforce for the females which accounted for the highest percentage is skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers (58.7%) as against Service and sales workers (18.5%) and Craft and related trades workers (12.4%). Occupation like the Clerical Support constituted less than one percent for both sexes in the district, and this indicates the dominancy of agriculture in Adansi North district as a source of occupation for the populace.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,226	100.0	20,745	100.0	21,481	100.0
Managers	554	1.3	245	1.2	309	1.4
Professionals	1,713	4.1	1,127	5.4	586	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	320	0.8	233	1.1	87	0.4
Clerical support workers	178	0.4	119	0.6	59	0.3
Service and sales workers	4,912	11.6	938	4.5	3,974	18.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	26,101	61.8	13,494	65	12,607	58.7
Craft and related trades workers	4,888	11.6	2,234	10.8	2,654	12.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,897	4.5	1,717	8.3	180	0.8
Elementary occupations	1,661	3.9	636	3.1	1,025	4.8
Other occupations	2	0	2	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of employment based on the industry or the type of product or services a person rendered during the census period. Agriculture, Forestry and the fishing industry alone constitute 62.1 percent of the economy of the district. The proportion of males engaged in this industry is 66.1 percent whilst that of females is 58.3 percent. The manufacturing, and the whole sale and retail sectors follow with a total of 9.1percent and 9.1 percent for both the male and female sexes respectively. The other activities in the service and hospitality industry contribute less to the overall economy with sectors like financial and Administrative activities contributing less than one (1) percent.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,226	100.0	20,745	100.0	21,481	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	26,242	62.1	13,712	66.1	12,530	58.3
Mining and quarrying	988	2.3	797	3.8	191	0.9
Manufacturing	3,858	9.1	1,281	6.2	2,577	12
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	9	0	8	0	1	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	72	0.2	44	0.2	28	0.1
Construction	727	1.7	710	3.4	17	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,849	9.1	1,010	4.9	2,839	13.2
Transportation and storage	804	1.9	781	3.8	23	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,415	3.4	132	0.6	1,283	6
Information and communication	16	0	10	0	6	0
Financial and insurance activities	67	0.2	43	0.2	24	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	124	0.3	74	0.4	50	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	172	0.4	151	0.7	21	0.1
Public administration and defiance; compulsory social security	314	0.7	247	1.2	67	0.3
Education	1,696	4	1,078	5.2	618	2.9
Human health and social work activities	230	0.5	116	0.6	114	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	106	0.3	98	0.5	8	0
Other service activities	1,417	3.4	412	2	1,005	4.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	120	0.3	41	0.2	79	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 indicates that   of the population 15years and older 70.7 percent are self-employed without employees. The contributing family worker constitutes 7.5%. The others are the casual workers (2.6%), apprenticeship (1.8%), and the domestic employee (0.5%) constitute very negligible to the overall percentage of the employment status of the district. However, the employee sector of the employment status accounted for about 14.4 and 5.6 percent of employed population 15 years and older within the district respectively for both sexes.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,226	100.0	20,745	100.0	21,481	100.0
Employee	4,189	9.9	2,993	14.4	1,196	5.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	29,863	70.7	14,397	69.4	15,466	72
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,043	2.5	584	2.8	459	2.1
Casual worker	1,091	2.6	828	4	263	1.2
Contributing family worker	4,978	11.8	1,561	7.5	3,417	15.9
Apprentice	777	1.8	255	1.2	522	2.4
Domestic employee (House help)	228	0.5	103	0.5	125	0.6
Other	57	0.1	24	0.1	33	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Figure 4.2 presents a distribution on employment sectors of the employed persons 15years and older in the district. It is evident from the Figure that majority of persons in this age bracket are engaged in the   private informal sector (91.7%) than those in public/gov't (5.3%) and private formal (2.7%).

Figure 4.2: Employment sector of the employed persons 15 years and older
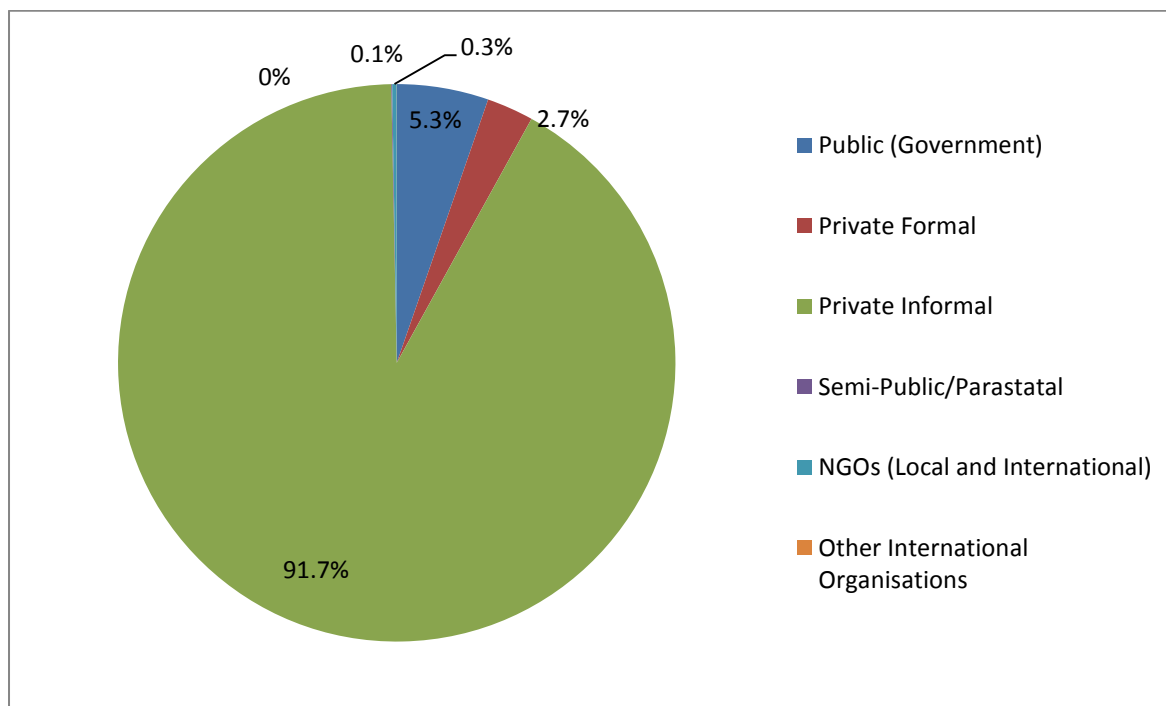
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

This chapter analyzes individual ownership of mobile phones, and the use of internet services among the population aged 12 years and older. It also   presents the analysis of ownership of desktop/laptop computers by members of households in Adansi   North District. These are analyzed in relation to the characteristics of the individual and head of household.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on population 12 years and older who owns mobile phones and by sex. The data shows that the totals number of population 12 years and older who use mobile phones in the district are 25,252 representing 35.8 percent. The proportion of males having mobile phones (42.0%) is higher than the same proportion for females (29.9%).

5.3   Use of Internet

The proportion of the population 12 years and older using internet facility is 2.2 percent. Among males, the proportion is 3.3 percent whilst that of females is 1.5 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,569	100.0	25,252	35.8	1,678	2.4
Male	34,329	100.0	14,408	42	1,124	3.3
Female	36,240	100.0	10,844	29.9	554	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 shows the household population 12 years and older in the District who have Desktop or Laptop computers in the district is 747 representing 3.1 percent of the population. The proportion of male (75.1%) households who use fixed telephone lines is much greater than females (24.9%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop or laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,863	100.0	747	100.0
Male	15,769	100.0	561	75.1
Female	8,094	100.0	186	24.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

According to a report on Disability (World Health Organization 2011), persons with disability have poorer health status, lower education achievements, less economic participation and higher proportions of poverty than people without disabilities. The objective of this chapter is to analyses the data on persons with disability such as distribution of population with disability, type of disability by age, sex marital status education and literacy, type of residence, re   economic activity status among others.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that, there are 3,277 number of population in the district with some form of disability and this accounted for about 3 percent of the total number of 107,091 population in Adansi North District. The data reveals equal proportion of 3.1 percent for both males and females population with the various forms or type of disability in the district. Generally, sight disability which is the highest form of disability accounts for about 34 percent and followed by intellectual (26.3%) of the disable population in the district. However, the proportion of sight disability among females (34.6%) is slightly higher than the same proportion for males (32.8%).

The Table also shows that the proportion of disables who have sight impairment is higher in urban localities (48.8%) than in rural areas (31.5%).

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

Type of disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All localities						
Total	107,091	100.0	53,055	100.0	54,036	100.0
No disability	103,814	96.9	51,436	96.9	52,378	96.9
With a disability	3,277	3.1	1,619	3.1	1,658	3.1
Sight	1,105	33.7	531	32.8	574	34.6
Hearing	407	12.4	190	11.7	217	13.1
Speech	349	10.6	180	11.1	169	10.2
Physical	849	25.9	426	26.3	423	25.5
Intellectual	862	26.3	461	28.5	401	24.2
Emotional	391	11.9	193	11.9	198	11.9
Other	253	7.7	112	6.9	141	8.5

Table 6.1:   Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (Cont'd)

Type of disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Urban						
Total	17,304	100.0	8,338	100.0	8,966	100.0
No disability	16,884	97.6	8,148	97.7	8,736	97.4
With a disability	420	2.4	190	2.3	230	2.6
Sight	205	48.8	87	45.8	118	51.3
Hearing	77	18.3	27	14.2	50	21.7
Speech	51	12.1	27	14.2	24	10.4
Physical	107	25.5	58	30.5	49	21.3
Intellectual	50	11.9	28	14.7	22	9.6
Emotional	39	9.3	17	8.9	22	9.6
Other	44	10.5	16	8.4	28	12.2
Rural						
Total	89,787	100.0	44,717	100.0	45,070	100.0
No disability	86,930	96.8	43,288	96.8	43,642	96.8
With a disability	2,857	3.2	1,429	3.2	1,428	3.2
Sight	900	31.5	444	31.1	456	31.9
Hearing	330	11.6	163	11.4	167	11.7
Speech	298	10.4	153	10.7	145	10.2
Physical	742	26	368	25.8	374	26.2
Intellectual	812	28.4	433	30.3	379	26.5
Emotional	352	12.3	176	12.3	176	12.3
Other	209	7.3	96	6.7	113	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the percentage of population with the highest forms or type of disability in the district, and with the total district population number of 107,091 about 3,277 number of population were found to be disable in either forms, with sight and Visual impairment accounted for 33.7 percent being the highest, followed by intellectual disability with 26.3 percent, whiles physical disability constituted about 25.9 and hearing and emotional disability recorded the least number of 12.4 and 11.9 percent respectively**.**

Figure 6.1: Population with disability by type
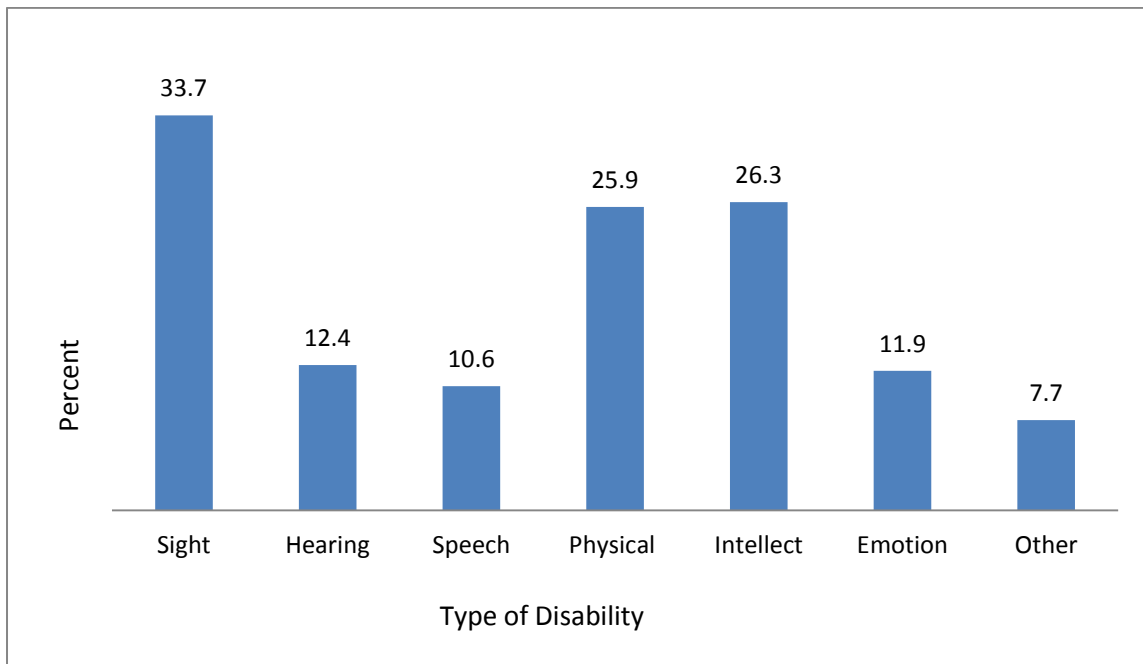
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

The distribution of PWD aged 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex is presented in Table 6.2. Of the total number of persons with disabilities (2,550) aged 15 years and older, 56.5 percent are employed, 1.8 percent unemployed and 41.7 percent economically not active. Persons with physical disability has the least proportion for the employed (43.5%) and highest for economically not active (54.9%) among the various forms of disabilities in the district.

The proportion of employed males with disabilities (61.5%) is higher than the same proportion for females (51.7%), However, females have a higher proportion of economically not active (46.8%) of the PWD's than for males (36.3%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	61,886	100.0	42,226	68.2	1,881	3	17,779	28.7
No disability	59,336	100.0	40,786	68.7	1,834	3.1	16,716	28.2
With a disability	2,550	100.0	1,440	56.5	47	1.8	1,063	41.7
Sight	946	100.0	568	60	7	0.7	371	39.2
Hearing	333	100.0	190	57.1	4	1.2	139	41.7
Speech	242	100.0	123	50.8	11	4.5	108	44.6
Physical	745	100.0	324	43.5	12	1.6	409	54.9
Intellectual	552	100.0	285	51.6	24	4.3	243	44
Emotional	340	100.0	211	62.1	7	2.1	122	35.9
Other	214	100.0	77	36	1	0.5	136	63.6
Male								
Total	29,703	100.0	20,745	69.8	847	2.9	8,111	27.3
No disability	28,462	100.0	19,982	70.2	819	2.9	7,661	26.9
With a disability	1,241	100.0	763	61.5	28	2.3	450	36.3
Sight	446	100.0	291	65.2	3	0.7	152	34.1
Hearing	153	100.0	93	60.8	3	2	57	37.3
Speech	128	100.0	71	55.5	8	6.3	49	38.3
Physical	358	100.0	175	48.9	7	2	176	49.2
Intellectual	297	100.0	164	55.2	14	4.7	119	40.1
Emotional	170	100.0	113	66.5	4	2.4	53	31.2
Other	100	100.0	39	39	0	0	61	61
Female								
Total	32,183	100.0	21,481	66.7	1,034	3.2	9,668	30
No disability	30,874	100.0	20,804	67.4	1,015	3.3	9,055	29.3
With a disability	1,309	100.0	677	51.7	19	1.5	613	46.8
Sight	500	100.0	277	55.4	4	0.8	219	43.8
Hearing	180	100.0	97	53.9	1	0.6	82	45.6
Speech	114	100.0	52	45.6	3	2.6	59	51.8
Physical	387	100.0	149	38.5	5	1.3	233	60.2
Intellectual	255	100.0	121	47.5	10	3.9	124	48.6
Emotional	170	100.0	98	57.6	3	1.8	69	40.6
Other	114	100.0	38	33.3	1	0.9	75	65.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of persons with disability in the district by level of education. More than one third of the population with disability has never been to school (36.0%) and 63.9 percent has various levels of education. Those with JHS levels of education constitute the highest proportion (52.1%) and those with post graduate education are 6.9 percent.

The districts proportion of the population with disability that has never attended school is higher than the regional proportion of 33.0 percent. The Table further shows that the proportion of females with disabilities aged 3 years and older who have never attended school (45.5%) is higher than for the same proportion for males (26.3%). Persons with speech disability have the highest proportion for those who have never attended school (57.6%) than for the same proportion among all the disability types in the district.

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

Sex/	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes										
Total	97,922	100.0	18,156	18.5	10,455	10.7	59,832	61.1	9,479	9.7
No disability	94,793	100.0	17,029	18	10,298	10.9	58,203	61.4	9,263	9.8
With a disability	3,129	100.0	1,127	36	157	5	1,629	52.1	216	6.9
Sight	1,066	100.0	429	40.2	27	2.5	544	51	66	6.2
Hearing	395	100.0	206	52.2	9	2.3	162	41	18	4.6
Speech	330	100.0	190	57.6	21	6.4	112	33.9	7	2.1
Physical	835	100.0	354	42.4	22	2.6	394	47.2	65	7.8
Intellectual	800	100.0	213	26.6	71	8.9	469	58.6	47	5.9
Emotional	381	100.0	160	42	10	2.6	177	46.5	34	8.9
Other	247	100.0	116	47	8	3.2	101	40.9	22	8.9
Male										
Total	48,439	100.0	6,301	13	5,361	11.1	30,966	63.9	5,811	12
No disability	46,892	100.0	5,894	12.6	5,278	11.3	30,053	64.1	5,667	12.1
With a disability	1,547	100.0	407	26.3	83	5.4	913	59	144	9.3
Sight	512	100.0	150	29.3	16	3.1	305	59.6	41	8
Hearing	186	100.0	90	48.4	3	1.6	78	41.9	15	8.1
Speech	173	100.0	93	53.8	9	5.2	66	38.2	5	2.9
Physical	418	100.0	128	30.6	15	3.6	224	53.6	51	12.2
Intellectual	423	100.0	93	22	34	8	264	62.4	32	7.6
Emotional	189	100.0	65	34.4	6	3.2	95	50.3	23	12.2
Other	112	100.0	34	30.4	3	2.7	60	53.6	15	13.4

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

Sex/	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	49,483	100.0	11,855	24	5,094	10.3	28,866	58.3	3,668	7.4
No disability	47,901	100.0	11,135	23.2	5,020	10.5	28,150	58.8	3,596	7.5
With a disability	1,582	100.0	720	45.5	74	4.7	716	45.3	72	4.6
Sight	554	100.0	279	50.4	11	2	239	43.1	25	4.5
Hearing	209	100.0	116	55.5	6	2.9	84	40.2	3	1.4
Speech	157	100.0	97	61.8	12	7.6	46	29.3	2	1.3
Physical	417	100.0	226	54.2	7	1.7	170	40.8	14	3.4
Intellectual	377	100.0	120	31.8	37	9.8	205	54.4	15	4
Emotional	192	100.0	95	49.5	4	2.1	82	42.7	11	5.7
Other	135	100.0	82	60.7	5	3.7	41	30.4	7	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of the distribution of household's agricultural population in the district by the type of agricultural activities and the type of locality of residence. According to the 2010 PHC results, the main type of agricultural activities in the district is subsistence farming, which includes, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the type of agricultural activities households are engaged in. Out of the total of the 23,863 households in the district, 74.2 percent of them are engaged in various types of agricultural activities. The data further show that crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity in the area accounting for 98.2 percent of agricultural households in the district. More than a quarter (29.8%) are also engaged in livestock rearing while tree planting and fish farming constitute the least agricultural activities of 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. There are not many disparities between the urban and rural localities in all the activities except for livestock rearing, where more rural households (32.3%) are in than their urban counterpart (14.3%).

Table 7.1:   Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	23,863	100.0	4,187	100.0	19,676	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	17,696	74.2	2,381	56.9	15,315	77.8
Crop Farming	17,386	98.2	2,320	97.4	15,066	98.4
Tree Planting	73	0.4	3	0.1	70	0.5
Livestock Rearing	5,281	29.8	340	14.3	4,941	32.3
Fish Farming	37	0.2	8	0.3	29	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1   Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the Adansi North District The table shows that about 148,274 number of livestock in the district, Only a few number of 7,547 workers or keepers take custody of these livestock. This represents 20 animals per animal keeper.

Chicken is the dominant animal that is reared (99,830) and also has the highest number of keepers (3,881) Fishing however has the highest number of animals per worker of 396, followed by snail rearing of 200 per keeper. . Although goat and sheep are important livestock rearing in the area forming the second and the third highest number of animals, they constitute one of the least animals per keeper of 9 and 11 respectively. Among the non-traditional livestock, grass-cutters constitute the highest number of 454 with 12 numbers per

keeper. As expected, the district recorded nothing within the category of marine fishing, indicating the absence of sea in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type of animal/keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	148,274	7,547	20
Beehives	35	2	18
Cattle	847	52	16
Chicken	99,830	3,881	26
Dove	173	9	19
Duck	2,128	157	14
Goat	19,587	2,062	9
Grass-cutter	454	37	12
Guinea fowl	921	63	15
Ostrich	278	19	15
Pig	1,190	120	10
Rabbit	335	23	15
Sheep	11,066	982	11
Silk worm	239	22	11
Snail	600	3	200
Turkey	212	22	10
Other	423	66	6
Fish farming	9,896	25	396
Inland fishing	60	2	30
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	423	66	6
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT

8.1   Introduction

The major issues analyzed in this chapter include the housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, room occupancy, access to utilities and housing facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other use, bathing and toilet facilities and methods of waste disposal.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the total stock of houses in the Adansi North District is 17,531. This represents 3.1 percent of total houses in the Ashanti region. There are more   houses in the rural areas (15,047) than those in the urban areas (2,484). The average households per house in the District is 1.4. and ranges from a low of 1.4 in rural areas to a high of 1.7 in urban areas. Again, the average household size is 4.4. This consisted of 4.5 in the rural areas and 4.1 in the urban areas. In addition, the population per house is 6.0.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	107,091	17,304	89,787
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	105,324	17,140	88,184
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	17,531	2,484	15,047
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	4,187	19,676
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.4	1.7	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6	6.9	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 shows the holding and tenancy status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the Adansi North District. The proportions of the three main types of ownership (owned by household member, relative not a household member and other private individual) add up to 97.1 percent of the dwelling units which is higher than the regional figure of 94.2 percent. The proportion of houses owned by household members was almost two thirds (60.3%), . The proportion of dwelling houses owned by a relative not a household member was a little less than one-fourth (17.5%). This is slightly the same as dwelling houses

owned by other private individuals in the district. In addition, less than one percent of dwelling houses were owned through mortgage, other private agency and others. However, ownership status of dwelling units owned by other private individuals is 18.8.

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

| Ownership status | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | | | | |
			Number	Percent	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	14,389	60.3	61.7	57.5	45.5	63.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	185	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	4,171	17.5	15.7	20.9	21.8	16.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	4,489	18.8	18.9	18.6	26.9	17.1
Private employer	83,610	20,482	235	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.8
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	42	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	270	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.9	0.8
Other	24,000	4,653	82	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.2 further shows that that nearly two-third (63.4%) of dwelling houses owned by household's members was in the rural areas. This is followed by 16.6 percent and 21.8 percent of dwelling houses owned by relative not a household member and other private individuals in rural areas respectively.

8.3.2   Type of Dwelling Unit of Household Head and Type of Locality

Table 8.3 shows eleven (11) different types of occupied dwelling unit in the Adansi North District. The 2010 PHC shows that there are 23,863occupied dwelling units in the district. The data also show that 43.8 percent of household reside in rooms in compound houses. Also, 36.2 percent of household reside in separate houses. This observation is reflected across districts in Ashanti Region. For example, household heads in compound houses accounted for 52.2 percent. The other types of occupied dwelling unit constitute 17.4 percent with the highest from the semi-detached house (6.7%) followed by flat/apartment (6.1%).

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

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	8,646	36.2	38.4	32	19.7	39.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,737	11.5	10.9	12.5	14.6	10.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	858	3.6	3.7	3.4	5.2	3.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	10,453	43.8	41.3	48.8	58.6	40.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	881	3.7	4.5	2.1	0.4	4.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	51	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,791	32	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	29	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	45	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	111	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 further shows that 40.7 percent and 58.6 percent of the compound houses (rooms) are located in the rural and urban areas respectively. This deviates from the figure recorded in the Ashanti Region. Compound houses in the region are 56.5 percent in urban areas compared with 45.0 percent in rural areas. Also, 26.1 percent and 25.2 percent of the separate houses in the district are located in the rural and urban areas respectively in the Ashanti Region.

This section analyses the main constructional materials for outer walls, floors and roofing of dwelling units and by type of locality in the district.

8.4.1   Constructional Materials for Outer Walls

As shown in Table 8.3, Mudbricks/Earth (57.6%) are the main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units, followed by cement or concrete blocks (37.3%). This general pattern, with differences in proportions, can be observed in both urban and rural areas. Mudblricks (39.8%) and [61.4% in the rural areas, and the usage was higher than the use of cement/concrete (55.8%) in urban areas. The trend is the same for rural areas, where Mud bricks/Earth accounted for (61.4%) usage and out-weighted cement/concrete with (33.5%). The remaining materials for outer walls such as wood, metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, Land Crete, Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia and others constituted only 3.2 percent. The least usage of material for outer walls in the district is bamboo and Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	25,381	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	14,632	57.6	39.8	61.4
Wood	200,594	27,438	223	0.9	0.5	1.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	225	0.9	0.8	0.9
Stone	11,330	2,014	42	0.2	0.4	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	339	1.3	1.9	1.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	9,455	37.3	55.3	33.5
Land Crete	104,270	19,878	355	1.4	0.8	1.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	37	0.1	0.2	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	7,665	52	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Constructional Materials for floor of Dwelling Units

As depicted in Table 8.5, the proportion of cement or concrete (72.9%) usage was nearly three-times the usage of earth or mud (24.9%) in the district. In urban localities, the proportion of concrete (85%) floors was almost eight-times earth or mud (11.4%) floors. Similarly, the proportion of concrete (85%) floors was about four-time mud (27.7%) in the rural areas. The proportions of all other materials used for the floor in the district constitute only 2 percent. It can be analyses from the above that, the proportion of cement or concrete used in the district for floor of dwelling units is higher than its usage in the Ashanti Region which constitute 77.7 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	5,932	24.9	11.4	27.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	17,407	72.9	85.0	70.4
Stone	32,817	8,731	102	0.4	0.3	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	34	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	45	0.2	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	72	0.3	0.5	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	153	0.6	1.1	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	82	0.3	0.9	0.2
Other	15,567	2,624	36	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Constructional Materials for Roofing of Dwelling Units

Table 8.6 indicates that majority (86.3%) of dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are cement (0.7%) and thatch or palm leaf or raffia. Table 8.5 further shows that the proportion of dwelling units which uses metal sheets in the urban areas, and this is 95.7 percent and that of the rural areas were recorded 84.4 percent. This is compared with concrete roofs for urban (0.6%) and rural (0.7%) and raffia for urban (0.8%) and rural (6.6%) respectively.

It can be deduced from the 2010 PHC data that the proportion of metal sheets used for roofing in the district is higher than the regional usage of 89.5 percent. On the other hand, the usage of metal sheets in the urban areas in the district was higher than its usage in urban areas in Ashanti Region which recorded91.1 percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	25,381	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	202	0.8	0.4	0.9
Wood	45,547	10,933	169	0.7	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	21,911	86.3	95.7	84.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	141	0.6	0.2	0.6
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	170	0.7	0.6	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	1,104	4.3	0.9	5.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	1,433	5.6	0.8	6.6
Other	35,935	5,517	215	0.8	0.9	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Sleeping rooms' occupancy can be an indication of the extent of overcrowding. Table 8.6 presents the distribution of household size and number of sleeping rooms for occupied dwelling unit in the District. Table 8.6 shows that generally, the number of people who occupy sleeping rooms declined as the number of rooms increased. About 11.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

The proportion of households with only one sleeping room was highest (58.7%) compared with 0.2 percent of household sizes seven, eight and nine for one sleeping room. The proportion of household size three, using one sleeping room was a little closer to three-fourth (96.0%) compared with less than one percent (0.0%) for household size three sleeping in eight rooms

It can be said that, the number of dwelling units with one sleeping room in the district is higher than what is recorded in the region, which is 57.8 percent.

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

House-hold size	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	23,863	100.0	58.7	23.1	10	4.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
1	4,334	100.0	92.1	4.7	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0	0.5
2	2,897	100.0	75.8	19.5	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
3	2,963	100.0	69	21.6	6.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0	0.2
4	3,042	100.0	60.5	25.7	9	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
5	3,005	100.0	52.6	29	12.4	3.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
6	2,587	100.0	43.8	31.6	14.1	5.9	2.2	1	0.6	0.2	0.5
7	1,790	100.0	34.4	34.7	16.9	8.8	3.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
8	1,256	100.0	25.9	34.5	20.9	11.2	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
9	785	100.0	18.7	36.3	22.5	13.8	4.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.3
10+	1,204	100.0	11.5	23.8	24.8	17.4	10.5	5.5	2.8	1.6	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves; the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. This section of the chapter presents and analyses the main source of lighting and cooking as well as cooking space of dwelling units in the Adansi North District.

8.6.1   Source of energy for Lighting

The three main source of lighting in households are electricity grid (66.5%), flashlight (15.4%) and kerosene lamp (16.8%) in the district. This follows a similar pattern in the national record of 64.2 percent usage of electricity, 17.8 percent of kerosene lamp and 15.7 percent of flashlights as the main source for lighting.

The proportion of dwelling units in urban areas using electricity (81.6%) can be compared favorably with flashlight (4.9%) and kerosene (12.2%) usage. In rural areas, electricity (grid) usage accounted for 63.3 percent while flashlight and kerosene accounted for 17.7 percent and 17.7 percent respectively (Table 8.8).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	15,865	66.5	81.6	63.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	121	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	4,001	16.8	12.2	17.7
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	56	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	60	0.3	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	3,683	15.4	4.9	17.7
Firewood	13,241	1,484	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	19	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Dwelling facilities: Source of energy for Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 indicates that the three main sources of energy for cooking were firewood (68%), charcoal (19.9%) and Gas (7.2%). This follows a similar pattern in the national records of 40.2 percent usage of firewood, 33.7 percent usage of charcoal and 18.2 percent of gas as cooking fuel. It can be deduce that majority of dwelling units in the used firewood as cooking fuel more than gas. The uses of substance made of wood as cooking fuel (firewood and charcoal) in the district constitute 97.9 percent. This is not favourable and thus implementing policies to reduce the use of firewood for cooking is paramount. This is critical in reducing deforestation and its attendant negative effects in the district.

In terms of locality, the proportion of dwelling units where no cooking was done was recorded more in the urban areas (4.9%) than the rural areas (3.6%). This could be attributed to the fact in the urban areas, it is easy to get food to buy during the nights which is not always the case in the rural areas. Table 8.8 further reveals that firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (73.1%) than in the urban areas (44.2%). In urban localities, charcoal (38.6%) was the most common energy source for cooking compared to 15.9 percent usage in the rural localities. The use of gas as source of energy for cooking was more (11.2%) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (6.4%).
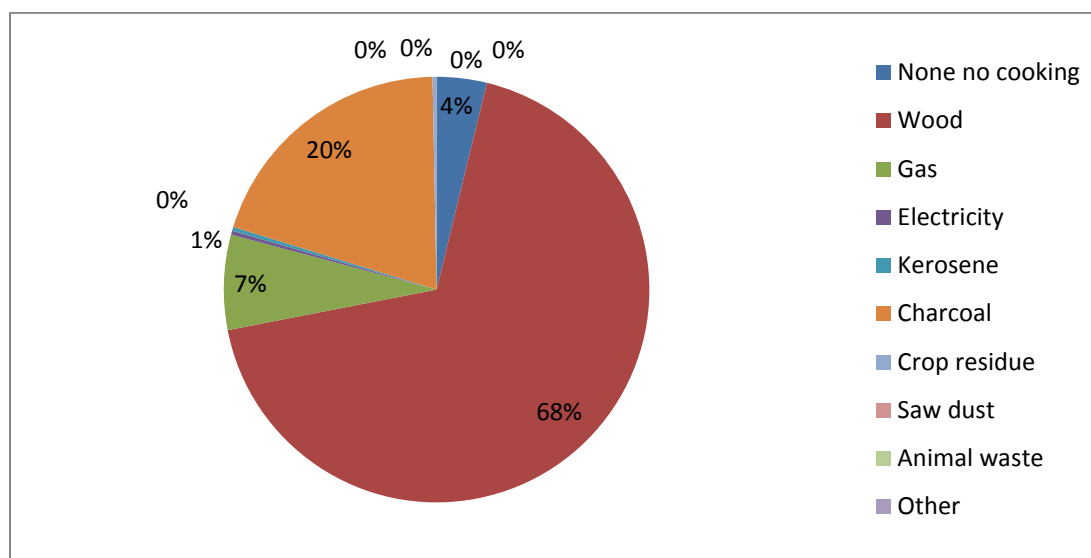
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	913	3.8	4.9	3.6
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	16,227	68.0	44.2	73.1
Gas	996,518	237,251	1,730	7.2	11.2	6.4
Electricity	29,794	7,952	75	0.3	0.4	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	70	0.3	0.3	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	4,748	19.9	38.6	15.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	80	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,280	5.4	6.1	5.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	10,447	43.8	27.5	47.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	3,047	12.8	15.9	12.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	408	1.7	1.6	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,881	7.9	7.7	7.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	135	0.6	0.7	0.5
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	4,042	16.9	26.5	14.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,472	10.4	13.2	9.7
Other	21,007	3,961	151	0.6	0.9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.4 also shows that electricity, kerosene, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and others (not specified) use as cooking fuel constitute less than two percent (1.2%) in the district.

Figure 8.4: Main source of cooking fuel

Pie chart legend:
- None no cooking
- Wood
- Gas
- Electricity
- Kerosene
- Charcoal
- Crop residue
- Saw dust
- Animal waste
- Other

Pie chart values: 4%, 68%, 7%, 1%, 20%, and several 0% segments.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Dwelling facilities: Cooking Space

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in Table 8.8. It is observed from the 2010 PHC that most inhabitants use separate room for exclusive use of household (43.8%) as cooking space and verandah (16.9%). On the other hand, Separate room shared with other household(s) was 12.8 percent in the district. This follows a similar trend in the region. In the region, the most common cooking places are separate rooms for exclusive use (28.3%), verandah (27.0%). At the national level, the highest use of space for cooking for households was separate for exclusive (33.2%).

The reverse is the case with urban dwellers as households using verandah constitute 16.9 percent compared with exclusive separate room (43.8%). With regard to rural localities, exclusive separated rooms (47.2%) were largely used compared to verandah (26.5). In both rural and urban localities around 28 percent of households shared a separate room as cooking space with other households. This is higher than the national record of around seven percent.

8.7 Source of Water

This section of the chapter presents and analyses the main source of water for drinking and for domestic usage for households in the Adansi North District.

8.7.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Figure 8.5 reveals that the number of households using borehole (55.6 %) as the main source of drinking water is higher than the regional record of 30.9 percent and the national record of 23.2 percent. In the urban areas, bore-holes account for almost (27.8%) while standpipe accounts for (20.6%) of drinking water. Similarly, in rural areas, inhabitants depend much on bore-hole water (61.5%) compared to 7.2 percent drinking water from standpipe. Furthermore, in urban localities, less than five percent (4.0%) use sachet and bottled water as the main source of drinking water, as against less than (1.5%) percent in rural localities. The disparity in the urban and rural in terms of sachet water usage is similar in the case of the national record. At the national level, 13.9 percent use sachet water as the main source of drinking water in urban localities as against (1.5%) percent in rural localities.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	246	1.0	2.3	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	2,210	9.3	21.6	6.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,273	9.5	20.6	7.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	13,264	55.6	27.8	61.5
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,606	6.7	15.0	5.0
Rain water	39,438	1,457	30	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	45	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	459	1.9	4.0	1.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	432	1.8	3.2	1.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	32	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	3,161	13.2	4.4	15.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	71	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	3,972	850	13	0.1	0.3	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	248	1.0	2.1	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	2,053	8.6	18.2	6.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,203	9.2	18.2	7.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	12,879	54.0	30.5	59.0
Protected well	465,775	101,863	2,116	8.9	20.0	6.5
Rain water	39,916	2,376	39	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	47	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	487	2.0	4.2	1.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	39	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	3,584	15.0	5.9	16.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	85	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other	10,302	1,860	74	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2   Main Source of Water for Other Domestic Use

The main source of water for other domestic use by the household showed a similar trend. The highest reported source of water for other domestic activities was from boreholes (54%). The second highest was recorded in public/standpipe [9.2%) in the district. Pipe born outside dwelling for domestic use was recorded less than ten percent (8.6%).

The Table also shows the main source of water for other domestic use according to urban and rural localities in the district .Borehole for domestic use in the urban (30.5%) and rural (59%) recorded the highest than 18.2 percent urban and 7.3 percent rural for standpipe usage. Less than one percent used spring (protected and unprotected) in both the urban and rural areas in the district.

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities use by Households in the District

This section of the chapter presents and analyses two types of sanitation facilities in the dwelling units of households in the district. They are bathing facilities and toilet facilities.

8.8.2   Sanitation: Toilet Facilities used by Households in the district

Table 8.7 shows that four main types of toilet facilities were reported in the 2010 PHC for Adansi North District, namely KVIP, Pit latrine, water closet and public toilet.. The highest reported facilities is public toilet which is nearly half (48.3%), pit latrine recorded 30.7 percent, water closet (4.8%), and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) recorded 4.8 percent. This follows a similar trend in the order of highest of the usage of toilet facilities at the national level. At the national level, 34.6 percent use public toilet, pit latrine (19.0%), water closet (WC) (15.4%) and KVIP (10.5%).

The data further shows that only 8.2 percent has no facilities (open defecation). Though the recorded figure is small as compared to other toilet facilities, this practice is not encouraging since it can pose diseases which can affect the human health.

8.8.1   Sanitation: Bathing Facilities used by Households in the District

The proportion of dwelling units with shared separate bathroom in the same house recorded the highest (34.8%) in the district. This is followed by households which used own bathroom for exclusive use (29.2%) and households that used shared open cubicle (12.7%) (Table 8.11) At the locality level, 32.9 percent in the rural and 44.1 percent in the urban localities use shared separate bathroom in the same house as bathing facilities. On the other hand, 21.2 percent in the urban and 31 percent in the rural areas use own bathroom for exclusive use as bathing facilities in the district.

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

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total country | Region | District | | | | |
| | | | Total | | | | |
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,965	8.2	2.6	9.4
W.C.	839,611	261,106	1,141	4.8	8.0	4.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,315	30.7	20.6	32.8
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,825	4.8	13.0	6.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	11,526	48.3	55.4	46.8
Other	23,385	3,867	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	23,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	6,976	29.2	21.2	31.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	8,315	34.8	44.1	32.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,949	8.2	4.7	8.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,037	12.7	16.7	11.9
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	151	0.6	1.3	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	1,665	7.0	3.6	7.7
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,559	6.5	7.2	6.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	50	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	2,861	161	0.7	1.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   **Method of Waste Disposal**

This section of the chapter analyses the method of waste disposal. This consists of solid waste and liquid waste disposal in the district.

8.9.1   **Sanitation: Disposal of Solid Waste in the District**

Table 8.12 indicates that 41.9 of households dump their solid waste is in public open space (41.9%) and 35.4 percent of households also dump in a container. This follows the national and the regional trend. Burning of solid waste by households was the third highest (5.3%) recorded in the district. About 4.9% of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately House to house collection constitutes 9.1 percent. In rural communities, the data portrays that

73.5 percent of solid waste is dumped in public open space. In urban areas however, the proportion observed for solid waste dumped in public containers is 52.9 percent.

8.9.2 Sanitation: Disposal of Liquid Waste in the District

With regard to liquid waste disposal, 23.0 percent is thrown onto the street or outside while 29.4 percent are thrown onto the compound. In rural localities there were two main methods of liquid waste disposal (Table8.12): throwing waste onto the street/ outside the house (23%) and throwing waste onto compounds (29.4%). In urban areas, throwing water onto the compound, street and gutter accounted for 62.8 percent of the methods of disposal of liquid waste which is lower than the national record of 73 percent.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	1,126,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	102,035	9.1	13.2	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	59,303	5.3	5.2	5.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	399,121	35.4	52.9	5.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	472,344	41.9	23.8	73.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	55,647	4.9	2.4	9.4
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	30,215	2.7	2.1	3.8
Other	53,805	7,540	7,540	0.7	0.5	1.0
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	1,126,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	35,882	3.2	4.3	1.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	223,451	19.8	29.4	3.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	28,885	2.6	3.2	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	258,473	23.0	14.1	38.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	245,146	21.8	29.9	7.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	330,818	29.4	18.8	47.8
Other	38,294	3,550	3,550	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 census data have been used to provide in-depth analyses of the aspect of the district population in nine substantive chapters. Due to the important role that age and sex data plays in demographic analysis, this report gives accurate account on the population distribution and activities of household's population in Adansi North District. The   objective of this report is to make available the general public analysis of data, the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy planning in the district. It shows that the distribution of population composition characterized by a large proportion of children in the population cohort and this puts burden on the district scarce resources regarding their education and health considering the economic wellbeing of the population through the expansion of jobs opportunities and creation of enabling environment for the private companies in the district to expand to absorb the growing number of the population that may come into the labour market every year in the district.

9.2   Summary of Main Findings

9.2.1   Demographic Characteristics

Population size, and sex Ratio

The population of the Adansi North district is   107,091 with male and female population being 53,055 and 56,036 respectively and sex ratio of 98.2. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the females are slightly more than the female. The district population also has the following features:

The age structure of the district follows the national pattern; It is skewed towards the youth population of   children less than 5 years [0-4] constitute 14.5 percent of the total population and those less than 10 years (5-9 years) represent13.9 percent. Youths age between 15 and 19 years make up and additional 10.9 percent. In all, the population under 20 years of age recorded in the 2010 census is 63.1percent. The elderly population 65 years and over constitute only 4.2 percent of the district's population.

Urban and Rural distribution

The district is both urban and rural but predominantly rural with a percentage of 82.5 whiles the urban has a percentage of 17.5. According to 2010 PHC, the urban status of a community is based on population size of persons not less than 5,000 or more. On the basis of this definition that the district is classified as rural district.

Fertility

Fertility is high in the district and child bearing goes for 15-49 years age group. The three measures of fertility are namely total fertility rate of(3.93%), generally fertility rate of (114.3%) and crude birth rate of 27 percent. But the number of children ever born to mothers aged 45-49years are12,536 number of children(completed fertility) which is the highest in the district. The analysis of fertility differentials brought out the important role of education

in changing the fertility behavior of females. The inverse relationship between educational attainment and fertility suggests that education is a catalyst for fertility decline.

Mortality

In relation to mortality indicators, data on children ever born, children surviving and deaths in households in the 12 months prior to the census were used for estimating mortality indices. Despite probable under reporting of deaths and children ever born and surviving, the information was considered satisfactory enough for deriving reliable estimates for the various mortality indicators, including age patterns of mortality and maternal mortality rate and ratio. Although mortality indicators have shown steady declines in the region, it is higher in the district. The data therefore reveals that the district still experiences high infant under-five mortality and maternal mortality.

Migration

The issue of migratory movements into and out of the district was also addressed. The main findings on the issue of drifting movements into and out of the district that an overwhelming majority of (45,5%) were enumerated at their locality of residence in the district. Only 14 percent were migrants (born elsewhere in the region (born in other district (11%) and born outside Ghana (1.3%). The 2010 census reveals about 6,978 numbers of people migrated into the district from all the regions in the country.

The data on the localities reveals that the urban population is 4,187 while 19,676 population constitute rural in the district. .

Ethnicity

The question on ethnicity was administered only to Ghanaians by birth. The main ethnic groups that are indigenous to the district are the Akans forming about [75.8%] and minor ethnic groups like the Ga–Adangbe 5.7%, Ewes 9.9% and Mole Dagbanis 4.7%.According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Religious Affiliation

There are various religious groupings found in the district. These are traditionalist (1.8%), Islam (16.4%) and Christianity (78 .2%). Within the Christian religion, the Pentecostal/Charismatic are in the majority of (69%), followed by the Protestant[Anglican, Lutheran etc. with [42.5%] , whiles the Catholics accounted for (22.1%).of the population in Adansi North District.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Households

There are 105,324 households in the district consisting of 17,140 in the urban areas and 88.184, in the rural areas. The average household size for the district is 6.9 in the urban areas and 5.9 in the rural localities. Household heads constitute 22.7 percent of the membership of households in the district; spouses constitute 10.7 percent, children [Son/daughter] as the head of household make up the highest proportion (45.7%) of household members. The fact that household members other than head, and Children [Son/daughter] constitute almost halve 45.7 percent of household members confirms the view that the traditional extended family household composition has not changed in the district.

Household Types

Household types refer to the type of relationship among household members whether related or unrelated. In this analysis each household belongs to an identified exclusive type. Ten types of households are identified in the 2010 census based on the relationship of the members to the head of household. On the whole 33.6 percent of the households belong to "Nuclear(Heads, spouse(s)and children) family categories, followed by Extended (Heads, spouses and Heads of relatives) with 22.6 percent and single parents extended constitute 15.5 percent whiles single parent extended plus no relative recorded the least of one percent in the district.

Marital status

The traditional practice of early and almost universal marriage is not reflected in the district because about 39.5 percent of population 12 years and older in the district were found to be in the never married category and 5.6 were in the consensual/living together, the highest was recorded between the ages of 35 years and above with 43.4 percent being married, whiles 4.5 and 4.8 percent of the population were in the divorced and widowed category respectively. Marital population within the ages of 35 years and above accounted for higher increases in percentages of being married around 76.2(40-44) 75.8(35-39) whiles there was a slightly increases in the categories of divorced (12.8%) for age group 65 and above and widowed marital population within the age group 65 plus with 16.1 percent widowed 10.7 percent for age group (55-59) in the district.

Literacy

In the country as a whole the majority (74.1%) of the population 11years and older are literate, Over two-thirds (67.1%) of the population can read and write in English. About one-fifth (20.1%) can read and write in the English language only while 53.7 percent of the population can read and write in at least one Ghanaian language.(Ghana Statistical Service May,2012).

In the district, over seventy percent (79%) of the population 11 years or older are literate whiles less than twenty five percent (21%) are not literate. Population (19.3%) is literate in English only and 65.4 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The least percentages were recorded within French, English and Ghanaian Language category.

Analysis of the data on the school attendance status of the population 3 years and older reveals that, there are more people are in primary school currently (97.2%) than those have attended school in the past (40.6%), and this is even higher than the national enrolment figure of 54.4 percent. Among those currently attending school, 10.5 and 37.8 percent are in Nursery and Kindergarten educational level. The population 3 years and older currently in JSS/JHS is 37.6 percent less 67.2 percent of those who have completed JSS/JHS in the district. Also, there are 13 percent numbers of population who are currently SSS/SHS whiles 14 percent have also completed. The tertiary education level accounted for an insignificant percentage of 5.7 population completed tertiary education.

When males are compared with females, there is much difference at the basic school level up to JSS/JHS. There is also not much difference in the proportions at the Vocational/Technical/Commercial, Post Middle/Post-Secondary Certificate and Post-Secondary Diploma levels.

A comparison with the country as a whole reveals that the proportion currently in primary school is higher in the district (97.2%) than the country as a whole (54.4%). The district is almost at par with the country at the JSS/JHS and SSS/SHS levels. The proportion of these two levels in the country is (32.7%) for JSS/JHS and (37.6%) for SSS/SHS in the district. Pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten) attendance has also caught up in the district with enrolment rate of 5.2 percent of the population currently at school compared to 7.1 percent in the country as a whole. The Vocational/Technical/Commercial and Tertiary levels accounted for 3.9 and 5.2 percent respectively.

In the district, primary education is the highest level for both 3 years and older population currently in schooling and attended school in the past, followed by JSS/JHS, SSS/SHS and Middle.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The proportion of the employed increases with increasing age and is the highest for the 25--29 age group with (13.2%). The proportion recorded by the 60 years and older age group is (4.1%) being the least. The combined proportions for the youthful age groups 15-24 years and 25-34 years who are available to work for many more years before reaching retirement age is 41.5 percent. This indicates that, in term of age composition, the district has a relatively large workforce that can be harnessed for developmental activities. The general pattern of decreasing employment with advancing age is also identified in the district. The urban employment rate is lower than the rate for the rural localities. The distribution of the unemployed population 15 years and older by age and sex, indicates that the proportion of the unemployed decreases with increasing age. It is also the highest (36.4%) for the youngest age group of 20-24 years and reduces by almost 30.8 percentage to 5.6 percent for the age group 35-39years.It again drops by 3.5 percentage to 2.1 percent for the age group 45-49 years. The combined proportion for the age groups 15-19 years and 25-29 years is 76 percent indicating that almost three out of every four unemployed population are young .In this predominantly peasant labour intensive agriculture economy, if the district economy does not diversify and grow rapidly, it would not create jobs sufficiently to match the demand. There will be a constant pool of unemployed labour in the district. However, the already existing proportion of unemployed may be a factor the into current and future socio-economic policies in the district.

The distribution of the economically not active population 15 years and older by age and sex can result in the loss of some age-specific data. The proportion of the population who are economically not active is about 28.7 percent with 27.3 percent representing male population and 30 percent being female population 15 years and older in the district. Among the youngest age group 15-19 years accounted for 50.9 percent of economically not active in the district. The proportion decreases as the ages increases and rises again at the age 60 years and over to 12.1 percent. The size of the proportions in the various age-groups reflects more or less the categories of the population who are inactive and the age groups on which they are generally found. For example, full-time students are generally in the age-group 15-24 years and retired persons are usually 60 years and older.

The pattern of reductions in the size of the proportions economically not active with advancement in age is replicated for both males and females population 15 years and older

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

In general the percentages of people 12 years and older who own mobile phones are low across the entire district. Out of the total population of 70,569 aged 12years and over in the Adansi North District only 25,252 (35.8%) own mobile phones. When males and females are compared, the table shows that male's population recorded the highest percentage of 57.1 of persons having mobile phones whiles females accounted for 42.9% of population having mobile phones in the district.

In the country as a whole 7.8% of the population 12 years and over use internet facility compared to only 2.4 percent in the Adansi North District. There was 67 percent of the male population 12 years and older who use internet facility in the district as being the highest whiles females constitute 33 percent.

Across the district, a household in which a member owns desktop/laptop is very small indeed just about 3.1 percent of the households of the population own desktop and laptop. The highest being male population with75.1 percent and the females recording about 24.9 percent. Concerning fixed telephone lines, the district accounted for only (0.3%) percent and the male proportion recorded the highest of 72.6 percent whiles the females accounted for 27.4 percent.

9.2.5 Disability

Overall, 3277 people or 3.1 percent of the total population of the district has disability. But vast differences in the prevalence rate of disability are found among the localities, with male and female population having equal percent of 3.1. The six major types of disability reported in the population with disability in Ghana at the 2010 PHC are also found in the district. Disability of sight and intellect disability are the most reported types in the district, constituting 33.7 percent and 26.3 percent respectively of all the cases. The other reported types in most of the localities are emotional disability and disability of hearing. The proportion of the population with disability among males and female are at par with 3.1 percent. The population 15 years and older representing the working age population of the PWDs are 2550. Out of this working age population, 1487 (66%) are economically active while 1063 (44%) are economically not active. Among the economically active population, a little less than 97% are employed while about 3 percent are unemployed.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

Members of agricultural household population include the head, spouse, biological children, parents, brothers and sisters, parents/in-laws, grand, step, adopted and foster children, other relatives and non-relatives. That is, all household members counted at the time of the census and not only members who are engaged in agricultural activities.

Agricultural households constitute 74.2 percent of households in the district. The distribution of agriculture householder by size shows some differences between urban and rural communities. Nearly 77.8 percent of agricultural households are in rural areas. The high concentration of the agricultural households in the rural communities confirms the assertion that, in the district agriculture is essentially a rural industry. Out of the total population of 17,696, in agriculture, 15,066 or 77.8 percent are in rural communities indicating that agricultural activities are predominantly for rural folks. The agricultural population is evenly distributed between males and females in the rural communities.

The households in agriculture in the district are engaged in four types of farming activities namely: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing, and fish farming. The data indicates that crop farming accounted for 17,386 number of households representing 98.2 percent in the district with the urban and rural dwellers having almost equal number of percentages of 97.4 and 98.4 respectively, followed by Tree planting and Fish farming accounted for least number of percentages less than one among the localities, however livestock recorded a significant increase of 14.3 and 32.3 percent for both urban and rural communities in the district respectively

9.2.7   Housing Condition and Facilities

Housing Stock

The district's population of 107,091 live in a total of 17,531 residential dwelling units which include any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as flats, apartments, enclosed compound, huts, kiosks, cargo containers, and tents. A total of 23,863 households share the 17,531 dwelling units yielding a figure of 1.4 households per house. With a population of 107,091the average population per house is 6 persons and the average household size is 4.4 persons. Rooms in compound houses are the predominant type of dwelling units in the district. The 4.4 proportion of the households size in the district is at par with the national figure of 4.4

The quality of dwellings in the district and access to amenities are low. For example, as with the situation in 2010, mud/mud bricks account for over 57.6 percent of wall materials in the districts followed by cement lock/concrete with 39.8 percent. Among the localities, cement block/concrete constitute the highest 55.3 percent of urban constructional material for outer walls whiles 61.4 percent of mud bricks are also used by rural dwellers as the main constructional material for outer walls of dwelling units by households. Additionally, the number of rooms occupied by households' ranges from one to more than nine rooms. The 2010 census data shows that, there are more rooms available to each household in the district than in the country as a whole. Generally, room occupancy is more   towards one or two rooms. For the country as a whole, two out of every three households (69.3%) occupy only one or two rooms, compared to one out of every three [92.1%) in the district. There are also few households occupying seven or more rooms in the district (1.1%) than in the country as a whole (5.1%)About a few (7.9%) of households occupy three or four rooms, while 5.2 percent have five to six rooms to sleep in the district.

The Adansi North District is among 216   administrative districts in Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry, mining and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the district are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects. Adansi North district is among the district with populous growing fast ones in the country .The population is still largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future fertility growth. High maternal mortality in the district is also another feature of the district's population as it is one of the five regions with the highest risk of maternal death among women in the district who are in their reproductive ages. The level of infant mortality rate is also unacceptably high as in other district.

Dwelling Ownership Status

In the district, 60.3 percent households reside in dwellings owned by a household member. In rural areas, about 63.4 percent numbers of dwelling units in the district are owned by a household member whiles 45.5 percent owned by household member are in the urban areas. Relatives of the household who are not household members own 17.5 percent of dwellings in the whiles the proportion among the localities are 21.8 and 16.6 percent respectively for both urban and rural communities in the district.

Main Source of Lighting

According to the 2010 census data, 66.5 percent of households in the district use electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting while the kerosene lamp also remained another source of lighting for about 16.8 percent. The use of Flashlight/Torch has gained popularity, becoming the third overall source of lighting in the district (15.4%). Although electricity use is only about 66.5 percent for the district, it is about 81.6 percent for urban areas and 63.5 percent respectively.

Generally, the three main source of lighting in homes are electricity, kerosene lamp, and flashlight/torch all the other sources, including gas lamp, solar energy, and electricity from private generator, candle and others account for about 3.0 percent of source of lighting.

Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Firewood is the most used cooking fuel in the district (68%), followed charcoal with 19.9 percent and Gas also with 7.2 percent. The three main sources of cooking fuel in district are firewood, charcoal and Gas. The use of wood is higher than the regional proportion of 29.8.Percent. The rural communities dominate with 73.1percent used of firewood as the main source of fuel in the district. The use of firewood and charcoal has resulted in an increasing depletion of the vegetation cover in the district, with the associated negative impact on rainfall and farming.

Cooking Space

Almost all households in the region (96.7%) have some cooking space within the confines of the dwelling unit. A further 16.9 percent use the veranda in front of their living quarters and 10.4 percent use the open compound space. An insignificant proportion of households cook in their Bedroom/Hall/Living room. About 5.4 percent of households reported having no cooking space, most likely because they eat from other households or buy food from outside.

In general, four categories of cooking space are dominant in the district. These are separate room for exclusive use of household (43.8%) open space in compound (10.4%); enclosures without roof (1.7%) and veranda in front of the living quarters (16.9%). The use of shared cooking space accounted for [12.8%] in the district. The regional picture is replicated in the districts.

There are variations between urban and rural communities in the proportions of households using the four main categories of cooking space. For example, whereas about 26.5 percent of households in the urban areas use their verandas as cooking space, and the corresponding proportion is also about 14.9 percent for rural households.

Source of Drinking Water

The various water sources are classified by their quality level in relation to their health effects on the consumer. According to the Ghana Medium Development Goal Report (2012) an

indicator referred to as 'improved water sources' measures the percentages of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

On the basis of this classification, at the district level, it can be observed that, the proportion of households using various improved water sources is as follows:

Access to improved drinking water sources is almost evenly spread between urban and rural communities in the district. Access ranges from 48.4 percent in the urban areas and 68.9 percent in the rural areas of the district. In the district, the use of pipe-borne water sources for drinking water is higher in the urban (20.6%) areas than in the rural areas (7.2%), Borehole/Pump/Tube Well are the highest (54%) source of water for other domestic uses in the Adansi North District.

Bathing Facilities

Over four-fifths (91.9%) of households in the district use a space specifically provided for bathing within the dwelling unit while 12.7 percent use the open space cubicle or the house/compound. About (7%) use public bath house or bathrooms in other houses. When the use of space specially provided for bathing within the dwelling unit is ranked, shared separate bathroom in the same house use of the household ranks first [34.8%], followed by own bathroom for exclusive use with [29.2%] of households and shared open cubicle ranks third, accounting for [12.7%] percent of households 'and Private open cubicle rank fourth accounting for [8.2 %] bathing facility in the district.

9.3   Policy Implications and Recommendations

The characteristics of the population of the Adansi North District as observed at the Ghana 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district, first and foremost. They also suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

In terms of realizing the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana must be considered. The general objective of the policy is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation. The population of the Adansi North District has grown very fast over the past five decades. The human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the district has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the district.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the district is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the district to another. But several districts, particularly Adansi South and Obuasi have number migrants in Adansi North. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the district. Presence of persons with dual citizenship in the

district, though very small, gives an indication of return migration of people who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations.

Even though the number of urban communities in the district has increased from one to three currently, the majority of the population resides in rural areas. There are disparities among the localities and socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the district are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Households in the Adansi North District are almost at par in terms of headship. Differences however exist among the various communities. Household sizes are quite large in the district, with rural households having larger proportions of larger household sizes than the urban households. Relatives and siblings constitute large proportion of both rural and urban households indicating that extended family living arrangements still exist in district.

The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the district. There are wide variations in the rate among the localities and between the sexes. The district as a whole accounts for a disproportionate share of the total national population with disability. Age is a major factor associated with disability risk. Persons with disability are concentrated among the youngest and oldest age groups. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population than   mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district and more characteristic of the urban and rural population of the district. The higher rate of unemployment among younger persons gives support to the anecdotal information on higher and increasing unemployment among the youth.

Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the district. More than half of all the households in the district are engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming and subsistence farming. The proportion of all the agricultural households in rural areas is quite high. Their heads in both rural and urban areas are mostly females, with young adults constituting very small percentage.

Most of the households in the district depend on one or two sleeping rooms indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping is concerned. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the district are owned by private individual household members but this is true of rural households more than their urban households. Access to amenities and facilities such as water and electricity within the dwellings is lacking or limited.

Access to ICT is also low in the district and determined by educational and residential status. Consequently, there is concentration of owners of some ICT in a few communities and access to the facilities such as internet is very limited in some parts of the district. The ownership of the mobile phone is mostly dominated by the male population with few of them being own by the female population in the district.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban population suggest that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the district. In this regards specific categories must be targeted.

The population characteristics of the district have implications for the human development agenda of the country and of the Adansi North District for that matter. Today, it is generally prudent for any nation to have such an agenda and fit the needs of its population into it. Generally, the approach is the adoption of one policy- a straight jacket- that must fit all. The districts and the population present some characteristics that require careful policy measures that can meet peculiar needs of the various population subgroups. Generally gender dimensions of policies must not be underestimated. Secondly, investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age at child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years. Reproductive health programmes have to be components of the educational programme. The 2000 Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy will have to be implemented as a component of the educational curricula.

REFERENCES

Ghana Web (2013) http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/communication/ (Accessed on 10th December, 2013)

Central Bureau of Statistics, 1960 and 1970 Census Reports

Ghana Census Office (1963) *1960 Population Census of Ghana Volume I*, Accra: Ghana Census Office

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), ICF Macro. 2010. 2003, *2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ICF Macro.

Ghana Statistical Service, (2009). 2010 Population and Housing Census, Enumerator's Manual.

United Nations, (2008). Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Revision

Ghana Statistical Service (2010). 2010 Population and Housing Census, The National Analytical Report Ghana Statistical Service, Accra

Ghana Statistical Service (2010). 2010 Population and Housing Census, The Ashanti Regional Analytical Report Ghana Statistical Service, Accra

Ghana Web (2013).http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/communication/ (Accessed on 10th December, 2013).

Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP, 2010-2013). Adansi North District Assembly, Ejisu-Ashanti Region.

World Bank (2010). Internet Users (per 100 people), Ghana: The World Bank, Accessed on 18th March, 2013 from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2?page=2&cid=GPD_44 (Accessed on 10th December, 2013).

World Health Organization (2003), 'Treatment of diarrhea: a manual for physicians and other senior health workers', (Geneva: World Health Organization).

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	105,324	100.0	17,140	100.0	88,184	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,334	4.1	884	5.2	3,450	3.9
Household with head and a spouse only	1,714	1.6	320	1.9	1,394	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	11,771	11.2	2,393	14	9,378	10.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	35,358	33.6	5,379	31.4	29,979	34
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	22,764	21.6	3,063	17.9	19,701	22.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,516	1.4	218	1.3	1,298	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,196	3	481	2.8	2,715	3.1
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,273	15.5	2,948	17.2	13,325	15.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,029	1	124	0.7	905	1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,369	7	1,330	7.8	6,039	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	23,863	105,324	52,146	53,178	33,350	17,060	16,290
Households engaged in agricultural activities	17,696	86,496	43,292	43,204	33,350	17,060	16,290
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	17,395	85,141	42,681	42,460	32,654	16,729	15,925
Households engaged in crop farming	17,386	85,105	42,663	42,442	32,624	16,712	15,912
Households engaged in tree growing	73	305	156	149	139	74	65
Agro forestry (tree planting)	73	305	156	149	139	74	65
Alligator pepper	44	225	103	122	84	37	47
Apples	10	47	25	22	22	14	8
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinder, cauliflower)	19	102	59	43	38	25	13
Avocado	4	20	8	12	7	3	4
Banana	27	120	57	63	57	27	30
Beans	95	564	290	274	213	115	98
Black pepper	5	25	12	13	8	3	5
Black berries	5	31	24	7	15	12	3
Cabbage	56	370	205	165	121	71	50
Carrot	144	572	313	259	269	156	113
Cashew	57	308	153	155	127	63	64
Cassava	10,624	53,541	26,511	27,030	20,418	10,021	10,397
Citronella	31	170	91	79	78	45	33
Citrus	151	738	379	359	299	167	132
Cloves	25	102	52	50	52	27	25
Cocoa	10,640	53,893	27,492	26,401	20,929	11,001	9,928
Coconut	153	824	410	414	286	147	139
Cocoyam	2,179	11,429	5,628	5,801	4,404	2,096	2,308
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	137	706	331	375	281	124	157
Coffee	6	39	13	26	14	5	9
Cola	2	13	7	6	5	4	1
Cotton	4	21	10	11	15	7	8
Cucumber	19	73	42	31	35	21	14
Egg plant	9	48	20	28	14	5	9
Gallic	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Garden eggs	120	592	324	268	244	140	104
Ginger	6	35	14	21	12	5	7
Groundnut	25	125	58	67	46	20	26
Guava	4	22	9	13	9	5	4
Kenaf	5	24	11	13	10	4	6
Lemon grass	2	8	4	4	4	2	2

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

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lettuce	7	45	22	23	14	8	6
Maize	3,031	15,753	7,922	7,831	6,010	3,039	2,971
Mango	13	75	41	34	28	15	13
Melon (agusi)	4	23	8	15	11	7	4
Millet	14	78	44	34	31	19	12
Nut meg	5	25	10	15	13	6	7
Oil palm	4,246	22,074	11,207	10,867	8,322	4,438	3,884
Okro	144	811	415	396	327	162	165
Onion	14	78	37	41	24	12	12
Pawpaw	15	67	32	35	36	16	20
Peas	10	55	29	26	26	14	12
Pepper	656	3,453	1,692	1,761	1,206	562	644
Pineapple	55	250	136	114	94	48	46
Plantain	6,839	34,804	17,244	17,560	13,410	6,590	6,820
Potatoes	11	55	30	25	24	10	14
Rice	389	2,275	1,173	1,102	901	476	425
Rubber	4	28	13	15	10	4	6
Shallot	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Shea tree	1	10	6	4	2	1	1
Soya beans	2	9	2	7	3	0	3
Sugarcane	24	119	65	54	48	29	19
Sweet pepper	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
Sweet potatoes	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Tiger nut	6	43	27	16	13	6	7
Tobacco	3	13	5	8	5	3	2
Tomatoes	331	1,726	834	892	637	333	304
Water melon	10	57	31	26	22	7	15
Yam	914	5,213	2,658	2,555	1,951	950	1,001
Other	110	536	286	250	199	121	78

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

S/No.	Community Name	Both Sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Dompoase	6,038	2,896	3,142	1,386	798
2	Fumso	5,727	2,800	2,927	1,384	863
3	Akrokerri	5,539	2,642	2,897	1,417	823
4	Fomena	3,868	1,702	2,166	1,186	564
5	Asokwa (Obuasi Junction)	3,606	1,719	1,887	776	528
6	Bodwosango	3,361	1,667	1,694	689	497
7	Anhwiaso	3,266	1,557	1,709	835	539
8	Aboabo No.2	3,046	1,507	1,539	717	483
9	Bobriase	2,860	1,329	1,531	635	425
10	Brofoyedru	2,615	1,253	1,362	558	405
11	Akwansrem	2,534	1,243	1,291	527	380
12	Pipiso	2,414	1,166	1,248	494	424
13	Kwapia	2,270	1,094	1,176	518	328
14	New Akrofuom	2,184	1,061	1,123	471	347
15	Meduma	1,909	904	1,005	436	336
16	Kyekyewere	1,860	909	951	428	394
17	Patakro	1,769	857	912	457	280
18	Anwona	1,480	731	749	320	300
19	Kusa	1,422	706	716	322	204
20	Nyankomase	1,359	699	660	255	182

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																	Age group	
1	Dompoase	6,038	808	774	838	773	477	388	329	319	258	238	236	154	131	73	82	160
2	Fumso	5,727	816	863	779	606	447	408	348	335	298	224	182	119	112	45	65	80
3	Akrokerri	5,539	757	649	708	624	520	420	353	325	268	236	198	119	100	69	69	124
4	Fomena	3,868	469	450	474	390	460	355	194	217	180	137	129	82	92	55	69	115
5	Asokwa (Obuasi Junction)	3,606	453	465	537	483	303	276	218	194	141	140	125	73	59	33	35	71
6	Bodwosango	3,361	527	456	463	382	275	198	192	168	145	126	100	63	73	35	59	99
7	Anhwiaso	3,266	497	471	411	291	237	228	193	188	142	140	130	88	79	36	67	68
8	Aboabo No.2	3,046	489	430	398	273	223	196	187	175	158	114	118	71	61	28	58	67
9	Bobriase	2,860	373	365	446	311	230	185	157	158	134	121	110	70	59	30	45	66
10	Brofoyedru	2,615	364	332	367	304	200	139	119	127	153	125	111	70	49	26	54	75
11	Akwansrem	2,534	351	345	355	294	212	174	118	122	106	100	115	64	54	28	39	57
12	Pipiso	2,414	433	382	359	235	142	142	136	144	116	83	92	33	39	13	30	35
13	Kwapia	2,270	302	266	322	279	217	202	127	108	93	94	90	43	38	23	32	34
14	New Akrofuom	2,184	317	345	340	229	153	128	106	107	92	83	97	52	26	30	15	64
15	Maduma	1,909	237	282	301	205	127	88	78	92	95	86	64	46	53	35	46	74
16	Kyekyewere	1,860	276	251	242	193	179	137	135	107	84	60	66	40	24	16	10	40
17	Patakro	1,769	292	231	216	178	154	118	93	84	78	77	57	48	37	26	31	49
18	Anwona	1,480	229	235	206	154	110	96	71	83	78	57	50	32	26	11	18	24
19	Kusa	1,422	200	199	185	122	127	112	96	57	78	47	63	31	21	20	32	32
20	Nyankomase	1,359	184	208	229	148	85	73	78	90	61	43	50	27	25	21	17	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician

Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician

Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator

Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator

Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing

Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing

Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing

Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing

Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing

Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing

Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei, Regional Statistician

Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting

Ms. Theodora Okyere Aboagye, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Emmanuel Sarfo

Wiafe Yaw

Consultant

Dr. Osei Assibey

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Imoro Braimah

Mr. Emmanuel Nana Opoku