2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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ADANSI SOUTH DISTRICT

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.
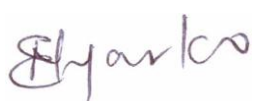
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 South 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.

Nyarko

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GES:	Ghana Education Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
ICTAD:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council

PES: Post Enumeration Survey

PWDs: Persons With Disabilities

PES: Post Enumeration Survey

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

WC: Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Adansi South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 115,378. Males constitute 50.3 percent and females represent 49.7 percent. About eighty-three percent of the population in the district live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 101.2 and a youthful population (with 42.8% percent of the population being children below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.2. The age dependency ratio for males is relatively higher (92.7) than that of females (87.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.4 for the District is higher than the Regional average of 3.3. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 130.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.7 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 6.7 per 1000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 8.2 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.8 percent of deaths in the District. Thirty-seven percent of the District's population are migrants. About 36.6 percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities within the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in other regions, those born in the Central region form the majority (26.0%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 113,145 with a total number of 25,626 households. The average household size in the District is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure (accounting for 44.9%). Spouses form 11.2 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.3 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About 46.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.1 percent have never married while 6.0 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 4.7 percent of the population with the divorced also constituting 4.3 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (64.8%) are married compared to 40.4 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widows account for 52.8 percent of the female population aged 12 years and older while widowed males account for 10.3 percent. Among the married, 25.6 percent have no education while 7.5 percent of the never-married have no education. More than half of the married

population (89.9%) are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 8.8 percent are economically not active. A substantial number of those who have never married (52.8%) are economically not active with 2.8 percent of them being unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 97.0 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 75.2 percent are literate and 24.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (83.0%) than that of females 67.3%). About six out of every ten persons (63.6%) indicated they could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 22.3 percent have never attended school, 41.4 percent are currently attending school and 36.4 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 80.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 19.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.2 percent are employed while 2.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (51.1%) with 23.9 percent performing household duties and another 7.1 percent being disabled or too sick to work. About six out of every ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 72.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.4 percent in service and sales work, 7.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.5 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

About 64.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 20.8 percent are contributing family workers, 2.6 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 94.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

About 29.1 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.2 percent as compared to 21.9 percent of females. About 1.4 percent of the population use internet facilities in the District. Again, 1.3 percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.1 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (3.1%) is almost the same as the proportion of males (3.2%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest group (36.6%) of disabled persons in the district followed by physical disability (23.6%). Of all the persons with disability, 41.1 percent have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 57.7 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Majority (86.6%) of these agricultural households are in the rural areas. Most agricultural households in the District (98.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

Housing

The total housing stock for Adansi South District is 20,541 representing 3.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.5.

Type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Compound houses form the majority (43.7%) of all dwelling units in the District; 40.1 percent are separate houses and 8.4 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost six out of every ten dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 14.9 percent are owned by other private individuals; 13.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 1.0 percent are owned by the public/government. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 69.4 percent of all dwelling units with cement/concrete constituting 24.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (68.5%) and mud/earth (29.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (96.2%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room and two rooms occupancy constitute the highest percentage (55.9% and 24.3% respectively) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 7.5 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 flashlight/torch (53.0%), electricity-mains (29.1%) and kerosene lamp (15.5%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the District are wood (76.4%) and charcoal (15.2%). The three main sources of water for drinking in the District are borehole, river/stream, and protected well. About half (50.8%) of households use Bore-hole/Pump/Tube Well as their main source of water for drinking.

About 51.6 percent of households in the District use Public Toilet. Thirty percent of households in the District own bathrooms for their exclusive use, and another 24.5 percent share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (open space) which is used by 61.8 percent of all households. About 15.9 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 1.6 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (54.3%) and throwing onto the street (32.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Adansi South District Assembly (ASDA) was created on 18th February, 2004 by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1752) through an Act of parliament (Act 462, 1993), after being carved out of Adansi West District and Adansi East District Assemblies in the same year. The creation of the district resulted from an effort to decentralise government system, by bringing it closer to local people. The district forms part of the thirty (30) Administrative, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The District capital, New Edubiase is about 92km from Kumasi, the regional capital, along the Cape Coast - Kumasi trunk road. The total population of Adansi South District, according to 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 115,378. This is made up of 58,039 males and 57,339 females.

1.2   Physical features

The District is located in the South-Eastern part of the Ashanti Region, and lies within latitude 40" North and 6 degrees 22" North and longitude 1degree West and 1degree 38" West. The District shares boundaries with Obuasi Municipal and Adansi North Districts to the North and North East respectively. It also shares North-East and South-East of its boundaries with Amansie Central and Bosome Freho Districts of the Region in that order. The other districts with which the District shares boundaries are Assin District in the Central Region to the South and Akyemanso and Birim South Districts of Eastern Region to the East. The district is further bounded to the West by River Offin and the East by River Pra.

The district has a total land area of 1328.2 square kilometres which is approximately 4.0 percent of the total land area of Ashanti Region. About 25.2 (334.5sq.km) of this total land area is made up of forest reserves.

The land ranges from flat to gentle undulating landscape, with average elevation of about 350m above sea level. Generally, the district is hilly with several rivers and streams. Major rivers such as Pra, Fosu, Muma and Subin are in the district and are the major drainage channels. Minor streams also drain into the major rivers.

The climatic condition in the district is generally favourable, with mean monthly temperatures ranging between 26 degrees Celsius and 29 degrees Celsius. February and March are the hottest months in the year. The extensive forest reserves in the district ensures a very good rainfall distribution pattern, which is characterized by two raining seasons with peak periods around May to June in the major rainy season and October in the minor season.

Average annual rainfall figures are between 160cm and 180 cm with an average of 150 raining days recorded every year.

Figure 1.1: Map of Adansi South District
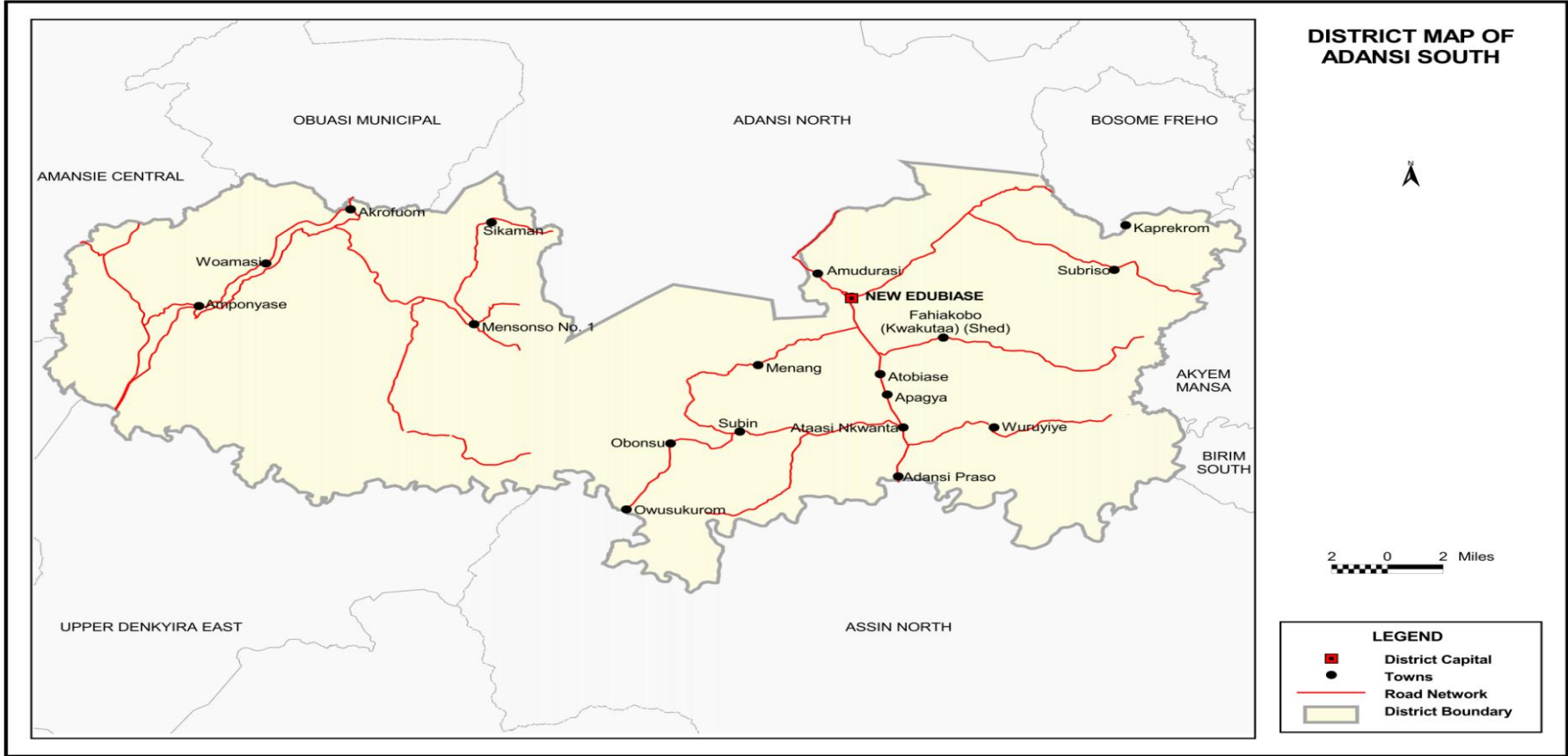
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The Adansi South District is within the rain forest belt and it is characterized by moist semi-deciduous forest with thick vegetative cover and growth. In some parts of the district, the natural vegetation is steadily degenerating into secondary forest. Relatively, little virgin forest remains outside the main forest reserves and this condition can be attributed to persistent slash and burn methods as well as the incidence of bush fires in the dry season. Despite these poor environmental practices with their detrimental effects on the vegetation of the district, forest reserves still exist in the district.

The Agricultural Extension Department of the district describes the district's soil as very fertile with a high humus content, which have the capacity to support tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cola nuts as well as staples (cassava and plantain) and a variety of vegetables. The identified types of soils in the District includes; Juaso – Morso Association, Swedru – Nsaba Simple Association, Bekwai – Oda Compound Association and Awaham – Kakum - Kyekyerewere Association, among others.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structure

The District Assembly is the highest political authority in the District, with a total membership of fifty–nine. This is made up of forty-four (44) elected members, fifteen (15) government appointees. Together with the two MPs representing New Edubiase and Akrofuom Constituencies, the District Assembly is headed by a District Chief Executive (DCE) as the representative of the government in the District.

There are also ninety-eight (98) electoral areas represented by assembly member, one town council, six area councils and 133 unit committees that serve as agents of development in the District.

The District Co-ordinating Director is the administrative head of the District Co-ordinating Council. He operates at the Central Administration, through the decentralized departments.

1.4   Cultural and Social Structure

Cultural activities in the district are very diverse as a result of the many migrants in the district. Adansi South District is made up of multi-ethnic communities, inhabited by many of the country's ethnic groups, including the indigenous Asante, Ga-Dangbe, Fanti, Ewe, Akwapim, Akim as well as Mole-Dagbani and other ethnic groups from the North. These multi-ethnic settlers have come from far and near to engage in the production of cocoa crops which is the principal economic activity of the District. The Asante constitutes the highest percentage- (33.0%).

There are two main festivals that are celebrated by the people in the district namely, Akwasidae and Afahyea. Akwasidae is a religious festival of the Ashanti tribes celebrated every six weeks or forty-two days. The celebration marks a period of stock taking and fervent assessment of events in the lives of Ashanti people. It serves as a period to propitiate the ancestors through whom the Ashanti unity gains its ground. On that day, the Ashanti King comes out of the palace on a palanquin adorned in gold ornament to receive homage of his sub-chiefs and his people. It is a very colourful ceremony that lasts the whole day and it is held at Manhyia palace which is the Asantehene's residence. And Afahyea festival is also celebrated from second week in November to first week in December every year.

There is a vibrant cultural troupe in the District that entertains guests during special occasions.

The main religious groupings in the district are Christianity, Islam and traditional religion. Analysis of religious composition indicates that about 82 percent of the population are Christians while about seven percent and two percent are Islam and traditionalists respectively.

1.5   Economy

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the district. It employs about 73 percent of the total work force in the area. The district also has one of the highest concentrations of cocoa producers in the Ashanti region while a greater number of farmers engage in oil palm, cassava, plantain cultivation as well as production of a variety of vegetables for the sustenance of their livelihood.

Due to the nature of the land and the presence of streams and rivers in the area, the District has available land which is very fertile and good for the production of cash crops like cocoa and oil palm. Thus it is a very good area for the establishment of Oil Palm Processing Plant as well as cocoa buying companies. However, the nature of the land makes it difficult to ply on the roads during the rainy season, which is a major disadvantage to such an area the area, involved in mainly farming activities.

The district has fertile soils and this, coupled with the even rainfall patterns and humidity, promotes propagation of cash crop like cocoa, palm oil plantations. It also creates a good environment for the growing of other food crops. Available of land space in the district is an incentive for private initiative to embark on large scale production of crops like cassava, plantain, yam, among others.

However, this potential is gradually declining due to improper farming practices such as slash and burn and shifting cultivation. This situation is further aggravated by the wanton felling of trees for fuel wood and timber.

Most of the North-Western parts of the district lie within the gold belt. Towns such as Akrofuom, Sikaman, and Nyankomase have been identified as having gold and diamond deposits. Despite the presence of these rich resources meaningful mining or extraction activities are yet to be carried out in the district.

A few tourism attraction sites can be found in Adansi South District. The district boasts of a bird known as **White-necked Picathartes** which is globally threatened (vulnerable). The species is wholly protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation Regulation of Ghana. It is therefore an offence to capture or harm this bird at any time of the year. The district, in collaboration with the Wildlife Department, intends to protect this species which will serve as a tourist attraction. They are found at a place called Bonkrong and Dotom.

The confluence of Rivers Birim and Pra at Birim Aboye and Hwidiem are also nice places to see in the District.

1.6   Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 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

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except

otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

(a)   Educational Institutions

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

(c)   Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d)   Hotels

(e)   Prisons

(f)   Service Barracks

(g)   Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

  ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other

mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

This report is organised into nine chapters. The first eight chapters discuss the various topics covered in the 2010 PHC and the last is on the conclusion and policy recommendations. The first chapter is the introduction, with the background, the political structures and institutions, and the physical characteristics. The economic and demographic characteristics and the economy of the district and the concepts and definitions used for the census and housing census are also discussed in this chapter. In Chapter Two, the demographic characteristic of Adansi South district, and issues related to population size and distribution, age-sex structure,

migration, fertility as well as mortality are discussed. The next chapter, Chapter Three, deals with social characteristics of the population. The issues on household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education are also explored in this chapter. The topics on economic characteristics and Information Communication Technology are discussed in Chapter Four and Five respectively, while disability is the subject in Chapter Six. These are followed by Chapter Seven in which agricultural activities by households are explored. In Chapter Eight, housing condition of the district is discussed. Chapter Nine then concludes with summary of major findings and policy recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Every population has its important elements such as the size, composition and structure. The statistics from these indicators thus provide the bases for socio-economic planning at district, regional and national levels. The fertility, mortality and migration trends affect the population dynamics. This chapter therefore discusses selected demographic characteristics such as population size and distribution, fertility, mortality and migration.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The total population for the district according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 115,378 comprising 58,039 (50.3%) males and 57,339 (49.7) females. This gives a sex ratio (that is number of males to 100 females) of 101.2 (Table 2.1). More so, the share of the population by type of locality, shows that 18,966 (16.4%) live in the urban areas as against 96,412 (83.6%) who reside in rural areas. The dependency ratio for the district is 90.2 (92.7 for males and 87.8 for females). Urban and rural localities have their age-dependency ratios as 81.5 and 92.0 respectively.

2.3   Age-sex structure

Table 2.1 further shows that Adansi South District has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion (42.8%) of children under 15 years, and a small proportion (4.6%) of elderly persons (65 years and older). The age structure of the district's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex Male	Female	Sex ratio	Type of locality Urban	Rural
All Ages	115,378	58,039	57,339	101.2	18,966	96,412
0 - 4	17,940	9,047	8,893	101.7	2,517	15,423
5 – 9	16,418	8,334	8,084	103.1	2,521	13,897
10 – 14	15,046	7,976	7,070	112.8	2,600	12,446
15 - 19	11,953	6,384	5,569	114.6	2,240	9,713
20 - 24	8,706	4,097	4,609	88.9	1,647	7,059
25 - 29	7,746	3,576	4,170	85.8	1,505	6,241
30 - 34	6,591	3,141	3,450	91.0	1,204	5,387
35 - 39	6,427	2,995	3,432	87.3	1,010	5,417
40 - 44	5,643	2,847	2,796	101.8	858	4,785
45 - 49	4,646	2,429	2,217	109.6	635	4,011
50 - 54	4,196	2,098	2,098	100.0	636	3,560
55 - 59	2,475	1,388	1,087	127.7	385	2,090
60 - 64	2,271	1,169	1,102	106.1	330	1,941
65 - 69	1,323	709	614	115.5	206	1,117
70 - 74	1,668	766	902	84.9	270	1,398
75 - 79	870	436	434	100.5	156	714
80 - 84	719	288	431	66.8	127	592

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex Male	Sex Female	Sex ratio	Type of locality Urban	Type of locality Rural
85 - 89	363	173	190	91.1	69	294
90 - 94	249	116	133	87.2	40	209
95 - 99	128	70	58	120.7	10	118
All Ages	115,378	58,039	57,339	101.2	18,966	96,412
0-14	49,404	25,357	24,047	105.4	7,638	41,766
15-64	60,654	30,124	30,530	98.7	10,450	50,204
65+	5,320	2,558	2,762	92.6	878	4,442
Age-dependency ratio	**90.2**	**92.7**	**87.8**		**81.5**	**92**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population Pyramid

Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the age structure and the population distribution by sex. The age structure of the population in the District consists of a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the top. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for females, indicating that the proportion of males reduces than that of females as age increases.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
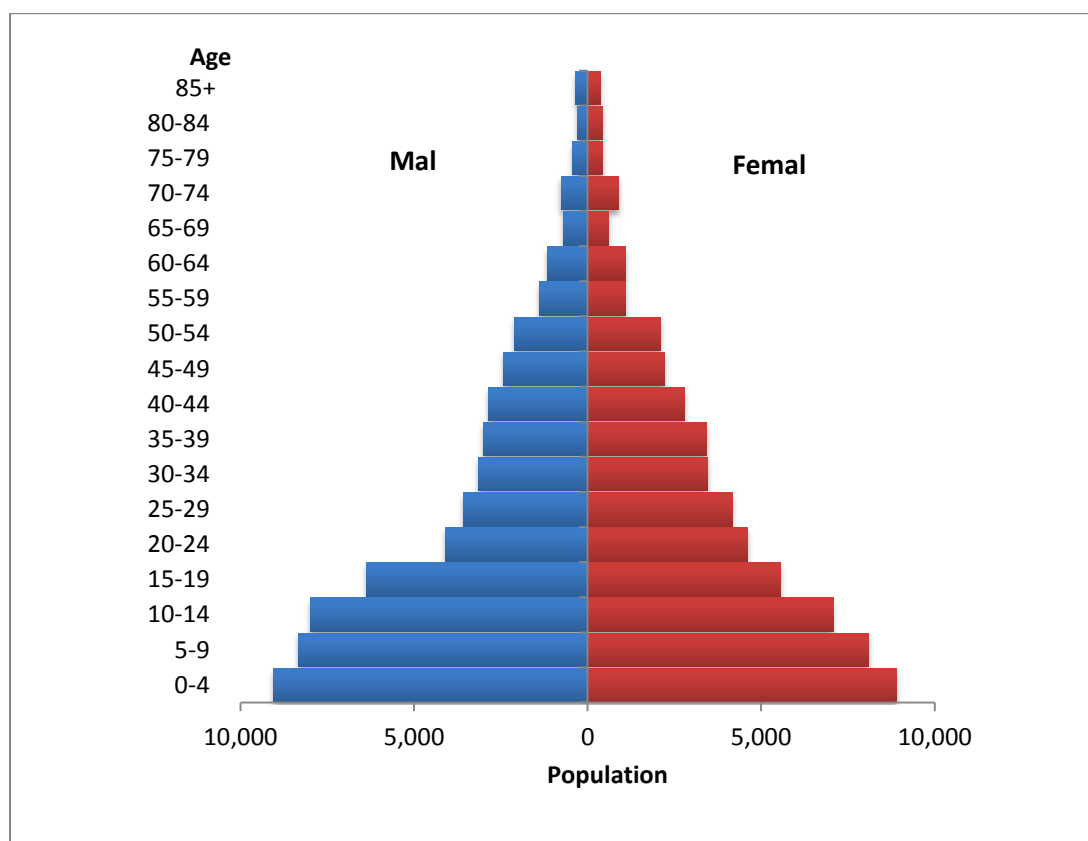
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 presents information on total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate at both district and regional levels. Generally, two main types of data were collected on fertility at the 2010 PHC. These include lifetime fertility and current fertility. The lifetime fertility provides information on the number of children ever born by women 12 year and older in their lifetime. In the case of current fertility the emphasis was on the number of life birth(s) to women of reproductive age (15-49) within12 months preceding the Census Night. In all, Adansi South District has 26,243 women aged 15-49, representing 22.7 percent of the population. The number of live births by all women aged 15-49 years in the last 12 months is 122,878 and 3,421 at the regional and district levels respectively.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	**115,378**	**26,243**	**3,421**	**4.4**	**130.4**	**29.7**
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4	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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The results indicate that Adansi South District recorded total fertility rate of 4.4, General Fertility rate of 130.4 per thousand women aged 15-49 and Crude birth rate of 29.7 per thousand population. The rates are above the regional rates of 3.26, 96.4 and 25.7 respectively for total fertility rate, general fertility rate and Crude birth rate (Table 2.2).

Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 presents data on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of children. A total of 116,279 children were born to women 12 years and older. Out of this, males represent a little over half (50.2%) whilst females constitute 49.8 percent. On the average, every woman aged 12 years and older gave birth to 3 children in the district. Furthermore, out of 116,279 children ever born, the surviving children constitute 86.1 percent (100,113).

In terms of age, Table 2.3further shows that the higher the age of the woman, the higher the number of children they give birth to. Women aged 34 years and older have given birth to 5 and more children, whilst women below 35 years have given birth to less than 3 children. Similarly, the number of surviving children increases steadily with increase in women's age. This occurs for both male and female children. The number of male surviving children is higher than that of the female for age groups 30- 34, 35- 39 and 45- 49 years, while the opposite is true for the other age groups, that is more female than male surviving children.

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

| Age | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | | Children Surviving | | | |
		Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All Ages	37,340	116,279	3	58,346	57,933	100,113	3	49,816	50,297
12-14	4,048	26	0	9	17	21	0	7	14
15-19	5,569	871	0	430	441	780	0	369	411
20-24	4,609	4,857	1	2,472	2,385	4,481	1	2,237	2,244
25-29	4,170	8,969	2	4,455	4,514	8,333	2	4,090	4,243
30-34	3,450	11,988	3	6,029	5,959	11,150	3	5,582	5,568
35-39	3,432	15,572	5	8,036	7,536	14,235	4	7,274	6,961
40-44	2,796	15,031	5	7,482	7,549	13,385	5	6,641	6,744
45-49	2,217	13,217	6	6,700	6,517	11,504	5	5,819	5,685
50-54	2,098	12,917	6	6,363	6,554	10,998	5	5,401	5,597
55-59	1,087	6,916	6	3,462	3,454	5,818	5	2,875	2,943
60+	3,864	25,915	7	12,908	13,007	19,408	5	9,521	9,887

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The distribution of mortality as given in Table 2.4 shows that the total deaths in households for Ashanti Region is 27,948 and that of Adansi South district is778. The computed crude death rate for the district is 6.7 per thousand population which is relatively higher than that of the region (5.8), as can be seen from Table 2.4.

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 Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	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

Age specific death rates

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specific age group. The highest age specific death rate was recorded for males aged 70 years and older. Also, a higher percentage of male (11.4%) than female (9.0%) children died before age 5 (Under- 5 mortality). A smaller proportion however died at the age group 10-14 years as can be seen from Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate
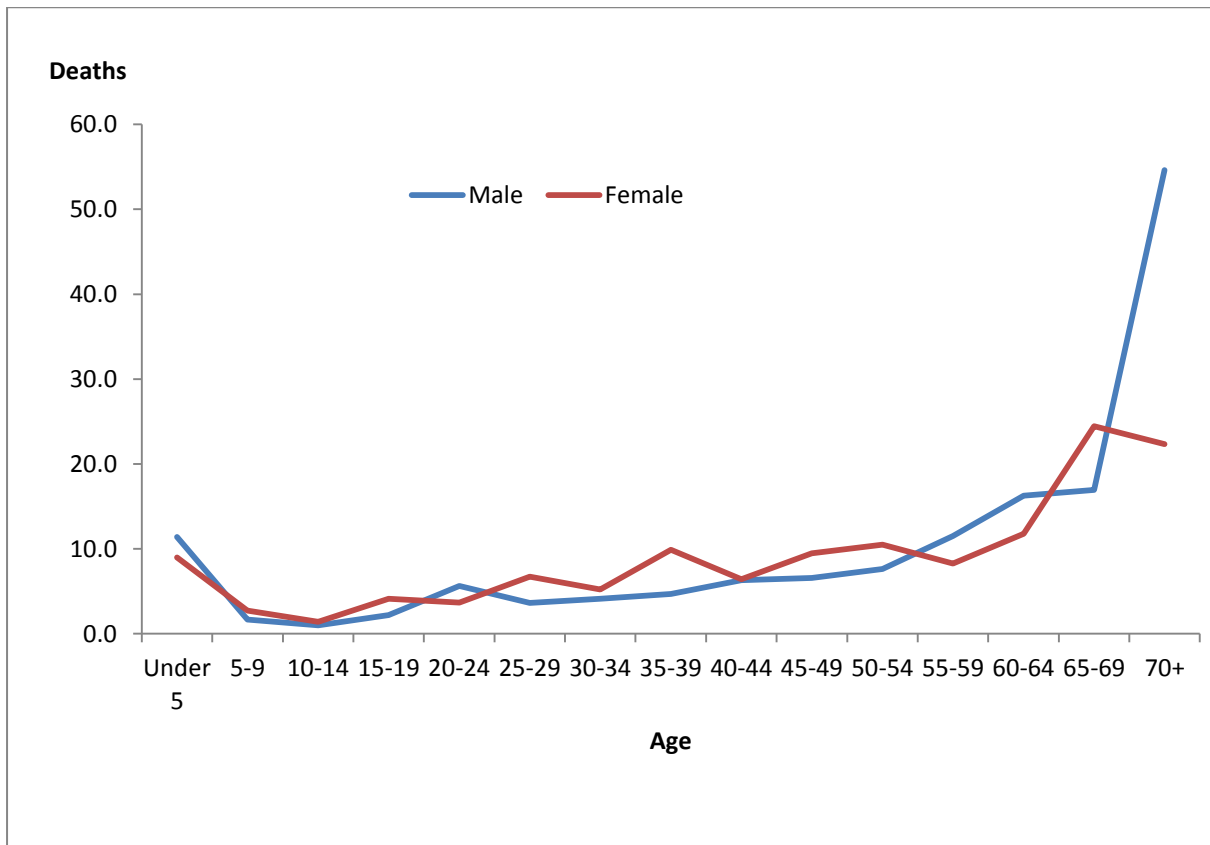
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents the causes of death in households. The Table shows that 8.2 percent of all deaths in households were due to accident/violence or homicide whereas 91.8 percent of deaths were due to other causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death in households

| District | Total deaths | Death due to | | | |
| | | Accident/violence/homicide/suicide | | All other causes | |
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
All Districts	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Atwima Mponua	639	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	957	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	855	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	778	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	837	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	11.7	910	88.3
Bosome Freho	512	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	982	108	11.0	874	89.0
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	9.9	390	90.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	891	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	617	57	9.2	560	90.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	493	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
Kwadaso	*1,079*	*96*	8.9	*983*	91.1
Nhyiaeso	*629*	*86*	13.7	*543*	86.3
Subin	*818*	*126*	15.4	*692*	84.6
Asokwa	*615*	*115*	18.7	*500*	81.3
Oforikrom	*1,208*	*126*	10.4	*1,082*	89.6
Manhyia	*994*	*115*	11.6	*879*	88.4
Old Tafo	*692*	*48*	6.9	*644*	93.1
Suame	*680*	*91*	13.4	*589*	86.6
Bantama	*1,395*	*280*	20.1	*1,115*	79.9
Atwima Nwabiagya	878	109	12.4	769	87.6
Ahafo Ano South	680	68	10.0	612	90.0
Ahafo Ano North	472	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	455	53	11.6	402	88.4
Afigya Kwabre	976	110	11.3	866	88.7
Kwabre East	526	81	15.4	445	84.6
Afigya Sekyere	630	70	11.1	560	88.9
Mampong Municipal	620	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	466	25	5.4	441	94.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	681	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	545	49	9.0	496	91.0
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	700	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	290	28	9.7	262	90.3
Asokore Mampong Municipal	1,571	235	15.0	1,336	85.0
Asante Akim North	465	51	11.0	414	89.0
Sekyere Afram Plains North	110	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.6 shows information on place of birth and length of stay in the current place of residence. The data compiled include those who were born in the region but were enumerated outside the region at the time of the census. Overall, the total migrant population enumerated in the district is 42,227. Of this number, 36.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti region, while 62.4 percent were born in other regions. One percent of the population was born abroad (Table 2.6). In addition, a little more than a quarter (26.3%) of the migrants are from the Central Region. This can be linked to the proximity of the Central Region to Adansi South District. This is followed by Eastern region (13.3%). The least percentage of migrants (0.1%) however are from Upper West Region which is the most distant region from Adansi South District.

With respect to migrants' duration of residence, the highest percentage (32.0%) of migrants have been residing in the district for over 19 years and a little more than a tenth (10.7%) have live in the District for less than one year. The highest percentage of migrants residing in the district for over twenty years are from the Volta Region (47.5%) whilst Greater Accra Region (17.8%) has the highest percentage of migrants residing in the district for less than one year.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	42,227	100.0	10.7	23.8	14.5	19.0	32.0
Different locality in this region	15,438	100.0	11.6	28.3	15.4	19.4	25.2
Western	1,147	100.0	13.3	30.0	18.1	21.3	17.3
Central	11,099	100.0	9.4	19.6	13.5	18.4	39.1
Greater Accra	1,004	100.0	17.8	24.4	14.0	15.5	28.2
Volta	3,150	100.0	9.9	15.8	10.4	16.4	47.5
Eastern	5,593	100.0	9.2	18.3	12.2	18.1	42.2
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	948	100.0	11.6	25.3	17.3	22.0	23.7
Northern	1,113	100.0	12.9	31.7	15.7	20.8	18.9
Upper East	1,842	100.0	9.3	29.8	20.5	21.7	18.7
Upper West	470	100.0	11.9	25.1	17.4	28.9	16.6
Outside Ghana	423	100.0	10.4	32.6	21.3	16.8	18.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The significance of household can never be downplayed in Ghanaian settings. It forms part of everyday life and socio –cultural arrangement that forms the bases of society. Household structure and composition are influenced by the family systems of a particular ethnic group. This can be either nuclear or extended family systems. Whereas the nuclear family consists of only the father, mother and children, (including adopted children) the later is structured around the parents, siblings and other relatives.

This chapter provides relevant information on social characteristics of the Adansi South District as observed at the 2010 PHC. The specific issues discussed in this chapter include household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality and religious affiliation. The chapter also contains information on the literacy and educational characteristics of the district.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household population and size

Household size is a determinant of how the household resources are shared among its members. Information gathered on household size can also serve as a guide to streamline housing policies and other important infrastructure planning at the household level. It refers to a number of person(s) that constitute a particular household unit.

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that there are 25,626 households in the Adansi South District. There are 81.0 percent of the district's households in the rural areas and 19.0 percent in the urban localities. The District has an average household per house of 1.2 which is relatively lower than the regional average of 2.0. The average urban household per house of 1.8 is higher than the District's average. The population of 5.5 persons per house is less than the regional average of 8.1. The 4.4 average household size in the District is higher than the regional average (4.1).

Table 3.1: Household population by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	113,145	18,440	94,705
Number of households	1,126,205	25,626	4,881	20,745
Average households per house	2	1.2	1.8	1.2
Population per house	8.1	5.5	6.9	5.3
Average household size	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.6

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

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition as far as 2010 PHC is concerned takes into consideration, the head (which is either male or female), spouse (either wife or husband), children (son/ daughter), among others. The head of household on the other hand was defined as a male or female member of household recognized as such by 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.

It can be seen from Table 3.2 that the household headship constitutes 22.7 percent of the entire 113,145 household members in the district. The proportion of household heads in male-headed households is 31.8 percent while that of female headed households represent 13.4 percent.

Generally, there are more males (50.3%) than females (49.7%) in households in the district. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household population, accounting for 44.9 percent, followed by household heads (22.7%). The next largest proportion of household members is grand-children who constitute approximately a tenth in both male-headed (9.5%) and female-headed (9.8%) households. On the average, spouses form 11.2 percent of all households in the district, with females (21.9%) forming a far greater percentage than males (0.7%).

Table 3.2 further shows that the percentage of male children (46.6%), head (31.8%) and siblings (3.1%) outnumber their female counterparts (43.2%, 13.4% and 2.1% respectively). The reverse is however the case for other relative members of households, as other relative members in female-headed households (5.3%) constitute a higher percentage than those in the male-headed households (4.8%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,145	100.0	56,944	100.0	56,201	100.0
Head	25,626	22.7	18,083	31.8	7,543	13.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,691	11.2	403	0.7	12,288	21.9
Child (son/daughter)	50,816	44.9	26,554	46.6	24,262	43.2
Parent/Parent in-law	686	0.6	86	0.2	600	1.1
Son/Daughter in-law	725	0.6	188	0.3	537	1.0
Grandchild	10,917	9.7	5,435	9.5	5,482	9.8
Brother/Sister	2,962	2.6	1,783	3.1	1,179	2.1
Step child	936	0.8	454	0.8	482	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	300	0.3	137	0.2	163	0.3
Other relative	5,692	5.0	2,737	4.8	2,955	5.3
Non-relative	1,794	1.6	1,084	1.9	710	1.3

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

Table 3.3 depicts the household structure by sex. The nuclear family consisting of the households with head, spouse, biological and adopted children is the highest (33.3%), whilst single parent extended with non-relative constitutes the least proportion (1.1%). In terms of differences in structure with respect to sex, male members constitute a higher percentage in some of the household structures (head only; nuclear, made up of head, spouse(s) and children; extended and non-relatives; head, spouse and other composition and head and other composition but no spouse). On the other hand, female members recorded a higher percentage in extended family (the head, spouse, biological/adopted children and head's relatives), single parent households (nuclear and extended), and single parent extended with non-relatives.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,145	100.0	56,944	100.0	56,201	100.0
Head only	4,494	4.0	3,215	5.7	1,279	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,896	1.7	949	1.7	947	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	37,670	33.3	19,646	34.5	18,024	32.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	25,929	22.9	12,950	22.7	12,979	23.1
Extended + non relatives	2,070	1.8	1,083	1.9	987	1.8
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,164	3.7	2,172	3.8	1,992	3.5
Single parent Nuclear	11,585	10.2	5,298	9.3	6,287	11.2
Single parent Extended	16,273	14.4	6,847	12.0	9,426	16.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,192	1.1	553	1.0	639	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,872	7.0	4,231	7.4	3,641	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

3.3.1   Marital Status by Age

The marital status of a population has significant implications for its dynamics as well as reproductive health issues. The question on marital status was asked only of persons aged 12 years and older. The 2010 PHC basically described marital status as never married, married (formally married or in consensual union/ living together), or formerly married (separated, divorced or widowed)

Table 3.4 is on the marital status of the population aged 12 years and older by sex and age. In all, the total number of persons aged 12 years and older is 74,608. The age-groups 15-19 and 60-64 respectively form the highest (16%) and lowest (3%) proportions.

Table 3.4 further reveals that the married population is dominated by age-group 30-59. The Table reveals the highest number of never married population (93.6%) is in the age-group 12-14 years. This is however expected since the age-group is considered not matured enough for marriage.

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	74,608	100.0	37.1	6.0	46.1	1.7	4.3	4.7
12-14	8,634	100.0	93.6	0.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,953	100.0	88.7	3.1	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,706	100.0	56.8	10.7	29.3	1.4	1.4	0.4
25 - 29	7,746	100.0	28.8	12.1	53.5	2.1	2.9	0.6
30 - 34	6,591	100.0	11.9	10.0	70.6	2.0	4.4	1.1
35 - 39	6,427	100.0	6.1	8.6	75.1	2.4	6.2	1.6
40 - 44	5,643	100.0	4.3	5.7	76.0	3.3	7.1	3.6
45 - 49	4,646	100.0	2.6	4.6	76.5	3.0	8.1	5.3
50 - 54	4,196	100.0	1.7	4.1	73.7	2.6	8.8	9.2
55 - 59	2,475	100.0	1.5	3.0	71.2	3.1	9.8	11.4
60 - 64	2,271	100.0	1.7	2.9	63.3	2.6	10.9	18.6
65+	5,320	100.0	2.9	2.3	51.0	1.8	9.7	32.3
Male								
Total	37,268	100.0	44.3	5.1	44.4	1.4	3.3	1.4
12-14	4,586	100.0	93.6	0.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,384	100.0	94.5	0.7	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	4,097	100.0	78.7	5.8	14.6	0.5	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	3,576	100.0	44.9	11.6	40.4	1.1	1.8	0.3
30 - 34	3,141	100.0	18.8	10.5	65.1	1.8	3.7	0.1
35 - 39	2,995	100.0	10.3	9.5	72.6	2.3	4.7	0.5
40 - 44	2,847	100.0	6.5	6.6	76.4	3.0	6.2	1.3
45 - 49	2,429	100.0	3.6	4.9	79.5	3.1	7.2	1.7
50 - 54	2,098	100.0	2.3	5.1	81.4	2.5	5.8	2.9
55 - 59	1,388	100.0	2.2	3.0	81.1	3.2	7.3	3.2
60 - 64	1,169	100.0	2.3	3.8	77.2	2.5	9.4	4.7
65+	2,558	100.0	3.3	2.8	73.3	2.2	8.1	10.3
Female								
Total	37,340	100.0	29.9	6.9	47.9	2.0	5.3	8.0
12-14	4,048	100.0	93.6	0.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,569	100.0	82.1	5.9	10.8	0.6	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	4,609	100.0	37.4	15.0	42.3	2.2	2.4	0.7
25 - 29	4,170	100.0	14.9	12.5	64.8	3.1	3.8	0.8
30 - 34	3,450	100.0	5.7	9.5	75.5	2.2	5.1	2.0
35 - 39	3,432	100.0	2.4	7.8	77.3	2.4	7.5	2.6
40 - 44	2,796	100.0	2.0	4.7	75.6	3.7	8.0	5.9
45 - 49	2,217	100.0	1.5	4.3	73.2	2.8	9.1	9.1
50 - 54	2,098	100.0	1.1	3.1	65.9	2.6	11.9	15.4
55 - 59	1,087	100.0	0.6	3.0	58.5	2.9	13.0	22.0
60 - 64	1,102	100.0	1.1	1.9	48.5	2.7	12.5	33.3
65+	2,762	100.0	2.4	1.9	30.3	1.6	11.1	52.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by Education

Education is one of the major factors that delays marriage for both men and women. This is probably due to the demanding roles in marriage, therefore making people hold on onto marriage till they have their education completed. Table 3.5 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The Table indicates that 25.6 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have no education. In terms of sex, males who have never been to school represent 17.5 percent of the male population as against 33.7 percent for female.

Out of all persons who are married, 34.5 percent have never been to school while 0.5 percent have tertiary education. For those who have never married, 7.5 percent have no education and 12.5 percent have secondary education. For the widowed, 70.5 percent have no education while 27.1 percent of them have basic education. Out of those who are separated, 35.3 percent have no education and another 59.1 percent have basic 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	74,608	100.0	25.6	64.2	7.1	0.7	2.0	0.4
Never married	27,699	100.0	7.5	77.7	12.1	0.3	2.0	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,470	100.0	20.6	70.7	5.8	0.7	1.9	0.3
Married	34,415	100.0	34.5	57.4	4.5	1.0	2.1	0.5
Separated	1,279	100.0	35.3	59.1	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.1
Divorced	3,219	100.0	40.3	54.2	3.0	0.6	1.8	0.2
Widowed	3,526	100.0	70.5	27.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.2
Male								
Total	37,268	100.0	17.5	68.7	9.5	0.9	2.8	0.7
Never married	16,518	100.0	7.8	76.1	13.1	0.3	2.2	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,909	100.0	14.2	72.1	8.6	1.3	3.5	0.4
Married	16,542	100.0	25.2	62.5	6.7	1.3	3.4	0.9
Separated	534	100.0	27.0	64.2	4.7	1.7	2.2	0.2
Divorced	1,230	100.0	29.4	61.8	4.6	0.9	2.8	0.5
Widowed	535	100.0	51.8	41.3	2.6	1.3	2.4	0.6
Female								
Total	37,340	100.0	33.7	59.7	4.8	0.5	1.1	0.2
Never married	11,181	100.0	7.0	80.0	10.6	0.3	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,561	100.0	25.3	69.6	3.7	0.4	0.7	0.2
Married	17,873	100.0	43.1	52.7	2.5	0.7	0.9	0.1
Separated	745	100.0	41.3	55.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.0
Divorced	1,989	100.0	47.0	49.5	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.0
Widowed	2,991	100.0	73.9	24.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1]*Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS*
. [2]*Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary*
[3].*Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND,etc*
[4]*Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher*

Table 3.5 further shows that the proportion of married males and married females with tertiary level of education is 0.9 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. The proportion of males in consensual or informal union with no education is 14.2 percent as compared to 25.3 percent for their female counterparts.

3.3.3 Marital status by activity status

Table 3.6 provides information on economic activity status by marital status in the District. The results reveal that a higher proportion (52.8%) of the never married are economically not active with 44.4 percent of them being employed. Among the married, 89.9 percent are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed. Table 3.6 further reveals that more married females (10.8%) are economically not active as compared to their male counterparts (6.5%). Among the never married males, 48.9 percent are economically not active with another 2.7 percent being unemployed. On the other hand, 58.6 percent of never married females are economically not active with 2.9 percent being unemployed.

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	74,608	100.0	53,564	71.8	1,468	2.0	19,576	26.2
Never married	27,699	100.0	12,307	44.4	762	2.8	14,630	52.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,470	100.0	3,754	84.0	138	3.1	578	12.9
Married	34,415	100.0	30,939	89.9	462	1.3	3,014	8.8
Separated	1,279	100.0	1,126	88.0	36	2.8	117	9.1
Divorced	3,219	100.0	2,789	86.6	49	1.5	381	11.8
Widowed	3,526	100.0	2,649	75.1	21	0.6	856	24.3
Male								
Total	37,268	100.0	27,064	72.6	640	1.7	9,564	25.7
Never married	16,518	100.0	7,999	48.4	439	2.7	8,080	48.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,909	100.0	1,745	91.4	35	1.8	129	6.8
Married	16,542	100.0	15,319	92.6	143	0.9	1,080	6.5
Separated	534	100.0	495	92.7	6	1.1	33	6.2
Divorced	1,230	100.0	1,093	88.9	15	1.2	122	9.9
Widowed	535	100.0	413	77.2	2	0.4	120	22.4
Female								
Total	37,340	100.0	26,500	71.0	828	2.2	10,012	26.8
Never married	11,181	100.0	4,308	38.5	323	2.9	6,550	58.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,561	100.0	2,009	78.4	103	4.0	449	17.5
Married	17,873	100.0	15,620	87.4	319	1.8	1,934	10.8
Separated	745	100.0	631	84.7	30	4.0	84	11.3
Divorced	1,989	100.0	1,696	85.3	34	1.7	259	13.0
Widowed	2,991	100.0	2,236	74.8	19	0.6	736	24.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the Country to which a person belongs. The 2010 PHC made a clear distinction between Ghanaians and persons belonging to other countries. Further classifications were also made among Ghanaians by birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, African other than ECOWAS nationals and Non-Africans (others).

Table 3.7 is on the population of the district by nationality and sex. The majority (97.0%) of the population are Ghanaians by birth. Overall, 96.9 percent of males and 97.0 percent of females are Ghanaians by birth.

Furthermore, the population of nationals from ECOWAS sub-region in the district is 0.7 percent. Africans other than ECOWAS form 0.3 percent of the population. The rest, belonging to the category classified as other (which represents the population of persons from regions other than Africa) constitutes 0.2 percent of the district's population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,378	100.0	58,039	100.0	57,339	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	111,873	97.0	56,233	96.9	55,640	97.0
Dual Nationality	1,664	1.4	790	1.4	874	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalisation	474	0.4	238	0.4	236	0.4
ECOWAS	787	0.7	462	0.8	325	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	334	0.3	182	0.3	152	0.3
Other	246	0.2	134	0.2	112	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Religion is defined as the individual religious affiliation as reported by respondents, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person. During the 2010 Census, questions were not asked as to whether the respondents actually practice the faith they professed.

The data from the 2010 PHC reveal that various form of religious affiliations exist in the district. They include Catholic, Protestant (Anglican/Lutheran) Pentecostal/Charismatic, Other Christians, Islam and Traditionalist. As presented in Table 3.8, Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal and other Christians form the largest Christian group (81.7%) of the total population. Islam represent 6.8 percent, Traditionalists represent 1.6 percent while other religions constitute 0.9 percent. The population that belong to non-religion however constitute 9.0 percent of the district population.

Table 3.8 further shows that Pentecostal/Charismatic (31.2%) is the largest Christian denomination, followed by Protestants (17%) and Catholics (8.7%). Those classified as other Christians form approximately a quarter (24.7%) of the population. The proportion of the population in the district affiliated with Islamic faith (6.8%) is much lower than that in the entire region (15.2%) and the country (17.6%)

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,378	100.0	58,039	100.0	57,339	100.0
No Religion	10,373	9.0	6,846	11.8	3,527	6.2
Catholic	10,032	8.7	5,011	8.6	5,021	8.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	19,711	17.1	9,500	16.4	10,211	17.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	36,037	31.2	17,064	29.4	18,973	33.1
Other Christians	28,479	24.7	13,772	23.7	14,707	25.6
Islam	7,804	6.8	4,377	7.5	3,427	6.0
Traditionalist	1,896	1.6	952	1.6	944	1.6
Other (Specify)	1,046	0.9	517	0.9	529	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Education is crucial for economic, social and political development of every nation. Efforts toward achieving universal basic education among other education policies, may therefore have significant positive impact not only on achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on education, but will also serve as a multiplier for other aspects of development. The following sections therefore discuss the level of educational attainment and the literacy status of the people in the district.

The 2010 census asked questions on literacy and education for persons aged 11 years and older and 3 years and older respectively. On literacy, persons who were 11 years and older who answered that they could read and write a simple statement in English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, and Others with understanding were considered literate. For education, persons 3 years and older were asked whether they have attended school in the past or are still in school and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending.

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of persons aged 11 years and above who are literate in at least one language and those who are not literate by age group and sex. In all, 77,365 of the district's population were eligible to answer the literacy question. Out of this number, 75.2 percent are literate and 24.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is 83.0 percent and that of females is 67.3 percent. A little above three in ten females (32.7%) are non-literates whilst about (17.0%) males are non-literate.

Overall, the older age groups have lower literacy rates compared with the younger cohorts. The age group with the highest literacy is age group 11-14 years and the rate decreases steadily up those aged 65 years and above. The pattern is the same for both sexes.

Most of the persons aged 11 years and older can read and write in both English and Ghanaian languages (63.6%), followed by English only (21.6%), and Ghanaian language only (14.4%). However, those literate in English, French and Ghanaian language as well as English and French constitute negligible proportions.

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

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	19,213	58,152	100.0	21.6	14.4	63.6	0.1	0.2
11-14v	340	11,051	100.0	29.3	13.1	57.4	0.1	0.1
15-19	731	11,222	100.0	23.7	8.8	67.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,271	7,435	100.0	20.7	11.9	66.9	0.2	0.3
25-29	1,693	6,053	100.0	21.8	15.1	62.6	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,812	4,779	100.0	18.9	19.1	61.7	0.1	0.2
35-39	2,099	4,328	100.0	18.8	21.0	59.8	0.2	0.2
40-44	2,054	3,589	100.0	16.8	19.4	63.5	0.2	0.2
45-49	1,768	2,878	100.0	18.5	17.2	63.9	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,695	2,501	100.0	15.4	16.8	67.1	0.2	0.4
55-59	924	1,551	100.0	13.6	14.9	70.9	0.3	0.3
60-64	1,192	1,079	100.0	12.7	16.5	70.5	0.0	0.3
65+	3,634	1,686	100.0	13.0	18.6	67.7	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	6,571	32,184	100.0	19.7	12.5	67.4	0.2	0.2
11-14	173	5,900	100.0	28.3	12.3	59.3	0.1	0.0
15-19	331	6,053	100.0	22.9	8.5	68.4	0.1	0.1
20-24	424	3,673	100.0	18.3	9.3	71.7	0.3	0.3
25-29	546	3,030	100.0	18.9	11.7	68.6	0.3	0.4
30-34	582	2,559	100.0	17.0	16.1	66.5	0.2	0.2
35-39	629	2,366	100.0	16.9	18.4	64.2	0.2	0.3
40-44	652	2,195	100.0	15.6	16.3	67.6	0.3	0.3
45-49	617	1,812	100.0	16.9	14.0	68.6	0.2	0.3
50-54	578	1,520	100.0	13.9	12.6	72.5	0.4	0.6
55-59	349	1,039	100.0	11.5	11.5	76.1	0.4	0.5
60-64	382	787	100.0	10.4	12.8	76.4	0.0	0.4
65+	1,308	1,250	100.0	11.4	17.3	70.7	0.2	0.4
Female								
Total	12,642	25,968	100.0	24.0	16.8	59.0	0.1	0.2
11-14	167	5,151	100.0	30.4	14.1	55.3	0.0	0.2
15-19	400	5,169	100.0	24.7	9.2	65.8	0.1	0.3
20-24	847	3,762	100.0	23.1	14.4	62.2	0.1	0.2
25-29	1,147	3,023	100.0	24.7	18.4	56.6	0.1	0.2
30-34	1,230	2,220	100.0	21.0	22.5	56.3	0.0	0.2
35-39	1,470	1,962	100.0	21.0	24.2	54.4	0.3	0.1
40-44	1,402	1,394	100.0	18.7	24.2	57.0	0.0	0.1
45-49	1,151	1,066	100.0	21.0	22.6	56.0	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,117	981	100.0	17.8	23.3	58.7	0.0	0.1
55-59	575	512	100.0	17.8	21.9	60.4	0.0	0.0
60-64	810	292	100.0	18.8	26.4	54.8	0.0	0.0
65+	2,326	436	100.0	17.7	22.5	59.2	0.0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.1 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 22.3 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (28.1%) than males (16.5%) have never attended school. Currently, 41.4 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex
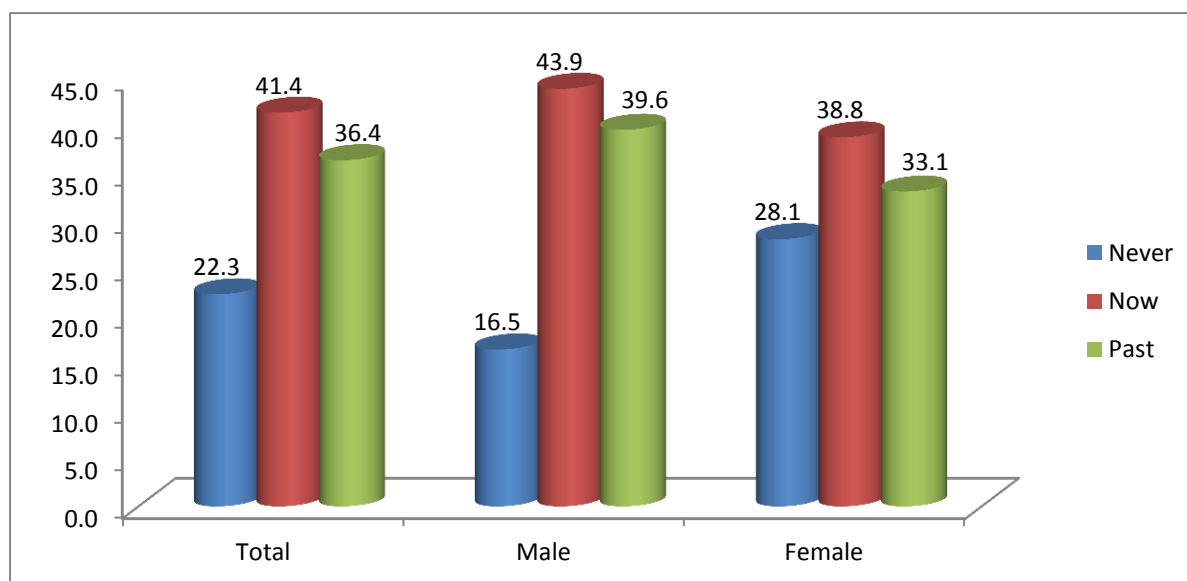
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The results of 2010 PHC in the district show that, there are 81,145 persons that are3 years and older. This population varies according to sex, educational levels and school attendance. As presented in Table 3.10, the number of the persons that have attended school in the past is 37,961 compared to those currently in school (43,184). Table 3.10 further shows that, the males constitute a larger number of those currently attending school as well as those who have attended school in the past. That is, the rate of school attendance of male is higher than that of females in the district.

Moreover, majority of the population that is attending school are in primary school, making up 52.2 percent of the entire district population that are in school. This has implication for the provision of needed infrastructure for primary schools in the district.

The information as presented in the Table shows an increasing rate at which pupil/students enrolment declined along the educational ladder. The widest gap is between those currently in primary (52.2%)   and those in JHS (16.9%). The figure further reduces to 5.3 percent for SHS, with tertiary education recording as low as 0.4 percent. The population that has attended school in the past has those who attended JHS (35.0%) constituting the highest percentage, followed by Middle School (26.9%) and then primary (24.7%). Only 2.5 percent attended tertiary level of education in the district.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,184	100.0	23,037	100.0	20,147	100.0	37,961	100.0	20,789	100.0	17,172	100.0
Nursery	2,170	5.0	1,110	4.8	1,060	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,630	20.0	4,324	18.8	4,306	21.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	22,535	52.2	11,846	51.4	10,689	53.1	9,386	24.7	3,861	18.6	5,525	32.2
JSS/JHS	7,289	16.9	4,184	18.2	3,105	15.4	13,292	35.0	6,635	31.9	6,657	38.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,227	26.9	6,719	32.3	3,508	20.4
SSS/SHS	2,292	5.3	1,399	6.1	893	4.4	2,226	5.9	1,460	7.0	766	4.5
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	805	2.1	663	3.2	142	0.8
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	28	0.1	17	0.1	11	0.1	486	1.3	311	1.5	175	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	53	0.1	37	0.2	16	0.1	580	1.5	403	1.9	177	1.0
Tertiary	187	0.4	120	0.5	67	0.3	959	2.5	737	3.5	222	1.3

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

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC

4.1   Introduction

Economic characteristics of any population provide significant information on the contribution of its labour force to socio-economic development. It is an important indicator that guides government policy formulation on employment in order to enhance the human resource development of the nation and towards attaining its human development goals agenda. It is against this background and other socio-economic issues, that the chapter examines the economic characteristics of the district based on the 2010 PHC.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The 2010 PHC classified economic activities status as economically active and economically not active population. Economically active population describes population as employed and unemployed. It also takes into consideration the reasons why a population is unemployed. Economically not active population on the other hand is the population, which can neither be classified as employed nor unemployed. This category of population was either engaged with household chores, full time education, disable/sick or is on pension/ retired, and for that matter did not seek job within seven days preceding the Census Night.

Table 4.1 present the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The total number of the population that is economically active is 52,919. This figure comprises of 50.1 percent males and 49.9 percent females. The population is predominantly employed (97.2%), with a slightly higher percentage of males (97.6%) compared to females (96.9%). Majority (65.9%) of those who are unemployed are those seeking work for the first time and available for work. The proportion of the total population that is economically not active is 19.8 percent, (18.9% of males and 20.7% of females). Persons who are in full time education (51.1%) constitute the highest percentage of economically not active population (Figure 4.1).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,974	100.0	32,682	100.0	33,292	100.0
Economically active	**52,919**	**80.2**	**26,512**	**81.1**	**26,407**	**79.3**
Employed	*51,461*	*97.2*	*25,877*	*97.6*	*25,584*	*96.9*
Worked	*48,767*	*94.8*	*24,728*	*95.6*	*24,039*	*94.0*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,441*	*4.7*	*1,021*	*3.9*	*1,420*	*5.6*
Did voluntary work without pay	*253*	*0.5*	*128*	*0.5*	*125*	*0.5*
Unemployed	*1,458*	*2.8*	*635*	*2.4*	*823*	*3.1*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*497*	*34.1*	*197*	*31.0*	*300*	*36.5*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*961*	*65.9*	*438*	*69.0*	*523*	*63.5*
Economically not active	13,055	**19.8**	6,170	**18.9**	6,885	**20.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,123	23.9	955	15.5	2,168	31.5
Full time education	6,672	51.1	3,867	62.7	2,805	40.7
Pensioner/Retired	181	1.4	118	1.9	63	0.9
Disabled/Sick	923	7.1	409	6.6	514	7.5
Too old/young	1,288	9.9	430	7.0	858	12.5
Other	868	6.6	391	6.3	477	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic Activity Status by Age and Sex

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity status. Out of a total population of 115,378 in the District, 65,974 are persons aged 15 years and older. The data depict that the proportion of the employed population increases with age from 15-29 years, reaches a maximum at age 40-44, and thereafter, begins to decline. The Table further indicates that the proportion of unemployed population in the District peaks at 6.1 percent for the 20-24 years age group.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total								
Total	65,974	100.0	51,461	78.0	1,458	2.2	13,055	19.8
15-19	11,953	100.0	4,567	38.2	310	2.6	7,076	59.2
20-24	8,706	100.0	6,029	69.3	531	6.1	2,146	24.6
25-29	7,746	100.0	6,665	86.0	259	3.3	822	10.6
30-34	6,591	100.0	6,035	91.6	140	2.1	416	6.3
35-39	6,427	100.0	6,091	94.8	74	1.2	262	4.1
40-44	5,643	100.0	5,400	95.7	45	0.8	198	3.5
45-49	4,646	100.0	4,442	95.6	31	0.7	173	3.7
50-54	4,196	100.0	4,005	95.4	23	0.5	168	4.0
55-59	2,475	100.0	2,339	94.5	12	0.5	124	5.0
60-64	2,271	100.0	2,032	89.5	22	1.0	217	9.6
65+	5,320	100.0	3,856	72.5	11	0.2	1,453	27.3

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status (cont'd)

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	32,682	100.0	25,877	79.2	635	1.9	6,170	18.9
15-19	6,384	100.0	2,492	39.0	124	1.9	3,768	59.0
20-24	4,097	100.0	2,798	68.3	226	5.5	1,073	26.2
25-29	3,576	100.0	3,184	89.0	104	2.9	288	8.1
30-34	3,141	100.0	2,955	94.1	75	2.4	111	3.5
35-39	2,995	100.0	2,880	96.2	38	1.3	77	2.6
40-44	2,847	100.0	2,758	96.9	19	0.7	70	2.5
45-49	2,429	100.0	2,340	96.3	14	0.6	75	3.1
50-54	2,098	100.0	2,035	97.0	14	0.7	49	2.3
55-59	1,388	100.0	1,329	95.7	4	0.3	55	4.0
60-64	1,169	100.0	1,065	91.1	11	0.9	93	8.0
65+	2,558	100.0	2,041	79.8	6	0.2	511	20.0
Female								
Total	33,292	100.0	25,584	76.8	823	2.5	6,885	20.7
15-19	5,569	100.0	2,075	37.3	186	3.3	3,308	59.4
20-24	4,609	100.0	3,231	70.1	305	6.6	1,073	23.3
25-29	4,170	100.0	3,481	83.5	155	3.7	534	12.8
30-34	3,450	100.0	3,080	89.3	65	1.9	305	8.8
35-39	3,432	100.0	3,211	93.6	36	1.0	185	5.4
40-44	2,796	100.0	2,642	94.5	26	0.9	128	4.6
45-49	2,217	100.0	2,102	94.8	17	0.8	98	4.4
50-54	2,098	100.0	1,970	93.9	9	0.4	119	5.7
55-59	1,087	100.0	1,010	92.9	8	0.7	69	6.3
60-64	1,102	100.0	967	87.7	11	1.0	124	11.3
65+	2,762	100.0	1,815	65.7	5	0.2	942	34.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation of employed population refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding the Census Night. It also includes the population that, during seven days before the Census Night, did not work but had a job to return to, and those who were unemployed but had worked before the same reference period. The focus of 2010 PHC was on the work the person did during the seven days before Census Night.

Table 4.3 shows that 51,461 persons aged 15 years and older in the district are occupied by one form of occupation or the other. Those engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing works constitute the majority (72.5%). The second most reported occupation is service and sale workers (9.4%) and is far below those in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing workers. The service and sales workers is followed by craft and related trade workers (7.1%).

Table 4.3 further shows that the number of males that are engaged in all types of occupation is slightly higher compared to that of females. A higher proportion of males (75.8%) than females (69.1%) have skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work as their occupation; and these are the predominant occupations in the district for both males and females. On the other hand, the proportion of females who are managers (1.1%), service and sales workers (15.7%), craft and related trade workers (7.3%) and elementary occupation (3.8%) is higher compared to that of males (0.7%, 3.1%, 7.1%, and 2.0% respectively).

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	51,461	100.0	25,877	100.0	25,584	100.0
Managers	465	0.9	176	0.7	289	1.1
Professionals	1,436	2.8	975	3.8	461	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	422	0.8	353	1.4	69	0.3
Clerical support workers	206	0.4	141	0.5	65	0.3
Service and sales workers	4,820	9.4	794	3.1	4,026	15.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	37,292	72.5	19,618	75.8	17,674	69.1
Craft and related trades workers	3,657	7.1	1,799	7.0	1,858	7.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,673	3.3	1,508	5.8	165	0.6
Elementary occupations	1,489	2.9	512	2.0	977	3.8
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry describes the various types of products or services rendered at the employed person's workplace. However, information regarding 2010 PHC was recorded for the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

As shown in Table 4.4, agriculture, forestry and fishing is the dominant industry in the district. Close to three quarters (72.6%) of the population are engaged in this industry. Table 4.4 further shows that the number of males (19,813) engaged in this industry are higher than that of females (17,551). Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycle represents the second largest industry, engaging 8.5 percent and manufacturing engages 5.5 percent of the workers. Both real estate and activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies however do not exist in the district. It should also be noted that a higher percentage of the females in the district are in the manufacturing (7.0%); wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicle and motorcycle (12.0%), accommodation and food service activities (5.7%), other services (3.0%) as well as the activity of households for own use (0.3%) compared to the percentage of males (4.0%, 5.0%, 0.5%, 1.4% and 0.2% respectively).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,461	100.0	25,877	100.0	25,584	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	37,364	72.6	19,813	76.6	17,551	68.6
Mining and quarrying	797	1.5	650	2.5	147	0.6
Manufacturing	2,826	5.5	1,027	4.0	1,799	7.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	19	0.0	15	0.1	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	41	0.1	27	0.1	14	0.1
Construction	475	0.9	463	1.8	12	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,379	8.5	1,304	5.0	3,075	12.0
Transportation and storage	643	1.2	624	2.4	19	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,576	3.1	125	0.5	1,451	5.7
Information and communication	26	0.1	24	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	51	0.1	35	0.1	16	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	103	0.2	46	0.2	57	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	66	0.1	58	0.2	8	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	265	0.5	208	0.8	57	0.2
Education	1,259	2.4	853	3.3	406	1.6
Human health and social work activities	252	0.5	132	0.5	120	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	79	0.2	72	0.3	7	0.0
Other service activities	1,122	2.2	353	1.4	769	3.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	118	0.2	48	0.2	70	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Employment status explains status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight categories of status were considered at the 2010 PHC: employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker and contributing family workers, apprentice and domestic employee (house help). The other categories of employment status which do not fall among any of the above listed categories were classified as 'others'. Employment status of a population can provide the necessary information for planning and monitoring of economic activities and policies in order to improve employment fortunes of the population.

The distribution of employed population by employment status and sex is presented in Table 4.5. The population of self-employed without employees (64.2%) constitute the dominant employment status of the district. This is followed by contributing family worker (20.8%), and employees (7.9%). Table 4.5 further shows that apart from contributing family workers (26.2%) and apprentice (1.7%) where the percentage is higher for females compared to males (15.6% and 0.9% respectively), for all other categories of employment status, the males recorded higher percentages than the females.

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	51,461	100.0	25,877	100.0	25,584	100.0
Employee	4,069	7.9	3,013	11.6	1,056	4.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,014	64.2	16,684	64.5	16,330	63.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,271	2.5	743	2.9	528	2.1
Casual worker	1,326	2.6	982	3.8	344	1.3
Contributing family worker	10,726	20.8	4,025	15.6	6,701	26.2
Apprentice	689	1.3	245	0.9	444	1.7
Domestic employee (Househelp)	275	0.5	134	0.5	141	0.6
Other	91	0.2	51	0.2	40	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Employment sectors provide information about the sector a person works in the district. The 2010 Census identified five (5) categories of employment sectors. These include Public (Government), Private Formal, Private Informal, Semi-Public/Parastatal, NGOs (both Local and International) and Other International Organizations.

Table 4.6 describes the various employment sectors that exist in the district from the 2010 PHC. The population in the sectors varies by sex. Approximately 95.0 percent of the population work in private informal sector in the district whereas public (government) workers represent 3.7 percent. Only one male and three females work for other international organisations which engage the lowest number of the population. A higher percentage of males than females work in the public (5.2% of the males compared to 2.1% of the females).

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,461	100.0	25,877	100.0	25,584	100.0
Public (Government)	1,884	3.7	1,342	5.2	542	2.1
Private Formal	795	1.5	588	2.3	207	0.8
Private Informal	48,620	94.5	23,848	92.2	24,772	96.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	39	0.1	23	0.1	16	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	119	0.2	75	0.3	44	0.2
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0

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

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has played transformational roles in the development of economies worldwide. Due to the importance of ICT in socio-cultural and economic development, several efforts have been made by the government to enhance ICT in the country. Some of these efforts include the establishment of Community Information Centre (CIC) under ICT4AD programme. This is to spread ICT infrastructure in the communities and to ensure that Ghana and its people fully participate in information age, to enjoy the benefits of emerging information revolution.

This chapter therefore explores ICT information on mobile phone ownership, access to computer and internet as well as household ownership of fixed telephone lines. Information on ICT was recorded for persons aged 12 years and older at the 2010 Census. This is however the first time such questions were asked in Ghana's national censuses.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Ghana has experienced a rapid increase in mobile phone penetration and usage in recent times. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians. Table 5.1 presents information on mobile phone ownership and internet usage by population 12 years and older in the district. The information in Table 5.1 reveals a total of 21,679 mobile phone owners in the district. This is less than a third (29.1%) of the population 12 years and older from which the information on ICTs was collected. Also, 36.2 percent of males own mobile phones in the District as against 21.9 percent of females.

5.3   Use of Internet

Just as mobile phone usage, the use of internet facility as a mode of communication provides varieties of opportunity for business owners as well as public and other private organisations, and even individuals. The use of the internet cuts across population, sex, rural and urban localities and all levels of education, from basic to tertiary. There are 1,046 internet users, representing 1.4 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district. The 2010 census information as shown in Table 5.1 also indicates that usage of internet facilities is primarily by males (2.0%) compared to females (0.8%).

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	74,608	100.0	21,679	29.1	1,046	1.4
Male	37,268	100.0	13,486	36.2	758	2.0
Female	37,340	100.0	8,193	21.9	288	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Access to information and internet becomes easier with ownership of desktop/laptop computer in modern society. The use of desktop/laptop computer is therefore vital for processing information among both public and private organisations.

Ownership of desktop/laptop computers were examined at the household level during the 2010 PHC, to find out the extent to which household members have access to internet and other forms of social media. As depicted in Table 5.2, there are as low as 335 households (1.3%) owing desktop/laptop computer in the district. In relation to sex of head of the households having desktop/laptop computer, the figure for male-headed household owing desktop/laptop computer stands at 80.3 percent while that of female-headed household stands at 19.7 percent.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,626	100.0	335	100.0
Male	18,083	70.6	269	80.3
Female	7,543	29.4	66	19.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of functions of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs at the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs from the data. It describes population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, and disability, education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability

There are 3, 633 persons with one form of disability or the other in the district. Table 6.1 shows that the percentage of disable persons in the district (3.1%) is relatively higher than the regional and national averages of 2.6 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. Also there are slightly more males (51.8%) with disability than females (48.2%).

6.3   Type of Disability

Table 6.1 present types of disability with their corresponding shares of the population in the district. Visual/sight impairment (36.6%) is the most common type of disability, followed by physical challenges (23.6%) and emotional problems (16.0%). Visual or sight impairment is also the most common form of disability among both males (35.9%) and females (37.4%).

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

In urban communities, there are 704 persons (320 males and 384 females) with disability. In the urban localities, persons with sight impairment (42.6%) recorded the highest percentage, followed by those with emotional problems (24.6%), and physical challenges (23.0%). The lowest percentage is recorded for those disabilities classified as other disability.

On the other hand, there are 2,929 persons with disability in rural localities. The highest disability rate in the rural communities are persons with visual or sight impairment (35.2%), followed by those with physical challenges (23.8%) and speech disorder (16.1%) while the lowest are persons with intellectual malfunctioning (12.3%) (Table 6.1).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	115,378	100.0	58,039	100.0	57,339	100.0
Without disability	111,745	96.9	56,157	96.8	55,588	96.9
With disability	3,633	3.1	1,882	3.2	1,751	3.1
Sight	1,330	36.6	676	35.9	654	37.4
Hearing	530	14.6	262	13.9	268	15.3
Speech	560	15.4	325	17.3	235	13.4
Physical	858	23.6	436	23.2	422	24.1
Intellect	420	11.6	222	11.8	198	11.3
Emotion	581	16.0	283	15.0	298	17.0
Other	397	10.9	199	10.6	198	11.3
Urban						
Total	18,966	100.0	9,047	100.0	9,919	100.0
Without disability	18,262	96.3	8,727	96.5	9,535	96.1
With disability	704	3.7	320	3.5	384	3.9
Sight	300	42.6	137	42.8	163	42.4
Hearing	74	10.5	27	8.4	47	12.2
Speech	89	12.6	42	13.1	47	12.2
Physical	162	23.0	72	22.5	90	23.4
Intellect	61	8.7	29	9.1	32	8.3
Emotion	173	24.6	78	24.4	95	24.7
Other	34	4.8	21	6.6	13	3.4
Rural						
Total	96,412	100.0	48,992	100.0	47,420	100.0
Without disability	93,483	97.0	47,430	96.8	46,053	97.1
With disability	2,929	3.0	1,562	3.2	1,367	2.9
Sight	1,030	35.2	539	34.5	491	35.9
Hearing	456	15.6	235	15.0	221	16.2
Speech	471	16.1	283	18.1	188	13.8
Physical	696	23.8	364	23.3	332	24.3
Intellect	359	12.3	193	12.4	166	12.1
Emotion	408	13.9	205	13.1	203	14.9
Other	363	12.4	178	11.4	185	13.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

The population aged 15 years and older is 65,974 of which 4.5 percent are persons with some form of disability while 95.5 percent are without disability (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 further shows that about 7 in 10 disabled persons are economically active, while 33.7 percent are economically not active. Also, 64.8 percent of persons with disability are employed compared to 1.5 percent that are unemployed. Table 6.2 further shows that a higher proportion of persons without disability in the district (78.6%) than those with disability (64.8%) are employed. Whereas 1.5 percent of those with disability are unemployed, 2.2 percent of those without disability are unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of persons with disability who are economically not active is 33.7 percent compared to 19.1 percent for the population without disability.

There is a higher proportion of disabled females who are economically not active (37.4%) than their male counterparts (30.4%). Further analysis shows that slightly higher percentage of disabled males (68.0%) than females (61.3%) are employed.

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	65,974	100.0	51,461	78.0	1,458	2.2	13,055	19.8
No disability	63,033	100.0	49,556	78.6	1,414	2.2	12,063	19.1
With a disability	2,941	100.0	1,905	64.8	44	1.5	992	33.7
Sight	1,176	100.0	763	64.9	14	1.2	399	33.9
Hearing	415	100.0	274	66.0	5	1.2	136	32.8
Speech	365	100.0	253	69.3	3	0.8	109	29.9
Physical	693	100.0	334	48.2	11	1.6	348	50.2
Intellectual	322	100.0	177	55.0	4	1.2	141	43.8
Emotional	478	100.0	310	64.9	8	1.7	160	33.5
Other	305	100.0	208	68.2	6	2.0	91	29.8
Male								
Total	32,682	100.0	25,877	79.2	635	1.9	6,170	18.9
No disability	31,157	100.0	24,840	79.7	610	2.0	5,707	18.3
With a disability	1,525	100.0	1,037	68.0	25	1.6	463	30.4
Sight	605	100.0	407	67.3	8	1.3	190	31.4
Hearing	194	100.0	141	72.7	3	1.5	50	25.8
Speech	216	100.0	151	69.9	2	0.9	63	29.2
Physical	360	100.0	195	54.2	6	1.7	159	44.2
Intellectual	172	100.0	97	56.4	2	1.2	73	42.4
Emotional	242	100.0	162	66.9	5	2.1	75	31.0
Other	148	100.0	108	73.0	3	2.0	37	25.0
Female								
Total	33,292	100.0	25,584	76.8	823	2.5	6,885	20.7
No disability	31,876	100.0	24,716	77.5	804	2.5	6,356	19.9
With a disability	1,416	100.0	868	61.3	19	1.3	529	37.4
Sight	571	100.0	356	62.3	6	1.1	209	36.6
Hearing	221	100.0	133	60.2	2	0.9	86	38.9
Speech	149	100.0	102	68.5	1	0.7	46	30.9
Physical	333	100.0	139	41.7	5	1.5	189	56.8
Intellectual	150	100.0	80	53.3	2	1.3	68	45.3
Emotional	236	100.0	148	62.7	3	1.3	85	36.0
Other	157	100.0	100	63.7	3	1.9	54	34.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents the population three years and older with disability by sex, disability type and level of education. Among persons with disability, about 41.1 percent have never attended school while 58.9 percent have obtained some level of education of which 48.5 percent have basic (Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS) education. Among persons with hearing impairments, 51.4 percent have never attended school.

About 32.1 percent of males with disabilities have never attended school. Table 6.3 further shows that 55.4 percent of males with emotional problems have attended Basic education as their highest level of education. On the other hand, a little more than half (50.8%) of females with various type of disabilities have never been to school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total Number	Total Percent	Never Number	Never Percent	Pre-Prim Number	Pre-Prim Percent	Basic Number	Basic Percent	Sec/SHS and higher Number	Sec/SHS and higher Percent
Both sexes										
Total	104,419	100.0	23,274	22.3	10,800	10.3	62,729	60.1	7,616	7.3
No disability	100,922	100.0	21,837	21.6	10,659	10.6	61,034	60.5	7,392	7.3
With a disability	3,497	100.0	1,437	41.1	141	4.0	1,695	48.5	224	6.4
Sight	1,298	100.0	538	41.4	32	2.5	625	48.2	103	7.9
Hearing	519	100.0	267	51.4	21	4.0	208	40.1	23	4.4
Speech	525	100.0	257	49.0	32	6.1	217	41.3	19	3.6
Physical	833	100.0	397	47.7	33	4.0	348	41.8	55	6.6
Intellectual	401	100.0	200	49.9	9	2.2	172	42.9	20	5.0
Emotional	562	100.0	201	35.8	27	4.8	289	51.4	45	8.0
Other	366	100.0	138	37.7	16	4.4	199	54.4	13	3.6
Male										
Total	52,494	100.0	8,668	16.5	5,434	10.4	33,245	63.3	5,147	9.8
No disability	50,676	100.0	8,084	16.0	5,351	10.6	32,258	63.7	4,983	9.8
With a disability	1,818	100.0	584	32.1	83	4.6	987	54.3	164	9.0
Sight	658	100.0	203	30.9	14	2.1	366	55.6	75	11.4
Hearing	255	100.0	103	40.4	16	6.3	122	47.8	14	5.5
Speech	311	100.0	145	46.6	21	6.8	131	42.1	14	4.5
Physical	427	100.0	165	38.6	20	4.7	199	46.6	43	10.1
Intellectual	213	100.0	98	46.0	7	3.3	93	43.7	15	7.0
Emotional	280	100.0	78	27.9	15	5.4	155	55.4	32	11.4
Other	180	100.0	50	27.8	9	5.0	112	62.2	9	5.0
Female										
Total	51,925	100.0	14,606	28.1	5,366	10.3	29,484	56.8	2,469	4.8
No disability	50,246	100.0	13,753	27.4	5,308	10.6	28,776	57.3	2,409	4.8
With a disability	1,679	100.0	853	50.8	58	3.5	708	42.2	60	3.6
Sight	640	100.0	335	52.3	18	2.8	259	40.5	28	4.4
Hearing	264	100.0	164	62.1	5	1.9	86	32.6	9	3.4
Speech	214	100.0	112	52.3	11	5.1	86	40.2	5	2.3
Physical	406	100.0	232	57.1	13	3.2	149	36.7	12	3.0
Intellectual	188	100.0	102	54.3	2	1.1	79	42.0	5	2.7
Emotional	282	100.0	123	43.6	12	4.3	134	47.5	13	4.6
Other	186	100.0	88	47.3	7	3.8	87	46.8	4	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the Adansi South District, with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. The agricultural sector comprises crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. Ghana's agricultural sector has been and continues to be the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy since independence.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. Table 7.1 shows the number of households in agriculture by type of locality. A total of 21,208 (82.8%) households are engaged in agriculture in the Adansi South District.

Out of a total household of 20,745 households in the rural localities, approximately 89.0 percent of the households are agricultural households. In the urban localities, 57.5 percent of the households are in agriculture.

7.3   Types of Agricultural Activities

The type of agricultural activity engaged in by agricultural households in the district is presented in Table 7.1. Most agricultural households in the district (98.6%) are involved in crop farming (98.8 percent in the rural localities and 97.4 percent in the urban localities). The second most important agricultural activity in the district is livestock rearing, engaged in by 36.6 percent of the households. Tree planting and fish farming are engaged in by less than 1.0 percent of the households.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	25,626	100.0	4,881	100.0	20,745	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	21,208	82.8	2,808	57.5	18,400	88.7
Crop Farming	20,921	98.6	2,734	97.4	18,187	98.8
Tree Planting	107	0.5	22	0.8	85	0.5
Livestock Rearing	7,765	36.6	650	23.1	7,115	38.7
Fish Farming	12	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Types of Livestock Rearing

Table 7.2 shows that there are 226,426 livestock and 11,205 keepers in the district. Averagely, a keeper has 20 livestock under his or her care. Chicken (173,523) is the most reared and it is reared by 6,710 keepers indicating that each keeper had 26 chickens on average. This is followed by goat rearing (26,613) with 2,407 keepers. There are 16,128 sheep in the District rearing reared by 1,213 keepers. Silk worm (46) is the least reared animal in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals and keepers

Livestock/ Keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	226,426	11,205	20
Beehives	135	7	19
Cattle	585	51	11
Chicken	173,523	6,710	26
Dove	178	9	20
Duck	1,904	192	10
Goat	26,613	2,407	11
Grass-cutter	211	22	10
Guinea fowl	910	74	12
Ostrich	870	20	44
Pig	2,102	224	9
Rabbit	326	23	14
Sheep	16,128	1,213	13
Silk worm	46	5	9
Snail	917	10	92
Turkey	958	151	6
Other	488	81	6
Fish farming	432	5	86
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	488	81	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census counted all structures (permanent and temporary), including the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units. This chapter analyses the stock of houses, the type of dwelling and tenancy arrangements, the main materials used in house construction, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, source of drinking water and for other domestic use and methods of waste disposal.

8.2   Housing Stock

It can be seen from Table 8.1 that the total stock of houses in the district is 20,541 comprising 87.0 percent in the rural areas and 13.0 percent in the urban localities.

Population per house is the proportion of the total population to the number of houses. It can further be seen from Table 8.1 that the average household per house for the district is 1.2 and that of rural and urban areas are 1.2 and 1.8 respectively. The population per house in the district is 5.5, while that of rural and urban areas are 5.3 and 6.9 respectively.

The average household size in the district is 4.4 which is same as that for the country (4.4) and slightly higher than that of the region (4.1).

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	115,378	18,966	96,412
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	113,145	18,440	94,705
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	20,541	2,663	17,878
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	4,881	20,745
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.2
Population per house	7.1	8.1	5.5	6.9	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows that there are 25,626 occupied dwelling units in the district out of which 18,083 have male headed households and 7,543 female headed. There are more occupied dwelling units in rural areas (20,745) than in urban areas (4,881). Moreover, 68.0 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household members in the district. This is followed by those owned by other private individuals (14.9%) and relative not a household member (13.5%).

In rural areas, most dwelling units are owned by household members (60.3%) followed by those owned by relative not a household member (9.4%). On the other hand, in urban areas, 7.7 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household members, and then those owned by other private individuals (6.8%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed		Female headed		District Urban		District Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	18,083	100.0	7,543	100.0	4,881	100.0	20,745	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	17,414	68.0	12,456	68.9	4,958	65.7	1,967	40.3	15,447	74.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	91	0.4	67	0.4	24	0.3	6	0.1	85	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	3,459	13.5	2,227	12.3	1,232	16.3	1,051	21.5	2,408	11.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	3,823	14.9	2,636	14.6	1,187	15.7	1,740	35.6	2,083	10.0
Private employer	83,610	20,482	395	1.5	359	2.0	36	0.5	18	0.4	377	1.8
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	101	0.4	88	0.5	13	0.2	15	0.3	86	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	260	1.0	193	1.1	67	0.9	69	1.4	191	0.9
Other	24,000	4,653	83	0.3	57	0.3	26	0.3	15	0.3	68	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.3. Out of a total of 25,626 occupied dwelling units in the district compound houses (43.7%) constitute the highest proportion, followed by separate house (40.1%) and semi-detached house (8.4%).

It can further be seen from Table 8.3 that in rural areas, separate house (44.7%) constitutes the highest proportion of the total occupied dwelling units, followed by compound house (38.2%) and semi-detached house (8.7%). In urban areas on the other hand, compound house (66.7%) forms the greatest percentage of occupied dwelling units, followed by separate house (20.2%) and semi-detached house (7.3%). Separate houses, constitute a higher percentage in male-headed households (42.0%) than in female-headed households (35.3%), while a higher percentage is recorded for compound houses in female-headed households (50.5%) than male-headed households (40.8%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Total Number	Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	10,264	40.1	42.0	35.3	20.2	44.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,161	8.4	8.8	7.6	7.3	8.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	378	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.2	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	11,188	43.7	40.8	50.5	66.7	38.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	1,121	4.4	4.8	3.4	1.0	5.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	324	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.5
Tent	10,343	1,791	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	35	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	80	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	40	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1
Other	9,846	1,951	8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Material for outer Wall

The types of construction materials used for dwelling units in the country, region and the district are presented in Table 8.4. The most common type of construction material used for outer walls in the district is mud brick/earth (69.4%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (24.1%) and wood (1.5%), while stone (0.1%) and bamboo (0.1%) constitute the least used materials.

Cement blocks (70.4%) were the most used materials for outer wall in urban areas followed by mud brick (26.2%) and burnt bricks (1.0%). On the other hand, in rural areas, mud bricks

(79.1%) are the most used material for outer wall, followed by cement blocks (13.7%) and landcrete (2.9%) while stone (0.1%) and bamboo (0.1%) are least used.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	27,985	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	19,429	69.4	26.2	79.1
Wood	200,594	27,438	423	1.5	0.8	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	160	0.6	0.7	0.5
Stone	11,330	2,014	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	328	1.2	1.0	1.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	6,737	24.1	70.4	13.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	702	2.5	0.6	2.9
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	120	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	39,206	7,665	40	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Material for Floor

It is further observed that cement (68.5%) is mostly used for the floor of dwelling units in the district. This is followed by mud (29.1%), whereas burnt brick, terrazzo and other materials are the least used (0.1%).

In urban areas, cement for floor (85.3%) is the most used material, followed by mud (11.7%). Similarly, in the rural areas, cement (64.5%) is the most common material used for the floor, followed by mud (33.2%). Burnt brick and terrazzo are not used by any household in the rural areas (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	7,462	29.1	11.7	33.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	17,550	68.5	85.3	64.5
Stone	32,817	8,731	317	1.2	1.1	1.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	70	0.3	0.1	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	48	0.2	0.5	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	98	0.4	0.6	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	36	0.1	0.6	0.0
Other	15,567	2,624	31	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows that metal sheet is mostly used for roofing of dwelling units in the district; it is used by 81.9 percent of the households, followed by raffia (9.2%) and bamboo (5.8%) while roofing tile is used by a negligible proportion (0.1%). The distribution by type of locality reveals that in both urban and rural areas, metal sheet is the main roofing material used accounting for 96.2 percent and 78.7 percent respectively.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	27,985	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	330	1.2	0.3	1.4
Wood	45,547	10,933	156	0.6	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	22,914	81.9	96.2	78.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	116	0.4	0.2	0.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	92	0.3	0.4	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	32	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	1,637	5.8	0.9	7.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	2,562	9.2	1.5	10.9
Other	35,935	5,517	146	0.5	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The distribution of household size and the number of sleeping rooms occupied is presented in Table 8.7. On the whole, single room constitutes the highest percentage (55.9%) of all the types of rooms occupied, followed by double rooms (24.3%) and three rooms (10.6%). The proportion of households with one person occupying a single room is 89.0 percent as against 7.5 percent of households with ten or more members occupying a single room.

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

House-hold size	Total	Percent	Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	25,626	100.0	55.9	24.3	10.6	4.8	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
1	4,494	100.0	89.0	6.7	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
2	3,056	100.0	73.0	20.1	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
3	3,327	100.0	63.7	24.5	7.6	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
4	3,406	100.0	57.9	27.1	9.2	3.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
5	3,265	100.0	50.2	31.1	11.9	4.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
6	2,767	100.0	41.5	34.4	14.8	5.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
7	1,875	100.0	33.0	33.5	18.4	8.8	3.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
8	1,342	100.0	25.8	32.8	21.8	10.4	5.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
9	795	100.0	17.6	30.2	24.0	14.0	7.9	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.9
10+	1,299	100.0	7.5	22.0	24.6	18.2	12.2	6.4	4.1	2.0	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main Source of Lighting

The main source of lighting used by households by type of locality is presented in Table 8.8. Flashlight is the most commonly used source of lighting of dwelling units in the district; it is used by 53.0 percent of all households. Electricity-mains (29.1%) and kerosene lamp (15.5%) are the second and third most important sources of lighting for dwellings in the District, while crop residue is not used at all.

In urban areas, electricity (mains) accounts for the highest percentage (77.0%) as a main source of lighting, followed by flashlight (13.8%) and kerosene lamp (8.2%). The rest of the sources of lighting are used by only 1.0 percent of the households. On the other hand, flashlight (62.3%) is the most used in rural areas, followed by electricity (mains) which is used by 17.9 percent of households and kerosene lamp with 17.2 percent. Private generator (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1%) are the least used as sources of lighting in rural communities.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling units 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	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	7,463	29.1	77.0	17.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	44	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	3,975	15.5	8.2	17.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	57	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	196	0.8	0.1	0.9
Candle	41,214	9,472	42	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	13,593	53.0	13.8	62.3
Firewood	13,241	1,484	77	0.3	0.2	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	414	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	163	0.6	0.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 is on the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households in the district. It can be seen from the Table that wood (76.4%) is the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (15.2%) and gas (3.4%). In urban areas, charcoal (48.3%) is the most used, followed by wood (32.4%) and gas (10.7%), while animal waste is the least used. Conversely, wood (86.8%) and charcoal (7.4%) are the main sources of cooking fuel used in the rural areas. Those who do not cook constitute 3.5 percent and 7.8 percent respectively in rural and urban areas.

8.6.3 Cooking Space used by Households

Moreover, it can be observed from Table 8.9 that households which use separate room exclusively for cooking constitute the highest percentage (47.4%) in the district, followed by those who use veranda (15.3%) and households using open space in compound (10.9%). The use of bedroom and other spaces for cooking constitute the lowest share (0.3%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,108	4.3	7.8	3.5
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	19,577	76.4	32.4	86.8
Gas	996,518	237,251	874	3.4	10.7	1.7
Electricity	29,794	7,952	34	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	65	0.3	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	3,891	15.2	48.3	7.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	61	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,654	6.5	8.9	5.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	12,158	47.4	21.1	53.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,521	9.8	9.7	9.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	337	1.3	1.4	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	2,095	8.2	5.1	8.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	77	0.3	0.5	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	3,912	15.3	38.9	9.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,795	10.9	14.2	10.1
Other	21,007	3,961	77	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Source of Water

Good drinking water, to a large extent, minimizes the prevalence of water- borne diseases among household members. The source of drinking water is important because water-borne diseases are common in Ghana and members of households are better off if they have access to good drinking water (Eastern Region PHC report, 2013).

Table 8.10 presents information on main source of drinking water and water for other domestic use in dwelling units at the district, regional and national level. The available information from the 2010 PHC reveals that slightly more than half (50.8%) of the households use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. This is also true at both regional and national level. Furthermore, close to a third of the households also derive their drinking water from river/stream (16.0%) and protected well (15.3%). Very small percentages of the households have access to pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (0.8%) and outside dwelling unit (4.2%). Also, 4.3 percent of households drink from unprotected well and 0.1 percent drinks from unprotected spring and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal

respectively. Whereas the highest proportion of the urban households use protected well (37.7%) as their main source of drinking water, the highest proportion of rural households depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well (54.7%) as their main source of drinking water.

Information on source of water for other domestic use on the other hand shows that about half (48.7%) of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic purposes in the district. This is followed by protected well (18.4%) and river/stream (17.0%). It can also be inferred from Table 8.10 that, the largest proportion of the district urban households (71.9%) uses bore-hole/pumpt Tube well or protected well as their main source of water for domestic use, while 64.8 percent of the rural households depend on these same sources. Pipe borne water inside or outside dwellings or from public tap is the main source for 20.7 percent and 9.3 percent respectively of urban and rural households. About 6.1 percent urban households have bottled or sachet water as their main source of water for other domestic use.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	195	0.8	2.9	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	1,072	4.2	8.7	3.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	1,669	6.5	9.1	5.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	13,018	50.8	34.2	54.7
Protected well	321,091	80,800	3,928	15.3	37.7	10.1
Rain water	39,438	1,457	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	72	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	41,265	382	1.5	5.9	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	1,095	4.3	0.9	5.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	4,112	16.0	0.2	19.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	850	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	200	0.8	2.8	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	913	3.6	6.4	2.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	1,548	6.0	7.4	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	12,490	48.7	33.5	52.3
Protected well	465,775	101,863	4,703	18.4	47.9	11.4
Rain water	39,916	2,376	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	89	0.3	0.2	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	1,153	4.5	0.9	5.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	35	0.1	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	4,357	17.0	0.7	20.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	77	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.1 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

This section discusses the use of bathing and toilet facilities in the Adansi South district. The total number of households using one form of toilet facility or the other is 24,046, representing 98.8 percent of all households in the district. As presented in Table 8.11, the proportion of the household population that use public toilet (51.6%) is more than half and also higher compared to the national average of 34.6 percent and regional average of 43.3 percent. A total of 6.2 percent of households do not have access to any toilet facility and therefore resort to the use of bush, field or beach. The proportion of households in the rural localities with no access to toilet facility (6.2%), and those with pit latrine (34.3%) and public toilet facilities (52.9%) are higher than those in urban localities (6.1%, 20.6% and 46.0% respectively).

8.8.2 Type of Bathing Facility by Locality

Table 8.11 indicates that majority (30.7%) of households in the District own bathroom for exclusive use and another 24.5 percent share separate bathroom in the same house. There are variations between rural and urban areas in terms of the proportion of households using own bathroom for exclusively use (33.5% for rural localities as against 18.8% for urban localities).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,580	6.2	6.1	6.2
W.C.	839,611	261,106	636	2.5	8.1	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	8,129	31.7	20.6	34.3
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,956	7.6	18.3	5.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	44	0.2	0.6	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	13,222	51.6	46.0	52.9
Other	23,385	3,867	59	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	7,864	30.7	18.8	33.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	6,290	24.5	38.3	21.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	2,751	10.7	5.3	12.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	4,473	17.5	27.8	15.0
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	110	0.4	0.9	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	2,298	9.0	3.7	10.2
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,763	6.9	5.0	7.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	48	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	2,861	29	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Analysis of method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the district reveals that most of the households (61.8%) dispose off their solid waste in public dumb (open space). Again 54.3 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto their compound.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban Percent	District Rural Percent
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	410	1.6	0.6	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,083	4.2	8.9	3.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,799	10.9	53.6	0.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	15,832	61.8	28.9	69.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	4,082	15.9	3.0	19.0
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	887	3.5	4.3	3.3
Other	53,805	7,540	533	2.1	0.7	2.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	25,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	346	1.4	0.3	1.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	619	2.4	7.8	1.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	263	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	8,205	32.0	31.5	32.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	2,182	8.5	22.7	5.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	13,904	54.3	36.3	58.5
Other	38,294	3,550	107	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the 2010 PHC data of the Adansi South district in nine chapters. It gives substantive accounts of major characteristics of the district population at both the individual and household level. Issues relating to population distribution, composition, age and sex structure were explored with their full implications for policy planning in the district. The aim of the report is to make accessible to the policy makers and general public, the analysis of the district data resulting from the 2010 Census.

9.2   Summary of Main Findings

Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 PHC, Adansi South District has a total population of 115,378. This is made up of 58,039 males and 57,339 females. Also, the computed age-dependency ratio is 90.2. The age structure of the district depicts that of a youthful population, with more than two-fifth (42.8%) of the district's populations under 15 years of age. In contrast, only 4.6 percent constitutes the aged population (65 and older).

Total fertility rate of 4.4 and general fertility rate of 130.4 were recorded in the district. A Crude birth rate of 29.7 per thousand populations was also recorded. Also, during the 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC, 778 persons (0.7%) died. The recorded Crude death rate is 6.7 per thousand deaths. Also, the district recorded a greater under five mortality for males (11.4%) than females (9.0%).

There are 113,145 households members in Adansi South district. Household heads constitute 22.7 percent. The male headed households (31.8%) are higher than female headed households (13.4%). With respect to household structure, the nuclear family constitute the highest percentage (33.3%), followed by extended family (22.9%).

The highest percentage of the population aged 12 years and older are married (46.1%), followed by never married (37.1%) while those who are separated (1.7%) constitute the lowest percentage. The never married persons with basic education constitute 77.7 percent. Also, a large proportion of widowed persons (70.5%) have no education.

A total of 97.0 percent of the District's population are Ghanaians by birth. The dominant religious group in the district is Christians; 8 in every 10 persons (82.0%) in the population profess adherence to the Christian faith. Moslems form only 6.8 percent of the population. Those who adhere to traditional religion form the least proportion (1.6%).

In all, 75.2 percent of the population are literate and 24.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is 55.3 percent and that of females is 44.7 percent. Also, 41.4 percent of eligible population for school attendance are currently in school whilst 36.4 percent have attended school in the past. Males (43.9%) form a larger portion of those currently attending school, and those who have attended school in the past (39.6%). School

attendance rate of males is higher than that of their female counterparts in the district. Moreover, the district has higher primary enrolment (52.2%) in 2010 than other levels of education. This has implication for the provision of needed infrastructure for primary schools in the district. About 2.5 percent of the population in the district have attended tertiary level of education.

Economic Characteristics

The total number of the population that is economically active is 80.2 percent. The population is also dominated by employed population (97.2%). A total of 51,461 persons who are 15 years and older are engaged in one form of occupation or the other. Majority (72.5%) are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery works.

Also, Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employed majority (72.6%) in the district. The other major industries in the district include wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycle (8.5%) and manufacturing (5.5%). Both real estate and activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies however do not exist in the district.

The population of self-employed without employees (64.2%) constitutes the dominant employment status in the district, followed by contributing family workers (20.8%) and employees (7.9%). Available information also indicates that 94.5 percent of the population work in private informal sector whereas public (government) workers represent 3.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Generally, the use of ICT in the district is very low. Whereas the mobile phone owners represent 29.0 percent of the population 12 years and older, only (1.4%) are internet users in the district. It has been revealed further that 1.3 percent of households own Desktop/laptop computers in the district.

Disability

There are 3,633 persons (3.1%) with disability in the district, of which 80.6 percent reside in rural areas and 19.4 percent are in the urban areas. Among persons with disability, visual/sight impairment (36.6%) is the most common disability, followed by physical challenge (23.6%). Overall, 64.8 percent of persons with disability are employed whereas 1.5 percent are unemployed. A total of 41.1 percent of persons with disability had never attended school whilst over 58.0 percent have obtained some level of education of which 48.5 percent have basic education. Of persons with hearing impairment, 51.4 percent have never attended school.

Agricultural Activities

A total of 21,208 agricultural households were recorded in the district, constituting 82.8 percent of the total number of households in the district. This is made up of 86.8 percent rural and 13.2 urban agricultural households. There are 226,426 livestock and 11,205 keepers in the district. On average, a keeper has 20 livestock under his or her care, with chicken being the most reared livestock.

Housing Condition

The total stock of houses in Adansi South district is 20,541, of which 87.0 percent and 13.0 percent are located in the rural and urban areas respectively. The population per house for the district is 5.5 percent. Also, the average household size in the district is 4.4. The proportion of dwelling units is much higher in rural areas (81.0%) than in urban areas (19.0%). Majority of

the dwelling units in the district are owned by household members (68.0%), followed by those owned by other private individuals (14.9%).

Mud/brick (69.4%) is the most common construction materials used for outer wall of dwelling units while metal sheet (81.9%) is mostly used for roofing. Flash light (62.3%) is the most common source of lighting in the rural areas, and use of electricity in the rural areas accounts for 17.9 percent. Also, more than three- quarters (76.4%) of the households use wood as the main source of cooking fuel and 3.4 percent use gas for cooking.

Slightly more than half (50.8%) of all the households depend on borehole as their main source of drinking water. A small proportion (5.0%) of the households has access to pipe borne water (either inside outside the dwelling). Also, public toilet (51.6%) and pit latrines (31.7%) are the most common types of toilet facilities used in the district. In addition, 30.7 percent of households own bathroom for exclusive use in the district, followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (24.5%) and shared open cubicle (17.5%). High percentages of the households dispose of solid waste (61.8%) and liquid waste (54.3%) in the public dump (open space) and thrown onto the compound respectively.

9.3   Conclusion and Policy Implications

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 PHC collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana. It is therefore the responsibility of all stakeholders in the district to design and adopt programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the entire population. Policy options for the entire population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as employment opportunities for the elderly who are still capable of improving the living standard of the people.

The district has a youthful population couple with high fertility rate. This has repercussion of putting pressure on existing infrastructures in the district. There is therefore the need to expand the necessary infrastructure to meet the needs of the growing population.

The high primary school enrolment (52.2%) suggests the need to improve educational infrastructures at the basic level to accommodate additional pupils.

Establishment of more agro-processing industries will be necessary for expansion of the local economy since majority of the employed population are engaged as skilled agricultural. forestry and fishery workers. The best farming methods should also be adhered to in order to make good use of available land resources and to increase agriculture productivity.

Moreover, there is the need for policy or social intervention to ensure that the school going population go beyond secondary level, knowing that a large proportion (35%) of the population who went to school in the past did not go beyond JHS or middle school level whiles only 2.5 percent has attained tertiary educational level.

Majority (94.5%) of the employed population are in private non-formal sector, with the highest proportion of this (66.7%) being self-employed persons. Majority of these people do have employee and given them the necessary support could serve as employment avenues in order to increase productivity.

There should be adequate intervention to provide citizenries with the necessary ICT skills and access to internet, considering the current low level of ICT usage in the district. This will not

only promote exploration of ICT for alternative sources of livelihood, but will also prevent the population from being cut-off from the information age.

Furthermore, a sizeable proportion of the population (3.1%) are disabled persons. But what seems to be the challenge is that 41.2 percent of this population have never been to school. This calls for intervention to provide the necessary facilities to meet the specific needs of the disabled persons in terms of education and health.

Also, with just about half of the population having access to potable water, it is incumbent on the policy makers and other development agencies to ensure improvement in the coverage of potable water in the district.

There are also the needs to improve upon the method of both solid and liquid waste disposal, in order to prevent outbreak of diseases in the communities. Generally, the information on this subject reveals that, the disposal of wastes has mostly not been properly done. This calls for formulation of good policies to improve these behaviours.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	113,145	100.0	18,440	100.0	94,705	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,494	4.0	1,213	6.6	3,281	3.5
Household with head and a spouse only	1,896	1.7	346	1.9	1,550	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	11,585	10.2	2,565	13.9	9,020	9.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	37,670	33.3	4,698	25.5	32,972	34.8
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	25,929	22.9	3,099	16.8	22,830	24.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,070	1.8	396	2.1	1,674	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,164	3.7	817	4.4	3,347	3.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,273	14.4	3,200	17.4	13,073	13.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,192	1.1	262	1.4	930	1.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,872	7.0	1,844	10.0	6,028	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial number	Community name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	New edubiase	12,046	5,747	6,299	3,171	1,646
2	Akrofuom	6,477	3,074	3,403	1,594	953
3	Apagya	3,312	1,545	1,767	723	516
4	Adansi praso	3,069	1,478	1,591	633	403
5	Atobiase	2,948	1,396	1,552	639	474
6	Amponyase	1,786	915	871	409	322
7	Ataasi nkwanta	1,626	778	848	384	308
8	Amudurasi	1,618	770	848	453	314
9	Wuruyiye	1,603	770	833	348	271
10	Woamasi	1,590	800	790	359	285
11	Mensonso no.1	1,547	806	741	410	338
12	Sikaman	1,516	720	796	358	233
13	Menang	1,387	686	701	292	256
14	Kaprekrom	1,205	633	572	249	226
15	Fahiakobo (kwakutaa) (shed)	1,190	614	576	238	191
16	Subriso	1,122	584	538	218	225
17	Subin	1,110	572	538	228	172
18	Owusukrom	1,029	533	496	188	154
19	Obonsu	1,017	498	519	223	204
20	Kramokrom	999	532	467	203	214

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population by age group in the 20 largest communities

Serial number	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+
1	New edubiase	12,046	1,499	1,555	1,617	1,525	1,093	1,071	815	667	564	407	377	231	183	109	138	195
2	Akrofuom	6,477	944	918	919	680	516	405	368	326	279	202	246	144	137	88	118	187
3	Apagya	3,312	490	487	483	340	262	196	171	204	142	125	116	65	73	36	52	70
4	Adansi praso	3,069	441	470	415	378	238	195	172	166	150	105	96	64	49	43	45	42
5	Atobiase	2,948	439	401	410	340	222	169	189	156	133	105	111	74	56	34	50	59
6	Amponyase	1,786	217	206	262	205	128	108	94	107	93	91	72	41	49	27	35	51
7	Ataasi nkwanta	1,626	229	206	238	179	133	107	102	89	76	56	62	33	47	22	24	23
8	Amudurasi	1,618	279	222	196	170	120	131	88	90	79	53	59	27	28	15	20	41
9	Wuruyiye	1,603	273	245	215	164	117	127	97	74	66	54	57	34	22	13	21	24
10	Woamasi	1,590	237	236	223	160	111	107	96	93	93	67	60	27	29	19	13	19
11	Mensonso no.1	1,547	235	210	204	134	107	91	89	82	94	70	77	38	29	25	20	42
12	Sikaman	1,516	236	221	213	134	91	81	76	83	81	87	65	46	40	10	21	31
13	Menang	1,387	247	202	168	152	103	82	65	61	63	56	34	39	26	25	23	41
14	Kaprekrom	1,205	214	175	126	101	83	77	69	80	77	51	41	19	26	15	25	26
	Fahiakobo																	
15	(kwakutaa) (shed)	1,190	169	179	145	151	90	73	55	66	50	53	52	21	30	10	16	30
16	Subriso	1,122	177	174	146	125	84	67	47	64	52	53	41	22	24	13	21	12
17	Subin	1,110	211	176	146	107	65	58	73	69	47	48	31	26	16	8	13	16
18	Owusukrom	1,029	178	148	115	86	81	86	66	48	54	32	45	20	29	7	12	22
19	Obonsu	1,017	156	158	131	107	69	70	50	44	48	47	45	29	26	10	6	21
20	Kramokrom	999	153	159	119	113	82	70	57	58	42	52	36	16	15	10	9	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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