2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AHAFO ANO NORTH DISTRICT

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2010 PHC: 2010 Population and Housing Census

ASFR: Age Specific Fertility Rate

CBR: Crude birth rate

CDR: The crude death rate,

CEB: Children Ever Born

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

CS: Children Surviving

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

GFR: General Fertility rate

GFR: General Fertility Rate

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

ICT: Information Communication Technology

JHS: Junior High School

JSS: Junior Secondary School

K.V.I.P: Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

PHC: Population and Housing Census

PWDs: People with Disabilities

SEC: Secondary

SHS: Senior High School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

TFR: Total fertility rate

TFR: Total Fertility Rate

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

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 Ahafo Ano North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 94,285 representing 2.0 percent of the region's total population of 4,780,380. Males constitute 50.9 percent and females represent 49.1 percent. About 81.0 percent of the population in the District live in rural areas. The District has a sex ratio of 103.5 and a youthful population (with 44.1% percent of the population being children less than 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.2. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.4) than that of females (81.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.9 for the District is higher than the Regional average of 3.3. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 118.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.0 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 5.0 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.9 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.1 percent of deaths in the District. Forty-three percent of the District's population are migrants. Forty-five percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in other regions, those born in the Upper East region form the majority (17.1%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 92,924 with a total number of 20,994 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 44.5%). Spouses form 11.4 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 32.0 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40.1 percent have never married while 6.1 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 3.8 percent of the population aged 12 years and older with the divorced constituting 3.7 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (62.2%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (38.6%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for half of the population aged 12 years and above while widowed males account for 8.1 percent. Among the married, 42.6 percent have no education while 9.8 percent of the never-married have no education. More than

half of the married population (86.1%) are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 12.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (66.9%) are economically not active with 3.8 percent of them being unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.1 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 71.4 percent are literate and 28.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (54.6%) than that of females (45.4%). Seven out of ten people (70.2%) indicated they could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 24.8 percent have never attended school, 41.7 percent are currently attending school and 33.5 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.7 percent are employed while 4.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (54.3%) with 24.2 percent performing household duties and another 5.2 percent being disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 69.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.7 percent in service and sales work, 6.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 0.9 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 65.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.7 percent are contributing family workers, 3.8 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 92.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

About thirty-three percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 38.3 percent as compared to 27.8 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 554 households representing 2.6 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the District's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.4%) than males (2.3%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest (45.4%) group of

disabled persons in the district followed by physical disability (26.4%). About 3.3 percent of the urban population are with disability. Of all the persons with disability, 43.6 percent have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 74.0 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (84.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 40.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (98.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

Housing

The total housing stock for Ahafo Ano North District is 14,819 representing 2.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.3.

Type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost half (49.2%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 32.0 percent are separate houses and 7.4 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (55.1%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 21.8 percent are owned by other private individuals; 13.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 2.0 percent are owned by the public/government. Less than one percent (0.9%) 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 62.9 percent of all dwelling units with cement/concrete constituting 30.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (68.6%) and mud/earth (29.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.8 %) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room occupancy constitutes the highest percentage (56.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 5.3 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 (49.0%), electricity (36.2%) and kerosene lamp (13.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (71.4%). The proportion of rural households (84.8%) using wood as the main source of cooking fuel is higher than that of urban households (25.0%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 43.2 of households use boreholes as their main source of water for drinking.

The most common type of toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) which is used by 49.4 percent of households in the District, followed by pit latrine (35.7%). About 4.0 percent of the population in the District have no toilet facility. A little over a third of households (36.0%) in the District share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house while 25.5 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (in the open space) which is used by 66.9 percent of all households. One in ten households (12.3%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 3.4 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (49.2%) and throwing onto the street (33.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Ahafo Ano North was created by an Act of Parliament in 1988 by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1402) and is located in north western part of Ashanti Region.

The district is located between latitude 6^0 47'N and 7^0 02'N and longitude 2^0 26'W and 2^0 04'W with a total landmass of 593.7km^2. The district capital is Tepa and distance from the district to Kumasi is 70km. The notable towns in the district are Manfo, Akwasiase, Mabang, Anyinasuso, Asuhyiae and Betiako.

The district shares boundaries with five districts, Tano North and South to the north, to the south by Atwima Mponua, and to the west by Asutifi South, and on the east by Ahafo Ano South District as depicted in figure 1.1.

1.2   Physical Features

The district is located on the forest dissected plateau with Pre-Cambrian rocks of Birimean formation underlie this physiographic district. The land rises from about 700 feet in the western part to about 900 feet above sea level. The topography is very undulating subjecting it to erosion and therefore lowering the productivity of the land.

The area is characterized by gentle rolling landscape with many rivers such as Tano River with many tributaries such as Kwasu, Anyinasu and Abu that exhibit a dendritic pattern of drainage. Tano and its tributaries converge at Asuhyiae which when developed could serve as tourist attraction.

Most of the streams in the district dry-up during the dry season making them impossible to be used for irrigation.

1.2.1   Vegetation and climatic conditions

The district lies within the wet semi equatorial zone marked by double maxima rainfall in June and October with a mean annual rainfall of 1750mm. Temperatures are fairly high with a range between 26^0C in August and 30^0C in March which favours the cultivation of cocoa and many food crops.

The vegetation of the area is mostly moist deciduous forest type, which does not differ much from the rainforest. Most of the trees shed their leaves during the dry season but not at the same time. Some economic trees found in the area are the sapele, odum, wawa and mahogany.

The district has two major forest reserves namely Disire Forest Reserve at the southern part of the district and the Tinte Beposo Forest Reserve located at the north-eastern part of the district. The farmlands and forest reserves are stocked with valuable timber like wawa, odum, sapele and mahogany. There are other forestry products like cane, fauna and trees of high medicinal value as seen in the Tinte Beposo West Extension Forest reserve and the Disire forest reserve. These resources offer opportunity not only for lumbering but also for the establishment of wood based industries like saw mills, cane weaving and others.

Figure 1.1: Ahafo Ano North district map
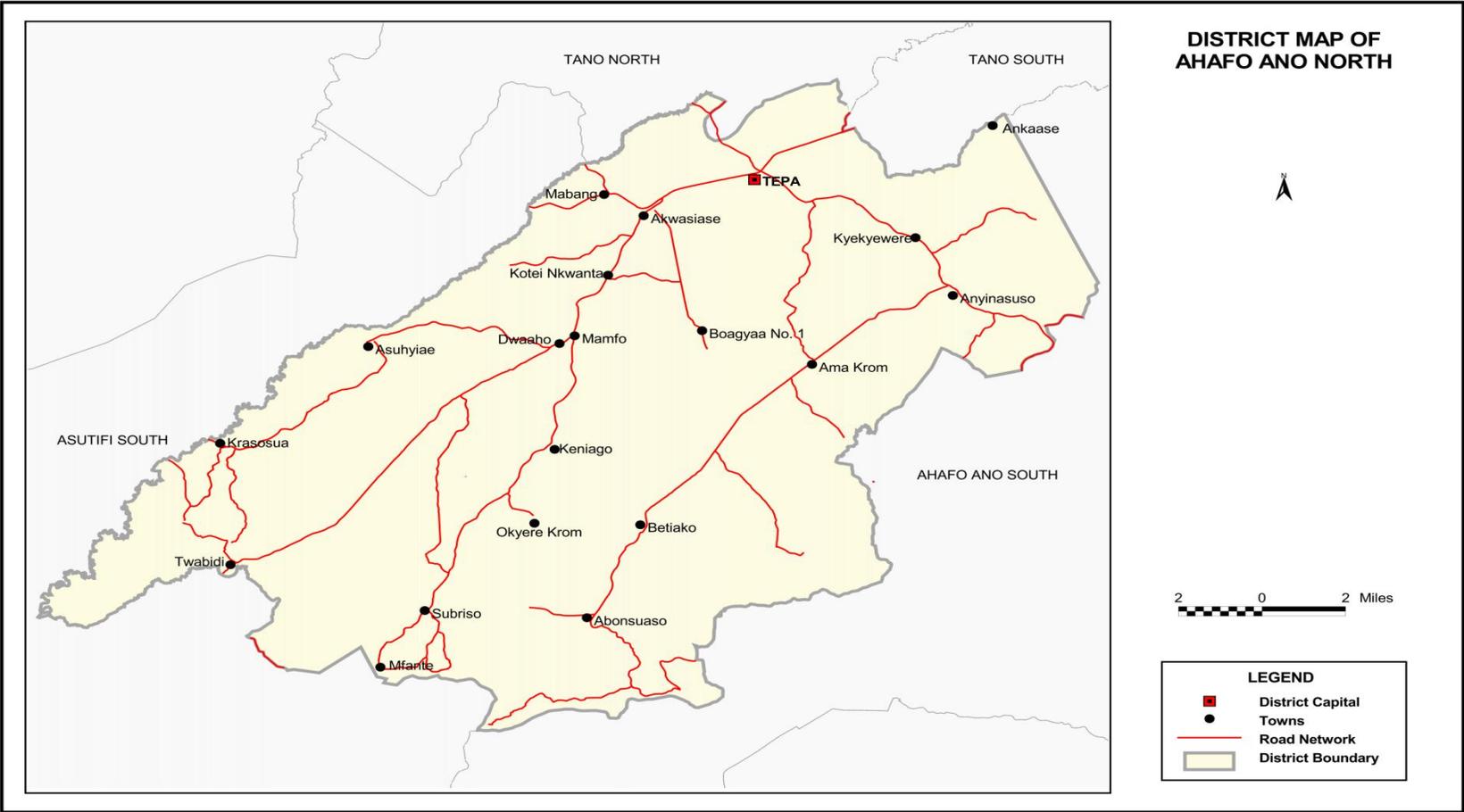
Source: Ghana Statistical Service

1.2.2 Geology and Minerals

The District is endowed with many natural resources, including the Birimian rock formation which is the most important geological formation in the country as it is the mineral bearing rock. A number of areas are reported to have deposits of minerals. These reported mineral deposits include gold at around Subriso and clay deposits at Mabang.

There is a total of 520km road network in the District out of which 35km length is first class. The rest 485km are feeder roads most of which become unmotorable during the rainy season, thus hampering movement of people and goods.

1.3   Political Administration

The Ahafo Ano North District is made up of thirty nine (39) electoral areas with one constituency and 39 unit committees. The district has been divided into 7 sub-structures made up of six Area Councils and one Town Council, namely; Anyinasuso, Subriso, Biakoye, Kwasu Abu, Abu-Bone, Suponso and Tepa Town Council. All the councils are not fully functional due to financial and human resource constraints.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of the district at 94,285 and giving rise to a population density of 158. This is made up of 47,956 males (50.9%) and 46,329 females (49.1%) which indicates high sex ratio of 103.5. Between 2000 and 2010, the population of the district increased from 71,952 to 94,285, representing 2.96 percent annual growth rate.

The 2010 PHC figure depicts that more than two thirds of the population (68.6%) are Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) followed by Islam (22.3%).

There is only one hospital in the district with five health centres evenly spread across the district. Tepa District Hospital provides the highest health services in the district and serves as a referral centre for the district. It provides a variety of health services and attracts people from adjoining districts. There are also about 32 out-reach posts. Currently, the district has only one medical doctor at the district hospital, five medical assistants and 19 midwives manning the health facilities in the district.

The district has 68 primary schools and kindergartens, 48 JHS and two Senior High schools with one Midwifery and Health Assistant Training School. A total of 23,036 pupils are in school at various educational levels in the district as stated in GES 2012 annual report.

More than half of the communities have been provided with either hand dug wells with pumps or boreholes and the Tepa, Akwasiase and Mabang supplied with pipe borne water. Forteen communities have been provided with mechanised bore holes with solar pumps. (2010 PHC)

Akwasidae Festival is celebrated in all the traditional areas to display the rich culture to the outside world, make family gatherings and plan development projects for the area. Yam Festival is celebrated by the people of Tepa Traditional Area. The Chief uses the occasion to outline development projects being carried out in the area to the people and to solicit for their support and assistance either in cash or in kind. Appeal for funds is also made and the proceeds are used for on-going projects.

1.5   Economy

The main occupation of the people in the Ahafo Ano North District is farming. Agriculture alone employs nearly 70% of the total labour force, both direct and indirect. The next sector is commerce, which also employs 13% and industry, mainly small scale, 4%. Many traders from these areas converge at Tepa weekly market to sell their goods due to its geographical position and in turn buy local staples like plantain, cassava, maize, vegetables in large quantities. The traditional crops grown in the district are, cocoa, plantain, maize, cocoyam, cassava, rice, oil palm, citrus and vegetables. Some farmers are engaged in the cultivation of non-traditional crops such as, black pepper and sweet berry. Poultry and livestock raised include, sheep, goats, cattle, grass cutter, snails etc. Fish farming is also practised on a smaller scale at various places in the district. The District has low industrial base. The few industries in the district are agro-based related industries such as gari production and palm oil extraction, wood - based industries for timber processing and metal based industries, for example blacksmithing.

There is a considerable increase in the number of financial services in the district within the last few years. Banking and non-banking financial institutions have opened branches in the district mobilizing resources to support the small and medium enterprises in the district.

Ghana Commercial Bank, SG-SSB Bank and other rural banks notably Tepaman, Derma Area and Ahafo Ano Premier Rural banks are well established with enviable records as far as quality banking and client confidence is concerned. There are other non-bank financial institutions such as Lord Winners, Money Link and SMMET Credit Union in the district. These financial institutions provide credit facilities to their customers especially those in the informal sector.

The District has undulating landscape with few high grounds between Dwaaho and Manfo. This area has beautiful scenery and currently serves as an ideal praying ground for religious groups. Similarly, River Tano and its tributaries converging at Asuhyiae have attractive scenery thus making it a high tourist potential.

Currently the district can boast of telephone services from Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Airtel and Glo service providers. Postal services are available in only Tepa, the district capital where there is modern post office building facility attached with internet service.

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 analogue 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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Demographic characteristics involve population size, distribution and age-sex composition. The changes in a country's population are mostly influenced by fertility, mortality and migration levels. The need for demographic characteristics of a population is to help plan for the welfare of the people and to provide data for others interested in further research. This chapter discusses the size and distribution of the population within the district. It will also describe the age-sex structure of people in the district. Migration, fertility and mortality, which are population dynamics, will be discussed.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The 2010 Population and housing census puts the district population at 94,285, comprising 47,956 males (50.9%) and 46,329 females (49.1%). The District's population of 94,285 represents 2.0 percent of the region's population. Table 2.1 presents the population size, distribution and type of locality in the district. The table again shows that more than one third (41.1%) of the population are children less than 15 years, as compared to the aged (65+) constituting only 4.6 percent.

Again the data indicates that the district has high sex ratio of 103.5, which means for every 103 males there are 100 females which deviates significantly from the national and regional averages of (95.2) and (94.0) respectively . Thus the district reported more males than females across almost all the age groups with the exception of few age groups 20-24, 25-29, 50-54, 80-84, 90-94 and 95-99.The high sex ratio in the district may be attributed to influx of mining workers in the district due to the district's proximity to Newmont Ghana concession at Kenyasi. The district is predominantly rural as 81.2 percent of the population live in rural areas with just about 19.0 percent residing in urban areas.

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

Age Group	Population Both Sex Number	Both Sex Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Type of locality Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
All Ages	94,285	100.0	47,956	100.0	46,329	100.0	103.5	17,758	100.0	76,527	100.0
0 - 4	13,570	14.4	6,993	14.6	6,577	14.2	106.3	2,219	12.5	11,351	14.8
5-9	12,788	13.6	6,473	13.5	6,315	13.6	102.5	2,107	11.9	10,681	14.0
10-14	12,337	13.1	6,485	13.5	5,852	12.6	110.8	2,215	12.5	10,122	13.2
15 - 19	10,046	10.8	5,353	11.2	4,693	10.3	114.1	2,198	12.4	7,848	10.3
20 - 24	8,155	8.6	3,801	7.9	4,354	9.4	87.3	1,850	10.4	6,305	8.2
25 - 29	7,182	7.6	3,363	7.0	3,819	8.4	88.1	1,479	8.3	5,703	7.5
30 - 34	5,978	6.3	2,993	6.2	2,985	6.4	100.3	1,169	6.6	4,809	6.3
35 - 39	5,265	5.6	2,659	5.5	2,606	5.6	102.0	984	5.5	4,281	5.6
40 - 44	4,451	4.7	2,345	4.9	2,106	4.5	111.3	828	4.7	3,623	4.6
45 - 49	3,415	3.6	1,757	3.7	1,658	3.6	106.0	670	3.8	2,745	3.6
50 - 54	3,198	3.4	1,554	3.2	1,644	3.5	94.5	574	3.2	2,624	3.4
55 - 59	1,989	2.1	1,101	2.3	888	1.9	124.0	398	2.2	1,591	2.1
60 - 64	1,514	1.6	799	1.7	715	1.5	111.7	263	1.5	1,251	1.6
65 - 69	1,062	1.1	543	1.1	519	1.1	104.6	179	1.0	883	1.2
70 - 74	1,458	1.5	769	1.6	689	1.5	111.6	267	1.5	1,191	1.6
75 - 79	755	0.8	419	0.9	336	0.7	124.7	160	0.9	595	0.8
80 - 84	551	0.6	268	0.6	283	0.6	94.7	102	0.6	449	0.6
85+	571	0.6	281	0.6	290	0.6	277.6	96	0.5	475	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

As depicted in Figure 2.1 the district has a youthful population, consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years (41%), and a small proportion (4.7%) of elderly persons (65 years & older). The sex-ratio of 103.5 for the district indicates that there are more males than females.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex structure
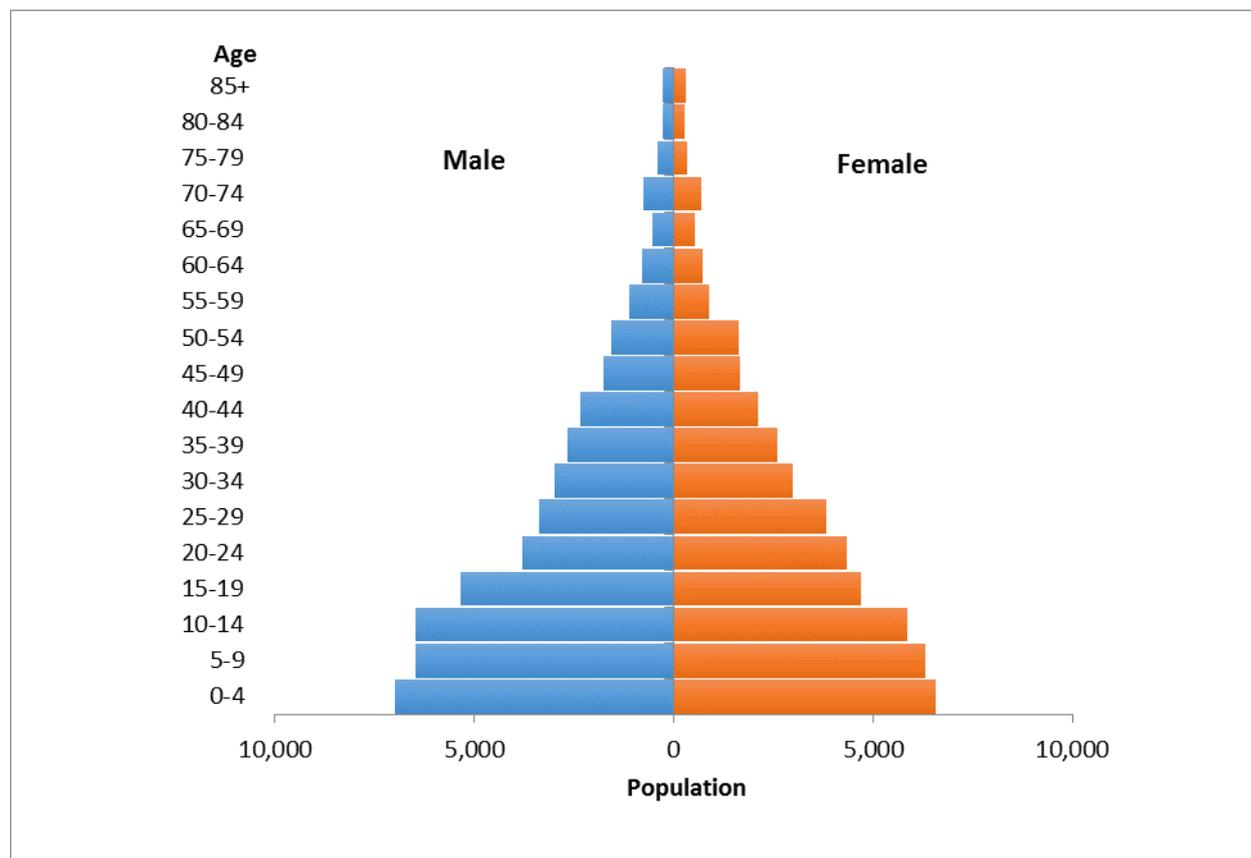
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age structure of the population is based on the effects of fertility and mortality. Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex structure with respect to Ahafo North District. It has a broad-base and narrow top population pyramid. This shows that except the 70-74 age cohorts and the male component of age cohort 10-14, the population within every age cohort is lower than the cohort just preceding it given it a conical shape. This is a typical shape for the population of a developing country. The male population dominates the females in almost all the age cohorts. The population reduces with an increase in age but at age 70-74 the figure becomes higher than the preceding figure and then declined again.

2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 working age populations. The age-dependency ratio by sex in the district is presented in Table 2.2. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district (84.2 persons per 100 of the population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to care for. The table further indicates that the child dependency ratio of 80 is higher than the old age dependency ratio of 12. Meaning

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every ten working age persons cater for 8 children. In terms of old age every ten working age persons work to cater for about one old age person. In terms of sex the male dependent ratio of 89 was slightly higher than the female dependency ratio of 85 in the district.

In the urban areas the dependency ratio is 83 whilst it is 89 in the rural areas. This means the dependency ratio in the rural areas is higher than the urban areas in the district.

From Table 2.1, nearly half (45.7%) of the population in the district constitute the economically not active population. There was higher age dependency ratio in the rural areas (87.7%) compared with urban areas (70.5%). The age dependency ratio tends to be higher among the males (86.4) than among the females (81.9). This means that the people do not have excess money to save towards future investment.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex and type of locality

Age Group	Population			Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All Ages	94,285	47,956	46,329	17,758	76,527
0-14	38,695	19,951	18,744	6,541	32,154
15-64	51,193	25,725	25,468	10,413	40,780
65+	4,397	2,280	2,117	804	3,593
Age-dependency ratio	84.18	86.42	81.91	70.54	87.66

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The changes in population are as a result of fertility, mortality and migration. High fertility rates coupled with low mortality rates results in high population. To determine how the demography of the district will change, it is important to know the migration, fertility and mortality patterns.

Fertility

The natural growth of a population is dependent on 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 lifetime. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12 - 54 years old had during the 12 months preceding the census night. Table 2.3 shows Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the district and the regional values. The data indicates that the total fertility rate (TFR) for the district is at 3.9, significantly higher than the regional value of 3.3. The general fertility rate (GFR) for the district is 118.6 per 1000, and that for the region is 96.4 per 1000. Also the crude birth rate (CBR) for the district is 28.0 whereas the figure for the region 25.7. Similarly the reported figure for the number of births in last 12 months is 2,636 for the district and 122,878 for the region.

As shown in Table 2.3. The crude birth rate is 28.0 per 1,000 while the general fertility rate for the district is 118.6 per 1,000.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	**94,285**	**22,221**	**2,636**	**3.9**	**118.6**	**28.0**
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

     ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Figure 2.1 shows the average child per woman. The data in figure 2.1 shows that the average child per woman increases with advancing age groups in the district. Thus the average child ever born for female age group 60 years and older is 6.9. However it decreases persistently to less than 1.0 for age group 20-24 and below. The persistent decrease in number of children ever born may be explained by a number of factors such as improvements in healthcare, increased cost of bringing up children, education of women, which prolong the age at which child bearing begins and the realisation by many parents for quality as against quantity. This trend is similar to the national pattern. The future implication for the district is a reduced growth rate if this trend of reduced fertility continues and mortality levels also stay low.

Figure 2.2: Average child per woman
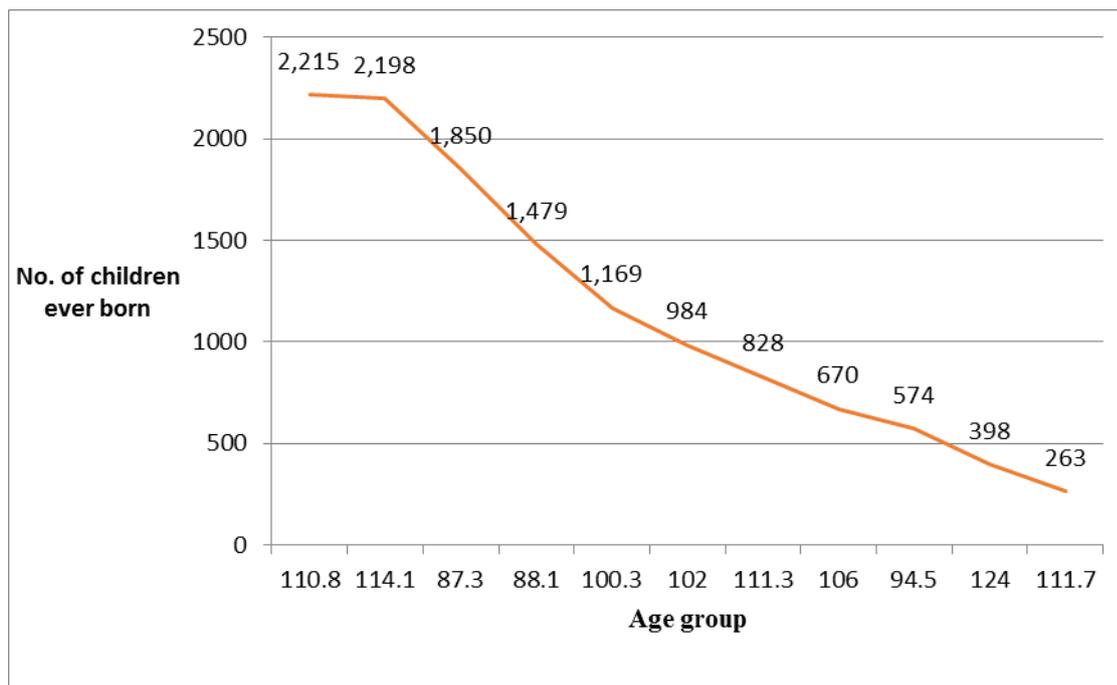
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.4 below shows that female population sixty years and above has majority of both children ever born (19,645) and children surviving (15,307) as compared to the other age groups. From the table, apart from the age group 15-19, there are more male children ever born to women in all the other age groups than females. In terms of children surviving, there are more male children surviving than female children surviving in all the age groups except for age groups 20-24 and 25-29, which have more female children surviving than males.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, average children per woman children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Average Children per Woman	Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	30,931	88,388	44,893	43,495	3.30	77,357	39,086	38,271
12-14	3,346	14	8	6	0.00	14	8	6
15-19	4,693	558	276	282	0.10	509	252	257
20-24	4,354	3,970	2,016	1,954	0.90	3,640	1,797	1,843
25-29	3,819	7,435	3,713	3,722	1.90	6,870	3,431	3,439
30-34	2,985	9,836	5,066	4,770	3.30	9,153	4,677	4,476
35-39	2,606	11,272	5,741	5,531	4.30	10,343	5,295	5,048
40-44	2,106	10,737	5,423	5,314	5.10	9,750	4,932	4,818
45-49	1,658	9,254	4,805	4,449	5.50	8,238	4,242	3,996
50-54	1,644	10,078	5,178	4,900	6.10	8,657	4,408	4,249
55-59	888	5,589	2,839	2,750	6.30	4,876	2,463	2,413
60+	2,832	19,645	9,828	9,817	6.90	15,307	7,581	7,726

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Mortality

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year; thus, a mortality rate of 9.5 (out of 1,000) in a population of 1,000 would mean 9.5 deaths per year in that entire population, The term "mortality" is also sometimes though not quite appropriate used to refer to the number of deaths among a set of diagnosed hospital cases for a disease or injury, rather than for the general population of a country or ethnic group

Analysis of mortality is very important as it is one of the determinants of population in any country. Table 2.5 indicates that a total of 472 household deaths occurred in the district compared to 27,948 household deaths recorded in the region. The death in the district accounted for only 1.7% of the total deaths in the region.

The data also show that the crude death rate for the district is pegged 5.01 per 1000, as against the value of 5.8 per 1000 for the region.

Table 2.5: Total Population, deaths in households and crude death rate

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

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

Cause of death

Cause of death is defined as an official determination of conditions resulting in a person's death. In modern times, such a determination usually is essential data on a governmental death certificate. Table 2.6: indicates Cause of death by district. The table considered only two possible causes of death namely, Accident/violence/homicide/suicide and all other causes of death.From the data out of the total deaths of 472 recorded over 12 months preceding the census night for the Ahafo Ano North district, Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.9% of all deaths in the district which was same as the rate recorded at the regional level. Eighty nine percent of the deaths were due to other causes rather than accident/violence/homicide/suicide according to Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
All District	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
Sekyere South	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 Kumawu	681	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	545	49	9.0	496	91.0
Ejura Sekyedumasi	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.

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Figure 2.3: Age specific death rates
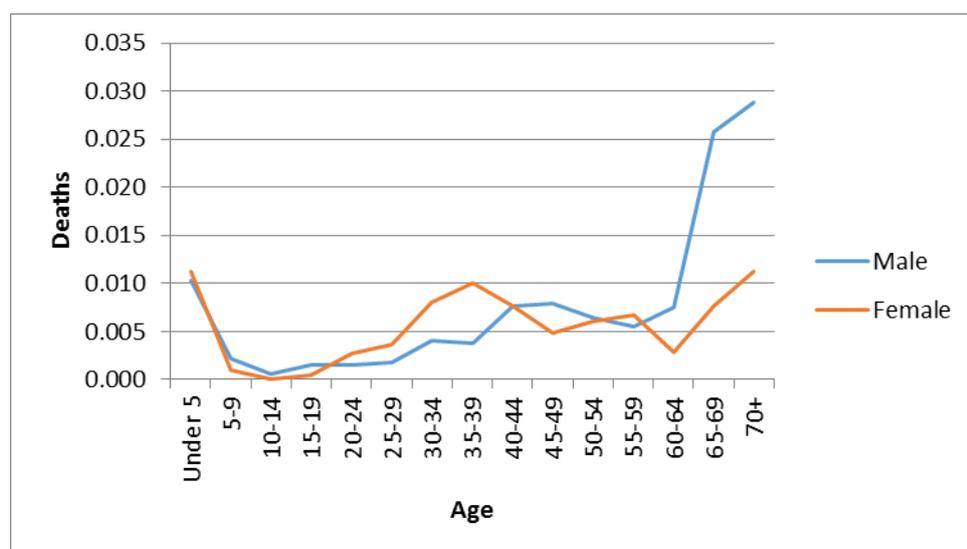
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 indicates that under-five mortality recorded nearly 31 percent of all deaths for the 12 months preceding the census night. In terms of sex differences deaths among males were slightly higher than females. Whereas male deaths alone accounted for 53 percent, that of female constituted 47 percent of all deaths in the district.

The numbers of females who died 12 months preceding the census night surpassed are larger than those for males between 20 and 39 years. As shown in Figure 2.3 there is a substantial difference between the percentage of the male deaths (64 years and older) and that of females aged 64 years and older in the district. Male aged deaths tend to be higher than that of their female counterparts. The reverse is the case for age between 40 years and 54 years where the proportion of male deaths is higher than that of the female deaths.

Table 2.7: Population by Age and deceased person by sex

Age group	Sex of Population			Sex of deceased person		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	94,285	47,956	46,329	472	250	222
Under 5	13,570	6,993	6,577	146	72	74
5-9	12,788	6,473	6,315	20	14	6
10-14	12,337	6,485	5,852	4	4	-
15-19	10,046	5,353	4,693	10	8	2
20-24	8,155	3,801	4,354	18	6	12
25-29	7,182	3,363	3,819	20	6	14
30-34	5,978	2,993	2,985	36	12	24
35-39	5,265	2,659	2,606	36	10	26
40-44	4,451	2,345	2,106	34	18	16
45-49	3,415	1,757	1,658	22	14	8
50-54	3,198	1,554	1,644	20	10	10
55-59	1,989	1,101	888	12	6	6
60-64	1,514	799	715	8	6	2
65-69	1,062	543	519	18	14	4
70+	3,335	1,737	1,598	68	50	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in the new locality. The People involved in this movement either choose to move on their own volition (voluntary migration) or are forced or compelled to move (involuntary migration). Migration is as old as human history.

It is usually defined as any form of geographic or spatial movement which usually results in a change of place of usual residence, the movement is usually between clearly defined geographic units i.e. place of birth and current place of residence. The movement is usually over long distances and normally from one country to another referred to in international migration or from one locality in a country to another locality in the same country but possibly in a different region this is referred to as internal migration which is also more frequent. Migration could be by individuals, family units or in large groups.

The questions on migration in the 2010 PHC included place of birth, duration of residence, emigration and nationality. On the basis of the answers to the place of birth question, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a different place from where they were born, while non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.8 shows that 43.1 percent (40,633) of the district population are migrants. Out of the total migrant population of 40,633, nearly half of the migrants (45%) were born elsewhere in the region (18,301). The data also show that there are migrants from Upper East (17.1%), who constitute the highest proportion of the migrants born elsewhere from another region those from Brong Ahafo region constitutes the next highest proportion of (10.5%) and Northern (9%) with migrants from Greater Accra (1.4%) region having the lowest proportion. The higher proportion of the migrants from Upper East may be attributed to the prevalence of cocoa farms in the district where most of them are employed as caretakers.

Further analysis of Table 2.8 indicates that more than half of the migrants from all the regions except Western region, Greater Accra and those from outside Ghana have stayed in the district for more than five years.

Migrants from the three northern regions of Ghana constitute 29 percent of all the migrants in the district.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	40,633	12.9	27.7	19.5	18.4	21.5
Born elsewhere in the region	18,301	12.7	26.4	18.4	19.2	23.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,045	18.3	44.7	17.6	11.9	7.5
Central	1,043	13.9	27.7	18.3	15.2	24.9
Greater Accra	560	18	32.9	14.8	15.5	18.8
Volta	1,308	11.6	22.4	13.6	14.1	38.3
Eastern	1,709	9.2	22.3	14.6	18.7	35.2
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	4,255	17.1	31.6	20.4	15.7	15.2
Northern	3,647	11.1	26.9	17.8	20	24.2
Upper East	6,955	13	30.2	24.1	15.9	16.8
Upper west	1,166	11	30.5	24.8	14.7	19
Outside Ghana	644	22.7	30.1	11.5	13	22.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of the district population and its characteristics are largely a reflection of what pertains within households. For example, knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs.

This chapter looks at the size of the household population and its composition, relationship of household heads to the other members, marital status and nationality of the people. It also looks at the religious affiliation as well as literacy and education of the population.

3.2   Household Size and Composition

Households constitute important units in planning for goods and services. According to 2010 population and Housing census a total of 92,924 household population was enumerated in 20,994 households living in 14, 819 houses in the district. The average households per house is 1.4 for the district and 2 for the region, it is 16 at the national level. The population per house is 6.3 for the district and 8.1 at the regional level.

Household size

The average household size is 4.4 for the district and 4.1 at the regional level and also 4.4 at the national level. In term of type of locality urban household population is 17,381 and that for the rural localities is 75,543. Households in the urban areas is 4,712 and in the rural areas is 16,282. Average households per house is 2.3 in the urban areas and 1.3 in the rural areas. Similarly average population per house is 8.6 in the urban areas and 5.9 in the rural areas whilst the average household size is 3.7 in the urban areas and 4.6 in the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	92,924	17,381	75,543
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	14,819	2,012	12,807
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	4,712	16,282
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6.3	8.6	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows the Household population by composition and sex. The data indicates that Out of the total households population of (92,924), about 47,368 or 51 percent are males with 45,556 or 49 percent households being females. Also 22.6 percent of the household population are heads, while 11.4 percent are spouses. Almost half of the household population are children (44.5%) while 2.5 percent constitute non-blood relation. Among the male households household population heads constitute 32.1 percent compared to 12.7 percent female heads among the female household population. Females are predominantly spouse of heads (22.6%) as against male spouse of (0.7%). There are more daughters in law (0.8%) in the households than sons (0.2%) in law.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,924	100.0	47,368	100.0	45,556	100.0
Head	20,994	22.6	15,194	32.1	5,800	12.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,630	11.4	341	0.7	10,289	22.6
Child (son/daughter)	41,391	44.5	21,725	45.9	19,666	43.2
Parent/Parent in-law	458	0.5	77	0.2	381	0.8
Son/Daughter in-law	490	0.5	114	0.2	376	0.8
Grandchild	7,118	7.7	3,580	7.6	3,538	7.8
Brother/Sister	2,722	2.9	1,612	3.4	1,110	2.4
Step child	525	0.6	271	0.6	254	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	202	0.2	84	0.2	118	0.3
Other relative	6,104	6.6	2,966	6.3	3,138	6.9
Non-relative	2,290	2.5	1,404	3.0	886	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by structure

Table 3.2 shows Household population by structure and sex. The data indicates that single person households constitute 3.8% of the total household population in the district. From the data among the male household population heads only constitute 5.6 percent compared to a corresponding 1.9 percent for females among the female household population. Heads and spouse only constituted 1.9 percent and Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) constitutes 32 percent followed by extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) 24 percent. also single parent Nuclear constitutes 9.5 percent of the household population, whilst single parent extended constitutes 12.9 percent.in terms of sex Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) constitutes 32.8 percent of the male household population and Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) constitutes 24.0 percent whilst single parent extended constitutes 10.7 percent. Among the female Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) constitutes 31.1 percent and Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) constitutes 24.2 percent whilst single parent nuclear is 8.2 percent among the male it is 10.8 percent among the female. There are more female single parents than male.

The analysis above gives a clear indication that Ghanaians are fast moving away from the extended family system and taking up to the nuclear family system. This assertion notwithstanding the extended family system still has a strong presence.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,924	100.0	47,368	100.0	45,556	100.0
Head only	3,532	3.8	2,650	5.6	822	1.9
Head and a spouse only	1,788	1.9	9 06	1.9	822	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	29,714	32.0	15,536	32.8	14,178	31.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	22,402	24.1	11,373	24.0	11,029	24.2
Extended + non relatives	1,854	2.0	984	2.1	870	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,940	4.2	2,084	4.4	1,856	4.1
Single parent Nuclear	8,804	9.5	3,897	8.2	4,907	10.8
Single parent Extended	12,019	12.9	5,078	10.7	6,941	15.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,404	1.5	632	1.3	772	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,467	8.0	4,228	8.9	3,239	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows the population 12 years and older by marital status the district. The data indicates that almost half of the population 12 years and older were reported to have married (44.8%) while 8.9 percent have been married before but for reasons such as divorce (3.7%), separation (1.4%) and widowed (3.8) are no longer in marriage. the population that reported never married is 40.1 percent.

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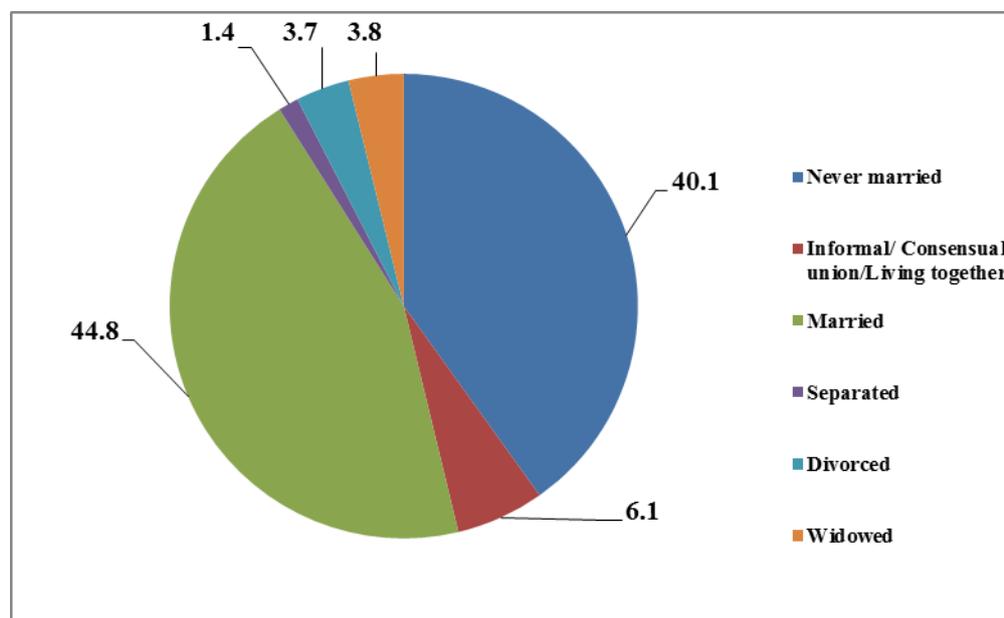
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.4 Marital Status by Age and Sex

Table 3.6 shows the Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status Almost half of the male population have never been married (46.7%) compared to the 33.4% of female population (Table 3.3). Females are more likely to be in consensual/ informal union (7%) compared to males (5.3%). Five out of every 10 females aged 65 years are widowed compared to 8.1 percent of males in the same age bracket. The age cohort with the highest

concentration of never married is the 5-9.whilst the married have their highest concentration 67 percent in the age cohort 40-49.the age group with the highest number of the separated is 50-54 whist the widowed have their highest concentration in the 65+ age cohort. In terms of sex about 46.7 percent of the male have never married and 43.1 percent are married with 5.3 in consensual union. In the case of the female 33.4 percent are never married and 46.5 are married with 7.0 percent in consensual union. There are more widowed female in the age brackets of 50-54 (13,7%), 55-60 (21.4%), 60-64 (26.3%) and 65and above (50%) than their male counterpart who recorded 1.5, 1.8,2.8and 8.1 respectively. A phenomenon worth noting is this incidence of high percentage of the female population aged 50 years and above widowed, as against their male counterparts within the same age grouping. This could be an indication of the tendency of male widowers to re-marry or as a result of the cultural practice where the male could marry more than one woman, this means a man with three wives, losing one of them will not identify himself as a widower in in any study like this even though he may admit haven lost a wife, but the presence of other wives will make him not to identify himself as a widow. Whereas the death of that man will renders three women widows.

Table 3.6: 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	62,662	100.0	40.1	6.1	44.8	1.4	3.7	3.8
12-14	7,072	100.0	95.1	0.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,046	100.0	90.9	2.5	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	8,155	100.0	60.2	9.3	27.9	0.9	1.4	0.2
25 - 29	7,182	100.0	34.4	10.7	51.2	1.3	2.1	0.2
30 - 34	5,978	100.0	14.9	10.1	67.5	2.5	4.2	0.7
35 - 39	5,265	100.0	7.4	9.2	74.4	2.5	4.6	1.8
40 - 44	4,451	100.0	4.7	6.8	76.0	2.3	7.1	3.1
45 - 49	3,415	100.0	3.2	6.1	76.0	2.3	7.9	4.5
50 - 54	3,198	100.0	2.3	4.9	74.5	2.6	7.9	7.8
55 - 59	1,989	100.0	2.9	4.9	70.9	2.3	8.4	10.6
60 - 64	1,514	100.0	2.2	3.2	69.1	2.2	9.4	13.9
65+	4,397	100.0	3.2	2.8	55.0	1.8	8.9	28.3
Male								
Total	31,731	100.0	46.7	5.3	43.1	1.2	2.7	1.1
12-14	3,726	100.0	94.6	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,353	100.0	96.2	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,801	100.0	81.4	4.3	13.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,363	100.0	49.1	9.4	38.6	1.0	1.8	0.1
30 - 34	2,993	100.0	22.6	11.6	60.6	2.3	2.6	0.3
35 - 39	2,659	100.0	10.3	9.6	74.3	2.1	3.2	0.5
40 - 44	2,345	100.0	6.7	6.7	77.8	2.2	5.1	1.4
45 - 49	1,757	100.0	4.5	6.7	78.7	2.6	6.3	1.3
50 - 54	1,554	100.0	3.0	6.2	83.1	1.0	5.1	1.5
55 - 59	1,101	100.0	4.3	5.7	78.2	1.8	8.2	1.8
60 - 64	799	100.0	2.3	3.5	81.5	2.8	7.3	2.8
65+	2,280	100.0	4.3	3.5	74.6	2.3	7.2	8.1

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	30,931	100.0	33.4	7.0	46.5	1.7	4.8	6.6
12- 14	3,346	100.0	95.6	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,693	100.0	84.8	4.7	9.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
20 - 24	4,354	100.0	41.8	13.7	40.3	1.5	2.5	0.3
25 - 29	3,819	100.0	21.5	11.9	62.2	1.6	2.5	0.4
30 - 34	2,985	100.0	7.1	8.7	74.5	2.7	5.8	1.1
35 - 39	2,606	100.0	4.5	8.8	74.5	3.0	6.0	3.2
40 - 44	2,106	100.0	2.4	6.9	73.9	2.5	9.4	4.9
45 - 49	1,658	100.0	1.9	5.4	73.2	2.1	9.5	8.0
50 - 54	1,644	100.0	1.6	3.8	66.3	4.1	10.5	13.7
55 - 59	888	100.0	1.2	3.8	61.8	2.9	8.8	21.4
60 - 64	715	100.0	2.2	2.8	55.2	1.7	11.7	26.3
65+	2,117	100.0	2.1	2.0	33.9	1.2	10.8	50.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

The marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex, and level of education is presented in Table 3.4. The data indicates that of the total population 12 years and older in the district 29.4 percent have no education, 57.2 percent have basic education 9.3 percent have secondary education, those with vocational technical or commercial education are 0.8 percent whilst post middle/secondary /diploma constitutes 2.7percent and those with tertiary education constitutes the least of 0.6 percent. Among the married 47.9 percent have basic education as against 42.6 percent who have no education. However those who have tertiary education constitute (0.8%). In addition among those who are never married, 70.2 percent have basic education, and 15.7 percent have secondary education whilst only 0.5 percent have tertiary education.

The table also shows the sex differentials by marital status. Among the married male population in the municipality, 47.9 percent have basic education, 42.6 percent have no education and 0.5 percent have tertiary education. On the other hand, among the married females 46.3 percent have basic education, 47.8 have no education and only 0.2 percent have tertiary education. Also 71.1 percent of females never married have basic education and 9.0 percent had no education. It could be noted that the proportion of married males in tertiary education (0.8%) is higher than that of females (0.2%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secondary[2]	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Total	62,662	100.0	29.4	57.2	9.3	0.8	2.7	0.6
Never married	25,143	100.0	9.8	70.2	15.7	0.5	3.3	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,844	100.0	27.2	60.7	8.2	1.1	2.3	0.5
Married	28,058	100.0	42.6	47.9	5.0	1.0	2.7	0.8
Separated	895	100.0	42.6	50.3	4.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Divorced	2,336	100.0	37.7	56.3	3.9	0.9	1.0	0.2
Widowed	2,386	100.0	72.0	25.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3
Male								
Total	31,731	100.0	23.9	59.8	11.1	0.9	3.3	1.0
Never married	14,815	100.0	10.4	69.6	16.1	0.4	2.9	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,670	100.0	22.0	61.5	10.1	1.5	4.1	0.8
Married	13,661	100.0	37.1	49.5	6.6	1.3	3.9	1.6
Separated	380	100.0	37.4	54.7	4.7	1.1	0.5	1.6
Divorced	862	100.0	30.6	60.1	6.5	1.4	1.2	0.2
Widowed	343	100.0	53.9	39.7	2.9	0.6	1.7	1.2
Female								
Total	30,931	100.0	35.2	54.4	7.4	0.7	2.1	0.2
Never married	10,328	100.0	9.0	71.1	15.2	0.6	3.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,174	100.0	31.1	60.1	6.7	0.9	1.0	0.2
Married	14,397	100.0	47.8	46.3	3.5	0.7	1.5	0.2
Separated	515	100.0	46.4	47.0	5.0	0.4	1.2	0.0
Divorced	1,474	100.0	41.9	53.9	2.5	0.7	0.9	0.1
Widowed	2,043	100.0	75.0	23.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status.

Table 3.5 persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. This section takes a look at the population 12 years and older, their marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The data indicates that out of the total population of 62,662 who are aged 12 years and older in the district 61.9 percent are employed and 2.7 percent are unemployed whilst 35.4 percent are economically not-active. Among the never married 29.3 percent are employed and 3.8 are unemployed whilst 66.9 are economically not-active

In terms of sex, among the married male 91.3 percent are employed, 1.0 percent of them are unemployed whilst 7.7 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the married females 81.1 percent are employed and 2.6 percent are unemployed, whilst 16.3 percent are economically not active.

As shown in table 3.4, generally the proportion of economically not active is high (above 60%) among the population who have never married.

Table 3.5: 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
Total	62,662	100.0	38,801	61.9	1,723	2.7	22,138	35.4
Never married	25,143	100.0	7,362	29.3	964	3.8	16,817	66.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,844	100.0	3,047	79.3	157	4.1	640	16.6
Married	28,058	100.0	24,144	86.1	514	1.8	3,400	12.1
Separated	895	100.0	753	84.1	26	2.9	116	13.0
Divorced	2,336	100.0	1,925	82.4	52	2.2	359	15.4
Widowed	2,386	100.0	1,570	65.8	10	0.4	806	33.8
Male								
Total	31,731	100.0	20,278	63.9	788	2.5	10,665	33.6
Never married	14,815	100.0	4,984	33.7	600	4.0	9,231	62.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,670	100.0	1,500	89.8	34	2.1	136	8.1
Married	13,661	100.0	12,470	91.3	142	1.0	1,049	7.7
Separated	380	100.0	346	91.1	-	-	34	8.9
Divorced	862	100.0	736	85.3	10	1.2	116	13.5
Widowed	343	100.0	242	70.6	2	0.6	99	28.8
Female								
Total	30,931	100.0	18,523	59.9	935	3.0	11,473	37.1
Never married	10,328	100.0	2,378	23.0	364	3.5	7,586	73.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,174	100.0	1,547	71.2	123	5.7	504	23.1
Married	14,397	100.0	11,674	81.1	372	2.6	2,351	16.3
Separated	515	100.0	407	79.0	26	5.1	82	15.9
Divorced	1,474	100.0	1,189	80.7	42	2.8	243	16.5
Widowed	2,043	100.0	1,328	65.0	8	0.4	707	34.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Majority of the population in the district are Ghanaians. Table 3.4 shows the Population by nationality and sexing the district. The data according to 2010 PHC show that 97.9 percent of the district population are Ghanaians while 2.1 percent are non- Ghanaians. Majority of the

population are Ghanaians by birth (95.1%). Persons with dual nationality constitute 2.1 percent while Ghanaians by naturalization make up 0.7 percent. The proportion of male non-Ghanaians (2.2%) is slightly higher than female non-Ghanaians (2%). ECOWAS nationals constitute the highest proportion of the non-Ghanaian population (1.3%) while other African nationals make up 0.5 percent.

Table 3.4: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,285	100.0	47,956	100.0	46,329	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	89,685	95.1	45,648	95.2	44,037	95.1
Dual Nationality	1,991	2.1	940	2.0	1,051	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	624	0.7	305	0.6	319	0.7
ECOWAS	1,262	1.3	671	1.4	591	1.3
Africa other than ECOWAS	455	0.5	236	0.5	219	0.5
Other	268	0.3	156	0.3	112	0.2

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

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.5 shows the Population by religion and sex in the district. The data indicates that more than two thirds of the population (68.6%) are Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) followed by Islam (22.3%). In all the types of religion there is higher proportion of females than males except Islam and Traditionalists where males predominate. The population with no religion in the district forms 8 percent with a higher percentage of males (10.2%) than females (5.7%)

Table 3.5: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,285	100.0	47,956	100.0	46,329	100.0
No Religion	7,517	8.0	4,880	10.2	2,637	5.7
Catholic	15,497	16.4	7,822	16.3	7,675	16.6
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	14,449	15.3	7,021	14.6	7,428	16.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	24,456	25.9	11,444	23.9	13,012	28.1
Other Christians	10,396	11.0	5,058	10.5	5,338	11.5
Islam	21,005	22.3	11,162	23.3	9,843	21.2
Traditionalist	565	0.6	359	0.7	206	0.4
Other (Specify)	400	0.4	210	0.4	190	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

The 2010 PHC collected data on literacy status of the population aged 11 years and older. Figure 3.2 shows the Population 11 years and older by literacy status. The data indicates that the literate population 46,342 in the district constitutes 71.4 percent of the population 11years and older (64,878). Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the population according to the

language in which they were literate. It shows that 15.1 percent of the population were literate in English only, 14.3 percent in Ghanaian language only and 70.2 percent in English and Ghanaian language. Those literate in English and French or English French and Ghanaian language were just a few each recording 0.2 percent.

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status
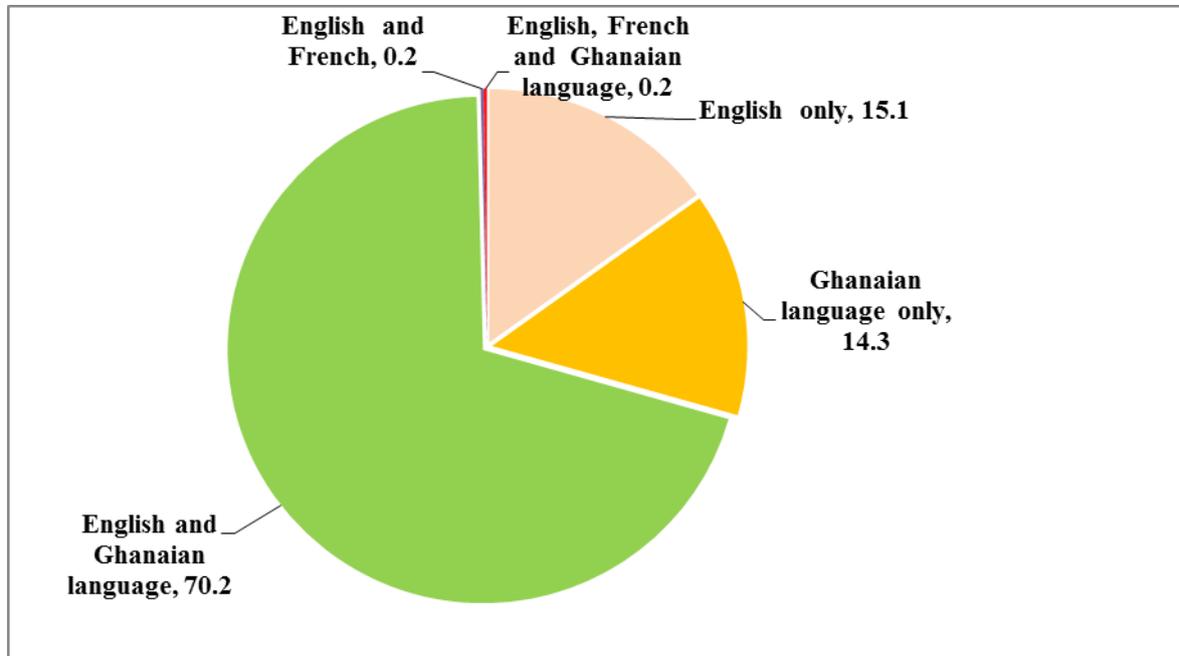
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 shows the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The data indicates that the age cohort 11-14 had the highest proportion of 19.8 percent literate persons in English only. In addition 14.1 percent of them are literate in Ghanaian language only and 65.8 percent of them are literate in English and Ghanaian language. in terms of sex that age cohort among the male had the highest proportion 19.8 percent of literate in English only, 13.8 percent in Ghanaian language only and 66.5 percent in English and Ghanaian language . Among the females this age cohort recorded 20.4 percent in English only, 14.4 percent in Ghanaian language only, and 64.9 percent in English and Ghanaian language.

The data further shows that a higher proportion of the population in all the age groups can read, write and understand English and Ghanaian language more than in English only and Ghanaian language only.

Those who can read, write, understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes. Comparatively there are more literate males than literate females in the district 54.6 percent compared with 45.4 percent.

Table 3.6: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	18,536	46,342	100.0	15.1	14.3	70.2	0.2	0.2
11-14	322	8,966	100.0	19.8	14.1	65.8	0.2	0.1
15-19	683	9,363	100.0	15.2	8.5	76.2	0.1	-
20-24	1,717	6,438	100.0	14.0	10.6	74.9	0.2	0.2
25-29	2,169	5,013	100.0	14.0	15.7	69.8	0.2	0.3
30-34	2,142	3,836	100.0	14.3	19.8	65.1	0.3	0.4
35-39	2,169	3,096	100.0	14.4	20.5	64.4	0.4	0.2
40-44	1,842	2,609	100.0	13.3	22.3	63.5	0.2	0.7
45-49	1,378	2,037	100.0	13.1	16.7	69.6	0.4	0.2
50-54	1,387	1,811	100.0	12.5	17.2	70.0	0.0	0.3
55-59	788	1,201	100.0	11.1	12.7	75.7	0.2	0.3
60-64	760	754	100.0	10.9	15.5	73.3	0.3	0.0
65+	3,179	1,218	100.0	10.2	18.1	71.3	0.2	0.3
Male								
Total	7,608	25,309	100.0	14.5	11.7	73.2	0.3	0.3
11-14	126	4,786	100.0	19.3	13.8	66.5	0.3	0.1
15-19	301	5,052	100.0	14.8	7.2	77.6	0.2	0.2
20-24	611	3,190	100.0	12.8	7.7	78.8	0.3	0.4
25-29	835	2,528	100.0	13.4	12.3	73.6	0.3	0.5
30-34	896	2,097	100.0	14.4	14.9	69.5	0.6	0.6
35-39	918	1,741	100.0	14.4	15.5	69.4	0.5	0.2
40-44	810	1,535	100.0	12.6	16.5	69.3	0.4	1.1
45-49	580	1,177	100.0	12.5	13.0	73.6	0.5	0.4
50-54	571	983	100.0	12.5	10.6	76.3	0.0	0.6
55-59	320	781	100.0	11.8	8.8	78.9	0.3	0.3
60-64	253	546	100.0	9.5	14.1	76.0	0.4	0.0
65+	1,387	893	100.0	9.2	14.3	75.8	0.2	0.4
Female								
Total	10,928	21,033	100.0	15.8	17.5	66.5	0.1	0.1
11-14	196	4,180	100.0	20.4	14.4	64.9	0.1	0.2
15-19	382	4,311	100.0	15.5	9.8	74.5	0.1	0.1
20-24	1,106	3,248	100.0	15.1	13.5	71.1	0.1	0.1
25-29	1,334	2,485	100.0	14.7	19.2	65.9	0.1	0.2
30-34	1,246	1,739	100.0	14.2	25.8	59.8	0.0	0.2
35-39	1,251	1,355	100.0	14.5	27.0	58.1	0.3	0.1
40-44	1,032	1,074	100.0	14.2	30.6	55.1	0.0	0.0
45-49	798	860	100.0	14.0	21.7	64.1	0.2	0.0
50-54	816	828	100.0	12.6	25.0	62.4	0.0	0.0
55-59	468	420	100.0	9.8	20.0	69.8	0.0	0.5
60-64	507	208	100.0	14.4	19.2	66.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,792	325	100.0	12.9	28.3	58.8	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

School Attendance

School attendance by the 2010 PHC refers to a full time education in an educational institution. By this we are referring to a Nursery or Kindergarten for Pre-school, Primary, Middle, Junior Secondary or Junior High Secondary School, for Basic school, or Senior Secondary, a Teacher training institution or a University or an analogous type of school where a person can receive general education in which the emphasis of the educational training is not on any vocation, skill or trade.

The 2010 PHC sought for information on whether persons 3 years and older have ever attended school in the past, currently attending or have never attended school. Figure 3.2 shows Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex.

The data indicates that there are 85,990 persons 3 years and older in the district with 43,629 (50.7%) being males whilst 42,361 (49.3%) are females. Out of this total number 24.8 percent has never attended school, 33.5 percent attended school in the past, whilst 41.7 percent are currently attending school.

In terms of sex, among the male population of 43,629 who are 3 years and older 20.8 percent has never attended school and 35.7 attended school in the past, whilst 43.5 percent are currently in school. Similarly among the female 28.9 percent never attended school, but 31.2 percent attended in the past and 39.9 are currently in school.

Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex
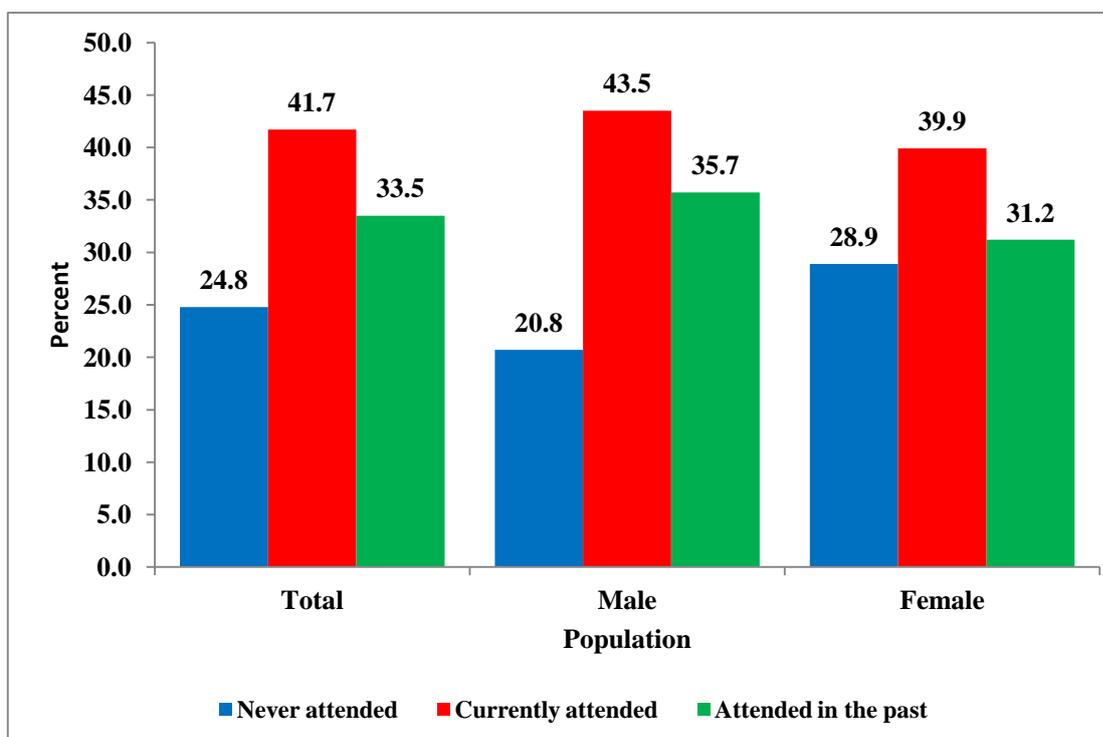
Table 3.7 shows that 29.4 percent of the district population has no formal education. The data show that married persons 12 years and older with basic education forms almost half (47.9%) of the married population. More than one third (42.6%) of the persons 12 years and older who are married have no education in the district. Within the married population the proportion of persons decreases with higher levels of education in the district except married persons with post middle/secondary certificate/diploma education (2.7%) where a noticeable increase in percentage was reported. There are more non- literates than literates for females from age group 55 years and beyond. However the same pattern cannot be said of the males as the only age group where there are more non- literates than literates is at 65years and older.

According to the 2010 PHC data the total number of people currently attending school is 35,885 as shown in table 3.7. This is twice as much as the number who attended in the past (15,597). Males who attended middle school in the past (30.5%) is higher compared to females (23.5%). Females currently attending primary school (52.3%) are slightly of a higher proportion than males (50.7%). Currently only 0.4 percent of the female population 3 years and older are in tertiary school as against 1.0 percent males.

Table 3.7: 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	35,885	100.0	18,983	100.0	16,902	100.0	28,807	100.0	15,597	100.0	13,210	100.0
Nursery	1,817	5.1	892	4.7	925	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,490	15.3	2,827	14.9	2,663	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	18,474	51.5	9,627	50.7	8,847	52.3	5,620	19.5	2,320	14.9	3,300	25.0
JSS/JHS	6,923	19.3	3,889	20.5	3,034	18.0	10,079	35.0	5,069	32.5	5,010	37.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,867	27.3	4,757	30.5	3,110	23.5
SSS/SHS	2,582	7.2	1,474	7.8	1,108	6.6	2,464	8.6	1,465	9.4	999	7.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	771	2.7	589	3.8	182	1.4
Vocational/technical/commercial	38	0.1	16	0.1	22	0.1	457	1.6	268	1.7	189	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	293	0.8	66	0.3	227	1.3	643	2.2	428	2.7	215	1.6
Tertiary	268	0.7	192	1.0	76	0.4	906	3.1	701	4.5	205	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The quality of life in society depends to a large extent on how that society harnesses, trains and equips its human resources to exploit and manage its stock of human and physical resources. Therefore an understanding of the structure and dynamics of the labour force is critical for the development of the district.

In this chapter, information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and unemployment status have been analysed.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who provide the supply of labour during a specified time reference period, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of economic goods and services. The activity status of a person is determined over a short reference period such as a week (preferred option) usually indicating employed, unemployed or economically not-active during the reference period. Figure 4.1 shows Population 15 years and older by economic activity status in the Ahafo Ano North district. The data indicates that in the District,72.1 percent or about 7 out of every ten people aged 15 years or older is economically active and about 27.9 percent of the people are economically not-active.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by economic activity status
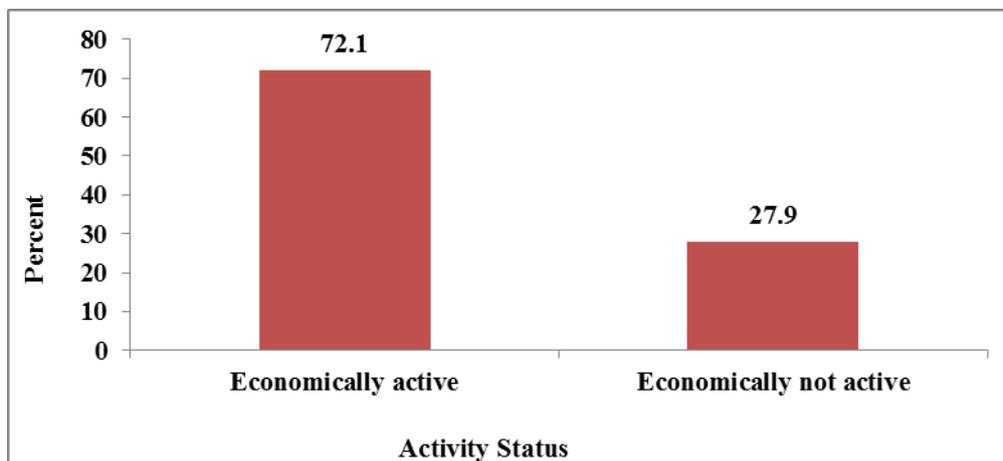
Table 4.1 presents the population 15 years and older by sex and activity status in the district. Of the total population of 55,590 aged 15 years and older, 72.1 percent are reported to be economically active with 27.9 percent being economically not active. Within the economically active population, of 40106 the data indicates that 95.7 percent are employed in the district as against 4.3 percent who are unemployed. The proportion of males who are economically active (74.4%) is slightly higher than that of females (69.8%). The proportion of the unemployed females (4.8%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (3.8%). It is worth noting that the

employed population and the unemployed combine to form the economically active population.

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	55,590	100.0	28,005	100.0	27,585	100.0
Economically active	40,106	72.1	20,842	74.4	19,264	69.8
Employed	38,397	95.7	20,060	96.2	18,337	95.2
Worked	36,876	96.0	19,337	96.4	17,539	95.6
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,388	3.6	662	3.3	726	4.0
Did voluntary work without pay	133	0.3	61	0.3	72	0.4
Unemployed	1,709	4.3	782	3.8	927	4.8
Worked before, seeking work and available	473	27.7	197	25.2	276	29.8
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,236	72.3	585	74.8	651	70.2
Economically not active	15,484	27.9	7,163	25.6	8,321	30.2
Did home duties (household chore)	3,745	24.2	955	13.3	2,790	33.5
Full time education	8,411	54.3	4,769	66.6	3,642	43.8
Pensioner/Retired	166	1.1	128	1.8	38	0.5
Disabled/Sick	803	5.2	378	5.3	425	5.1
Too old/young	1,342	8.7	473	6.6	869	10.4
Other	1,017	6.6	460	6.4	557	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 4.2 it could be observed that with regard to the unemployed population in the district, about 79 percent are found between ages 15 years and 29 years

A little over half (50.4%) of the economically not active population are found in age group 15-19 years followed by 20-24 age group which accounts for nearly 20 percent. Among the economically not active population a large percentage of them are more likely to be students since the age groups where higher proportions of this population are found coincide with secondary and post- secondary school going age. There is a decrease in percentages of employed population from one age group to another.

Among the economically not active population, those within the age bracket of 15-29 contribute about 77 percent. This is actually expected since the age bracket coincides with school going age. In terms of sex the employed male population constitutes about 52.2 percent (20,060) of the, employed population whilst the female constitutes (47.8). The age cohort with the highest proportion of the employed is the 25-30 with 14.2 percent followed by 30-34years with 14.0 percent. In terms of the female the highest contribution comes from the age cohort 25-29 with 15.7 percent followed by age cohort 30-34 with 13.7 percent.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	55,590	100.0	38,397	100.0	1,709	100.0	15,484	100.0
15 - 19	10,046	18.1	1,837	4.8	398	23.3	7,811	50.4
20 - 24	8,155	14.7	4,563	11.9	624	36.5	2,968	19.2
25 - 29	7,182	12.9	5,725	14.9	328	19.2	1,129	7.3
30 - 34	5,978	10.8	5,328	13.9	109	6.4	541	3.5
35 - 39	5,265	9.5	4,777	12.4	90	5.3	398	2.6
40 - 44	4,451	8.0	4,085	10.6	64	3.7	302	2.0
45 - 49	3,415	6.1	3,163	8.2	30	1.8	222	1.4
50 - 54	3,198	5.8	2,965	7.7	18	1.1	215	1.4
55 - 59	1,989	3.6	1,840	4.8	2	0.1	147	0.9
60 - 64	1,514	2.7	1,282	3.3	32	1.9	200	1.3
65+	4,397	7.9	2,832	7.4	14	0.8	1,551	10.0
Male								
Total	28,005	100.0	20,060	100.0	782	100.0	7,163	100.0
15 - 19	5,353	19.1	1,000	5.0	186	23.8	4,167	58.2
20 - 24	3,801	13.6	2,073	10.3	282	36.1	1,446	20.2
25 - 29	3,363	12.0	2,842	14.2	157	20.1	364	5.1
30 - 34	2,993	10.7	2,809	14.0	46	5.9	138	1.9
35 - 39	2,659	9.5	2,533	12.6	37	4.7	89	1.2
40 - 44	2,345	8.4	2,213	11.0	26	3.3	106	1.5
45 - 49	1,757	6.3	1,679	8.4	14	1.8	64	0.9
50 - 54	1,554	5.5	1,496	7.5	10	1.3	48	0.7
55 - 59	1,101	3.9	1,053	5.2	2	0.3	46	0.6
60 - 64	799	2.9	693	3.5	16	2.0	90	1.3
65+	2,280	8.1	1,669	8.3	6	0.8	605	8.4
Female								
Total	27,585	100.0	18,337	100.0	927	100.0	8,321	100.0
15 - 19	4,693	17.0	837	4.6	212	22.9	3,644	43.8
20 - 24	4,354	15.8	2,490	13.6	342	36.9	1,522	18.3
25 - 29	3,819	13.8	2,883	15.7	171	18.4	765	9.2
30 - 34	2,985	10.8	2,519	13.7	63	6.8	403	4.8
35 - 39	2,606	9.4	2,244	12.2	53	5.7	309	3.7
40 - 44	2,106	7.6	1,872	10.2	38	4.1	196	2.4
45 - 49	1,658	6.0	1,484	8.1	16	1.7	158	1.9
50 - 54	1,644	6.0	1,469	8.0	8	0.9	167	2.0
55 - 59	888	3.2	787	4.3	0	0.0	101	1.2
60 - 64	715	2.6	589	3.2	16	1.7	110	1.3
65+	2,117	7.7	1,163	6.3	8	0.9	946	11.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that a greater proportion (69.2%) of the employed population 15 years and older is engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery. About 18 percent are engaged in white-collar jobs (managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers and service and sales workers).

The data from Table 4.3 indicate that females dominate in service and sales (20.5%) compared to males (3.6%). On the contrary, males (5.4%) substantially dominate in   plant and machines assembly occupation compared to females (0.7%).   A proportion of females (3.4%) are reported to be in elementary occupations compared to their male counterparts (2.1%).

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	38,397	100.0	20,060	100.0	18,337	100.0
Managers	332	0.9	134	0.7	198	1.1
Professionals	1,459	3.8	989	4.9	470	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	464	1.2	338	1.7	126	0.7
Clerical support workers	223	0.6	146	0.7	77	0.4
Service and sales workers	4,498	11.7	730	3.6	3,768	20.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	26,562	69.2	14,742	73.5	11,820	64.5
Craft and related trades workers	2,595	6.8	1,466	7.3	1,129	6.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,214	3.2	1,089	5.4	125	0.7
Elementary occupations	1,050	2.7	426	2.1	624	3.4
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The dominant industry in the district which is agriculture employs nearly 70 percent of the labour force followed by wholesale and retail trade which employs 9.7 percent of the work force. It is significant to note that there are no real estate, extraterritorial organisations and bodies activities in the district. The data also show that females tend to be more engaged in wholesale and retail service, manufacturing, accommodation and food services than their male counterparts. Construction and transportation industry on the other hand tend to be dominated by males (2.3% and 2.7% respectively) than females (0.0% and 0.1% 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	38,397	100.0	20,060	100.0	18,337	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	26,461	68.9	14,776	73.7	11,685	63.7
Mining and quarrying	517	1.3	418	2.1	99	0.5
Manufacturing	1,825	4.8	726	3.6	1,099	6.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	16	0.0	16	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	86	0.2	40	0.2	46	0.3
Construction	462	1.2	456	2.3	6	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,720	9.7	1,078	5.4	2,642	14.4
Transportation and storage	559	1.5	539	2.7	20	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,273	3.3	132	0.7	1,141	6.2
Information and communication	20	0.1	12	0.10	8	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	66	0.2	34	0.20	32	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	187	0.5	112	0.60	75	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	58	0.2	42	0.20	16	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	340	0.9	268	1.30	72	0.4
Education	1,211	3.2	798	4.00	413	2.3
Human health and social work activities	305	0.8	122	0.60	183	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	67	0.2	63	0.30	4	0.0
Other service activities	1,128	2.9	384	1.90	744	4.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	96	0.3	44	0.20	52	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows that nearly two thirds (65.2%) of the employed population 15 years and older, are self-employed without employees, whereas 12.7 percent are contributing to family work. Male employees (15.7%) are significantly higher compared to female employees (7.4%) in the district. The predominance of female as homemakers is reflected in higher proportion of females (18.4%) who do domestic work as against a low proportion of males (7.6%). Males (5.3%) dominate in the field of casual work compared to their female counterparts (2.2%). The proportion of male employees (15.7%) within the district is twice that of the females (7.4%). There is no difference between females and males who are self -employed without employees in the district.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,397	100.0	20,060	100.0	18,337	100.0
Employee	4,522	11.8	3,158	15.7	1,364	7.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	25,025	65.2	13,104	65.3	11,921	65.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,522	4.0	831	4.1	691	3.8
Casual worker	1,477	3.8	1,069	5.3	408	2.2
Contributing family worker	4,891	12.7	1,520	7.6	3,371	18.4
Apprentice	647	1.7	211	1.1	436	2.4
Domestic employee (House help)	255	0.7	145	0.7	110	0.6
Other	58	0.2	22	0.1	36	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. Of the employed population 15 years and older, the private informal and formal sectors employ a higher proportion of the labour force (94.3%) with public sector employees accounting for only 5.4 percent. Non-governmental organisations and semi-public/parastatal sector absorb the remaining percentage (0.4%). None of the labour force is involved in other international organisations activities in the district.

In all employment sectors, males tend to dominate except private informal where females have a higher proportion (95.1%) than their male counterparts (89.7%).

Figure 4.3 illustrates that private informal sector alone employs a significant proportion (92.3%) of the working population in the district.

The large number of people in the private informal compared to the private formal could be attributed to the flexibility in setting up the former. Another reason could be the lack of paperwork involved in setting up the private informal.

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	38,397	100.0	20,060	100.0	18,337	100.0
Public (Government)	2,055	5.4	1,405	7.0	650	3.5
Private Formal	769	2.0	567	2.8	202	1.1
Private Informal	35,422	92.2	17,984	89.7	17,438	95.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	38	0.1	22	0.1	16	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	113	0.3	82	0.4	31	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

The information communication technology (ICT) industry in Ghana has witnessed rapid expansion over the last decade, generating job opportunities and promoting competitive environment for economic growth of the country. The district, like the rest of the country, has all the four major telecom companies, namely Vodafone, MTN, Tigo and Airtel.

This chapter presents indicators on information communication technology, notably ownership of mobile phone, usage of internet and households having desktop/laptop computers.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Access to information is fast becoming a necessary pre-requisite for living a meaningful life in the district. Table 5.1 shows the Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex.

Analysis of Table 5.1 depicts that the out of the population 12 years and older in the Ahafo Ano District of 62,662 there are 31,731 males which constitutes (50.6%) and 30,931 females which also constitutes (49.4%). About one third (33.1%) of the total population own mobile phones. This is greater than the regional figure of 23.1percent and less than the national figure (47.7%). Among the male population 38.3 percent have mobile phones compared with 27.8 percent for females. Thus percentage of females owning mobile phones is less than that of the males in the district.

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

Sex	Number	Percent	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,662	100.0	20,724	33.1	856	1.4
Male	31,731	100.0	12,124	38.3	566	1.8
Female	30,931	100.0	8,600	27.8	290	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Internet access and usage in the district has been growing in recent times. It has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations.

Of the district population 12 years and older using the internet facility, Table 5.1 shows that only 1.4 percent of the district population use the internet facilities in the district. It is seen that 1.8 percent and 0.9 percent of males and females respectively use the internet,

5.4   Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers by sex of head

Table 5.2 shows the proportion of households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of the head. As shown in Table 5.2 only 2.6 percent of the 20,994 households in the district own a desktop/laptop computer, that is, out of 20,994 households in the district only 554 (2.6%) households are reported to own a laptop or a desktop computer. Figure 5.2 indicates that the number of male headed households (15,194) who possess laptop or desktop computers 444 (2.9%) is substantially higher than the number of female headed households 110 (1.9%). This situation is just too bad for the development of the district in view of the hidden potential inherent in the use of the computers and the internet.

The low patronage of fixed telephone lines in the district by majority of households may be due to advent of mobile phones. People no longer see the need to own fixed telephone as mobile phones provide them the flexibility and the convenience needed for their day to activities. With regards to low access to internet facilities by most households in the district, it may be due to low electricity coverage and the expensive nature of internet facilities as well as the cost of the desk top/laptop computers in the country.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,994	100.0	554	2.6
Male	15,194	72.4	444	2.9
Female	5,800	27.6	110	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Disability as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are those person(s) who are unable to perform specific tasks/activities or are restricted in their performance due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contribution of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act (2006), Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs to public high rise buildings and uncovered drains and gutters. The Ghana 2010 Population and Housing census is the first census in the country to have included questions on disabilities.

This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, disability, education and literacy in the Municipality. It is usually said that the most pressing issue faced by persons with disabilities is not their specific disability, but rather their lack of equitable access to resources such as education, employment, health care and social and legal support systems, resulting in persons with disabilities having high rates of poverty.

6.2   Population with Disability

According to the 2010 PHC, a total of 2,224 people are reported to have various forms of disability in the Ahafo Ano North District. This represents 2.4 percent of the total population in the district. Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex in the district. The data indicates that of the total PWDs, females constitute 51.1 percent (1135) while males form 48.9 percent (1089). In relation to specific disabilities of the PWDs in the district, sight related disabilities is the most common representing 45.4 percent, followed by physical (mobility) related disability 26.4 percent and hearing related disabilities (18.4%). Among the male the disability with the highest frequency is sight related 40.8 percent, followed by physical disability 27.7 percent. Similarly among the female the highest reported disability is sight related disability 49.9 percent, physical disability follows with 25.2 percent and hearing is 19.0 percent.

In terms of rural urban divide 26.3 percent of the PWDs are in the urban areas whilst 73.7 percent are in the rural areas. In terms of specific disabilities, sight is the predominant disability in both urban and rural areas it is 50.3 percent in the urban areas and 43.7percent in the rural areas. Thus almost half of the disabled population is reported to be visually impaired (45.4%) with the proportion of females with visual impairment (49.9%) higher than that of males (40.8%).

Physically challenged persons are slightly more in the urban areas (33.4%) compared to the rural areas (23.9%). It can be deduced from Table 6.1 that there is a slightly higher proportion of females suffering from both intellectual and emotional disability than the male counterpart.

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	94,285	100.0	47,956	100.0	46,329	100.0
No disability	92,061	97.6	46,867	97.7	45,194	97.6
With a disability	2,224	2.4	1,089	2.3	1,135	2.4
Sight	1,010	45.4	444	40.8	566	49.9
Hearing	410	18.4	194	17.8	216	19.0
Speech	334	15.0	168	15.4	166	14.6
Physical	588	26.4	302	27.7	286	25.2
Intellectual	261	11.7	129	0.3	132	0.3
Emotional	263	11.8	112	10.3	151	13.3
Other	146	6.6	94	8.6	52	4.6
Urban						
Total	17,758	100.0	8,387	100.0	9,371	100.0
No disability	17,172	96.7	8,148	97.2	9,024	96.3
With a disability	586	3.3	239	2.8	347	3.7
Sight	295	50.3	124	51.9	171	49.3
Hearing	127	21.7	39	16.3	88	25.4
Speech	109	18.6	44	18.4	65	18.7
Physical	196	33.4	85	35.6	111	32.0
Intellectual	104	17.7	43	0.5	61	0.7
Emotional	88	15.0	32	13.4	56	16.1
Other	19	3.2	13	5.4	6	1.7
Rural						
Total	76,527	100.0	39,569	100.0	36,958	100.0
No disability	74,889	97.9	38,719	97.9	36,170	97.9
With a disability	1,638	2.1	850	2.1	788	2.1
Sight	715	43.7	320	37.6	395	50.1
Hearing	283	17.3	155	18.2	128	16.2
Speech	225	13.7	124	14.6	101	12.8
Physical	392	23.9	217	25.5	175	22.2
Intellectual	157	9.6	86	0.2	71	0.2
Emotional	175	10.7	80	9.4	95	12.1
Other	127	7.8	81	9.5	46	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

The specific type of disability includes sight, Physical (mobility), speech, intellectual emotional and any other type of observed disability not here stated. Figure 6.1 shows disability types by sex. Sight (45.4%), Physical disability (26.4%) and hearing disability (18.4%) are

some of the quite common types in the district, as one out of four PWD have a physical form of disability. This pattern is observed at both the urban and rural areas. The high percentage of population with physical disability in the district may be attributed to the prevalence of Buruli ulcer in the district. This disease (Buruli ulcer) is endemic in the district and normally deforms people.

This is worrying, since one out of every two PWD is sight impaired. Emotional and intellectual forms recorded the least figures. Female with Disability (2.4 %) are slightly higher than males (2.3%).

Figure 6.1: Disability types by sex
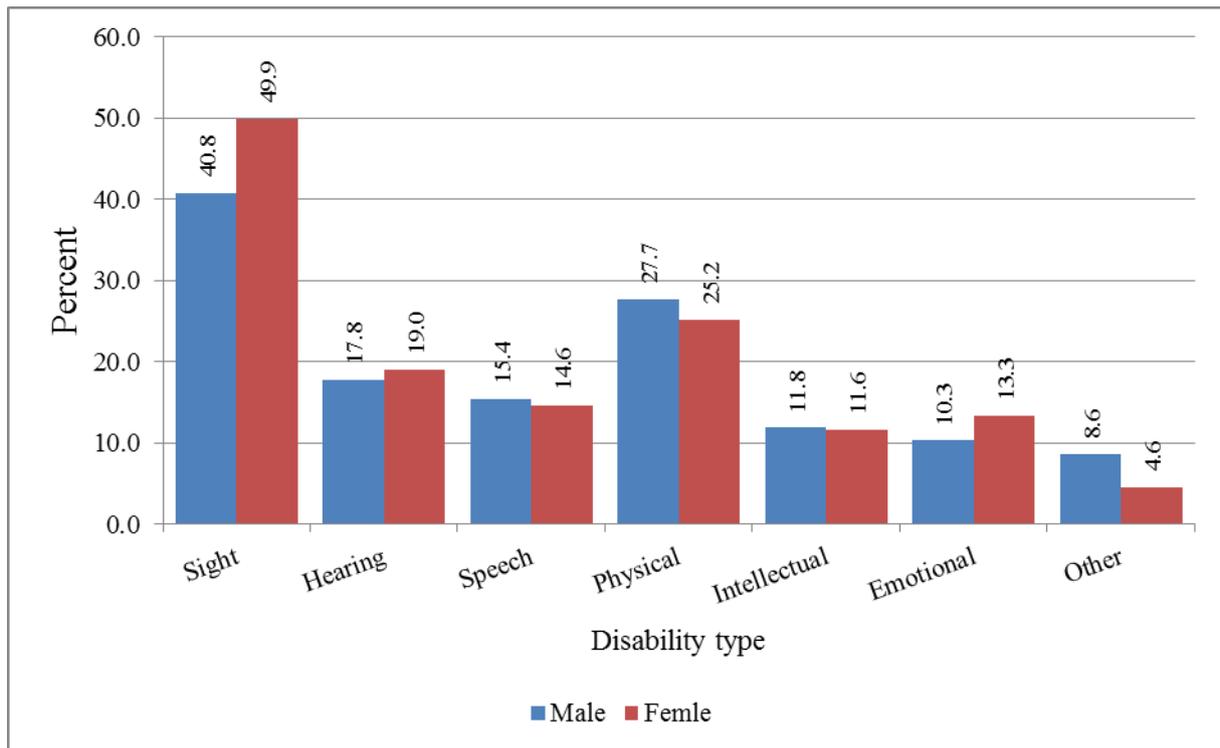
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

Figure 6.2 indicates that there are 2,224 PWDs out of which 1638 (73.7%) live in rural areas compared to 586 (26.3%) in urban areas. Figure 6.2 shows the type of disability locality type. Again, from Figures 6.2, it is clear that the proportion of PWDs in the rural areas within the district is more than those in the urban areas. Thus a noticeable proportion (73.6 %) of the PWDs lives in the rural areas within the district. This implies we have the remaining 26.4 in the urban areas. However in both urban and rural areas sight and physical (mobility) related disabilities are the most common.

Figure 6.2: Disability by type of locality
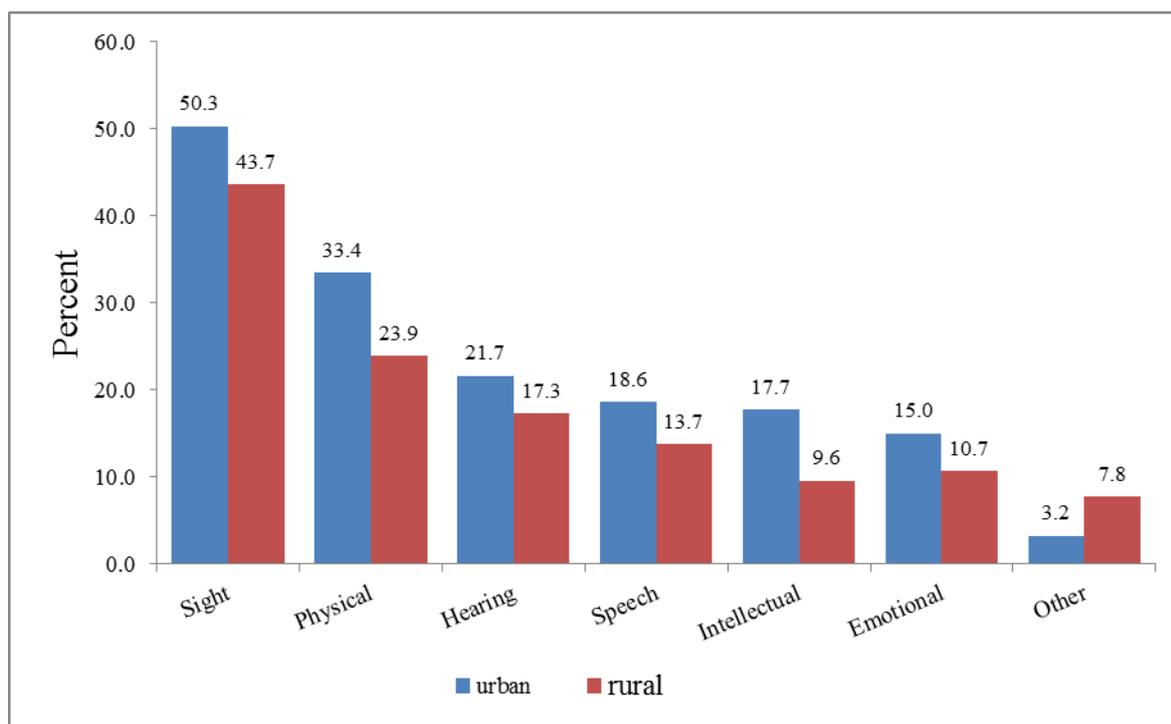
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity Status

The national figure for Economically Active PWD is 57.1 percent, while that of the region is 57 percent. Economically not active PWD is 45.7 percent for the region and 42.9 percent for the national. As shown in Table 6.2, there is a total of 1,888 persons aged 15 years and older with   different forms of disabilities in the district representing 3.4 percent. Out of this number, 1,057 (55.9%) were employed, whilst 31 (1.6%) were unemployed and 803 (42.5%) are reported to be economically not active. Among the people with sight related disabilities 58.2 percent are employed with 0.4 being unemployed and 41.4 percent of them being economically not active.

 In relation to sex the male with disabilities form 48.9 percent of the PWDs 15 years and older and the female constitutes the remaining 51.1 percent. Out of the number for the males 60.1 percent are employed, with 1.5 percent being unemployed and 38.4 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the female 51.7 percent are employed and 1.7 percent are unemployed whilst 46.5 percent are economically not-active.

In relation to the specific disabilities for both male and female the proportion of economically not-active is almost all over 40 percent.

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
Total	55,590	100.0	38,397	100.0	1,709	100.0	15,484	100.0
No disability	53,702	96.6	37,343	97.3	1,678	98.2	14,681	94.8
With a disability	1,888	3.4	1,057	2.7	31	1.8	803	5.2
Sight	902	100.0	525	58.2	4	0.4	373	41.4
Hearing	328	100.0	176	53.7	10	3.0	142	43.3
Speech	258	100.0	136	52.7	4	1.6	118	45.7
Physical	508	100.0	200	39.4	6	1.2	302	59.4
Intellectual	213	100.0	83	39.0	0	0.0	130	61.0
Emotional	209	100.0	82	39.2	9	4.3	118	56.5
Other	106	100.0	56	52.8	0	0.0	50	47.2
Urban								
Total	28,005	100.0	20,060	100	782	100	7,163	100
No disability	27,082	96.7	19,505	97.2	768	98.2	6,809	95.1
With a disability	923	3.3	555	2.8	14	1.8	354	4.9
Sight	408	100.0	252	61.8	2	0.5	154	37.7
Hearing	150	100.0	84	56.0	6	4	60	40.0
Speech	126	100.0	74	58.7	2	1.6	50	39.7
Physical	250	100.0	110	44.0	4	1.6	136	54.4
Intellectual	99	100.0	43	43.4	0	0.0	56	56.6
Emotional	82	100.0	34	41.5	2	2.4	46	56.1
Other	66	100.0	36	54.5	0	0.0	30	45.5
Rural								
Total	27,585	100.0	18,337	100.0	927	100.0	8,321	100.0
No disability	26,620	100.0	17,838	97.3	910	98.2	7,872	94.6
With a disability	965	100.0	499	2.7	17	1.8	449	5.4
Sight	494	100.0	273	55.3	2	0.4	219	44.3
Hearing	178	100.0	92	51.7	4	2.2	82	46.1
Speech	132	100.0	62	47.0	2	1.5	68	51.5
Physical	258	100.0	90	34.9	2	0.8	166	64.3
Intellectual	114	100.0	40	35.1	0	0.0	74	64.9
Emotional	127	100.0	48	37.8	7	5.5	72	56.7
Other	40	100.0	20	50.0	0	0.0	20	50.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 indicates Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Ahafo Ano North District. The table depicts that of the 2.5 percent of persons in the district have some form of disability, out of this about 950 (43.6%) never attended school But 2.1 percent had pre-school and 46.4 percent had basic education whilst 7.9 percent had Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher Among the male PWDs 3 years and above 20.7 percent never attended school but 8.6 percent had pre-school education and 58.8 percent had basic education whilst 7.9 had education up to the Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. With the exception of some few cases those with sight related disabilities recorded the highest number of people in almost all educational levels except.. This trend applies even for both males and females. More females (51.4%) never attended school, as compared to males (35.6%).

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

| Sex/disability type | Population Total | | Educational level attained | | | | | | | |
| | | | Never attended | | Pre-school | | Basic school | | Sec./SSS/SHS and higher | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,990	100.0	21,298	24.8	7,307	8.5	48,963	56.9	8,422	9.8
No disability	83,814	100.0	20,348	24.3	7,261	8.7	47,954	57.2	8,251	9.8
With a disability	2,176	100.0	950	43.6	46	2.1	1,009	46.4	171	7.9
Sight	994	100.0	422	42.5	20	2.0	454	45.6	98	9.9
Hearing	396	100.0	180	45.5	10	2.5	176	44.4	30	7.6
Speech	324	100.0	168	51.8	14	4.3	124	38.3	18	5.6
Physical	576	100.0	268	46.5	12	2.1	250	43.4	46	8.0
Intellectual	257	100.0	138	53.8	14	5.4	99	38.5	6	2.3
Emotional	253	100.0	114	45.1	10	4.0	120	47.3	9	3.6
Other	142	100.0	48	33.8	6	4.2	84	59.2	4	2.8
Male										
Total	43,629	100.0	9,049	20.7	3,719	8.6	25,662	58.8	5,199	11.9
No disability	42,562	100.0	8,669	20.4	3,697	8.7	25,110	59.0	5,086	11.9
With a disability	1,067	100.0	380	35.6	22	2.1	552	51.7	113	10.6
Sight	444	100.0	154	34.6	4	0.9	224	50.5	62	14.0
Hearing	186	100.0	74	39.8	4	2.2	94	50.5	14	7.5
Speech	160	100.0	66	41.3	8	5.0	74	46.2	12	7.5
Physical	294	100.0	112	38.1	8	2.7	140	47.6	34	11.6
Intellectual	127	100.0	54	42.6	6	4.7	63	49.6	4	3.1
Emotional	108	100.0	26	24.1	4	3.7	71	65.7	7	6.5
Other	90	100.0	22	24.4	4	4.4	60	66.8	4	4.4
Female										
Total	42,361	100.0	12,249	28.9	3,588	8.5	23,301	55.0	3,223	7.6
No disability	41,252	100.0	11,679	28.3	3,564	8.6	22,844	55.4	3,165	7.7
With a disability	1,109	100.0	570	51.4	24	2.2	457	41.2	58	5.2
Sight	550	100.0	268	48.8	16	2.9	230	41.8	36	6.5
Hearing	210	100.0	106	50.5	6	2.9	82	39.0	16	7.6
Speech	164	100.0	102	62.1	6	3.7	50	30.5	6	3.7
Physical	282	100.0	156	55.3	4	1.4	110	39.0	12	4.3
Intellectual	130	100.0	84	64.6	8	6.2	36	27.7	2	1.5
Emotional	145	100.0	88	60.7	6	4.1	49	33.8	2	1.4
Other	52	100.0	26	50.0	2	3.8	24	46.2	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

The district's economy is predominantly agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the district largely in terms of labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the types of farming activities, crops and trees grown, livestock reared, and fish farming being practised in the Ahafo Ano North District.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Agricultural households are said to be those households where at least one member is engaged in at least one agricultural activity or another. Agriculture alone employs more than 60 percent of the labour force in Ghana and this pattern is also observed in the Ahafo Ano North District hence the need to analyse the households in agriculture.

Table 7.1 shows that out of 20,994 households in the district, a substantial number (15,605) are said to be agricultural households with only 5,389 households being non-agricultural households. Thus 74.3 percent of households in district are engaged in one agricultural activity or another with 25.7 percent of households into other non-agricultural economic activities Again, the table depicts that a sizeable number of rural households (84%) in the district are into agriculture as compared to what can be found in the urban areas of (40.9%). It must be noted that the reporting of this agricultural activities is not exclusive, hence multiple responses were accepted hence, percentage computations may not add up to hundred. In the rural areas a higher proportion, of the households are involved in agriculture simply due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity. Of the agricultural households in the district 98.3 percent are into crop farming, 0.3 percent are into tree planting, 28.6 percent are involved with livestock rearing and only 0.1 percent are into fish farming

Out of the number of the urban agricultural household 96.3 are involve in crop farming, 0.4 percent are into tree planting and 18.3 percent are into livestock rearing whilst only 0.1 percent are into fish farming. In the rural areas however, 98.6 percent of the agricultural households are into crop farming, 0.3 percent are into tree planting and livestock rearing is undertaken by 30.1 percent of the rural agricultural households with a very insignificant proportion (0.0004%) of households involved in fish farming.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agriculture activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,994	100.0	4,712	100.0	16,282	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	15,605	74.3	1,929	40.9	13,676	84.0
Crop Farming	15,341	98.3	1,858	96.3	13,483	98.6
Tree Planting	50	0.3	8	0.4	42	0.3
Livestock Rearing	4,464	28.6	353	18.3	4,111	30.1
Fish Farming	8	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

A total of 7,154 keepers are involved in rearing of livestock in the district with nearly half (3,040) of the keepers into chicken rearing followed by goat (1,737) and sheep (1,547) keepers in that order. Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. Fish farming is rarely practiced by households in the district as less than one percent of the households are engaged in it. The data indicates that nearly one third (28.6%) of the agricultural households can be said to be rearing livestock in the district.

As indicated in Table 7.2, the most predominant livestock reared in the district are chicken (65.3%), followed by sheep (12.6%) and goats (12.2%). Bee keeping and fish farming are least practiced in the district 0.1 percent and 0,2 percent respectively. Guinea fowls (2.4%), ducks (1.7%), cattle (1.2%) and pigs (1.5%) feature quite well in the district. It is interesting to note that some households are into snail and grass cutter rearing to supplement their income and to provide for their food needs.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, birds, others reared and keepers

Type of livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	121,264	100.0	7,170	100.0	16.9
Beehives	78	0.1	4	0.1	19.5
Cattle	1,505	1.2	102	1.4	14.8
Chicken	79,337	65.3	3,040	42.4	26.1
Dove	764	0.6	18	0.3	42.4
Duck	2,082	1.7	170	2.4	12.2
Goat	14,787	12.2	1,737	24.2	8.5
Grass-cutter	312	0.3	26	0.4	12.0
Guinea fowl	2,900	2.4	143	2.0	20.3
Ostrich	6	0.0	2	0.0	3.0
Pig	1,828	1.5	220	3.1	8.3
Rabbit	702	0.6	49	0.7	14.3
Sheep	15,237	12.6	1,547	21.5	9.8
Silk worm	328	0.3	24	0.3	13.7
Snail	452	0.4	8	0.1	56.5
Turkey	538	0.4	60	0.8	9.0
Fish farming	196	0.2	4	0.1	49.0
Other	212	0.2	16	0.2	13.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. The 2010 Census provides an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the district. Among the topics covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

Information obtained from the census indicates that housing quality, access to potable water as well as sanitation, serve as important indicators of the quality of life of the occupants'. Such information can aid the government in designing housing improvement programmes.

It also helps to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing in the district.

Secure tenure is the ability to live in a place without fear of eviction. This secure tenure provides basic physical, economic and physiological security.

The type of materials used for construction of dwelling units to a large extent determines the conditions of the houses as well as the occupants' socio- economic status in the district

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 puts the total housing stock in the district at 14,819. The proportion of houses in rural areas 86.4 percent (12,807) is higher than that in the urban areas 13.6 percent(2012). The population per house is 6.3 for the district with are average household size of 4.4 which is the same as the national average but higher than the regional average. There seem to be more people in the urban houses (8.6) than can be found in the rural houses (5.9) in the district. The average household size in the rural areas (4.6) is slightly higher than that of urban areas (3.7).

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	94,285	17,758	76,527
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	92,924	17,381	75,543
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	14,819	2,012	12,807
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	4,712	16,282
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6.3	8.6	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of dwelling Unit

Table 8.2 shows the types of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality in the district. It indicates that among the dwelling units in the district, separate houses constitutes 32 percent, and compound houses are the leading type of dwelling unit in the district, and constitutes 49.2 percent, with semi-detached houses forming 7.4 percent. The least common type of dwelling unit in the district is the tent.

 In terms of the sex of the head of the household, among the male headed households 45.5 percent are occupying compound houses rooms and 34.2 percent are occupying separate houses, while 7.5 percent occupy semi-detached houses. Similarly among the female headed households the data indicates that 58.8 percent of female headed households are occupying compound houses rooms and 26.3 percent are in separate houses whilst 7.2 percent are in semi-detached houses. The least occupied type of dwelling unit occupied by the two is tent.

For out of every three dwelling units in the urban communities in the district two are compound houses i.e. 66.6 percent and 17.4 percent are separate houses while 9.3 percent are semi-detached houses. In the rural areas in the district 44.1 percent of the dwelling units are compound houses and 36.2 percent are separate houses whilst 6.9 percent are semi-detached houses.

It is evident that the three types of dwelling units namely compound houses, separate houses and semidetached houses constitutes the most common type of dwelling units in the district. The three together form 88.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district, they constitutes 90.9 percent of dwelling units occupied by male headed households and 92.3 percent of dwelling unit type occupied by female headed households. In the urban areas they constitute 93.3 percent of dwelling units and 87 Percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

			District					
	Total		Total		Male	Female		
Type of dwelling	country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	6,722	32.0	34.2	26.3	17.4	36.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,556	7.4	7.5	7.2	9.3	6.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	561	2.7	2.8	2.4	5.2	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	10,320	49.2	45.5	58.8	66.6	44.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	1,313	6.3	7.5	2.9	0.2	8.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	116	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7
Tent	10,343	1,791	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	55	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	80	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	140	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.8
Other	9,846	1,951	88	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Type of Dwelling Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

As presented in Table 8.3 more than half (55.1%) of the households in the district live in houses owned by a household member. About one out of five households (21.8%) live in dwelling units owned by other private individual with 13.2 percent of the households dwelling in houses put up by relatives who are not household's members. Only two percent of the households live in public/government houses. This ownership status pattern in the district bears semblance of both regional and national dwelling unit ownership status.

The data again indicates that both male and female headed households who live in their own dwelling units (i.e. owned by household member and relative not a household member) are more than half in the district. Nearly 60 percent of the rural households live in their own houses compared to 42.4 percent of the urban households. Almost one third of households in the urban areas live in rented houses whereas a little over 18 percent of the rural households rent houses in the district.

There are higher proportions of households in the urban areas (3.%) who dwell in public/government houses than can be found in the rural areas within the district (1.5%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Total					
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	11,578	55.1	55.3	54.8	42.4	58.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	182	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	2,781	13.2	11.5	17.9	15.6	12.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	4,582	21.8	22.2	20.8	32.1	18.9
Private employer	83,610	20,482	1,257	6.0	7.3	2.5	3.4	6.7
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	102	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	428	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.9	1.5
Other	24,000	4,653	84	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Construction Materials

Table 8.4 indicates that a significant percentage of houses (62.9%) in the district used mud bricks/earth as their main construction materials for outer walls followed by cement blocks (30.9%). This pattern sharply deviates from both the regional and the national patterns where cement blocks/concrete are the dominant construction materials for their outer walls followed by mud bricks/earth. The high proportion of mud bricks/earth houses in the district may be due to the cost of the cement.

The data indicates that in the rural areas mud bricks/earth houses alone account for 75.7 percent compared to 17.2 percent of cement blocks/concrete houses. This is however different in urban areas where a sizable number of houses (80.1%) have cement blocks/concrete as their construction materials of their outer walls. Stone, burnt bricks, palm leaf/thatch form an insignificant percentage of houses in the district. Landcrete is commonly used in the rural areas (3.4%) than can be found in urban areas (0.8%) in the district.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	22,425	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	14,116	62.9	17.1	75.7
Wood	200,594	27,438	400	1.8	0.9	2.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	76	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	2,014	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	140	0.6	0.4	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	6,934	30.9	80.1	17.2
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	634	2.8	0.8	3.4
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	77	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.1 Main construction materials for the floor

Table 8.5 indicates that cement/concrete (68.6%) is the main construction material used for the floor of houses followed by earth/mud (29.3%). Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles are not popular in the rural areas as insignificant percent are (0.8%) of houses have their floors made of ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles compared to 1.7 percent in the urban areas.

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

| Materials for the floor | Total country | Region | District | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100	100	100
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	6,143	29.3	11.4	34.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	14,412	68.6	85.5	63.8
Stone	32,817	8,731	100	0.5	0.4	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	30	0.1	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	26	0.1	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	202	1.0	1.7	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	2,624	53	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.2 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 provides information on type of materials used in roofing houses in the district. According to the data, as high as 92.8 percent of households in the district live in structures whose roofing materials are metal sheets. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia which is the next material used by households in the district as roofing material and it is comparatively used more among rural households (4%) than among urban households (0.5%).

Similarly, the use of bamboo as roofing material in the district is prevalent in rural dwelling units (1.2%) and 0.2 percent among urban as shown in Table 8.5.

The data further shows that mud/mud bricks/earth, wood, slate/asbestos, cement/concrete and roofing tiles are rarely used as roofing material by households in the district as the use of each is below 1.0 percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	22,425	100	100	100
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	212	0.9	0.6	1.0
Wood	45,547	10,933	166	0.7	0.6	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	20,812	92.8	96.8	91.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	43	0.2	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	94	0.4	0.6	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	265	1.2	0.2	1.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	720	3.2	0.5	4.0
Other	35,935	5,517	105	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Room Occupancy

The number of persons sleeping in a room is very critical as it has health implications in terms of spreading communicable diseases. Communicable diseases tend to spread fast in rooms where there are many occupants than where few persons sleep together. Table 8.7 shows that more than half (56.2%) of the households in the district use one room for sleeping followed by two rooms (25.2%). The data also indicate that among single member households 90.7 percent use one room for sleeping.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	20,994	100.0	56.2	25.2	10.4	4.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
1	3,532	100.0	90.7	5.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
2	2,620	100.0	75.1	19.5	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
3	2,802	100.0	68.7	22.8	5.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
4	2,885	100.0	59.4	27.4	8.4	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
5	2,572	100.0	52.3	30.9	11.7	3.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
6	2,139	100.0	38.5	39.3	15.0	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
7	1,514	100.0	30.4	39.6	19.2	7.3	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
8	1,052	100.0	19.9	37.3	26.3	10.5	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
9	678	100.0	13.7	34.2	24.6	17.7	4.7	2.9	1.2	0.3	0.6
10+	1,200	100.0	5.3	25.5	27.6	22.7	9.3	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.7.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

From Table 8.8, almost half (49.0%) of the households in the district make use of flashlight/torch as their main source of lighting. A substantial proportion of households (59.2%) in the rural areas and 13.8 percent of the households in urban areas depend on this source for lighting. Kerosene lamp (13.1%) is the next highest source of light for households in the district. About 15.5 percent of rural households and 4.7 percent of urban households make use of this source for lighting.

The data again show that households with access to the national electricity grid in the district account for 36.2 percent. There is great disparity with regard to households with access to electricity between the rural areas and the urban areas as a higher proportion of urban households (79.9%) use electricity as their main source of light compared to 23.6 percent of rural households.

Less than one percent of all households in the district depend on generators and gas lamps as their source of light. Other sources such as solar energy and firewood are rarely used in the district and utilized only among rural households.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	7,607	36.2	79.9	23.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	164	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,740	13.1	4.7	15.5
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	26	0.1	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	60	0.3	0.6	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	10,289	49.0	13.8	59.2
Firewood	13,241	1,484	26	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	30	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

The over dependence on firewood and charcoal is not only detrimental to the environment but also the health of household members.

Table 8.9 shows that 71.4 percent of the households in the district use wood as their main source of fuel, 16.2 percent use charcoal and 5.8 percent use gas. However, the use of wood is predominant among rural households (84.8%) compared to 25 percent of urban households. Charcoal constitutes the predominant source of fuel for cooking for urban households as 49.1 percent of urban households use charcoal for cooking. Other sources of fuel for cooking such as electricity, kerosene and crop residue are rarely used in the district. This situation is similar in the region and in the country as a whole

8.7.3 Cooking space used by household

Almost half (47.8%) of the households in the district either use a separate room/kitchen exclusive or shared as their space for cooking as shown in Table 8.9. It is seen that 28.5 percent of the households in the district use their veranda or open space in the compound as cooking space. These two spaces for cooking are common among urban households as a little more than half (50.9%) of the households make use of these two spaces compared to 22 percent of rural households.

Apart from the 6.2 percent of households in the district which have no space for cooking, a slightly higher proportion of 14.5 percent make use of structures with roof but no walls as their cooking space, whereas 2.4 percent make use of enclosure without roof as cooking space with 0.4 percent making use of their bedroom hall/living room as cooking space. On the other hand, the use of separate room for exclusive or shared and the use of veranda and open space in compound is prevalent both in the district and in the region.

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	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	983	4.7	8.9	3.5
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	14,980	71.4	25.0	84.8
Gas	996,518	237,251	1,214	5.8	16.1	2.8
Electricity	29,794	7,952	64	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	34	0.2	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	3,407	16.2	49.1	6.7
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	136	0.6	0.2	0.8
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	166	0.8	0.0	1.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,306	6.2	10.0	5.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	7,004	33.4	19.2	37.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	3,020	14.4	12.2	15.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	501	2.4	1.5	2.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	3,042	14.5	5.5	17.1
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	78	0.4	0.4	0.4
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	2,777	13.2	37.2	6.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,204	15.3	13.7	15.7
Other	21,007	3,961	62	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Main Source of Water for drinking and for Domestic Use

Table 8.10 indicates that 43.2 percent of households use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water followed by pipe borne water (33.6%), however 17.7 percent of the households get their source of water from rivers/streams.

In the rural areas 22.6 percent of the households get their water supply from river/stream compared to a lower proportion for the urban areas (1.0%). There is however a noticeable disparity between rural and urban dwellers who use bore holes. Whereas in the rural areas more than half (51.0%) of the households in the district rely on this source, a little over one third (37.2%) of the households rely on this source in the urban areas.

As shown in Table 8.10, in the urban areas 85.9 percent of the households depend on pipe borne water irrespective of the facility location and for their domestic uses with only 11.3 percent of households relying on this same source. In the same vein only 17.2 percent of the rural households are served with pipe borne water in the district.

It can be noted from Table 8.10 that more than 20 percent of rural households depend on streams and rivers as against 2 percent for urban households for both drinking and other domestic uses.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	930	4.4	17.0	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	2,865	13.6	31.3	8.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	3,271	15.6	37.6	9.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	9,068	43.2	11.2	52.4
Protected well	321,091	80,800	498	2.4	1.4	2.7
Rain water	39,438	1,457	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	422	2.0	0.1	2.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	90	0.4	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	3,724	17.7	1.0	22.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	38	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	850	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	946	4.5	17.0	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	2,787	13.3	29.9	8.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	3,029	14.4	37.2	7.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	8,836	42.1	11.3	51.0
Protected well	465,775	101,863	516	2.5	1.6	2.7
Rain water	39,916	2,376	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	76	0.4	0.5	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	435	2.1	0.3	2.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	96	0.5	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	4,151	19.8	2.0	24.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	38	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	10,302	1,860	48	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can be seen that only few households (0.1%) use bottled and sachet water as their main source of drinking water in the district. Rivers and streams constitute a significant source of water for rural households (22.6%) compared to urban households (1%).

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8.9   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The data show that 36 percent of the households share separate bathroom in the same house this is followed by (25.5%) households who have their own bathroom for exclusive use. One out of every 10 (10.5%) households in the rural areas use private open cubicle as their bathing facility compared to urban areas (5.3%).

Table 8.11 indicates that almost half (49.4%) of households use public toilet followed by (35.7%) pit latrine. More households in urban areas (20.4%) use KVIP compared to those in rural areas (4.3%). In the district 4 percent of the households use bush as their toilet facility which is lower compared to the regional figure of 6.3 percent and 19.3 percent for the national. This is more prominent in the rural areas where 4.2 percent of the households practice open defecation compared to 3.2 percent for urban areas.

Pit latrine is very prevalent in the rural areas whereas KVIP toilets are more prominence in the urban areas than in rural areas. It is also clear that there is a remarkable difference between urban (7.5%) and rural (0.9%) households who make use of water closet which may be attributed to availability of pipe borne water in some houses in urban areas for flushing of the facility.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	831	4.0	3.2	4.2
W.C.	839,611	261,106	500	2.4	7.5	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,505	35.7	23.3	39.3
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,658	7.9	20.4	4.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	10,362	49.4	45.1	50.6
Other	23,385	3,867	124	0.6	0.3	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	5,345	25.5	15.5	28.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	7,566	36.0	48.9	32.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,967	9.4	5.3	10.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,174	15.1	21.8	13.2
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	154	0.7	0.3	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	597	2.8	0.7	3.5
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,026	9.7	7.5	10.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	16,276	2,861	155	0.7	0.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Methods of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal practices continue to be a rising challenge as population grows along with the industrial development of countries with increase urbanization. Some years ago, people would have the rubbish from their homes collected and transported and dumped in the places far away from the city or village. Today, instead of open dumping, usually the rubbish is collected and transported to landfills and then buried. Waste disposal methods vary widely between areas for many reasons including type of waste material, nearby land availability and use. Just as the practice differs between developed and developing nations it also varies from urban to rural areas, and for residential to industrial producers as well as between different households.

8.10.1 Solid waste disposal

As indicated, Table 8.12 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households and type of locality, two-thirds of the households dispose of their solid waste through public dump (open space) while 6.9 percent used containers placed at public dumps. However, a 7.6 percent of urban households and 13.7 percent of rural households constituting 12.3 percent of total households in the district dump their solid waste indiscriminately, 5.1 percent of the households and 4.1 percent of the households in the district also dispose their solid waste by burning and burying respectively.

There is the need to reduce burning and dumping of refuse indiscriminately which have serious health implications on the households. Public dumps (open space) must be well managed to avoid air pollution and littering of polythene bags especially in the urban centres.

8.10.2 Liquid waste disposal

Data on methods of liquid waste disposal are presented in Table 8.12. The methods of liquid waste disposal for households are throwing onto street/outside method (33.5%), throwing onto compound (49.2%) and soak away (11.1%). The proper method of liquid waste disposal which is through the sewerage system and through a drainage system into gutter altogether constitutes just 6.2 percent.

Throwing liquid waste into gutter method on the other hand accounts for 9.3 percent and it is predominant among the urban households. Throwing liquid waste onto street/outside method, throwing onto compound method and soak away method contribute to the poor health conditions in the district as these methods lead to stagnation of water with its attendant outbreak of malaria and other related water borne diseases.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal 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	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	722	3.4	2.0	3.9
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,080	5.1	6.6	4.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,450	6.9	17.7	3.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	14,040	66.9	61.3	68.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	2,588	12.3	7.6	13.7
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	854	4.1	4.4	4.0
Other	53,805	7,540	260	1.2	0.3	1.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,994	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	676	3.2	1.4	3.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	622	3.0	8.1	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	238	1.1	2.8	0.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	7,032	33.5	31.4	34.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,954	9.3	17.2	7.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	10,338	49.2	38.9	52.2
Other	38,294	3,550	134	0.6	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.0   Introduction

The demographic, social and economic characteristics as well as information communication technology, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions in the Ahafo Ano North District has been analysed in the previous Chapters. This chapter provides summary of findings, conclusion and attempt to suggest some recommendations.

9.1   Summary of Findings

Demographic Characteristics

The Ahafo Ano District is located between latitude 6^0 47'N and 7^0 02'N and longitude 2^0 26'W and 2^0 04'W with a total area of 593.7km^2 and a Population density of 158.

The population of Ahafo Ano North District according to 2010 Population and Housing Census is 94,285 comprising 47,956 males (50.9%) and 46, 329 females (49.1%) giving sex ratio of 103.5 males to 100 females. The proportion of the male population is higher than that of females and it is higher in the rural areas than the urban. Children under 15 years constitute 41.1 percent while persons aged 65 years and older accounts for 4.6 percent of the district population according to the 2010 PHC results. Ahafo Ano North district is said to be predominantly rural as over 80 percent of the population live in rural areas as against about 20 percent of the population in urban areas. Nearly half of the population of the district (40,663) is reported as migrants with almost 29 percent of the migrant population originating from the three northern regions of Ghana.

Education and Literacy

Education is said to be the key factor in sustainable development in any country. It was found out that nearly 30 percent of the population 12 years and older had no education while a substantial proportion of 57.2 percent had attained basic education. With regard to those who had never been to school the percentage of females (35.2%) is slightly higher than that of the males (23.9%).

There is a huge gap between males and females with regards to literacy. Literacy among males is higher (76.9%) than that of females (65.8%). The proportion of the population 11 years and older who are literate in only a Ghanaian language is generally low 14.3 percent. There is a growing phenomenon where younger persons and children are increasingly becoming literate in English only. It can be observed that the proportion of the population aged between 11 years and 24 years who are literate in English language alone 64.1 percent is slightly higher than the proportion of the same age group who are literates in a Ghanaian language only 47.8 percent. This may be attributed to the fact that an increasing number of highly educated couples use English as the only medium of communication with their children at home.

Economic Activities

Agriculture- related work and private informal sector were the leading employers of the labour force. The public sector is not a major employer of the labour force employing only 18.2 percent of the population 15 years and older. This is perhaps due to the relatively low skills and experience many of the citizens may possess. A higher proportion of females (6.0%) than males (3.6%) working in the manufacturing sector in the district. It was also observed that females (2.4%) dominate as apprentices compared to their males (1.1%) counterparts. This may mean that females prefer to learn trade than to continue to further education after basic education.

Information Communication Technology

In the district, 33.1 percent of persons 12 years and older own mobile phone.

The share of internet users is considerably low as only 1.4 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet from any location in the district which is far lower than the national percentage of 7.8 percent. It is hoped that with the advent of portable modems coupled with government policy of "One laptop per child" the proportion of the population with access to internet facilities is likely to increase at a fast rate especially so with the rural areas to bridge the digital divide between the urban and the rural folks. The delivering of free laptops by the government to some tertiary students need to be looked at in order to ensure that all the deserving students and pupils have access to computers in the district. The Government of Ghana through the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) is putting up community information centres in a number of communities in the country. These centres come with internet facilities and need to be continued and sustained in order to reach out to as many people as possible especially in the rural areas.

The Government's Self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP) for provision of electricity to the rural areas needs to be continued and expanded at a very fast rate to enable the rural people have access to electricity since it is a prerequisite for internet and mobile phone use. This would enable the citizens to charge not only their mobile phones' batteries but also charge their computers' batteries as well as to have access to the internet facilities at the community information centres.

In the district only 2.6 % of households own laptop/desktop computer compared to 7.9% at the national level. The proportion of households with access to desktop and laptop computers is likely to increase in the future due to the government policy of "One child per computer policy" mentioned earlier in this section and the free supply of laptops to tertiary students.

Disability

According to the 2010 PHC, 2,224 persons (2.4%) in the district suffering from various forms of disabilities of with approximately 73.7 percent live in rural areas of the district. Thus majority of the people with disability are in the rural areas.

Agricultural Households

It is not surprising to note that 74.3 percent of the households engage in one form of agricultural activity or the other. Pragmatic programmes need to be put in place to support the farmers to produce enough food, livestock and cash crops as the sector alone absorb more than 70 percent of the working population.

Housing Conditions

In Ahafo Ano North District nearly 63 percent of the houses are built of mud/bricks with more than 30 percent of the houses made of cement and concrete. It was observed from the 2010 Census data that nearly 60 percent of the rural households live in their own houses compared to 42.4 percent of the urban households. This may mean that teachers and government workers who are posted to the rural areas find it a bit difficult to get decent residential accommodation since most of the mud/earth houses are not in good conditions. Moreover, in the rural areas the rooms are normally shared among family members thereby making it difficult to rent out some of the rooms to prospective tenants.

The proportion of households that use safe cooking fuel in the district is less than 6 percent. There is not much disparity between the rural and urban households in the use of improved cooking fuel. The over dependence on firewood and charcoal is not only detrimental to the environment but also the health of household members.

Accessibility to safe drinking water is higher for urban households (97.1%) in the district than rural households (70.9%). In the district nearly one fifth (24.9%) of the rural households depend on streams and rivers as their main source of drinking water. This not only poses a lot of health risks but time washing as children and women need to spend a lot of time in search of water at the expense of their studies and work respectively.

The bush continue to be use as a toilet facility for 4 percent for of the households in the district while 12.3 percent of households dump their waste indiscriminately anywhere they find space. The data show that households with access to the national electricity grid in the district account for 36.2 percent.

9.2 Conclusions and Policy Implications

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the district (103.5) deviates from the national (95.2) and regional (95.0) sex ratios in which females rather dominate. This trend could be attributed to the significant presence of migrants especially from the three northern regions, who usually prefer to migrate alone leaving their wives at home till they are well established before they bring their wives to join them. In the same vein the population of the district is predominantly rural which again does not bear similar pattern of the national and regional.

Migration

The percentage of the population (80.1%) living in rural areas in the district is relatively higher than can be found in urban areas (19.9%). This pattern does not bear semblance of both the national and the regional pattern.

Literacy

For educational attainment the proportion of the population 3 years and older that have ever attended school is lower than the regional percentage. The 2010 census data show that among the population 12 years and older 70.6 percent had ever attended school or were in school. Females (64.8%) were less likely to have attended school than males (76.1%).The proportion of population 11 years and older who are literates in the district is 71.4% which falls below the regional figure (82.6%).

It has been consistently argued that for the crucial change in behavioural attitudes to occur especially in the family size, family planning and rejection of outmoded traditional practices, education of females to at least the secondary school level is imperative. Expanding educational opportunities for women is widely recognised as the key to the improvement of women and the elimination of the inequalities inflicted on them by society. The District Assembly and the District Education Directorate need to ensure that the gap between males and females in education be bridged through increased sponsorship package especially for females and community sensitisation drive.

The practice of being literate in only a foreign language should be discouraged by making it compulsory for every child to learn one Ghanaian language in both private and public schools. This is to facilitate the instilling of a sense of national identity. The learning of French should be encouraged as Ghana is surrounded by French speaking countries at all the borders except the south.

In this regard supporting the apprenticeship training could go a long way to address the employment needs of the youth in the district. The need to encourage pupils especially the girl-child to continue to the next level of education rather than learning trade should be vigorously pursued. Since the public sector is limited in creating job opportunities the public institutions should partner the private sector to do so by formulating pragmatic policies and framework for the private sector to thrive in.

The Government Scholarship for cocoa farmers' wards should to be reviewed in order to reach the actual wards of the farmers. In the current situation most of the beneficiaries are not the wards of the farmers. In most cases the children of the staff of Cocoa Board benefit from such scholarship to the detriment of the farmers.

It is therefore recommended that the District Assembly should provide staff accommodation for teachers and nurses especially in the rural areas to attract and retain qualified staff in the district.

Economic Activity Status

Females form a significant proportion (30.2%) of economically not active population compared to the males (25.6%). This may be due to the fact women are regarded as homemakers in the society. There is also a higher percentage of females (18.4%) contributing to family work than males (7.6%). It was reported that female managers constitute 1.1 percent as against male managers of 0.7 percent.

Females form a substantial proportion (20.5%) of the population who are engaged as service and sales workers compared to 3.6 percent for males. The District Assembly needs not only to

collaborate with the telecommunication service providers to improve their services but also to cover greater parts of the district since most people have come to depend on mobile phones to transact their businesses. This can be done through tax rebate and tax holidays to attract these service providers to the deprived communities in the district.

Fertility

The average number children ever born to women aged between 15 years and 49 years decreases with age of women. The proportion of deaths which occurred 12 months preceding the census indicates that under- five deaths alone accounted for nearly one third. The large size of the population of children puts a burden on the state regarding their education and health. At the same time the state would have to consider its' economic wellbeing through the expansion of job opportunities and to create the enabling environment for the private sector to expand to absorb the increasing population that enters the labour force every year. The government should continue to expand educational infrastructure at all levels to ensure that children of school going age have access to primary school education. The health sector needs to reposition its family planning programme in order to reduce the high fertility rate.

Housing Conditions

The percentage of houses in the district (68.9%) whose outer walls are made of mud and earth far exceeds the proportion recorded in the region.

Electricity is only available to 36.2 percent of the households within the district compared to 86 percent of the regional coverage. There is great discrepancy in the provision of toilet facilities in the district. Nearly 4.2 percent of the households were reported to be using the bush as their place of convenience. More than half of the households are said to be relying on public toilets as they do not have their own toilet facilities. Whereas households in the district have access to potable water the percentage is far below the regional percentage.

The District Assembly needs to provide social amenities such as health, educational and water facilities in the rural areas in order to make life more meaningful for them to continue to produce the necessary food and raw materials to feed the industries. The road networks in the district need to be motorable all year round to enable the agricultural produce reach the marketing centres on time and in good conditions to minimise the rate of post- harvest losses.

The Government needs to reconsider the withdrawal of subsidy on liquefied petroleum gas to enable more people use the product. The District Assembly needs to encourage the private sector to set up more stations in the district by creating enabling environment including tax rebate for prospective business owners who wants to establish such ventures.

Disability

With more than 2 percent of the population having some forms of disability in the district, their needs need to be catered for in planning and implementation of projects and programmes. All public buildings such as schools, health centres and public place of convenience in the district should cater for needs of PWDs to enable them have access to these facilities.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,924	100.0	17,381	100.0	75,543	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	3,532	3.8	1,124	6.5	2,408	3.2
Household with head and a spouse only	1,788	1.9	410	2.4	1,378	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	8,804	9.5	2,395	13.8	6,409	8.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	29,714	32.0	4,524	26.0	25,190	33.3
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	22,402	24.1	2,991	17.2	19,411	25.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,854	2.0	363	2.1	1,491	2.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,940	4.2	648	3.7	3,292	4.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,019	12.9	2,611	15.0	9,408	12.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,404	1.5	387	2.2	1,017	1.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,467	8.0	1,928	11.1	5,539	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	20,994	92,924	47,368	45,556	28,682	15,962	12,720
Households engaged in agricultural activities	15,605	75,960	39,282	36,678	28,682	15,962	12,720
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	15,345	74,818	38,652	36,166	28,260	15,680	12,580
Households engaged in crop farming	15,341	74,784	38,638	36,146	28,254	15,676	12,578
Households engaged in tree growing	50	268	152	116	90	48	42
Agro forestry (tree planting)	50	268	152	116	90	48	42
Alligator pepper	12	80	28	52	20	10	10
Apples	4	12	6	6	8	6	2
Avocado	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Banana	10	60	36	24	28	18	10
Beans	104	576	316	260	224	132	92
Black berries	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cabbage	162	828	450	378	408	232	176
Carrot	74	384	182	202	138	72	66
Cashew	54	310	148	162	128	68	60
Cassava	6,525	32,529	16,587	15,942	12,342	6,510	5,832
Citronella	22	84	48	36	50	30	20
Citrus	42	228	130	98	72	46	26
Cloves	14	66	36	30	30	14	16
Cocoa	10,504	52,352	27,340	25,012	20,187	11,338	8,849
Coconut	28	170	98	72	52	36	16
Cocoyam	964	5,079	2,580	2,499	1,980	994	986
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	72	374	220	154	174	92	82
Coffee	2	16	8	8	4	2	2
Cola	20	142	88	54	34	16	18
Cotton	22	102	46	56	38	22	16
Cucumber	24	174	88	86	70	38	32
Egg plant	28	112	68	44	72	44	28
Garden eggs	200	918	438	480	418	236	182
Groundnut	8	24	12	12	12	8	4
Kenaf	4	22	10	12	8	4	4
Lemon grass	4	46	24	22	10	6	4
Lettuce	4	28	20	8	6	4	2
Maize	3,566	19,014	9,699	9,315	6,646	3,631	3,015
Mango	8	46	28	18	12	6	6
Melon (agusi)	2	10	4	6	2	2	0
Millet	12	74	40	34	18	8	10
Nut meg	4	18	10	8	12	6	6
Oil palm	606	3,348	1,776	1,572	1,277	728	549
Okro	396	2,450	1,300	1,150	908	492	416
Onion	60	384	200	184	138	74	64

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	46	216	112	104	114	62	52
Peas	12	80	36	44	38	18	20
Pepper	400	2,240	1,124	1,116	848	450	398
Pineapple	30	116	70	46	56	36	20
Plantain	10,565	52,807	26,985	25,822	19,875	10,579	9,296
Potatoes	13	83	54	29	36	25	11
Rice	893	5,231	2,794	2,437	1,931	1,133	798
Shallot	2	10	6	4	4	2	2
Shea tree	2	20	14	6	10	4	6
Soya beans	8	22	14	8	10	8	2
Sugarcane	35	155	99	56	75	53	22
Sweet pepper	2	16	8	8	4	2	2
Sweet potatoes	2	20	16	4	20	16	4
Tiger nut	18	92	46	46	56	28	28
Tobacco	8	40	26	14	18	8	10
Tomatoes	299	1,465	744	721	650	379	271
Water melon	10	32	14	18	14	10	4
Yam	334	1,730	892	838	648	356	292
Other	83	401	245	156	191	128	63

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Tepa	17,758	8,387	9,371	4,712	2,012
2	Akwasiase	4,086	1,980	2,106	1,038	552
3	Mabang	3,851	1,928	1,923	844	615
4	Asuhyiae	3,198	1,638	1,560	694	436
5	Mfante	3,190	1,600	1,590	448	376
6	Anyinasuso	3,036	1,365	1,671	670	470
7	Subriso	2,906	1,506	1,400	592	424
8	Abonsuaso	2,798	1,442	1,356	552	472
9	Betiako	2,216	1,098	1,118	496	340
10	Twabidi	2,170	1,088	1,082	490	348
11	Manfo	1,814	896	918	452	296
12	Kyekyewere	1,722	893	829	396	302
13	Krasosua	1,458	762	696	314	254
14	Keniago	1,358	692	666	286	240
15	Boagyaa No.1	1,248	634	614	294	242
16	Dwaaho	1,246	620	626	308	172
17	Ama Krom	1,228	666	562	220	202
18	Ankaase	1,170	644	526	242	190
19	Okyere Krom	1,076	568	508	182	156
20	Kotei Nkwanta	1,022	556	466	194	150

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Tepa	17,758	2,219	2,107	2,215	2,198	1,850	1,479	1,169	984	828	670	574	398	263	179	267	358
2	Akwasiase	4,086	606	552	476	402	366	288	214	236	218	156	132	82	90	58	80	130
3	Mabang	3,851	433	522	519	493	393	273	227	209	204	146	130	85	59	33	47	78
4	Asuhyiae	3,198	502	438	484	298	192	184	186	188	158	128	118	76	80	40	52	74
5	Mfante	3,190	292	422	480	394	268	276	310	262	202	88	68	32	16	20	24	36
6	Anyinasuso	3,036	366	399	391	296	401	256	152	148	137	122	116	58	48	22	69	55
7	Subriso	2,906	498	374	324	252	254	280	220	172	118	90	130	62	28	32	26	46
8	Abonsuaso	2,798	400	448	368	294	250	178	172	126	110	110	104	56	50	38	40	54
9	Betiako	2,216	356	352	328	194	144	150	128	120	122	84	86	42	16	40	20	34
10	Twabidi	2,170	342	302	286	258	172	138	132	124	106	66	64	46	36	36	24	38
11	Manfo	1,814	284	204	202	221	150	118	128	96	105	44	74	38	26	32	40	52
12	Kyekyewere	1,722	298	222	224	164	130	114	94	86	94	62	78	42	18	20	32	44
13	Krasosua	1,458	222	224	196	144	112	104	74	74	68	46	44	38	26	22	38	26
14	Keniago	1,358	212	200	188	110	102	110	86	78	58	58	52	28	22	14	24	16
15	Boagyaa No.1	1,248	212	164	146	148	96	82	70	62	62	44	56	22	18	24	24	18
16	Dwaaho	1,246	156	162	172	138	106	98	94	60	48	56	38	34	20	8	12	44
17	Ama Krom	1,228	196	188	186	152	94	84	46	62	56	42	26	24	26	8	16	22
18	Ankaase	1,170	180	156	140	126	120	80	78	46	48	50	58	22	16	22	10	18
19	Okyere Krom	1,076	164	174	124	102	84	70	82	62	58	38	36	16	12	10	20	24
20	Kotei Nkwanta	1,022	142	146	140	110	94	78	60	54	32	42	34	20	12	6	26	26

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

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician

Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician

Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator

Mr. Slvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator

Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing

Mr. Rochster Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing

Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing

Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing

Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing

Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing

Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei, Regional Statistician

Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting

Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Busia Benjamin Opoku

Ms. Doreen Addison

Consultant

Dr. Eric Osei Assibey

Editor/Reviewers

Prof. E.O. Tawiah

Mr. John Foster Agyaho

Mr. Francis Nyarkoh-Larbi