



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASANTE AKIM SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright (c) 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-------------|
| PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | iii |
| LIST OF TABLES | vi |
| LIST OF FIGURES | viii |
| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS..... | ix |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | x |
| CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Physical Features | 1 |
| 1.3 Political Administration | 2 |
| 1.4 Social and Cultural Structure | 2 |
| 1.5 Economy | 4 |
| 1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions | 5 |
| 1.7 Organisation of the Report..... | 14 |
| CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS..... | 16 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 16 |
| 2.2 Population Size and distribution | 16 |
| 2.3 Age-Sex Structure | 16 |
| 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration..... | 18 |
| CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS | 24 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 24 |
| 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure | 24 |
| 3.3 Marital Status | 26 |
| 3.4 Nationality..... | 30 |
| 3.5 Religious Affiliation | 31 |
| 3.6 Literacy and Education | 32 |
| CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS | 36 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 36 |
| 4.2 Economic Activity Status | 36 |
| 4.3 Occupation | 38 |
| 4.4 Industry | 39 |
| 4.5 Employment Status | 40 |
| 4.6 Employment Sector..... | 41 |
| CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY | 43 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 43 |
| 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones..... | 43 |
| 5.3 Use of Internet..... | 43 |
| 5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer | 43 |
| CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY | 45 |
| 6.1 Introduction..... | 45 |
| 6.2 Population with Disability | 45 |
| 6.3 The Disabled by Type of Locality | 46 |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 6.4 | Disability and Activity Status | 46 |
| 6.5 | Disability and level of education | 47 |
| CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES..... | | 50 |
| 7.1 | Introduction..... | 50 |
| 7.2 | Households in Agriculture | 50 |
| 7.3 | Types of Farming Activities | 51 |
| CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS..... | | 53 |
| 8.1 | Introduction..... | 53 |
| 8.2 | Housing Stock..... | 53 |
| 8.3 | Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement | 53 |
| 8.4 | Construction Materials..... | 55 |
| 8.5 | Room Occupancy..... | 57 |
| 8.6 | Access to Utilities and Household Facilities | 58 |
| 8.7 | Sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses | 59 |
| 8.8 | Bathing and Toilet Facilities..... | 60 |
| 8.9 | Method of Waste Disposal..... | 61 |
| CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATION AND | | |
| RECOMMENDATIONS..... | | 63 |
| 9.1 | Introduction..... | 63 |
| 9.2 | Summary of Findings..... | 63 |
| 9.3 | Policy Implications and Recommendation | 64 |
| REFERENCES..... | | 66 |
| APPENDICES | | 67 |
| LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS | | 72 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality | 18 |
| Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district | 19 |
| Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child | 20 |
| Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households, crude death rate and causes of death by district..... | 21 |
| Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants..... | 23 |
| Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality..... | 24 |
| Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex | 25 |
| Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex..... | 26 |
| Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status..... | 27 |
| Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education | 29 |
| Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status | 30 |
| Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex..... | 31 |
| Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex | 31 |
| Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status..... | 33 |
| Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex | 35 |
| Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex | 37 |
| Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status..... | 38 |
| Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex..... | 39 |
| Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex..... | 40 |
| Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex | 41 |
| Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex..... | 42 |
| Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex | 43 |
| Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head..... | 44 |
| Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex | 45 |
| Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex | 47 |
| Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education | 48 |
| Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality..... | 51 |
| Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers | 52 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|----|
| Table 8.1: | Stock of houses and households by type of locality | 53 |
| Table 8.2: | Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality..... | 54 |
| Table 8.3: | Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality . | 55 |
| Table 8.4: | Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality | 56 |
| Table 8.5: | Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality ... | 56 |
| Table 8.6: | Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality..... | 57 |
| Table 8.7: | Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit... | 57 |
| Table 8.1: | Dwelling units by main source of lighting | 58 |
| Table 8.8: | Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households | 59 |
| Table 8.9: | Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes | 60 |
| Table 8.10: | Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality | 61 |
| Table 8.11: | Method of solid and liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality | 62 |
| Table A1: | Household Composition by type of locality | 67 |
| Table A2: | Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by | 68 |
| | type of crop and population engaged | 68 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1.1: Map showing some major towns, road and rivers..... | 3 |
| Figure 2.1: Population pyramid | 17 |
| Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex..... | 22 |
| Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status | 26 |
| Figure 3.2: Literate population 11 years and older by language in which literate..... | 32 |
| Figure 4.1: Population 5 years and older by activity status | 36 |
| Figure 4.2: Employment status of the population 15 years and older | 41 |
| Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by sector of employment | 42 |
| Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality | 50 |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CDR | Crude Death Rate |
| CERSGIS | Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| GFR | General Fertility Rate |
| GSDP | Ghana Statistics Development Plan |
| GSS | Ghana Statistical Service |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| NCPEC | National Census Publicity and Education Committee |
| NCSC | National Census Steering Committee |
| NCTAC | National Census Technical Advisory Committee |
| PES | Post Enumeration Survey |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| PWDs | Persons living with disabilities |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Asnte Akim South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 117,245 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.4 percent and females represent 50.6 percent. About eighty-three percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 97.7. The District has more than half (51.4%) of the population below 20 years which is an indication of a youthful population. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.6 with 79.6 percent in urban areas and 93.0 percent in rural areas. The population density of the District stands at 102 persons per square kilometre.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.4 and it is higher than the regional figure of 3.3. The General Fertility Rate is 128.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.4 per 1000 population. Female deaths compared to males rise sharply from age group 25-29 to 30-34 and again from 35-39 to 40-49. The sharp increase of deaths among females in these age groups may be attributed to maternal mortality. Thirty-four percent of the total populations of the district are migrants. A higher proportion of migrants from Eastern Region (36.8%) have stayed in the district for more than 20 years.

Household Size, composition and structure

The total household population in the district is 115,289 with over four-fifth of the household population living in rural areas. There are 26,536 households in the District with majority of the being in rural areas (82.2%) than urban (17.8%). The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. The average household size in rural areas (4.4) is higher compared to households in the urban areas (4.1). Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.7 percent. Households in the District is more extended family (54.5%) than nuclear family (45.5%).

Marital status

About four in ten (42.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.1 percent have never married and 8.3 percent are in consensual unions. A higher proportion of males

(43.5%) than females (29.1%) have never been married. More females (9.8%) than males (1.6%) are widowed. Among the never married, 76.9 percent have attained basic education while 13.4 percent have secondary school education. For the married, close to two-thirds (62.7%) have attained basic education while a little over a quarter (26.9%) have no education. About 88 percent of the married population are employed, 1.7 are unemployed and 10.7 are economically not active.

Nationality

Almost 98 percent the population in the District are Ghanaians; comprising 96.3 percent by birth, 1.6 percent dual nationality and 0.5 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. Nationals from ECOWAS countries constitute only 1.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.6 percent are literate and 20.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of males (85.0%) who are literate is more than females (73.6). A large proportion of the population can read and write in English and a Ghanaian Language (64.3%). About 18 percent of the population have never attended any formal school in their lifetime while 41.7 percent are attending school now and 40.6 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 76 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.3 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.8%), 22.2% perform household duties and 7.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 65 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 13.0 percent are service and sales workers. There are variations in occupations between the sexes. Even though higher proportions of males (69.2%) and females (61.4%) are employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers more males than females are engaged in this occupation. The agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitutes industry employ about 65.3 percent of the workforce.

Employment status and sector

About 68 percent of the employed in the district is self-employed without employees. Females (69.0) are more likely to be self-employed without employee(s) than males (66.8%). Self-employed with employees constitute 2.7 percent whilst apprentices and casual workers form 1.8 percent each. The private informal is the largest employer in the District, employing overwhelming 91.9 percent of employed persons.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 36.129.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 41.6 percent as compared to 30.9 percent of females. Only 2.1 percent of the total population (12 years and older) use internet. More males 2.9 percent use

internet compared to 1.2 percent of females. Throughout the district, only 2.6 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4 percent of the population in the District are disabled. A higher proportion of females (3.7%) are disabled than males (3.2%). Sight disability is the most common type of disability constituting almost half (46.4%) of PWDs in the District. The major form of disability among males (42.5%) and females (49.5) is sight disability. At the locality level, 3.8 percent of the population in urban areas are disabled while in the rural areas it is 3.4 percent. Fifty-nine percent of persons with disabilities are economically active (comprising 58.0 percent employed and 1.7 percent being unemployed), while 40.3 percent are economically not active. Males (62.0%) are more likely to be employed than females (54.9%). About 37 percent of PWDs has never attended school while 52.1 percent has attained basic education.

Agriculture

As high as 80.4 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (84.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 60.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.8%) are involved in crop farming.

Housing

The housing stock of Ashante Akim South District is 20,887 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of households per house 1.3 while the average number of persons per house is 5.8. In the district, the population per house is 6 persons and it is lower than the regional average of 8.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 48 percent of households in the district live in are compound houses and separate houses (41.6%). More than half (56.7) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 19.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 19.1 owned by private individuals. Only 1.8 percent are owned by public or government.

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 (48.9%) and cement/concrete constituting 45.2%). About three-quarters (70.3%) of floors of dwelling units in the district is made with cement/concrete. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.0%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (54.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 91 percent of single-person households occupy one room.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity from the mains (42.4%) remains the main source of lighting for dwelling units by all types of locality at the district About three-quarters (73.4%) of households in the district

use wood as the main source of cooking fuel. A higher proportion of households that uses wood as cooking fuel are in rural (79.5%) areas than urban (45.2%) areas. Charcoal is used by only 15.6 percent of households. About 56 percent of the households in the district use Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well as their main source of water for drinking. Households using pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) is 17.1 percent while those using public tap is 11.4 percent.

About 10 percent of households in the district do not have any toilet facility. Most households use public toilet (36.5%) in the District. In the rural (37.3%) areas the proportion of households using public toilet is higher than those in urban (33.1%) areas. Pit latrines (30.4%) is the second most commonly used toilet facility by households with a higher proportion in rural (33.6%) areas than urban (15.8%). A third of households (30.0%) in the district have own bathrooms for their exclusive use while those who share separate bathrooms is 29.7 percent.

Waste disposal

About 6 in 10 (60.1%) of the total households in the District rely on Public dump (open space) for disposal of solid waste. House to house waste collection accounts for less than 1 percent. The most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the District is thrown onto compound (51.7%) and thrown on to street/outside (36.0%).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Asante Akim South District is one of the 30 districts in the Ashanti Region. The district was carved out of the old Asante Akim District Council in pursuance of the Government's decentralization and local government reform policy. It was inaugurated in January, 1998 with Juaso as the district capital.

This chapter therefore covers the creation of the district and the people, the physical features, agricultural, mineral resources, the political administration and social structure, the economy and demographics of Asante Akim South District.

1.2 Physical Features

The district is situated in the eastern part of the region and is the 'gateway to Ashanti region' from the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions. It covers a total surface area of about 1,153.3 square which form about five percent (5%) of the total area of the Ashanti Region, and 0.5 percent of the total area of the country (Annual Performance Report, 2012).

It shares boundaries with the Asante Akim Central Municipal in the North, Asante Akim North District in the Northwest and the Bosome-Freho District in the southwest, all in Ashanti Region. Its neighbours on the eastern border that coincides with the boundary between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions are the Birim North, Akyeremansa, Kwahu West Districts and Kwahu South Municipal all in the Eastern Region.

The relief of the District is generally undulating with few hilly areas. The elevation of the low-lying areas adjacent to the hills is between 200 and 300 metres above sea level. The Kwahu-Mampong-Kintampo ridge which rises to about 500meters passes through the district. It rises to about 450 metres in some places (District Profile, 2012).

Three major rivers drain the district, namely Pra, Kume and Subin Rivers. Additionally, there are a number of perennial and seasonal streams in the district. River Pra flows along the eastern border and also forms the boundary between the Ashanti Region and the Eastern Region. Human activities along most of these water bodies are reducing their sizes which affect farming activities.

The district has a uniformly high temperature throughout the year ranging between 26C° in August and 30C° in March to April whilst rainfall ranges from 1500mm to 1700mm during its double-maxima annual rainfall periods of April to June and August to October (District Profile, 2012).

The fairly uniform distribution of temperature and rainfall enhances the cultivation of both cash and food crops. The entire district falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest region (i.e. vast forest lands). The district has six major forest reserves, which are all rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the North and South Formansu Forest Reserves, Domi River Reserve, Prakaw Forest Reserve, Bobiri Forest Reserve and Bandai Hills Forest Reserve where different species of tropical hardwoods with high economic value abound. These include Odum, Mahogany, Ofram, Teak, Wawa, etc. (District Profile, 2012).

1.3 Political Administration

The Asante Akim South District Assembly as established by Legislative Instrument 1409 is made up of a District Chief Executive, forty-six (46) members elected from the electoral areas, twenty (20) members appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the district, and one Member of Parliament (MP) who has no voting right and thus making a total membership of 68.

Its legislative and deliberative functions are presided over by the Presiding Member elected from among the members while the District Chief Executive (appointed by the President) is the political and administrative head of the district.

To ensure grassroots participation in decision-making for effective and efficient local governance, the district has been divided into eleven (11) sub-administrative areas under the management of Town and Area Councils. These include two (2) town councils at Juaso and Obogu, and nine (9) area councils at Asankare, Banka, Bansa, Bompata, Dwendwenase, Komeso, Morso, Nnadieso and Ofoase; and 95 unit Committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The Asante Akim South district is peculiar in terms of chieftaincy institution. There are as many as six (6) paramount seats and about fifteen (15) Divisional or sub-paramount chiefs (known as Abrempong) in the district.

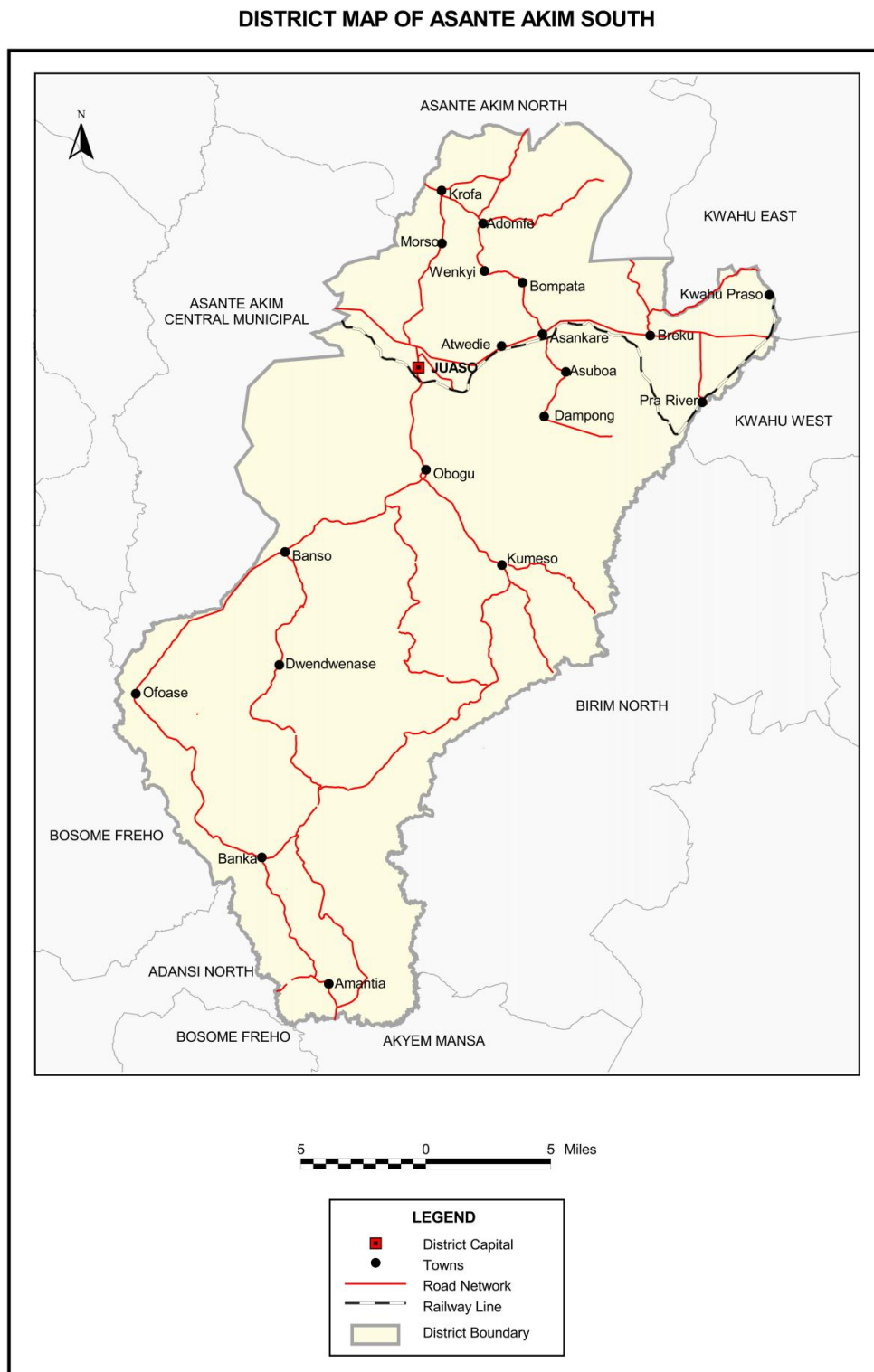
The six (6) Traditional Councils are in Asankare, Asuboa, Bompata, Gyadam, Obogu and Ofoase headed by Paramount Chiefs who together with several divisional and sub-chiefs exercise traditional authority. There are independent chiefs who are not paramount but report to Asantehene directly. There are other chiefs also who belong to Juaben, Kokofu, Kwahu, Oda paramountcies.

The people of Asante Akim South are aware and observe festive days, like Akwasidae, Awukudae, and Fofie and keep these days sacred. It is a known fact that, every traditional area has its own 'taboo' days, where people do not undertake any activity in the farmlands but rather engage in communal labour. For example Juaso, the district capital and its surroundings observe Tuesdays as such while in Obogu Friday is its taboo day.

The district is ethnically homogenous. The people are mainly Akans (i.e. Asantes, Akuapims, Akyems, Kwahus,) who form the majority of the people. Other ethnic groups are Ewes, Krobos, Guans, Gas, and the tribes from northern Ghana. In view of these, there is diversity of cultures. Languages spoken in the district are varied.

In terms of religion, Christianity is the dormant religion. About 69 percent of the population are Christians. Islamic and Traditional religions form 15.9 percent and 8.5 percent respectively of the people in the district. Other religions are Buddhism and Hinduism.

Figure 1.1: Map showing some major towns, road and rivers



Source: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, website

1.5 Economy

The economy of the Asante Akim South District can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Industry and Service. The agricultural sector is mainly crop farming with only minimal livestock rearing activities. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the district, involves mainly wood based industries, block factories and agro based industries. Lumbering is also carried out in many parts of the district. The service sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of manufactured goods, tailoring and hairdressing.

1.5.1 Agricultural

The people of Asante Akim South are predominantly farmers in both food and cash crops mainly, cocoa. The large expanse of arable land lying within the rainforest belt of Ghana has suitable soils for food and cash crops like maize, cassava, plantain, cocoa, coffee, oil palm and vegetables. Investment in food processing, poultry and livestock farming as well as cocoa, coffee and oil palm processing; fruit canning all constitute potential lucrative ventures in the district .

Economic deposits of gold and diamonds have been reported at Banka, Tokwai, Ofoase, Morso, Kurofa, Asankare and the Pra River basin. These mineral deposits are not exploited on large scale however there is the existence of pockets of illegal mining operations in the District.

Outcrops of granite rocks extend from Yawkwei through Juaso, Obogu, and Bansa. Currently, two companies are extracting granite chippings for the construction of roads throughout the country. There still exists deposit of granite rocks for quarry investment. The ever developing building and construction industry can fully benefit from the large rocks deposit. Clay deposits at Bompata can also sustain a large scale brick and tile industry.

1.5.2 Social Services

Health

There is one (1) hospital in the District, namely; Juaso Government Hospital. This hospital serves persons in the District. There are also eleven (11) health centres and a maternity home that complement the services of the Hospital. There are also eighty-five (85) traditional Births Attendants (TBAs) and one hundred (100) Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) engaged in basic health care activities all over the district. Almost all the communities have relatively high access to Health services, (Ghana Health Services, Juaso, 2012).

Education

There are a total of three (3) Senior Secondary Schools at Juaso, Bompata, Ofoase and one (1) Vocational institute at Asankare. Accessibility to such facilities is very limited due to inadequate boarding facilities in the school.

The District has two (2) post offices. The facilities are not accessible to most of the Communities. There is also limited availability of Mobile Phone networks in some communities in the district. Cell Phone networks in the District include, Ghana Telecom, Tigo, and MTN.

There are 20 Extension Officers in the District, given an Extension Officer to Farmer ratio of 1:3000. There is the need to increase the number of Extension staff to enable all farmers have adequate extension services.

Banking services in the District are provided by one (1) Commercial Bank and four (4) Rural Banks. Accessibility to such facilities is fairly high in the District.

The District has nine (9) Police Stations with a total Force of forty-one (41) Personnel. Accessibility to security services is limited due to logistics and personnel constraints.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census

Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource

Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census

questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration

period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

Information Communication Technology (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 Organisation 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

This chapter discusses the socio-demographic characteristics of the Asante Akim South district, such as population size and distribution, fertility, mortality and migration. Others issues discussed in this section include rural-urban distribution, age-sex structure, sex ratio, population density, dependency ratio, nationality, birthplace, ethnicity and religion.

2.2 Population Size and distribution

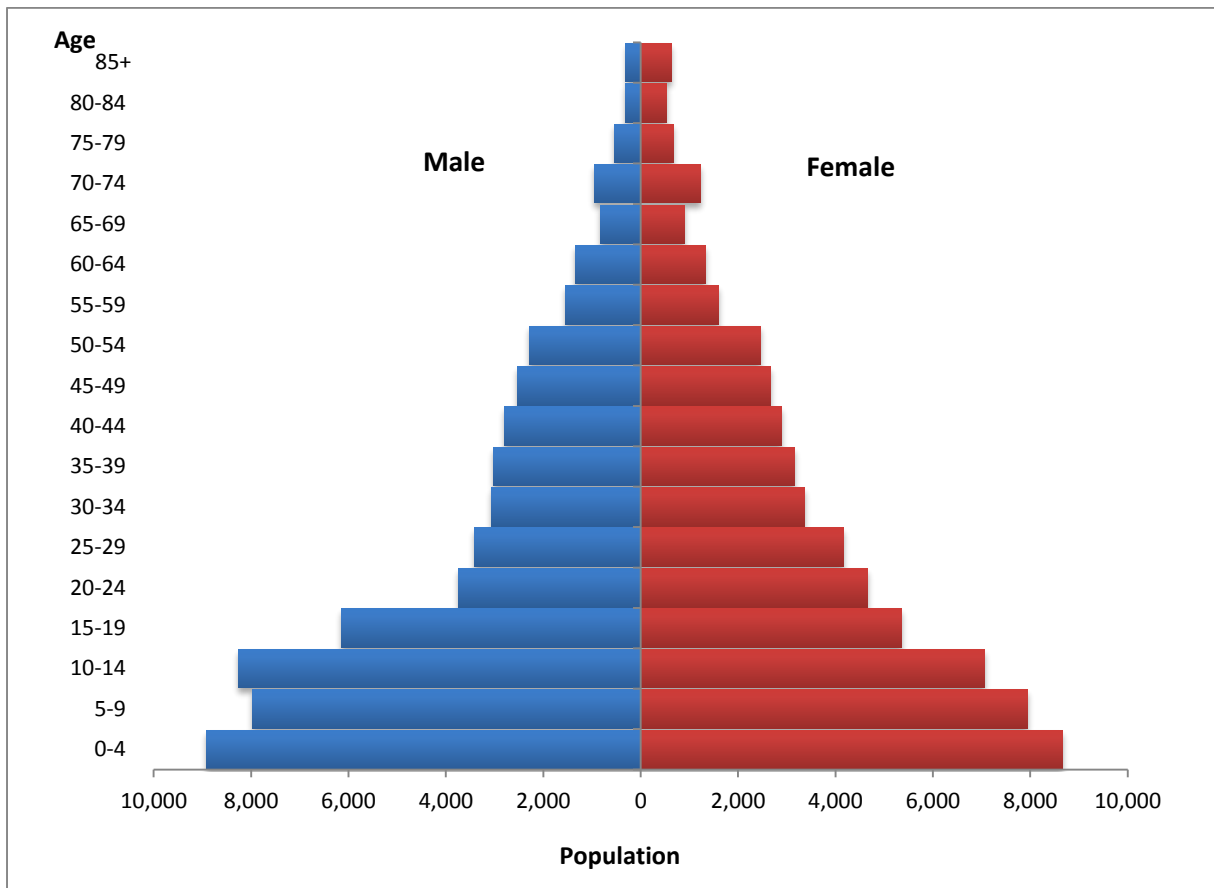
According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District recorded a total population of 117,245 representing 2.5 percent of the Ashanti regional population (4,780,380). The female population is slightly higher (50.6%) than that of the male population (49.4%). This gives a sex ratio (number of males to 100 females) of 97.7 (Table 2.1). This means that for every 98 males there are 100 females.

The population of the district has grown from 96,868 in 2000 to 117,245 in 2010 showing an intercensal growth of 21% over the 10 year period. The population density of the District stands at 102 persons per square kilometer which is far lower than the regional density of 196 persons per square kilometer.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of age and sex data of a country, region or a district. Figure 2.1 shows a population pyramid of Asante Akim South District of the Ashanti Region. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has more than half (51.4%) of the population below 20 years and 0.8 percent of the population are 85 years and older. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. The broad based nature of the pyramid indicates a youthful population.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the District’s population by 5-year age groups, sex and type of locality. The data indicate that the population of the district has a broad base (0-4years) and thereafter decreases gradually with age. This is true for both males and females. From the cumulative frequencies, a little more than half (51%) of the population of both sexes are less than 20 years. The data in Table 2.1 also indicates that the district is predominantly rural; that is, majority of the population (83.0%) population live in rural areas while 17.0 percent is in urban areas.

2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

A dependent population is defined as the population (0-14 years and 65 years and older) that is catered for, by those in the working age group (15-64 years). The dependency ratio is therefore the proportion of the dependent population divided by the working population. Hence, a dependency ratio of 100.0 percent implies a dependent person per a working person. This means a figure higher than 100.0 implies more dependent persons per worker and vice versa. A relatively high dependency ratio in a district puts pressure on the livelihood of the working population. Table 2.1 shows a dependency ratio of 90.6 in Asante Akim South district with 79.6 percent in urban areas and 93.0 percent in rural areas.

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

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 117,245 | 57,951 | 59,294 | 97.7 | 19,870 | 97,375 |
| 0 - 4 | 17,585 | 8,913 | 8,672 | 102.8 | 2,654 | 14,931 |
| 5 - 9 | 15,915 | 7,979 | 7,936 | 100.5 | 2,452 | 13,463 |
| 10 - 14 | 15,314 | 8,252 | 7,062 | 116.9 | 2,528 | 12,786 |
| 15 - 19 | 11,501 | 6,144 | 5,357 | 114.7 | 2,166 | 9,335 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,401 | 3,746 | 4,655 | 80.5 | 1,697 | 6,704 |
| 25 - 29 | 7,571 | 3,405 | 4,166 | 81.7 | 1,468 | 6,103 |
| 30 - 34 | 6,426 | 3,068 | 3,358 | 91.4 | 1,184 | 5,242 |
| 35 - 39 | 6,181 | 3,027 | 3,154 | 96 | 1,090 | 5,091 |
| 40 - 44 | 5,684 | 2,801 | 2,883 | 97.2 | 980 | 4,704 |
| 45 - 49 | 5,204 | 2,528 | 2,676 | 94.5 | 835 | 4,369 |
| 50 - 54 | 4,731 | 2,272 | 2,459 | 92.4 | 722 | 4,009 |
| 55 - 59 | 3,133 | 1,540 | 1,593 | 96.7 | 514 | 2,619 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,688 | 1,349 | 1,339 | 100.7 | 405 | 2,283 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,719 | 823 | 896 | 91.9 | 295 | 1,424 |
| 70 - 74 | 2,177 | 944 | 1,233 | 76.6 | 355 | 1,822 |
| 75 - 79 | 1,216 | 541 | 675 | 80.1 | 203 | 1,013 |
| 80 - 84 | 856 | 316 | 540 | 58.5 | 139 | 717 |
| 85 - 89 | 459 | 149 | 310 | 48.1 | 86 | 373 |
| 90 - 94 | 345 | 113 | 232 | 48.7 | 69 | 276 |
| 95 - 99 | 139 | 41 | 98 | 41.8 | 28 | 111 |
| All Ages | 117,245 | 57,951 | 59,294 | 97.7 | 19,870 | 97,375 |
| 0-14 | 48,814 | 25,144 | 23,670 | 106.2 | 7,634 | 41,180 |
| 15-64 | 61,520 | 29,880 | 31,640 | 94.4 | 11,061 | 50,459 |
| 65+ | 6,911 | 2,927 | 3,984 | 73.5 | 1,175 | 5,736 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 90.6 | 93.9 | 87.4 | | 79.6 | 93.0 |

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

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is one of the most important components of demographic change. It is the frequency of childbearing among the population, and fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population. Four conventional measures of fertility, the crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR), total fertility rate (TFR) and the mean number of children ever born (MCEB) are discussed for the Asante Akim South District and compared, where necessary with Ashanti region.

Table 2.2 shows the total fertility, general fertility rates, and crude birth rate in the district and Ashanti region in 2010. The data in the table reveal that women between the ages of 15 to 49 years have 3,374 births with a TFR of 4.42 which is higher than the regional figure 3.26. Again, the GFR (128.5 births per 1,000 women 15-49 years) and CBR (29.2 per 1,000 population) recorded in the District are higher than the regional GFR (96.4) and CBR (26.0) respectively.

It is worth noting that out of 122,878 live births recorded in the Ashanti region within the 12 months preceding the Census Night, Asante Akim South district alone contributed about 2.8 percent (3,374 live births).

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

| District | Population | Number of women 15-49 years | Number of births in last 12 months | Total Fertility Rate | *General Fertility Rate | **Crude Birth Rate |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Districts | 4,780,380 | 1,274,380 | 122,878 | 3.26 | 96.4 | 25.7 |
| Atwima Mponua | 119,180 | 26,558 | 3,758 | 4.6 | 141.5 | 31.5 |
| Amansie West | 134,331 | 31,578 | 4,095 | 4.2 | 129.7 | 30.5 |
| Amansie Central | 90,741 | 19,924 | 2,763 | 4.7 | 138.7 | 30.4 |
| Adansi South | 115,378 | 26,243 | 3,421 | 4.4 | 130.4 | 29.7 |
| Obuasi Municipal | 168,641 | 48,834 | 3,745 | 2.7 | 76.7 | 22.2 |
| Adansi North | 107,091 | 25,080 | 2,866 | 3.9 | 114.3 | 26.8 |
| Bekwai Municipal | 118,024 | 28,480 | 2,897 | 3.5 | 101.7 | 24.5 |
| Bosome Freho | 60,397 | 13,882 | 1,657 | 4.0 | 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 |
| Afigya Sekyere | 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 Afram Plains | 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: Ghana Statistical Service, 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

Table 2.3 presents children ever born, children surviving and sex of child for the female population 12 years and older. The table shows that females within ages 12-14 years have the least children ever born (11 births) whilst those within ages 45-49 years recorded the highest children ever born (14,050 births).

Women aged between 40-44 years have the highest number of children surviving (12,623) which is followed by those aged 45-49 (12,600). The data show that there are more male children ever born (61,368) than female (60,851 births). However more females (53,400) than male children (52,877) surviving.

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

| Age | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | Children Surviving | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| All Ages | 39,658 | 122,219 | 61,368 | 60,851 | 106,277 | 52,877 | 53,400 |
| 12-14 | 4,034 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 15-19 | 5,357 | 733 | 360 | 373 | 662 | 308 | 354 |
| 20-24 | 4,655 | 4,480 | 2,253 | 2,227 | 4,128 | 2,024 | 2,104 |
| 25-29 | 4,166 | 8,701 | 4,384 | 4,317 | 8,123 | 4,053 | 4,070 |
| 30-34 | 3,358 | 10,948 | 5,488 | 5,460 | 10,157 | 5,072 | 5,085 |
| 35-39 | 3,154 | 12,679 | 6,391 | 6,288 | 11,822 | 5,947 | 5,875 |
| 40-44 | 2,883 | 13,970 | 6,994 | 6,976 | 12,623 | 6,273 | 6,350 |
| 45-49 | 2,676 | 14,050 | 7,237 | 6,813 | 12,600 | 6,395 | 6,205 |
| 50-54 | 2,459 | 13,410 | 6,816 | 6,594 | 11,773 | 5,991 | 5,782 |
| 55-59 | 1,593 | 9,253 | 4,791 | 4,462 | 7,962 | 4,046 | 3,916 |
| 60+ | 5,323 | 33,984 | 16,648 | 17,336 | 26,419 | 12,764 | 13,655 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the households during the 12 months preceding Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accident, violence, homicide, suicide and all other causes. Other information including crude death rate (CDR) in the District is also provided in this section. Table 2.4 shows the total deaths in households and the crude death rate (CDR) in the District and Ashanti Region for 2010. The data in the table indicate that 3.5 percent (982 deaths) of the total deaths in the Ashanti region was recorded in Asante Akim South district. This gives a CDR of 8.4 per 1000 population which is higher than the regional CDR of 5.8.

The table also reveals that over four-fifths (89.0%) of the total deaths in the District was due to other causes while 11.0 percent of deaths recorded was due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide.

Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households, crude death rate and causes of death by district

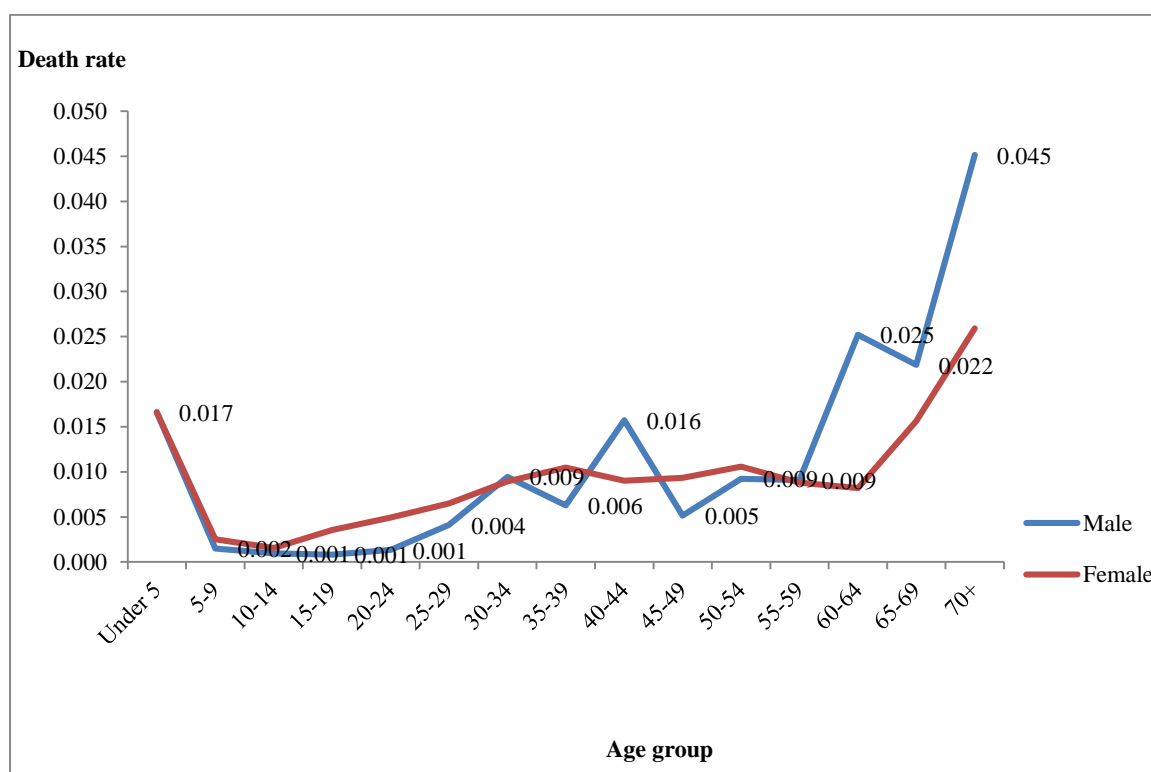
| District | Total Population | Deaths in households | *Crude death rate |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| All Districts | 4,780,380 | 27,948 | 5.8 |
| Atwima Mponua | 119,180 | 639 | 5.4 |
| Amansie West | 134,331 | 957 | 7.1 |
| Amansie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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates by sex. Under 5 death rates for both males and females are higher than deaths of 5-9 age group. Deaths for both sexes gradually rise from 10-14 to 20-24. Female deaths compared to males rise sharply from age group 25-29 to 30-34 and again from 35-39 to 40-49. The sharp increase of deaths among females in these age groups may be attributed to maternal mortality. From age 45-49 death rates continue to rise for both sexes with male rates higher than female rates.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

Table 2.5 shows the migrant population in the Asante Akim South District of Ashanti Region measured by birthplace and duration of residence of migrants. The table shows that 34.0 percent of the total populations of the district are migrants. Out of this migrant population about two-thirds (66.2%) are born in another region, 31.8 percent are born elsewhere in the Ashanti region and 2.0 percent born outside Ghana. Among the migrants from other regions, the highest proportion 42.0 percent (11,339 persons) are from Eastern Region. This might be due to the fact that the district shares a border with the region. Upper West Region contributes the least migrant population into the district (1,153 persons).

Again, the highest proportion of migrants from Eastern Region (36.8%) has stayed in the district for more than 20 years. They are followed by migrants from Volta Region (32.5%) while only 9.4 percent of those from Brong Ahafo Region have stayed for 20 and more years. The table also reveals that out of 795 migrants who are born outside the country, 34.0 percent have stayed in the district for of 1-4 years.

Table 2.5: 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 | 39,842 | 13.5 | 27.3 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 23.8 |
| Born elsewhere in the region | 12,658 | 15.3 | 29.4 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 21.6 |
| Born elsewhere in another region: | | | | | | |
| Western | 1,778 | 15.6 | 41.3 | 24.1 | 10.6 | 8.4 |
| Central | 1,823 | 14.7 | 25.7 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 27.9 |
| Greater Accra | 1,431 | 17.4 | 31.2 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 21.8 |
| Volta | 2,102 | 13.9 | 22.3 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 32.5 |
| Eastern | 11,339 | 11.3 | 20.4 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 36.8 |
| Ashanti | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Brong Ahafo | 1,804 | 12.4 | 37.9 | 26.4 | 14.0 | 9.4 |
| Northern | 1,350 | 14.5 | 32.9 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 16.1 |
| Upper East | 3,609 | 14.6 | 32.9 | 25.9 | 15.4 | 11.2 |
| Upper west | 1,153 | 11.6 | 36.4 | 22.7 | 16.2 | 13.0 |
| Outside Ghana | 795 | 9.3 | 34.0 | 22.1 | 18.0 | 16.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on Social characteristics in the Asante Akim South District. These include household size, household composition, household structure, marital status, nationality and religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

The table reveals that the total population in households in the District is 115,289. Over four-fifth of the household population live in rural areas while only 16.9 percent live in urban areas. There are 26,536 households in the District with majority of the being in rural areas (82.2%) than urban (17.8%). The average household size (4.3) in the District is higher than the regional average of 4.1. Table 3.1 also reveals that the average household size in rural areas (4.4) is higher compared to households in the urban areas (4.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

| Categories | Region | District | Urban | | Rural | |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total household population | 4,671,982 | 115,289 | 19,436 | 16.9 | 95,853 | 83.1 |
| Number of households | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 4,715 | 17.8 | 21,821 | 82.2 |
| Average household size | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | | 4.4 | |

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

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. Children (son/daughter) within these households constitute 41.7 percent which is the highest proportion of the household composition. A greater proportion of male children (43.4%) are found in households than female children (40.0%). Household heads (23.0%) forms the second highest proportion of household population in the District. Grand children also constitute 12.3 percent of the household population. Males (30.1%) in households are more likely to be heads of households than females (16.2%). The data also indicates that there are more female Parents/Parents in-laws (1.1%) than their male (0.2%) counterparts.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

| Household composition | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 115,289 | 100.0 | 56,918 | 100.0 | 58,371 | 100.0 |
| Head | 26,536 | 23.0 | 17,109 | 30.1 | 9,427 | 16.2 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 12,122 | 10.5 | 836 | 1.5 | 11,286 | 19.3 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 48,086 | 41.7 | 24,716 | 43.4 | 23,370 | 40.0 |
| Parent/parent in-law | 775 | 0.7 | 119 | 0.2 | 656 | 1.1 |
| Son/daughter in-law | 745 | 0.7 | 245 | 0.4 | 500 | 0.9 |
| Grandchild | 14,215 | 12.3 | 7,239 | 12.7 | 6,976 | 12.0 |
| Brother/sister | 3,492 | 3.0 | 1,979 | 3.5 | 1,513 | 2.6 |
| Step child | 711 | 0.6 | 378 | 0.7 | 333 | 0.6 |
| Adopted/foster child | 383 | 0.3 | 180 | 0.3 | 203 | 0.4 |
| Other relative | 6,173 | 5.4 | 2,875 | 5.1 | 3,298 | 5.7 |
| Non-relative | 2,051 | 1.8 | 1,242 | 2.2 | 809 | 1.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows the household structure in 2010. Households in the District is more extended family (54.5%) than nuclear family (45.5%). The proportion of females (56.8%) living in extended family households is higher than male (52.2%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of males (47.8%) than females (43.2%) live in nuclear family households. The table also shows that the population in nuclear family households (Head, spouse(s) and children) make up the highest percentage of 29.7 percent of the total population in the district. There are more males (31.3%) than females (28.2%) in this category of household structure. This is followed by households of the Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) which constitute 21.3 percent. In this category, there is a marginal difference between the male (21.5%) and female (21.1%) composition. The Extended with non-relative household is the lowest accounting for only 1.4 percent. It is worth noting that, about 3.9 percent of households in the district are made up of heads only (single person households) with more males (5.5%) than females 2.4 percent. The data in the table also reveal that single-parent extended (17.3%) and single-parent nuclear (10.1%) households have more females than males.

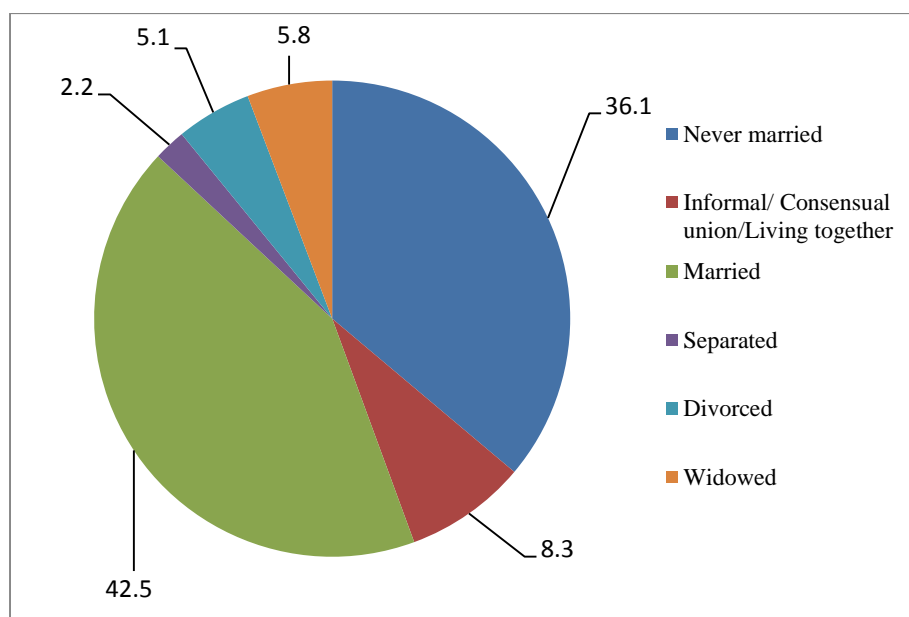
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

| Household structure | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 115,289 | 100 | 56,918 | 100.0 | 58,371 | 100 |
| Nuclear family | 52,416 | 45.5 | 27,196 | 47.8 | 25,220 | 43.2 |
| Head only | 4,492 | 3.9 | 3,101 | 5.4 | 1,391 | 2.4 |
| Head and a spouse only | 1,992 | 1.7 | 1,002 | 1.8 | 990 | 1.7 |
| Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) | 34,283 | 29.7 | 17,822 | 31.3 | 16,461 | 28.2 |
| Single parent Nuclear | 11,649 | 10.1 | 5,271 | 9.3 | 6,378 | 10.9 |
| Extended family | 62,873 | 54.5 | 29,722 | 52.2 | 33,151 | 56.8 |
| Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) | 24,558 | 21.3 | 12,255 | 21.5 | 12,303 | 21.1 |
| Extended + non relatives | 1,617 | 1.4 | 882 | 1.5 | 735 | 1.3 |
| Head, spouse(s) and other composition | 4,277 | 3.7 | 2,163 | 3.8 | 2,114 | 3.6 |
| Single parent Extended | 19,994 | 17.3 | 8,343 | 14.7 | 11,651 | 20.0 |
| Single parent Extended + non relative | 1,957 | 1.7 | 899 | 1.6 | 1,058 | 1.8 |
| Head and other composition but no spouse | 10,470 | 9.1 | 5,180 | 9.1 | 5,290 | 9.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status. About 43 percent of the population 12 years and older are married while 36.1 percent are never married. The others are separated (2.2%), widowed (5.8%) and divorced (5.1%). The figure further shows that 8.3 percent are in Informal/Consensual union.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 reveals that a higher proportion of males (42.5%) than females (29.1%) have never been married. On the other hand, there are some differences between females who are divorced (6.5%) and separated (2.5%) and males divorced 1.8 percent and separated 3.6 percent males. The more notable difference is between proportions of widowed males and females. More females (9.8%) than males (1.6%) are widowed.

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

| Sex/Age-group | Number | Total | Never married | Informal/ Consensual union/Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|-------------------|--------|-------|---------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77,216 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 8.3 | 42.5 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| 12 - 14 | 8,785 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 11,501 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,401 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 15.4 | 24.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 25 - 29 | 7,571 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 47.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 6,426 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 63.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 |
| 35 - 39 | 6,181 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 69.0 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 1.9 |
| 40 - 44 | 5,684 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 71.4 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 3.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 5,204 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 72.0 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 4.5 |
| 50 - 54 | 4,731 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 67.6 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 8.4 |
| 55 - 59 | 3,133 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 67.3 | 2.8 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,688 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 55.7 | 3.9 | 15.1 | 18.8 |
| 65+ | 6,911 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 43.8 | 2.8 | 12.5 | 36.3 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 37,558 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 7.3 | 42.2 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 1.6 |
| 12 - 14 | 4,751 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,144 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,746 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 3,405 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 17.2 | 34.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| 30 - 34 | 3,068 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 15.5 | 55.9 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,027 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 66.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,801 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 73.6 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 1.5 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,528 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 75.7 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 1.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,272 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 74.7 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,540 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 79.9 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 4.0 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 72.0 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 5.0 |
| 65+ | 2,927 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 69.9 | 3.3 | 11.3 | 9.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4: 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 | 39,658 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 9.2 | 42.9 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 9.8 |
| 12 - 14 | 4,034 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 5,357 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 4,655 | 100.0 | 39.8 | 20.8 | 35.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,166 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 57.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 3,358 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 69.4 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 1.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,154 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 71.4 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 2.9 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,883 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 69.4 | 4.0 | 10.2 | 4.5 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,676 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 68.6 | 3.9 | 11.6 | 7.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,459 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 61.0 | 5.1 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,593 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 55.1 | 3.9 | 16.9 | 20.0 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,339 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 39.4 | 3.2 | 19.3 | 32.6 |
| 65+ | 3,984 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 24.7 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 55.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 also shows that about 93.3 percent of the population 12-14 years have never married while 1.0 percent in informal/consensual union. Again, the data show that the married population increases steadily with aged. From as low as 5.7 percent at 12-14 year group proportion married increased to 72.0 percent at 45-49 year group and later declines to 43.8 percent at 65 years and older age group. Interestingly, the highest proportion of persons living together in consensual union is within the age group 25-29 years with more females (9.2%) than males (7.3%). Also, the widowed population increases consistently from 0.1 percent at 15-19 age group to 36.3 percent at 65 years and older age group with a higher proportion being females (55.8%).

3.3.1 Marital Status by Education

This section provides information on marital status and level of education of the population 12 years and older in the District. Twenty-one percent of the population 12 years and older have no education while 67.0 percent have basic education. Majority of the never married (76.9%) have attained basic education while 13.4 percent have secondary school education. About 6 percent have never attended school and 3.5 percent has post-secondary education. For the married, close to two-thirds (62.7%) have attained basic education while a little over a quarter (26.9%) have no education. About five percent have attained secondary education but post-secondary is less than 6 percent (5.7%). The data by sex show similar pattern however, more married females 32.8 percent than married male 20.7 percent have never attended school.

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

| Sex/Marital status | Number | All levels | No Education | Basic | Secondary | Voc/ Tech/ Com | Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma | Tertiary |
|---|--------|------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------------|---|----------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77,216 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 67.0 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| Never married | 27,900 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 76.9 | 13.4 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 6,384 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 73.0 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Married | 32,849 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 62.7 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 0.8 |
| Separated | 1,672 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 62.4 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Divorced | 3,949 | 100.0 | 32.0 | 62.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 |
| Widowed | 4,462 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 34.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 37,558 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 69.8 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| Never married | 16,342 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 76.0 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 2,746 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 71.9 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Married | 15,848 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 64.2 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.5 |
| Separated | 665 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 65.9 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| Divorced | 1,363 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 67.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| Widowed | 594 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 52.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 0.3 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 39,658 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 64.3 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Never married | 11,558 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 78.2 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 3,638 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 73.8 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Married | 17,001 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 61.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Separated | 1,007 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 60.2 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Divorced | 2,586 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 59.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Widowed | 3,868 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 31.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.2 Marital status by economic activity status and by sex

Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity status in the district. Sixty-six percent of the population 12 years and older are employed (66.0%), while 2.4 percent are unemployed and 31.6 percent are economically not active. Concerning those who are married, about 88 percent are employed with 1.7 percent and 10.7 being unemployed and economically not active respectively.

A higher proportion of married males (66.8%) are more likely to be employed than females (65.3%). However, the proportion of females (2.5%) who are unemployed is higher than

males (2.3%). Again, the proportion of married females (32.2%) who are economically not active is higher than males (30.9%). Majority of those who are never married (62.4%) are economically not active. Females (68.5%) who are economically not active is higher compared with males (58.0%).

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

| Sex/Marital status | Total | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|--------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77,216 | 100.0 | 50,996 | 66.0 | 1,853 | 2.4 | 24,367 | 31.6 |
| Never married | 27,900 | 100.0 | 9,636 | 34.5 | 856 | 3.1 | 17,408 | 62.4 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 6,384 | 100.0 | 5,061 | 79.3 | 306 | 4.8 | 1,017 | 15.9 |
| Married | 32,849 | 100.0 | 28,787 | 87.6 | 552 | 1.7 | 3,510 | 10.7 |
| Separated | 1,672 | 100.0 | 1,379 | 82.5 | 34 | 2.0 | 259 | 15.5 |
| Divorced | 3,949 | 100.0 | 3,266 | 82.7 | 72 | 1.8 | 611 | 15.5 |
| Widowed | 4,462 | 100.0 | 2,867 | 64.3 | 33 | 0.7 | 1,562 | 35.0 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 37,558 | 100.0 | 25,101 | 66.8 | 866 | 2.3 | 11,591 | 30.9 |
| Never married | 16,342 | 100.0 | 6,331 | 38.7 | 525 | 3.2 | 9,486 | 58.0 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 2,746 | 100.0 | 2,412 | 87.8 | 81 | 2.9 | 253 | 9.2 |
| Married | 15,848 | 100.0 | 14,259 | 90.0 | 214 | 1.4 | 1,375 | 8.7 |
| Separated | 665 | 100.0 | 563 | 84.7 | 14 | 2.1 | 88 | 13.2 |
| Divorced | 1,363 | 100.0 | 1,137 | 83.4 | 27 | 2.0 | 199 | 14.6 |
| Widowed | 594 | 100.0 | 399 | 67.2 | 5 | 0.8 | 190 | 32.0 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 39,658 | 100.0 | 25,895 | 65.3 | 987 | 2.5 | 12,776 | 32.2 |
| Never married | 11,558 | 100.0 | 3,305 | 28.6 | 331 | 2.9 | 7,922 | 68.5 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 3,638 | 100.0 | 2,649 | 72.8 | 225 | 6.2 | 764 | 21.0 |
| Married | 17,001 | 100.0 | 14,528 | 85.5 | 338 | 2.0 | 2,135 | 12.6 |
| Separated | 1,007 | 100.0 | 816 | 81.0 | 20 | 2.0 | 171 | 17.0 |
| Divorced | 2,586 | 100.0 | 2,129 | 82.3 | 45 | 1.7 | 412 | 15.9 |
| Widowed | 3,868 | 100.0 | 2,468 | 63.8 | 28 | 0.7 | 1,372 | 35.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the nationality of the population in the Asante Akim South District. Almost 98 percent the population in the District are Ghanaians; comprising 96.3 percent by birth, 1.6 percent dual nationality and 0.5 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. The other nationalities combined constitute the remaining 1.7 percent of the population in the district.

The difference between Ghanaian males by birth (96.2%) and Ghanaian females by birth (96.3%) is almost the same. Nationals from ECOWAS countries constitute 1.0 percent.

Other nationals from Africa other than ECOWAS (0.4%) and other non- Africans (0.3%) constitute a small proportion of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

| Nationality | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 117,245 | 100.0 | 57,951 | 100.0 | 59,294 | 100.0 |
| Ghanaian by birth | 112,866 | 96.3 | 55,758 | 96.2 | 57,108 | 96.3 |
| Dual Nationality | 1,886 | 1.6 | 896 | 1.5 | 990 | 1.7 |
| Ghanaian by naturalisation | 609 | 0.5 | 305 | 0.5 | 304 | 0.5 |
| ECOWAS | 1,135 | 1.0 | 635 | 1.1 | 500 | 0.8 |
| Africa other than ECOWAS | 434 | 0.4 | 211 | 0.4 | 223 | 0.4 |
| Other | 315 | 0.3 | 146 | 0.3 | 169 | 0.3 |

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

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents information on population of Asante Akim South District by religion and sex. From the table, three main religious groupings can be identified namely; Christianity (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/ Charismatic, other Christian), Islam and Traditionalist. There are also some persons who have no religion. A greater proportion of the population in the district are Christians (80.2%) of various denominations, followed by Islam (11.4%), no religion (7.0%), traditionalist (1.0%) and others (0.5%). The table further reveals that, the various Christian denominations comprising Pentecostal/Charismatic constitute (30.6%), Protestants (23.9%), other Christians (18.1%) and Catholics (7.6%) constitute about 80 percent of the population in the District.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 117,245 | 100.0 | 57,951 | 100.0 | 59,294 | 100.0 |
| No Religion | 8,151 | 7.0 | 5,502 | 9.5 | 2,649 | 4.5 |
| Catholic | 8,864 | 7.6 | 4,452 | 7.7 | 4,412 | 7.4 |
| Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.) | 28,039 | 23.9 | 13,031 | 22.5 | 15,008 | 25.3 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 35,845 | 30.6 | 16,718 | 28.8 | 19,127 | 32.3 |
| Other Christians | 21,166 | 18.1 | 10,249 | 17.7 | 10,917 | 18.4 |
| Islam | 13,399 | 11.4 | 7,051 | 12.2 | 6,348 | 10.7 |
| Traditionalist | 1,228 | 1.0 | 670 | 1.2 | 558 | 0.9 |
| Other (Specify) | 553 | 0.5 | 278 | 0.5 | 275 | 0.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

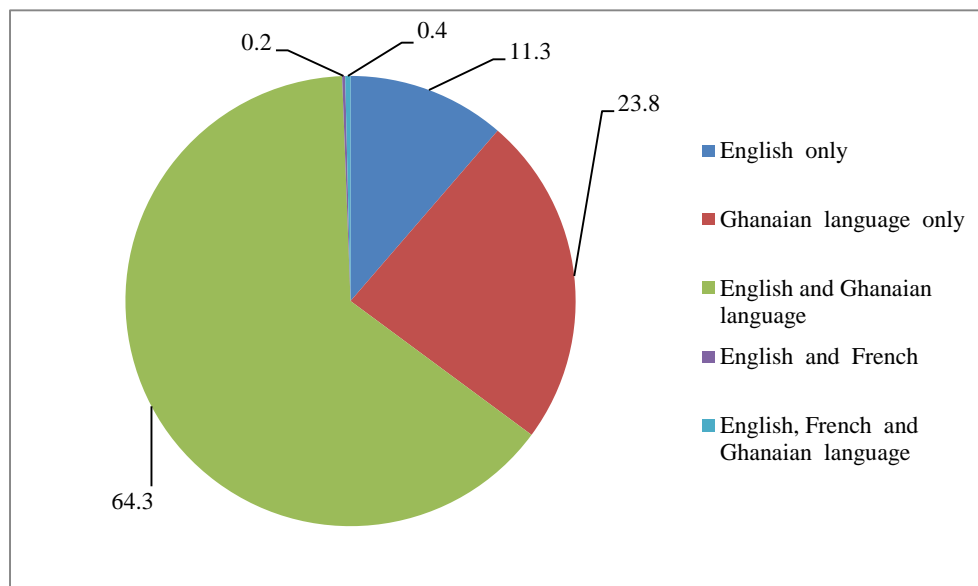
Among the Christian, females (86.4%) are more than the males (76.7%). Apart from Catholics where male (7.7%) are more than females (7.4%), females are more than males in the rest of the Christian denominations. On the other hand, the proportion of males who profess to be Islam, Traditionalist and no religion are higher than females.

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education and literacy are important aspects of socio-economic development of every nation. They enhance the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that facilitate the development of individual capacities for socio-economic well-being (GSS, 2010). In the Asante Akim South district, 79.6 percent of the population 11 years and older literate. The proportion of males (85.0%) who are literate is more than females (73.6).

Figure 3.2 presents literate population 11 years and older by language of literacy in the district. From the figure a large proportion of the population can read and write in English and a Ghanaian Language (64.3%). About 11.3 percent can also read and write in English only while 23.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Only a small proportion of the population is literate in English and French (0.2%) and English, French and Ghanaian Language (0.4%).

Figure 3.2: Literate population 11 years and older by language in which literate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Literacy and age

Table 3.9 presents population 11 years and older by and literacy status and age in the district. The data show that the highest proportion of persons 11 years and older who are literate falls in the age group 11-14 (17.7%) with the second highest being those in the age group 15-19 (17.2%). It is also observed that as age increases, the proportion of persons who can read and write declines. The age group 60-64 (2.6%) is the least proportion of those who are literate. For non-literate, the table shows that the highest proportion is in age group 35-39 (9.8%). The data also show that persons less than 20 years (1.7%).

3.6.2 Literacy and Sex

Higher proportions of males are literate in English and Ghanaian language (68.9%), English and French (0.3%) and English, French and Ghanaian language (0.5%) than their female counterparts. Even though the proportion of females who are literate in English only (12.0%) and Ghanaian language only (28.5%) is high, male literacy remains higher in the district.

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

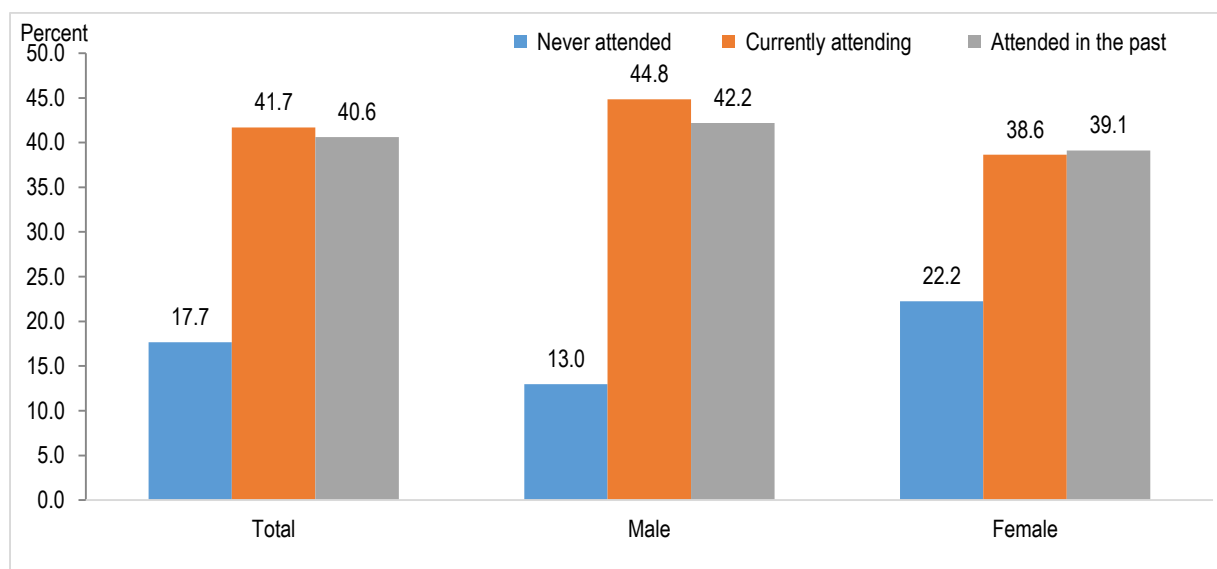
| Sex/age group | None (not literate) | Literate | Total | English only | Ghanaian language only | English and Ghanaian language | English and French | English, French and Ghanaian language |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,297 | 63,652 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 23.8 | 64.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 11-14 | 278 | 11,240 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 20.2 | 63.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 512 | 10,989 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 72.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| 20-24 | 1,081 | 7,320 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 19.2 | 67.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 25-29 | 1,478 | 6,093 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 25.3 | 62.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 30-34 | 1,520 | 4,906 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 30.2 | 58.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 35-39 | 1,591 | 4,590 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 32.2 | 56.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 40-44 | 1,443 | 4,241 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 33.5 | 57.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 45-49 | 1,312 | 3,892 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 31.8 | 60.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| 50-54 | 1,188 | 3,543 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 27.7 | 64.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 55-59 | 810 | 2,323 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 24.0 | 70.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 60-64 | 1,007 | 1,681 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 24.3 | 69.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 65+ | 4,077 | 2,834 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 28.9 | 64.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,493 | 33,586 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 19.6 | 68.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 11-12 | 141 | 6,131 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 18.7 | 65.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 231 | 5,913 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 73.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 20-24 | 362 | 3,384 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 15.9 | 72.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 25-29 | 522 | 2,883 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 18.5 | 69.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 30-34 | 555 | 2,513 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 25.0 | 63.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 35-39 | 596 | 2,431 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 26.6 | 61.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| 40-44 | 569 | 2,232 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 26.5 | 63.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 45-49 | 480 | 2,048 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 23.6 | 67.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| 50-54 | 411 | 1,861 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 21.3 | 70.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 55-59 | 238 | 1,302 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 16.1 | 78.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 60-64 | 304 | 1,045 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 75.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 65+ | 1,084 | 1,843 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 20.9 | 73.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,804 | 30,066 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 28.5 | 59.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 11-14 | 137 | 5,109 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 22.1 | 61.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 281 | 5,076 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 70.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 20-24 | 719 | 3,936 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 63.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 25-29 | 956 | 3,210 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 31.4 | 56.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 30-34 | 965 | 2,393 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 35.6 | 53.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 35-39 | 995 | 2,159 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 38.5 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 40-44 | 874 | 2,009 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 41.3 | 50.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 45-49 | 832 | 1,844 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 40.8 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 50-54 | 777 | 1,682 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 34.8 | 57.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 55-59 | 572 | 1,021 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 34.1 | 59.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 60-64 | 703 | 636 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 34.0 | 58.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 2,993 | 991 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 43.7 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 School Attendance

This section provides information on school attendance of the population three years and older. Figure 3.3 shows that 17.7 percent of the population have never attended any formal school in their lifetime while 41.7 percent are attending school now and 40.6 percent have attended in the past. A higher proportion of females (22.2%) than males (13.0%) have never attended school. The proportion of males (44.8%) currently attending school is higher than that of females (38.6%). Similarly, a higher proportion of males (42.2%) than females (39.1%) have attended school in the past.

Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows school attendance (currently attending or attended in the past) and educational level for persons 3 years and older by sex. The table indicates that 44,433 of the total population 3 years and older in the district are currently attending school. Out of this figure, about half (50.9%) are in primary school, while those in kindergarten 19.0 percent. There are more males (53.0%) than females (46.9%) currently in school. However, the table also shows that the proportion of female is higher at lower levels of education (Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary) but declines as the level of education increases from Junior High School and above.

Table 3.10 further shows that of those who previously attended school, 85.6 percent attained basic level (primary, JSS/JHS and middle) while 7.7 percent attended SSS/SHS and secondary schools. In addition 1.8 percent were in vocational/technical/commercial and 2.0 percent in Post middle/secondary school. A further 2.9 attended tertiary level institutions.

The data also show some differences in proportions of levels of education attended between males and females. More females (90.0%) attended basic level schools compared to males (81.6%). Proportions of males who attended SSS/SHS and secondary is 9.6 percent and female is 5.7 percent. Males are more likely to attend vocational/technical/commercial (2.1%) than females (1.4%). At the tertiary level, the proportion of males (4.2%) who attended in the past is over twice as high as that of females (1.5%).

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

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 44,433 | 100.0 | 23,573 | 100.0 | 20,860 | 100.0 | 43,303 | 100.0 | 22,176 | 100.0 | 21,127 | 100.0 |
| Nursery | 2,296 | 5.2 | 1,168 | 5 | 1,128 | 5.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kindergarten | 8,445 | 19 | 4,322 | 18.3 | 4,123 | 19.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Primary | 22,622 | 50.9 | 11,883 | 50.4 | 10,739 | 51.5 | 7,963 | 18.4 | 3,056 | 13.8 | 4,907 | 23.2 |
| JSS/JHS | 8,000 | 18 | 4,407 | 18.7 | 3,593 | 17.2 | 13,873 | 32 | 6,543 | 29.5 | 7,330 | 34.7 |
| Middle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,261 | 35.2 | 8,485 | 38.3 | 6,776 | 32.1 |
| SSS/SHS | 2,614 | 5.9 | 1,523 | 6.5 | 1,091 | 5.2 | 2,294 | 5.3 | 1,325 | 6 | 969 | 4.6 |
| Secondary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,026 | 2.4 | 795 | 3.6 | 231 | 1.1 |
| Vocational/Technical/ Commercial | 42 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.1 | 762 | 1.8 | 464 | 2.1 | 298 | 1.4 |
| Post middle/secondary certificate | 140 | 0.3 | 64 | 0.3 | 76 | 0.4 | 856 | 2 | 566 | 2.6 | 290 | 1.4 |
| Tertiary | 274 | 0.6 | 175 | 0.7 | 99 | 0.5 | 1,268 | 2.9 | 942 | 4.2 | 326 | 1.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

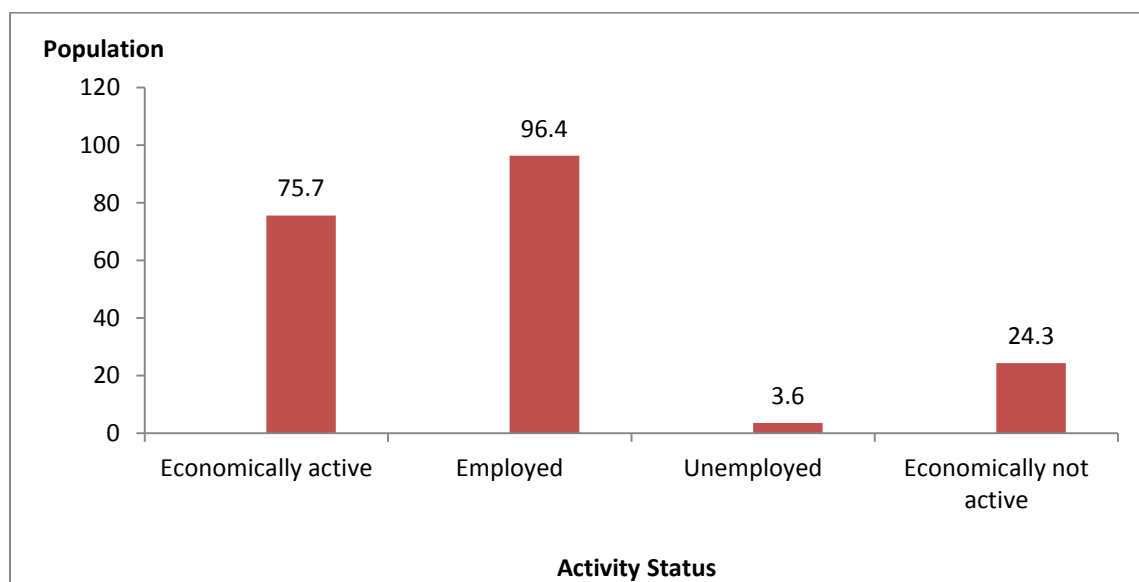
Statistical data on economic activities and economic characteristics of the population are essential for social and economic development planning. The proportions of the population that are employed support themselves and their dependants. The 2010 Population and Housing Census upon which this report is based collected information on economic activity status from persons 5 years and older. The 2010 Population and Housing Census also identified two categories of economic activity status of the population; economically active and economically not active.

Economically active population comprises the employed and the unemployed. This chapter therefore presents information on the economic characteristics of the population of Asante Akim South District. The section is divided under the following sub-headings; Economic activity status, Economic activity status by sex and age, Occupation, Industry, Employment status and Employment sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of the population 5 years and older by economic activity status of the district. About 76 percent of the population is economically active while 24.3 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed and 3.6 percent unemployed.

Figure 4.1: Population 5 years and older by activity status



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

In terms of economic activity status and sex, Table 4.1 shows that a higher proportion of males (77.2%) than females (74.2%) are economically active. However the proportion of females (25.8%) who are economically not active is higher than that of males (22.8%). The table also indicates that males (96.6%) are more likely to be employed than females (96.3%).

The proportion of the unemployed females (3.7%) is higher than males (3.4%). Concerning the population who are economically not active, majority of them were in full time education (48.8%) and did home duties or household chores (22.2%). A higher proportion of males (61.6%) who are economically not active are in full time education than females (38.3%).

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 | 68,431 | 100.0 | 32,807 | 100.0 | 35,624 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 51,769 | 75.7 | 25,334 | 77.2 | 26,435 | 74.2 |
| Employed | 49,920 | 96.4 | 24,470 | 96.6 | 25,450 | 96.3 |
| Worked | 47,577 | 95.3 | 23,535 | 96.2 | 24,042 | 94.5 |
| Did not work but had job to go back to | 2,161 | 4.3 | 852 | 3.5 | 1,309 | 5.1 |
| Did voluntary work without pay | 182 | 0.4 | 83 | 0.3 | 99 | 0.4 |
| Unemployed | 1,849 | 3.6 | 864 | 3.4 | 985 | 3.7 |
| Worked before, seeking work and available | 657 | 35.5 | 289 | 33.4 | 368 | 37.4 |
| Seeking work for the first time and available | 1,192 | 64.5 | 575 | 66.6 | 617 | 62.6 |
| Economically not active | 16,662 | 24.3 | 7,473 | 22.8 | 9,189 | 25.8 |
| Did home duties (household chore) | 3,701 | 22.2 | 1,039 | 13.9 | 2,662 | 29.0 |
| Full time education | 8,123 | 48.8 | 4,604 | 61.6 | 3,519 | 38.3 |
| Pensioner/Retired | 369 | 2.2 | 274 | 3.7 | 95 | 1.0 |
| Disabled/Sick | 1,280 | 7.7 | 510 | 6.8 | 770 | 8.4 |
| Too old/young | 2,111 | 12.7 | 586 | 7.8 | 1,525 | 16.6 |
| Other | 1,078 | 6.5 | 460 | 6.2 | 618 | 6.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic Activity Status by sex and age group

Table 4.2 shows a breakdown of the economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active population 15 years and older into age groups and sex. The data show that the high percentages of the employed are in age groups 25-29 to 60-64 years where over 80 percent of the population in each age group is employed. As expected, those in age group 15-19 years (24.7%) has the lowest percentage of employed. High proportions of unemployed are those 15-19 to 30-34 while the least is age 50-54. The highest economically not active population are those 15-19 years (72.5%) and 20-24 (31.2%). This could be attributed to the fact that most of the population in the age group are in school.

The proportions of employed males in all the age groups are higher compared to females. However, among the unemployed and economically not active, the proportions of females are higher than the male counterparts.

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

| Sex/Age group | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68,431 | 100.0 | 49,920 | 72.9 | 1,849 | 2.7 | 16,662 | 24.3 |
| 15-19 | 11,501 | 100.0 | 2,844 | 24.7 | 322 | 2.8 | 8,335 | 72.5 |
| 20-24 | 8,401 | 100.0 | 5,192 | 61.8 | 590 | 7.0 | 2,619 | 31.2 |
| 25-29 | 7,571 | 100.0 | 6,294 | 83.1 | 370 | 4.9 | 907 | 12.0 |
| 30-34 | 6,426 | 100.0 | 5,662 | 88.1 | 201 | 3.1 | 563 | 8.8 |
| 35-39 | 6,181 | 100.0 | 5,676 | 91.8 | 108 | 1.7 | 397 | 6.4 |
| 40-44 | 5,684 | 100.0 | 5,334 | 93.8 | 58 | 1.0 | 292 | 5.1 |
| 45-49 | 5,204 | 100.0 | 4,963 | 95.4 | 51 | 1.0 | 190 | 3.7 |
| 50-54 | 4,731 | 100.0 | 4,458 | 94.2 | 34 | 0.7 | 239 | 5.1 |
| 55-59 | 3,133 | 100.0 | 2,926 | 93.4 | 25 | 0.8 | 182 | 5.8 |
| 60-64 | 2,688 | 100.0 | 2,251 | 83.7 | 68 | 2.5 | 369 | 13.7 |
| 65+ | 6,911 | 100.0 | 4,320 | 62.5 | 22 | 0.3 | 2,569 | 37.2 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32,807 | 100.0 | 24,470 | 74.6 | 864 | 2.6 | 7,473 | 22.8 |
| 15-19 | 6,144 | 100.0 | 1,567 | 25.5 | 162 | 2.6 | 4,415 | 71.9 |
| 20-24 | 3,746 | 100.0 | 2,336 | 62.4 | 243 | 6.5 | 1,167 | 31.2 |
| 25-29 | 3,405 | 100.0 | 2,943 | 86.4 | 170 | 5.0 | 292 | 8.6 |
| 30-34 | 3,068 | 100.0 | 2,774 | 90.4 | 107 | 3.5 | 187 | 6.1 |
| 35-39 | 3,027 | 100.0 | 2,845 | 94.0 | 50 | 1.7 | 132 | 4.4 |
| 40-44 | 2,801 | 100.0 | 2,670 | 95.3 | 29 | 1.0 | 102 | 3.6 |
| 45-49 | 2,528 | 100.0 | 2,446 | 96.8 | 24 | 0.9 | 58 | 2.3 |
| 50-54 | 2,272 | 100.0 | 2,178 | 95.9 | 19 | 0.8 | 75 | 3.3 |
| 55-59 | 1,540 | 100.0 | 1,471 | 95.5 | 12 | 0.8 | 57 | 3.7 |
| 60-64 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 1,151 | 85.3 | 37 | 2.7 | 161 | 11.9 |
| 65+ | 2,927 | 100.0 | 2,089 | 71.4 | 11 | 0.4 | 827 | 28.3 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,624 | 100.0 | 25,450 | 71.4 | 985 | 2.8 | 9,189 | 25.8 |
| 15-19 | 5,357 | 100.0 | 1,277 | 23.8 | 160 | 3.0 | 3,920 | 73.2 |
| 20-24 | 4,655 | 100.0 | 2,856 | 61.4 | 347 | 7.5 | 1,452 | 31.2 |
| 25-29 | 4,166 | 100.0 | 3,351 | 80.4 | 200 | 4.8 | 615 | 14.8 |
| 30-34 | 3,358 | 100.0 | 2,888 | 86.0 | 94 | 2.8 | 376 | 11.2 |
| 35-39 | 3,154 | 100.0 | 2,831 | 89.8 | 58 | 1.8 | 265 | 8.4 |
| 40-44 | 2,883 | 100.0 | 2,664 | 92.4 | 29 | 1.0 | 190 | 6.6 |
| 45-49 | 2,676 | 100.0 | 2,517 | 94.1 | 27 | 1.0 | 132 | 4.9 |
| 50-54 | 2,459 | 100.0 | 2,280 | 92.7 | 15 | 0.6 | 164 | 6.7 |
| 55-59 | 1,593 | 100.0 | 1,455 | 91.3 | 13 | 0.8 | 125 | 7.8 |
| 60-64 | 1,339 | 100.0 | 1,100 | 82.2 | 31 | 2.3 | 208 | 15.5 |
| 65+ | 3,984 | 100.0 | 2,231 | 56.0 | 11 | 0.3 | 1,742 | 43.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex distribution, apart from the 15-19 age group where the proportion of male (59.1%) is higher than female (42.7%), there are more females in all other age groups of economically not active population.

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents data on employed population 15 years and older. The data show that most employed persons (65.2%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 13.0 percent are service and sales workers. Another 8.3 percent are engaged in craft and related workers. The data by sex show significant variations in occupations between the sexes. Even though higher proportions of males 69.2 percent and females 61.4 are employed

as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers more males than females are engaged in this occupation. The data also show plant and machine operators and assemblers are mainly males. About 6.0 percent males compared with 0.3 percent females are employed as such. But more females, 26.0 percent than males, 4.7 percent are employed as service and sales workers. In addition a higher proportion of females (4.8%) compared with (2.5%) males are engaged in elementary occupation.

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 | 49,920 | 100.0 | 24,470 | 100.0 | 25,450 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 555 | 1.1 | 207 | 0.8 | 348 | 1.4 |
| Professionals | 2,017 | 4.0 | 1,222 | 5.0 | 795 | 3.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 437 | 0.9 | 341 | 1.4 | 96 | 0.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 245 | 0.5 | 177 | 0.7 | 68 | 0.3 |
| Service and sales workers | 6,490 | 13.0 | 1,153 | 4.7 | 5,337 | 21.0 |
| Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | 32,555 | 65.2 | 16,936 | 69.2 | 15,619 | 61.4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 4,129 | 8.3 | 2,254 | 9.2 | 1,875 | 7.4 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1,640 | 3.3 | 1,562 | 6.4 | 78 | 0.3 |
| Elementary occupations | 1,849 | 3.7 | 615 | 2.5 | 1,234 | 4.8 |
| Other occupations | 3 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industrial sectors of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. The data in the table shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitutes the largest industrial sector, employing about 65.3 percent of the workforce. The other two major industrial sectors are wholesale and retail (11.1%) and manufacturing (6.0%).

The sex disaggregated data in this table show more clearly the gender patterns of the employed among the main industrial sectors discussed in the previous paragraph. Apart from agriculture, forestry and fishing (70.1%) sector in which males form the majority compared to females (60.0%), male proportions in construction (3.9%) and transportation and storage (3.8%) are also higher than female proportions of 0.1 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. However, more females are employed in manufacturing (7.1%), accommodation and food service activities (6.7%) and other service activities (4.2%) than males. The corresponding male proportions are 4.9 percent, 5.5 percent, 0.8 percent and 1.6 percent 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 | 49,920 | 100.0 | 24,470 | 100.0 | 25,450 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 32,622 | 65.3 | 17,153 | 70.1 | 15,469 | 60.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 402 | 0.8 | 355 | 1.5 | 47 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 3,010 | 6.0 | 1,196 | 4.9 | 1,814 | 7.1 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 27 | 0.1 | 19 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities | 85 | 0.2 | 61 | 0.2 | 24 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 975 | 2.0 | 946 | 3.9 | 29 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 5,527 | 11.1 | 1,357 | 5.5 | 4,170 | 16.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 955 | 1.9 | 932 | 3.8 | 23 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1,892 | 3.8 | 185 | 0.8 | 1,707 | 6.7 |
| Information and communication | 52 | 0.1 | 38 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 64 | 0.1 | 44 | 0.2 | 20 | 0.1 |
| Real estate activities | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Professional scientific and technical activities | 105 | 0.2 | 90 | 0.4 | 15 | 0.1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 65 | 0.1 | 57 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 407 | 0.8 | 341 | 1.4 | 66 | 0.3 |
| Education | 1,802 | 3.6 | 1,068 | 4.4 | 734 | 2.9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 289 | 0.6 | 126 | 0.5 | 163 | 0.6 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 78 | 0.2 | 70 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Other service activities | 1,466 | 2.9 | 389 | 1.6 | 1,077 | 4.2 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use | 97 | 0.2 | 43 | 0.2 | 54 | 0.2 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employment status of the employed persons aged 15 years and older. The data indicate that 67.9 percent of the employed in the district is self-employed without employees. This is followed by contributing family workers (14.8%) and employees (10.2%). Self-employed with employees constitute 2.7 percent whilst apprentices and casual workers form 1.8 percent each. On the other hand, 19.2 percent females are contributing family workers while males are 10.2 percent.

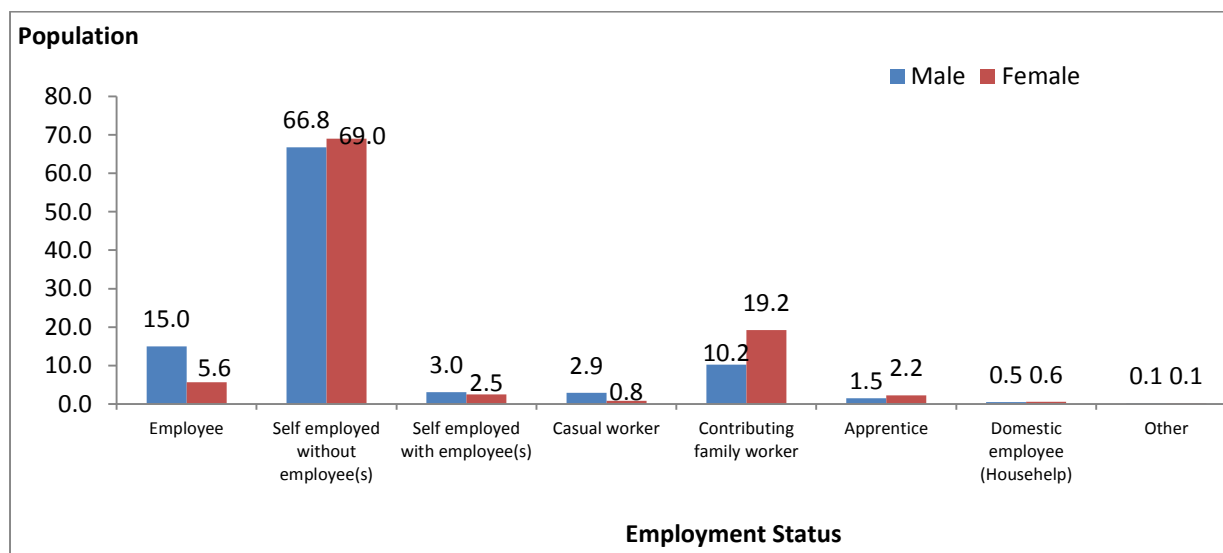
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

| Employment Status | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 49,920 | 100.0 | 24,470 | 100.0 | 25,450 | 100.0 |
| Employee | 5,092 | 10.2 | 3,666 | 15.0 | 1,426 | 5.6 |
| Self-employed without employee(s) | 33,906 | 67.9 | 16,345 | 66.8 | 17,561 | 69.0 |
| Self-employed with employee(s) | 1,366 | 2.7 | 741 | 3.0 | 625 | 2.5 |
| Casual worker | 920 | 1.8 | 705 | 2.9 | 215 | 0.8 |
| Contributing family worker | 7,392 | 14.8 | 2,498 | 10.2 | 4,894 | 19.2 |
| Apprentice | 923 | 1.8 | 365 | 1.5 | 558 | 2.2 |
| Domestic employee (House help) | 260 | 0.5 | 120 | 0.5 | 140 | 0.6 |
| Other | 61 | 0.1 | 30 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5.1 Employment status by sex

In terms of sex, Figure 4.2 shows that self-employed without employees remains the dominant employment status for both males (66.8%) and females (69.0%). The figure also depicts a sharp difference between female contributing family workers (19.2%) and male contributing family workers (10.2%). It is also observed that the proportion of males (15.0%) employees is higher than that of females (5.6%).

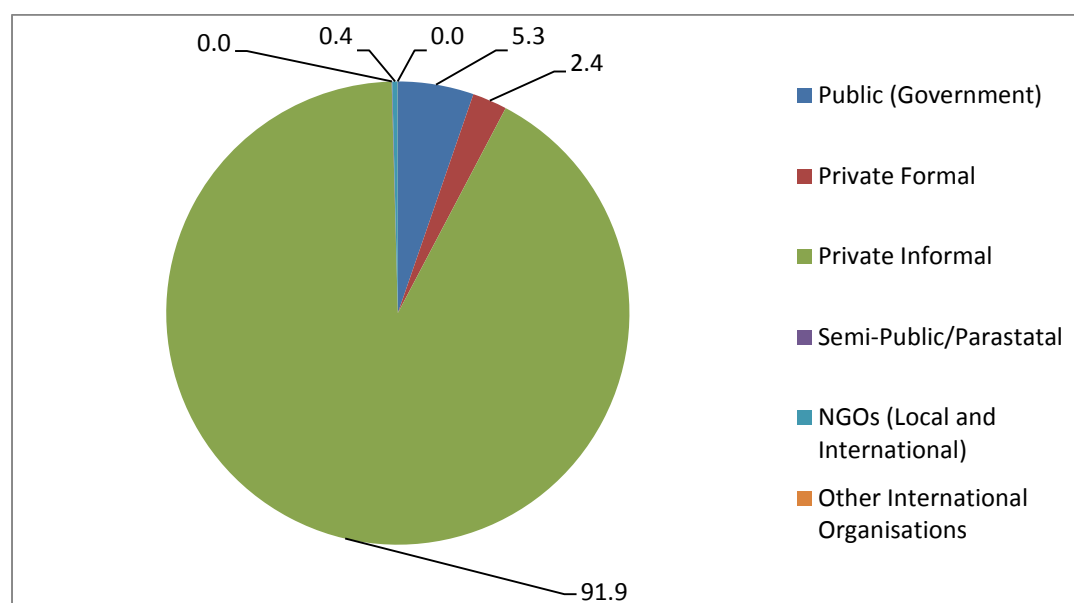
Figure 4.2: Employment status of the population 15 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 presents employed persons in the population 15 years and older by sector of employment. The figure shows that the private informal is the largest employer in the District, employing overwhelming 91.9 percent of employed persons. The public (government) sector is the second largest employer, accounting for 5.3 percent. Though Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's) activities are on the increase in the country, their activities in terms of employment are not much. NGOs employ only 0.4 percent of the employed in the district.

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by sector of employment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6.1 Employment sector and sex

Table 4.6 presents population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The data indicate that apart from the private informal sector which employs more females (95.1%) than males (88.5%), the rest of the sectors employ more males than females.

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

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 49,920 | 100.0 | 24,470 | 100.0 | 25,450 | 100.0 |
| Public (Government) | 2,642 | 5.3 | 1,735 | 7.1 | 907 | 3.6 |
| Private Formal | 1,208 | 2.4 | 935 | 3.8 | 273 | 1.1 |
| Private Informal | 45,857 | 91.9 | 21,649 | 88.5 | 24,208 | 95.1 |
| Semi-Public/Parastatal | 21 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.0 |
| NGOs (Local and International) | 188 | 0.4 | 129 | 0.5 | 59 | 0.2 |
| Other International Organisations | 4 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) has become an important tool in the daily activities of the people in the district. There has been a rapid increase in ICT penetration particularly mobile phone usage in recent times. This chapter therefore discusses ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of desktop/ laptop in the district.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Data were collected from persons 12 years and older with respect to mobile phones and use of internet. The population 12 years and older in Asante Akim South district is 77,216. About 36 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. A higher percentage of males (41.6%) than females (30.9%) own mobile phones.

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

| Sex | Population 12 years and older | | Population having mobile phone | | Population using internet facility | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 77,216 | 100.0 | 27,847 | 36.1 | 1,584 | 2.1 |
| Male | 37,558 | 100.0 | 15,612 | 41.6 | 1,105 | 2.9 |
| Female | 39,658 | 100.0 | 12,235 | 30.9 | 479 | 1.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet has become a very useful communication facility for both individuals and corporate organizations. Nevertheless most people do not have access to internet. At the District level, only 2.1 percent of the total population (12 years and older) use internet. More males 2.9 percent use internet compared to 1.2 percent of females.

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are very useful for accessing and processing data. Throughout the district, only 2.6 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers as indicated in Table 5.2. The data showing proportions among male and female headed households with laptop/desktop computer clearly show the level of ownership is really low. Only 3.1 percent of male-headed households own laptop/desktop computer. The situation is even worse among female-headed households where the proportion is 1.6 percent.

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

| Sex | Number of households | Households having desktop/laptop computers | |
|--------|----------------------|--|---------|
| | | Number | Percent |
| Total | 26,536 | 686 | 2.6 |
| Male | 17,109 | 532 | 3.1 |
| Female | 9,427 | 154 | 1.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are 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. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) show that there are more than 600 million PWD's in the world of which approximately 80 percent live in the low-income countries.

To understand the issues properly and implement policies which could tackle directly the problems of PWDs, the 2010 Population and Housing Census captured data on PWDs. It is expected that this information will help improve lives of PWDs through appropriate policy making and implementation.

6.2 Population with Disability

This section presents information on persons with disabilities (PWDs) by type of locality, disability type and sex. Table 6.1 shows that 3.5 percent of the population in the District are disabled. A higher proportion of females (3.7%) are disabled than males (3.2%). Sight disability is the most common type of disability constituting almost half (46.4%) of PWDs in the District while physical disability (24.8%) is the second major form of disability. The major form of disability among males (42.5%) and females (49.5) is sight disability.

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

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 117,245 | 100.0 | 57,951 | 100.0 | 59,294 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 113,187 | 96.5 | 56,099 | 96.8 | 57,088 | 96.3 |
| With disability | 4,058 | 3.5 | 1,852 | 3.2 | 2,206 | 3.7 |
| Sight | 1,881 | 46.4 | 788 | 42.5 | 1,093 | 49.5 |
| Hearing | 688 | 17.0 | 305 | 16.5 | 383 | 17.4 |
| Speech | 495 | 12.2 | 271 | 14.6 | 224 | 10.2 |
| Physical | 1,007 | 24.8 | 457 | 24.7 | 550 | 24.9 |
| Intellect | 479 | 11.8 | 244 | 13.2 | 235 | 10.7 |
| Emotion | 416 | 10.3 | 219 | 11.8 | 197 | 8.9 |
| Other | 316 | 7.8 | 151 | 8.2 | 165 | 7.5 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Total | 19,870 | 100.0 | 9,425 | 100.0 | 10,445 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 19,117 | 96.2 | 9,075 | 96.3 | 10,042 | 96.1 |
| With disability | 753 | 3.8 | 350 | 3.7 | 403 | 3.9 |
| Sight | 355 | 47.1 | 145 | 41.4 | 210 | 52.1 |
| Hearing | 92 | 12.2 | 35 | 10.0 | 57 | 14.1 |
| Speech | 90 | 12.0 | 50 | 14.3 | 40 | 9.9 |
| Physical | 155 | 20.6 | 68 | 19.4 | 87 | 21.6 |
| Intellect | 136 | 18.1 | 63 | 18.0 | 73 | 18.1 |
| Emotion | 62 | 8.2 | 29 | 8.3 | 33 | 8.2 |
| Other | 97 | 12.9 | 46 | 13.1 | 51 | 12.7 |

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

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Total | 97,375 | 100.0 | 48,526 | 100.0 | 48,849 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 94,070 | 96.6 | 47,024 | 96.9 | 47,046 | 96.3 |
| With disability | 3,305 | 3.4 | 1,502 | 3.1 | 1,803 | 3.7 |
| Sight | 1,526 | 46.2 | 643 | 42.8 | 883 | 49.0 |
| Hearing | 596 | 18.0 | 270 | 18.0 | 326 | 18.1 |
| Speech | 405 | 12.3 | 221 | 14.7 | 184 | 10.2 |
| Physical | 852 | 25.8 | 389 | 25.9 | 463 | 25.7 |
| Intellect | 343 | 10.4 | 181 | 12.1 | 162 | 9.0 |
| Emotion | 354 | 10.7 | 190 | 12.6 | 164 | 9.1 |
| Other | 219 | 6.6 | 105 | 7.0 | 114 | 6.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 The Disabled by Type of Locality

At the locality level, 3.8 percent of the population in urban areas are disabled while in the rural areas it is 3.4 percent. The proportion of the male population who are disabled in the urban (3.7%) is higher than males in the rural (3.1%) areas. Similarly, the percentage of disabled females in urban (3.9%) areas is higher than those in the rural (3.7%) areas.

The percentage of PWDs with sight impairments is high in both urban (47.1%) and rural areas (46.2%). This is followed by the physically challenged with 20.6 percent in urban areas and 25.8 percent in rural areas. The type of disability with lowest proportion in urban areas is emotional disability (8.2%) while other forms of disability (6.6%) constitute the lowest proportion in rural areas.

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of PWDs 15 years and older by sex. Data reveal that 59.0 percent of persons with disabilities are economically active (comprising 58.0 percent employed and 1.7 percent being unemployed), while 40.3 percent are economically not active. Males (62.0%) are more likely to be employed than females (54.9%). A higher proportion of females (43.3%) are economically not active compared to males (36.3%).

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

| Sex/Disability type | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68,431 | 100.0 | 49,920 | 72.9 | 1,849 | 2.7 | 16,662 | 24.3 |
| No disability | 64,984 | 100.0 | 47,920 | 73.7 | 1,791 | 2.8 | 15,273 | 23.5 |
| With a disability | 3,447 | 100.0 | 2,000 | 58.0 | 58 | 1.7 | 1,389 | 40.3 |
| Sight | 1,672 | 100.0 | 1,036 | 62.0 | 20 | 1.2 | 616 | 36.8 |
| Hearing | 566 | 100.0 | 332 | 58.7 | 14 | 2.5 | 220 | 38.9 |
| Speech | 340 | 100.0 | 167 | 49.1 | 12 | 3.5 | 161 | 47.4 |
| Physical | 879 | 100.0 | 384 | 43.7 | 17 | 1.9 | 478 | 54.4 |
| Intellectual | 375 | 100.0 | 155 | 41.3 | 18 | 4.8 | 202 | 53.9 |
| Emotional | 363 | 100.0 | 193 | 53.2 | 11 | 3.0 | 159 | 43.8 |
| Other | 282 | 100.0 | 127 | 45.0 | 2 | 0.7 | 153 | 54.3 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32,807 | 100.0 | 24,470 | 74.6 | 864 | 2.6 | 7,473 | 22.8 |
| No disability | 31,313 | 100.0 | 23,543 | 75.2 | 840 | 2.7 | 6,930 | 22.1 |
| With a disability | 1,494 | 100.0 | 927 | 62.0 | 24 | 1.6 | 543 | 36.3 |
| Sight | 673 | 100.0 | 445 | 66.1 | 10 | 1.5 | 218 | 32.4 |
| Hearing | 238 | 100.0 | 153 | 64.3 | 7 | 2.9 | 78 | 32.8 |
| Speech | 168 | 100.0 | 91 | 54.2 | 5 | 3.0 | 72 | 42.9 |
| Physical | 383 | 100.0 | 194 | 50.7 | 6 | 1.6 | 183 | 47.8 |
| Intellectual | 180 | 100.0 | 86 | 47.8 | 4 | 2.2 | 90 | 50.0 |
| Emotional | 189 | 100.0 | 105 | 55.6 | 6 | 3.2 | 78 | 41.3 |
| Other | 126 | 100.0 | 60 | 47.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 65 | 51.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,624 | 100.0 | 25,450 | 71.4 | 985 | 2.8 | 9,189 | 25.8 |
| No disability | 33,671 | 100.0 | 24,377 | 72.4 | 951 | 2.8 | 8,343 | 24.8 |
| With a disability | 1,953 | 100.0 | 1,073 | 54.9 | 34 | 1.7 | 846 | 43.3 |
| Sight | 999 | 100.0 | 591 | 59.2 | 10 | 1.0 | 398 | 39.8 |
| Hearing | 328 | 100.0 | 179 | 54.6 | 7 | 2.1 | 142 | 43.3 |
| Speech | 172 | 100.0 | 76 | 44.2 | 7 | 4.1 | 89 | 51.7 |
| Physical | 496 | 100.0 | 190 | 38.3 | 11 | 2.2 | 295 | 59.5 |
| Intellectual | 195 | 100.0 | 69 | 35.4 | 14 | 7.2 | 112 | 57.4 |
| Emotional | 174 | 100.0 | 88 | 50.6 | 5 | 2.9 | 81 | 46.6 |
| Other | 156 | 100.0 | 67 | 42.9 | 1 | 0.6 | 88 | 56.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and level of education

Table 6.3 shows the educational level attained by PWDs 3 years and older. The table indicates that 36.7 percent of PWDs has never attended school. Over 50 percent of persons with disabilities have attained basic education and 8.0 percent have attained secondary or higher. About 24 percent of the disabled males have never been to school while 59.1 percent have attained basic education. The proportion of males who have attained secondary or higher education is 12.5 percent. Among female population with disability, 46.9 percent have no formal education. About 4 out of 10 female persons with disability have attained basic education and only 4.2 percent have secondary or higher level of education.

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

| Disability type /sex | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 106,573 | 18,837 | 10,741 | 67,719 | 9,276 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 10.1 | 63.5 | 8.7 |
| No disability | 102,624 | 17,386 | 10,615 | 65,661 | 8,962 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 10.3 | 64.0 | 8.7 |
| With a disability | 3,949 | 1,451 | 126 | 2,058 | 314 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 3.2 | 52.1 | 8.0 |
| Sight | 1,840 | 659 | 55 | 968 | 158 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 3.0 | 52.6 | 8.6 |
| Hearing | 664 | 307 | 16 | 310 | 31 | 100.0 | 46.2 | 2.4 | 46.7 | 4.7 |
| Speech | 470 | 201 | 22 | 217 | 30 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 4.7 | 46.2 | 6.4 |
| Physical | 985 | 408 | 25 | 471 | 81 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 2.5 | 47.8 | 8.2 |
| Intellectual | 448 | 208 | 13 | 202 | 25 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 2.9 | 45.1 | 5.6 |
| Emotional | 404 | 135 | 9 | 225 | 35 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 2.2 | 55.7 | 8.7 |
| Other | 306 | 105 | 7 | 170 | 24 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 2.3 | 55.6 | 7.8 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 52,571 | 6,822 | 5,490 | 34,374 | 5,885 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 10.4 | 65.4 | 11.2 |
| No disability | 50,789 | 6,387 | 5,419 | 33,321 | 5,662 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 65.6 | 11.1 |
| With a disability | 1,782 | 435 | 71 | 1,053 | 223 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 59.1 | 12.5 |
| Sight | 764 | 174 | 29 | 449 | 112 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 3.8 | 58.8 | 14.7 |
| Hearing | 293 | 91 | 9 | 170 | 23 | 100.0 | 31.1 | 3.1 | 58.0 | 7.8 |
| Speech | 253 | 91 | 10 | 130 | 22 | 100.0 | 36.0 | 4.0 | 51.4 | 8.7 |
| Physical | 445 | 114 | 18 | 253 | 60 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 4.0 | 56.9 | 13.5 |
| Intellectual | 225 | 86 | 5 | 116 | 18 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 2.2 | 51.6 | 8.0 |
| Emotional | 215 | 48 | 4 | 136 | 27 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 1.9 | 63.3 | 12.6 |
| Other | 142 | 30 | 4 | 93 | 15 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 2.8 | 65.5 | 10.6 |

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

| Disability type /sex | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 54,002 | 12,015 | 5,251 | 33,345 | 3,391 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 9.7 | 61.7 | 6.3 |
| No disability | 51,835 | 10,999 | 5,196 | 32,340 | 3,300 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 10.0 | 62.4 | 6.4 |
| With a disability | 2,167 | 1,016 | 55 | 1,005 | 91 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 2.5 | 46.4 | 4.2 |
| Sight | 1,076 | 485 | 26 | 519 | 46 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 2.4 | 48.2 | 4.3 |
| Hearing | 371 | 216 | 7 | 140 | 8 | 100.0 | 58.2 | 1.9 | 37.7 | 2.2 |
| Speech | 217 | 110 | 12 | 87 | 8 | 100.0 | 50.7 | 5.5 | 40.1 | 3.7 |
| Physical | 540 | 294 | 7 | 218 | 21 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 1.3 | 40.4 | 3.9 |
| Intellectual | 223 | 122 | 8 | 86 | 7 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 3.6 | 38.6 | 3.1 |
| Emotional | 189 | 87 | 5 | 89 | 8 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 2.6 | 47.1 | 4.2 |
| Other | 164 | 75 | 3 | 77 | 9 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 1.8 | 47.0 | 5.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

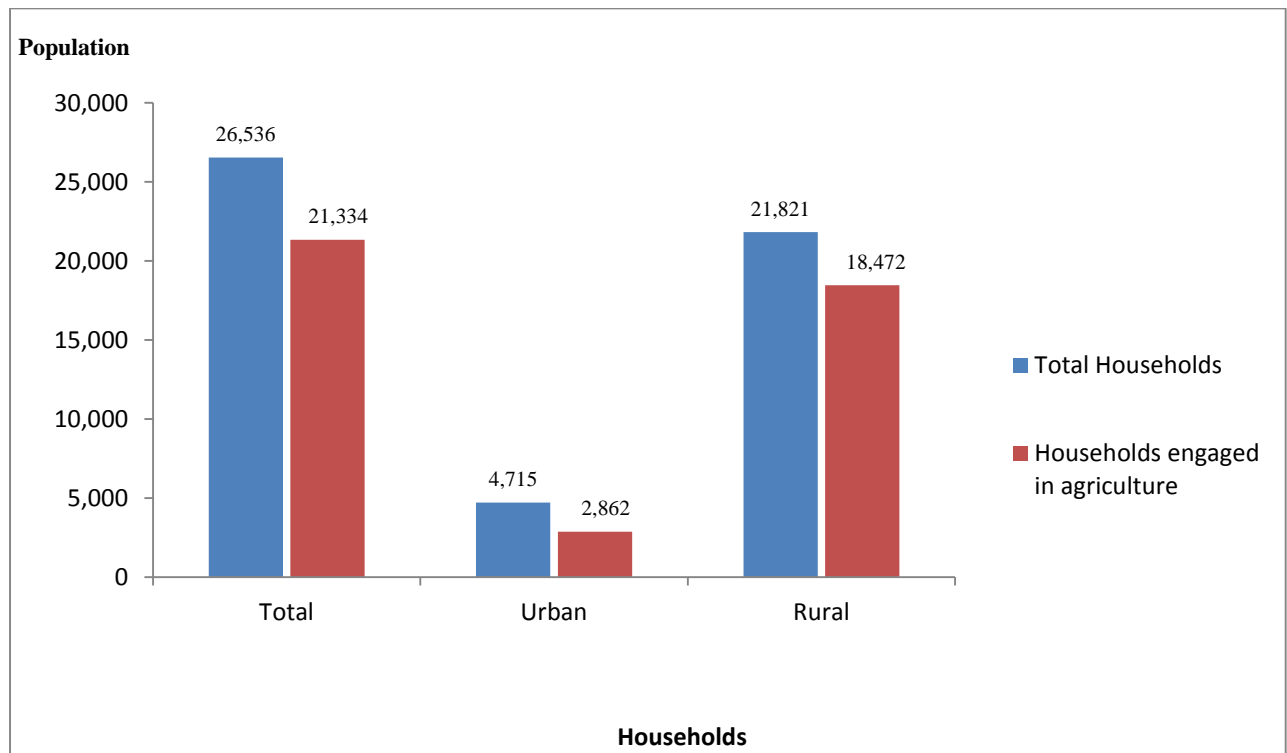
Asante Akim South district can be regarded as having an agrarian economy largely due to the agricultural sector’s contribution to Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly. Although agricultural activities in the district are mostly subsistence, about 80 percent of households in the District are engaged in agricultural activities. Table 7.1 indicates that the agricultural households engage mostly in crop farming with minimal livestock rearing. Food crops like plantain, yam, cocoyam, cassava, maize among others and cash crops including cocoa, oil palms, coffee, cola and oranges are mainly produced from the district.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze agricultural households by type of locality, types of farming activities and the distribution of livestock per keepers.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents households in agricultural activities by type of localities. Among the total household population of 26,536, 21,334 (80.4%) households are engaged in agricultural activities. About 8 out of 10 (84.7%) households in rural areas are engaged in agriculture activities compared with 6 out of 10 (60.7%) households in urban areas of the district.

Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows data on agricultural households by agricultural activities and type of locality. The data reveal that almost all the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (97.8%). About 42 percent of agricultural households also engage in livestock rearing. Households engaged in tree planting (0.5%) and Fish farming (0.0%) are the least proportions of agricultural households in the District. It is worth noting that, some agricultural households are engaged in multiple farming activities as shown in Table 7.1.

Most of the agricultural households in the rural areas are engaged in crop farming (97.9%) and livestock rearing (44.8%). Households engaged in tree planting activities is less than 1 percent. The situation is not different with agricultural households who live in urban areas in the District. However, all agricultural households that are engaged in fish farming are in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

| Agricultural Activities | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Households | 26,536 | 100.0 | 4,715 | 100.0 | 21,821 | 100.0 |
| Households engaged in agriculture | 21,334 | 80.4 | 2,862 | 60.7 | 18,472 | 84.7 |
| Crop Farming | 20,868 | 97.8 | 2,785 | 97.3 | 18,083 | 97.9 |
| Tree Planting | 117 | 0.5 | 14 | 0.5 | 103 | 0.6 |
| Livestock Rearing | 9,039 | 42.4 | 757 | 26.5 | 8,282 | 44.8 |
| Fish Farming | 9 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 indicates the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Asante Akim South district. More than half (132,663) of the total livestock (212,006) in the district are chicken. Rearing of goats (47,851) and sheep (21,176) are second and third highest livestock in the District. Ducks (2,969), Pigs (2,442), Guinea fowls (861) among other livestock are also reared in the District.

The data also show that a total population of 15,217 keeps a total number of 212,006 livestock representing an average of 14 livestock per keeper. However, livestock with small quantity of animals' records higher average animals per keeper. For instance, fish farming with 452 animals records an average of 90 animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

| Type of livestock | Number of Animals | Number of keepers | Average Animal per Keeper |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| All livestock | 212,006 | 15,217 | 14 |
| Beehives | 140 | 14 | 10 |
| Cattle | 651 | 52 | 13 |
| Chicken | 132,663 | 6,551 | 20 |
| Dove | 99 | 10 | 10 |
| Duck | 2,969 | 245 | 12 |
| Goat | 47,851 | 5,243 | 9 |
| Grass-cutter | 767 | 46 | 17 |
| Guinea fowl | 861 | 112 | 8 |
| Ostrich | 259 | 18 | 14 |
| Pig | 2,442 | 341 | 7 |
| Rabbit | 222 | 32 | 7 |
| Sheep | 21,176 | 2,388 | 9 |
| Silk worm | 206 | 22 | 9 |
| Snail | 359 | 6 | 60 |
| Turkey | 488 | 49 | 10 |
| Other | 351 | 81 | 4 |
| Fish farming | 452 | 5 | 90 |
| Inland fishing | 49 | 1 | 49 |
| Marine fishing | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 351 | 81 | 4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the Asante Akim South district. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in the construction of the house, occupancy status, utilities and methods of waste disposal. The main source of data for the analysis of this chapter is the 2010 Population and Housing census.

8.2 Housing Stock

Housing stock refers to the number of houses (occupied and vacant) in a particular area. Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households by type of locality in the District. Typical of a rural district, more than three quarters (83.1%) of the total household population can be found in rural areas with the remaining 16.9 percent household population in urban areas. Majority of the houses are located in rural areas (86.4%) while only 13.6 percent are in urban areas. With a total of 26,536 households and 20,887 houses, the district records an average of 1.3 households per house which is far below the regional (2.0) and national (1.6) averages.

The data further reveal that the population per house in the district is about 6 persons which is lower than the regional (8.1) and national (7.1) figures. Again, the average household size in the district is 4.3, which is higher than the regional (4.1) average but lower than the national (4.4) average.

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 | 117,245 | 19,870 | 97,375 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 4,671,982 | 115,289 | 19,436 | 95,853 |
| Number of houses | 3,392,745 | 574,066 | 20,887 | 2,847 | 18,040 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 4,715 | 21,821 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Population per house* | 7.1 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 presents ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. More than half (56.7%) of the total households occupy their own dwelling units. About 19.4 percent of households live in dwelling owned by a relative who is not a member of the household while 19.1 percent also live in dwellings own by other private individual.

Only smaller proportions of households live in dwelling units owned by private employer (2.4%) and public/government (1.8%).

Higher proportions of households headed by males live in dwellings owned by a household member (56.4%), other private individual (20.4%) and relative not a member of the household (17.4%). Similarly, majority of households headed by females also live in dwellings owned by a household member (57.2%), relative not a member of the household (23.1%) and other private individual (16.7%).

In the rural areas about 6 in 10 of the household live in dwellings owned by a household member while it is 43.7 percent in urban areas. About 30 percent of households in urban areas live in dwellings owned by private individual while in rural areas (16.7%).

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

| Ownership status | Total country | Region | District | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| | | | Total | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 17,109 | 9,427 | 4,715 | 21,821 |
| Owned by household member | 2,883,236 | 471,623 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 57.2 | 43.7 | 59.5 |
| Being purchased (e.g. mortgage) | 45,630 | 13,648 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Relative not a household member | 851,630 | 218,145 | 19.4 | 17.4 | 23.1 | 20.7 | 19.1 |
| Other private individual | 1,439,021 | 370,415 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 29.9 | 16.7 |
| Private employer | 83,610 | 20,482 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Other private agency | 21,123 | 5,113 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Public/Government ownership | 118,804 | 22,126 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Other | 24,000 | 4,653 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are several types of occupied dwelling units in the district including separate house, compound house (rooms), huts and others. Table 8.3 presents the various types of dwelling units by sex of household heads and type of locality. The table shows that compound houses (47.6%) are the most common occupied dwelling unit in the District. More than half (56.8%) of compound houses are in urban areas while in rural areas the proportion is 45.6 percent. Compared to Ashanti region (605,025) and the entire country (2,942,147), compound houses are the most occupied dwelling unit. In addition 39.6 percent of the households live in separate houses with 29.6 percent in urban areas compared with 41.8 percent in rural areas.

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

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Separate house | 1,471,391 | 266,516 | 10,517 | 39.6 | 41.6 | 36.1 | 29.6 | 41.8 |
| Semi-detached house | 391,548 | 89,485 | 1,634 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| Flat/Apartment | 256,355 | 91,227 | 564 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Compound house rooms) | 2,942,147 | 605,025 | 12,641 | 47.6 | 44.6 | 53.1 | 56.8 | 45.6 |
| Huts/Buildings (same compound) | 170,957 | 22,399 | 667 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Huts/Buildings (different compound) | 36,410 | 4,176 | 136 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Tent | 10,343 | 1,791 | 19 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) | 90,934 | 16,304 | 77 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Living quarters attached to office/shop | 20,499 | 4,046 | 101 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Uncompleted building | 66,624 | 23,285 | 167 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Other | 9,846 | 1,951 | 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer walls (occupied and vacant)

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. About fifty percent (48.9%) of households live in dwelling units where the material used for the construction outer wall is mud/brick/earth in the district. This is closely followed by cement blocks/concrete (42.5%). Most households in rural (53.7%) localities live in dwelling units constructed with mud bricks/earth for outer walls. Only 25.8 percent urban households use mud brick/mud for outer wall of dwelling units. Conversely for most urban dwelling units, 65.9 percent households live in dwelling units where the outer wall is constructed with cement block/concrete while in rural areas cement blocks/concrete is used for 37.7 percent of dwelling units. However, stone, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch are the least used construction materials for the outer walls of dwelling units and they constitute only 0.1 percent each in the district.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,817,607 | 1,169,030 | 27,785 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud brick/Earth | 1,991,540 | 250,238 | 13,588 | 48.9 | 25.8 | 53.7 |
| Wood | 200,594 | 27,438 | 493 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos | 43,708 | 10,549 | 210 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Stone | 11,330 | 2,014 | 27 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Burnt bricks | 38,237 | 7,580 | 238 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Cement blocks/Concrete | 3,342,462 | 840,519 | 11,821 | 42.5 | 65.9 | 37.7 |
| Landcrete | 104,270 | 19,878 | 1,301 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Bamboo | 8,206 | 1,381 | 35 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia | 38,054 | 1,768 | 29 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 39,206 | 7,665 | 43 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floors (occupied dwelling units)

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for floors of dwelling units. Cement/concrete is the main construction material for floor of dwelling units in the district, region as well as country. About three-quarters (70.3%) of floors of dwelling units in the district is made with cement/concrete. At the locality level, the main material used for the construction of the floor of dwelling units in urban areas is 75.4 percent and in the rural areas it is 69.1 percent. Significant proportions of households in both urban (20.3%) and rural (28.4%) localities also use earth/mud for their floors. The data also reveal that burnt bricks (0.1%) is the least used material for floors in dwelling units in the district.

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

| Materials for the floor | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earth/Mud | 872,161 | 164,333 | 7,149 | 26.9 | 20.3 | 28.4 |
| Cement/Concrete | 4,255,611 | 875,714 | 18,643 | 70.3 | 75.4 | 69.1 |
| Stone | 32,817 | 8,731 | 288 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Burnt brick | 6,537 | 1,365 | 21 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 52,856 | 6,032 | 47 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Vinyl tiles | 57,032 | 15,120 | 47 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles | 88,500 | 19,826 | 220 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles | 85,973 | 32,460 | 96 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Other | 15,567 | 2,624 | 25 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing (occupied and vacant)

Table 8.6 gives the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. It shows that 91.0 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets, 2.8 percent are roofed with bamboo and 1.1 percent are thatch/palm leaf or raffia. Using roofing tiles (0.1%) in the District is not common. For most dwelling units in both rural (90.5) and urban (93.4%) areas metal sheets are used for roofing. About 2 percent of the dwelling units is roofed with wood in urban areas. In rural areas, bamboo (3.3%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (2.9%) are also used in roofing.

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 | 27,785 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud/Mud bricks/Earth | 80,644 | 4,885 | 251 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Wood | 45,547 | 10,933 | 305 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 |
| Metal sheet | 4,152,259 | 1,046,820 | 25,280 | 91.0 | 93.4 | 90.5 |
| Slate/Asbestos | 759,039 | 12,990 | 89 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Cement/Concrete | 141,072 | 36,284 | 220 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Roofing tile | 31,456 | 4,381 | 29 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Bamboo | 71,049 | 13,921 | 791 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia | 500,606 | 33,299 | 708 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Other | 35,935 | 5,517 | 112 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows that most households occupy one room (54.7%), two rooms (25.3%) and three rooms (10.5%). Generally, the data show that the number of rooms occupy by households is related to household size. About 91 percent of single-person household occupy one room. Higher proportions of households with sizes ranging from two to six also occupy one room. The data further show that at least one-third of households with sizes 5 to 9 occupy two rooms while about 20 percent of household with 8 to 10+ persons occupy three sleeping rooms.

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

| Household size | Total | Number of sleeping rooms | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms | Six rooms | Seven rooms | Eight rooms | Nine rooms or more | |
| Total | 26,536 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 25.3 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 1 | 4,492 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 2 | 3,418 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 24.4 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 3,550 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 24.5 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 4 | 3,698 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 28.4 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 3,285 | 100.0 | 48.5 | 31.4 | 12.0 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 2,797 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 33.6 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 7 | 2,029 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 37.2 | 19.2 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 8 | 1,228 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 35.7 | 21.3 | 10.8 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| 9 | 769 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 33.9 | 23.0 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| 10+ | 1,270 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 23.6 | 24.1 | 18.7 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities with respect to the source of lighting and fuel for cooking in dwelling units within the Asante Akim South district.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Electricity remains the main source of lighting for dwelling units by all types of locality at the district level. As shown in Figure 8.1, electricity from the mains is used by 42.4 percent of households in the district. More than half (59.5%) of the urban population uses electricity from the mains as the main source of light compared with 38.7 percent of the rural household for the same purpose.

Flashlight/torchlight is also widely used and it makes up 40.6 percent of the main source of light in the district. About 16 percent of households use kerosene lamp. Solar energy, firewood, crop residue and other source of light is also used but constitute only 0.1 percent each as shown in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.1: Dwelling units by main source of lighting

| Main source of lighting | Number | | | Percent | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 26,536 | 4,715 | 21,821 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity (mains) | 11,250 | 2,807 | 8,443 | 42.4 | 59.5 | 38.7 |
| Electricity (private generator) | 141 | 42 | 99 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Kerosene lamp | 4,106 | 710 | 3,396 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.6 |
| Gas lamp | 78 | 10 | 68 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Solar energy | 38 | 16 | 22 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Candle | 88 | 33 | 55 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Flashlight/Torch | 10,761 | 1,084 | 9,677 | 40.6 | 23.0 | 44.3 |
| Other | 74 | 13 | 61 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Cooking fuel and Cooking space

Table 8.8 presents the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the district. About three-quarters (73.4%) of households in the district use wood as the main source of cooking fuel. A higher proportion of households that uses wood as cooking fuel are in rural (79.5%) areas than urban (45.2%) areas. Charcoal is used by only 15.6 percent of households.

Cooking space is another important issue in the cooking arrangements of households. Table 8.8 indicates that separate room for exclusive use for cooking is used by almost half (44.2%) of all households in the district. Also, both verandah (12.2%) and separate room shared with other households (12.2%) recorded the same proportion of cooking space. In addition, 11.5 percent of households also use open space in compound for cooking. However, more rural (10.6%) than urban (7.6%) households use structures with roof but no walls as cooking space. Surprisingly, 0.3 percent of the household uses bedroom/hall/living room as cooking space.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

| Source of cooking fuel/cooking space | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Main source of cooking fuel for household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None no cooking | 306,118 | 91,717 | 1,248 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| Wood | 2,197,083 | 335,439 | 19,477 | 73.4 | 45.2 | 79.5 |
| Gas | 996,518 | 237,251 | 1,410 | 5.3 | 14.2 | 3.4 |
| Electricity | 29,794 | 7,952 | 57 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kerosene | 29,868 | 4,263 | 81 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Charcoal | 1,844,290 | 443,144 | 4,150 | 15.6 | 33.8 | 11.7 |
| Crop residue | 45,292 | 2,573 | 97 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Saw dust | 8,000 | 1,545 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Animal waste | 2,332 | 427 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 7,759 | 1,894 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cooking space used by household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No cooking space | 386,883 | 105,491 | 1,623 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Separate room for exclusive use of household | 1,817,018 | 319,235 | 11,733 | 44.2 | 29.4 | 47.4 |
| Separate room shared with other household(s) | 410,765 | 165,781 | 3,227 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| Enclosure without roof | 117,614 | 14,147 | 691 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Structure with roof but without walls | 349,832 | 52,530 | 2,678 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 10.6 |
| Bedroom/Hall/Living room) | 74,525 | 4,918 | 79 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Verandah | 1,173,946 | 304,294 | 3,245 | 12.2 | 27.3 | 9.0 |
| Open space in compound | 1,115,464 | 155,848 | 3,042 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 11.2 |
| Other | 21,007 | 3,961 | 218 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of water for drinking and other domestic use of households. The data reveal that about 56 percent of the households in the district use Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well as their main source of water for drinking. Households using pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) is 17.1 percent while those using public tap is 11.4 percent. About 8 percent of the households depend on river/stream as their main source of water for drinking.

Majority of the households in the urban areas use public standpipe (32.5%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (31.6%) and pipe-borne water inside dwelling (10.3%) as their main source of drinking water in the District. In the urban areas, households using protected well is 8.9 percent and those using bore-hole/pump/tube well is 7.7 percent. A higher proportion of households in the rural areas use bore-hole/pump/tube well (66.9%) as their main source of drinking water. On the other hand, only 18.4 percent households in rural areas use pipe borne water for drinking.

Among the households in the District, the main source of water for domestic purposes are bore-hole/pump/tube well (55.6%) and pipe-borne (27.9%). In the urban areas, over 6 in 10 households use pipe-borne water for domestic purposes while in the rural areas it is bore-hole/ pump/tube well.

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

| Sources of water | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Main source of drinking water for household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 790,493 | 247,769 | 731 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 1.1 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,039,667 | 210,802 | 3,783 | 14.3 | 31.6 | 10.5 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 712,375 | 113,626 | 3,012 | 11.4 | 32.5 | 6.8 |
| Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well | 1,267,688 | 348,433 | 14,970 | 56.4 | 7.7 | 66.9 |
| Protected well | 321,091 | 80,800 | 893 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 2.2 |
| Rain water | 39,438 | 1,457 | 49 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Protected spring | 19,345 | 4,692 | 61 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Bottled water | 20,261 | 2,958 | 25 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sachet water | 490,283 | 41,265 | 341 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| Tanker supply/vendor provided | 58,400 | 4,676 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 112,567 | 7,652 | 435 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Unprotected spring | 12,222 | 1,451 | 118 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| River/Stream | 502,804 | 58,333 | 1,988 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 8.6 |
| Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal | 76,448 | 1,441 | 121 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Other | 3,972 | 850 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Main source of water for other domestic use of household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 905,566 | 257,088 | 733 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 1.2 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,089,030 | 205,678 | 3,725 | 14.0 | 32.5 | 10.0 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 704,293 | 112,574 | 2,955 | 11.1 | 33.1 | 6.4 |
| Bore-hole/pump/tube well | 1,280,465 | 354,585 | 14,741 | 55.6 | 8.9 | 65.6 |
| Protected well | 465,775 | 101,863 | 1,114 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 3.1 |
| Rain water | 39,916 | 2,376 | 97 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Protected spring | 18,854 | 4,323 | 47 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tanker supply/vendor provided | 100,048 | 5,110 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Unprotected well | 152,055 | 10,674 | 485 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Unprotected spring | 15,738 | 1,797 | 122 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| River/Stream | 588,590 | 65,730 | 2,340 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 10.1 |
| Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal | 96,422 | 2,547 | 121 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Other | 10,302 | 1,860 | 41 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Access to toilet and bathing facilities is crucial since it can create a lot of discomfort for households if not within or nearer to dwelling units. Figure 8.2 depicts the type of toilet facilities used by households within the District by type of locality. Table 8.10 shows that 10.1 percent of households in the District do not have any toilet facility. In the urban areas the proportion of households with no toilet facility is 13.7 percent while in the rural areas the figure is 9.4 percent. Most households use public toilet (36.5%) in the District. In the rural

(37.3%) areas the proportion of households using public toilet in higher than those in urban (33.1%) areas.

Pit latrines (30.4%) is the second most commonly used toilet facility by households with a higher proportion in rural (33.6%) areas than urban (15.8%). However, Bucket/Pan is the least used toilet facility since it is used by only 0.2 percent of the households.

With respect to the type of bathroom facilities, Table 8.10 shows that exclusive use of one's own bathroom (30.0%) is the most largely used bathing arrangement by households in the District. This is closely followed by 29.7 percent of households who use shared separate bathroom in the same house. About 11 percent of households have no facility and use space around the house for bathing. The least bathing facility used by households is River/Pond/Lake/Dam which constitutes 0.1 percent in the district with more rural households (0.2%) engaged in this practice than urban households (0.1%).

Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Toilet facility used by household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No facilities (bush/beach/field) | 1,056,382 | 71,322 | 2,685 | 10.1 | 13.7 | 9.4 |
| W.C. | 839,611 | 261,106 | 1,039 | 3.9 | 10.0 | 2.6 |
| Pit latrine | 1,040,883 | 200,798 | 8,075 | 30.4 | 15.8 | 33.6 |
| KVIP | 572,824 | 98,434 | 4,838 | 18.2 | 26.3 | 16.5 |
| Bucket/pan | 40,678 | 3,082 | 66 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Public toilet (WC, KVIP, pit pan etc.) | 1,893,291 | 487,596 | 9,695 | 36.5 | 33.1 | 37.3 |
| Other | 23,385 | 3,867 | 138 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Bathing facility used by household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Own bathroom for exclusive use | 1,535,392 | 280,657 | 7,958 | 30.0 | 20.8 | 32.0 |
| Shared separate bathroom in the same house | 1,818,522 | 501,675 | 7,891 | 29.7 | 50.0 | 25.4 |
| Private open cubicle | 381,979 | 65,409 | 3,055 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 12.3 |
| Shared open cubicle | 1,000,257 | 158,985 | 3,441 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 13.7 |
| Public bath house | 140,501 | 16,648 | 217 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| Bathroom in another house | 187,337 | 31,329 | 958 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 4.0 |
| Open space around house | 372,556 | 67,321 | 2,797 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 11.2 |
| River/pond/lake/dam | 14,234 | 1,320 | 37 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 16,276 | 2,861 | 182 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.11 presents the methods of both solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. The data show that 6 in 10 (60.1%) of the total households rely on Public dump (open space) for disposal of solid waste in the District. As much as 69.8 percent of households in rural areas and 19.9 percent of households in urban areas dispose of their solid waste through Public dump (open space). Dumping indiscriminately is another widely used method of solid waste disposal. This comprises 13.0 percent households in the District with 7.9 percent among urban households and 14.1 percent within rural households. The data also reveal that solid waste disposal through collection forms the lowest proportion representing

0.8 percent of households in the District with 0.6 percent urban households and 0.9 percent rural households.

As shown in Table 8.11, the most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the District is thrown on to compound (51.7%) and thrown on to street/outside (36.0%). The situation in the District is not different from what is practiced in the Ashanti region and country at large. Although it is expected that many households will change to disposing liquid waste through the sewage systems, only 0.3 percent of the total households in the district uses the sewage system to dispose liquid waste.

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality

| Method of waste disposal | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Solid waste | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Collected | 785,889 | 102,035 | 225 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Burned by household | 584,820 | 59,303 | 1,971 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| Public dump (container) | 1,299,654 | 399,121 | 3,182 | 12.0 | 58.6 | 1.9 |
| Public dump (open space) | 2,061,403 | 472,344 | 15,947 | 60.1 | 19.9 | 68.8 |
| Dumped indiscriminately | 498,868 | 55,647 | 3,445 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 14.1 |
| Buried by household | 182,615 | 30,215 | 1,304 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Other | 53,805 | 7,540 | 462 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| Liquid waste | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 1,126,205 | 26,536 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Through the sewerage system | 183,169 | 35,882 | 73 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Through drainage system into a gutter | 594,404 | 223,451 | 525 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| Through drainage into a pit (soak away) | 167,555 | 28,885 | 246 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 1,538,550 | 258,473 | 9,561 | 36.0 | 41.6 | 34.8 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1,020,096 | 245,146 | 2,247 | 8.5 | 14.7 | 7.1 |
| Thrown onto compound | 1,924,986 | 330,818 | 13,707 | 51.7 | 35.3 | 55.2 |
| Other | 38,294 | 3,550 | 177 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, policy implications and recommendations. The chapter highlights demographic and social characteristics, education and literacy, economic characteristics, ICT, disability and agricultural activities.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

Asante Akim South District is the 'gateway to Ashanti region' from the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions. Its total population of 117,245 in 2010 is 2.5 percent of the Ashanti Regional population. The district shows a youthful population with more than half (51.4%) of its population below 20 years. According to the 2010 PHC, the district recorded 1.9 percent intercensal growth rate which is lower than both the Regional (2.7%) and National (2.4%) growth percent is urban. The dependency ratio in the district is 90.6 percent, far higher than the 72.5 percent for the region. The population density of the District stands at 102 persons per square kilometer which is far lower than the regional density of 196 persons per square kilometer.

Social characteristics

The total population of the district 117,245 is composed of 26,536 households. The majority of household heads are males (30.1%) while female heads are 16.2 percent. With regard to relationships of household members to the head, children (41.7%) form the highest proportion, followed by the household heads (23.0%), grand children (12.3%) and 10.5 percent spouses.

About 43 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married while 36.1 percent have never been married. In addition 2.2 percent are separated, 5.1 percent divorced and 5.8 percent widowed.

Literacy and Education

About 80 percent of the population 11 years and older literate. The proportion of males (85.0%) who are literate is more than females (73.6). That 17.7 percent of the population have never attended any formal school in their lifetime while 41.7 percent are attending school now and 40.6 percent have attended in the past. Out of the above, half (50.9%) are in primary school and 19.0 percent kindergarten, JSS/JHS (18.0%) and SSS/SHS (5.9%). With a little more than half (51.4%) of its total population less than 20 years old, the district has only three SHS and no Tertiary institution.

Fertility

The general fertility rate, crude birth rate and total fertility rate for the District in 2010 are 128.5, 28.8 and 4.4, respectively. The TFR of 4.4 in the District is one of the highest in the Region and higher than the Regional figure 3.3. The high TFR needs special attention.

Economic characteristics

The economically active population of the district is 75.7 percent of population 15 years and older the remaining 24.3 percent is economically not active. Of the economically active, 96.4 percent are employed and 3.6 percent are unemployed. More than four-fifth (86.5%) of the employed population in the District are mainly engaged in three major occupations: skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (65.2%), service and sales (13.0%) and craft and related trades (8.3%). The areas where the remaining active population are employed include managerial (1.1%), professional (4.0%) and elementary occupations (3.7%). The majority (67.9%) of the workforce is self-employed without employees, followed by contributing family workers 14.8 percent and employees 10.2 percent. The proportion self-employed with employees is 2.7 percent, apprentices 4.3 percent and casual workers 1.8 percent.

Telecommunications facilities

With a total population of 77,216 12 years and older, 36.1 percent own mobile phones, while 2.1 percent use internet. Only 2.6 percent of households have desktop/laptop computer while 0.3 percent of households are connected with fixed telephone lines. All these indicators are far below the regional and national figures.

Disability

Out of the population of 117,245 in the district, 3.5 percent has some form of disability. Sight impairment (46.4%) dominates the types of disability, followed by physical disability (24.8%) and hearing impairment (17.0%).

Agricultural activity

Asante Akim South District has an agrarian economy largely due to the fact that, about 65 percent of the employed population is engaged in the agricultural sector. Out of the total of 26,536 households in the district, 80.4 percent is engaged in agriculture with 97.8 percent engaged in crop farming, 42.4 percent in livestock rearing, tree planting (0.5%) and fish farming 9 (0.0%).

9.3 Policy Implications and Recommendation

Population

Although intercensal growth rate of 1.9 percent of the district is lower than the Regional (2.7%) and National (2.4%) figures, the district's total fertility rate (4.4) and coupled with a youthful nature of the population may result in high population growth. There is therefore the need to, intensify and expand programmes and projects of education of females and males on family planning. Intensification of family planning programmes in the District especially in the rural areas is also recommended. Efforts should be made such that these plans and programmes are sustainable.

Education and literacy

Formal education and literacy are important factors that promote socio-economic development of individuals and the nation as a whole. With more than half (51.4%) of the district's population less than 20 years old, the 3 Senior High School in the District are not sufficient to accommodate the growing population of school going age. The relatively low availability of educational facilities in the district has serious human development implications for sustainable development of the district. The government should expand the capacity of the existing ones and if possible establish new ones. To enhance human resource

development in the district some of these educational institutions can be upgraded to tertiary status. Programmes and projects to encourage school attendance of children should also be intensified. Apart from these initiatives, the District Assembly should complement government's efforts by extending these programmes and projects to non-beneficiary communities.

Employment

Lack of employment opportunities, particularly for the educated youth, has been a major problem in the district as in the region and the country. Currently, the private sector employs over 70 percent of the economically active population in the district. The major constraint to private sector employment is lack of capital to expand businesses. The private sector should be supported with easy access to capital and reasonable interest rates for long-term investment that will expand economic activities and increase employment.

There is an urgent need for the District Assembly and Central government to train and equip the work force with new skills to be able to participate effectively in the economy. Furthermore, the district being agrarian, farming therefore, should be made attractive to the educated youth to stop them from migrating to other parts of the country. Provision should also be made to ensure domestic and external ready markets to sustain farming activities.

Information communication technology

Though Information communication technology (ICT) is expanding rapidly throughout the country, ICT indicators in the district have shown that the district is behind in development in this direction. The ownership of mobile phone in the district is 36.1 percent, use of internet 2.1 percentage of households with desktop/laptop computers constitute 2.6 percent and those connected to fixed lines are only 0.3 percent. These indicators are far below the regional and national figures. To bridge this gap, there should be an effort to intensify education on the use and importance of ICT in today's global world in the district. Network providers should be encouraged to extend their services to rural areas in the district. They should also be encouraged to design packages that would enhance information flow in the district, such as, package that would enable farmers to access information on market prices of their produce.

REFERENCES

Asante Akim South District Assembly (2012). *Annual Performance Report*. AASDA, Juaso.

Asante Akim South District Assembly (2012). *District Profile*. AASDA, Juaso.

Ayiku, C. N. A. (2012). *Giving visibility to persons with disability - providing a helping hand*. at <http://opinion.myjoyonline.com/pages/feature/201208/92607.php> retrieved on 23 August, 2012.

Ghana Statistical Service (2012). *2010 Population and Housing Census: National Analytical Report*. GSS, Accra.

United Nations (2008). *Principles and recommendation for population and housing censuses*. Revision 2. Statistical Papers, Series M. No. 67/Rev. 2. United Nations, New York.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

| Household Composition | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Total | Percent | Urban | Percent | Rural | Percent |
| Total | 115,289 | 100.0 | 19,436 | 100.0 | 95,853 | 100.0 |
| Nuclear family | | | | | | |
| Head only | 4,492 | 3.9 | 916 | 4.7 | 3,576 | 3.7 |
| Household with head and a spouse only | 1,992 | 1.7 | 310 | 1.6 | 1,682 | 1.8 |
| Household with head and biological/adopted children only | 11,649 | 10.1 | 2,334 | 12.0 | 9,315 | 9.7 |
| Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only | 34,283 | 29.7 | 5,037 | 25.9 | 29,246 | 30.5 |
| Extended family | | | | | | |
| Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only | 24,558 | 21.3 | 3,577 | 18.4 | 20,981 | 21.9 |
| Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head | 1,617 | 1.4 | 336 | 1.7 | 1,281 | 1.3 |
| Household with head spouse(s) and other composition | 4,277 | 3.7 | 625 | 3.2 | 3,652 | 3.8 |
| Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only | 19,994 | 17.3 | 3,531 | 18.2 | 16,463 | 17.2 |
| Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head | 1,957 | 1.7 | 406 | 2.1 | 1,551 | 1.6 |
| Household with head and other composition but no spouse | 10,470 | 9.1 | 2,364 | 12.2 | 8,106 | 8.5 |

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 | 26,536 | 115,289 | 56,918 | 58,371 | 41,321 | 20,966 | 20,355 |
| Households engaged in agricultural activities | 21,334 | 100,099 | 49,691 | 50,408 | 41,321 | 20,966 | 20,355 |
| Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing | 20,884 | 98,212 | 48,778 | 49,434 | 40,447 | 20,534 | 19,913 |
| Households engaged in crop farming | 20,868 | 98,142 | 48,749 | 49,393 | 40,421 | 20,521 | 19,900 |
| Households engaged in tree growing | 117 | 554 | 269 | 285 | 245 | 122 | 123 |
| Agro forestry (tree planting) | 117 | 554 | 269 | 285 | 245 | 122 | 123 |
| Alligator pepper | 8 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Apples | 32 | 171 | 88 | 83 | 55 | 29 | 26 |
| Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower) | 32 | 148 | 87 | 61 | 59 | 31 | 28 |
| Avocado | 18 | 90 | 46 | 44 | 33 | 18 | 15 |
| Banana | 28 | 158 | 79 | 79 | 55 | 25 | 30 |
| Beans | 132 | 767 | 398 | 369 | 284 | 151 | 133 |
| Black pepper | 4 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Black berries | 10 | 72 | 41 | 31 | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| Cabbage | 27 | 120 | 68 | 52 | 53 | 33 | 20 |
| Carrot | 87 | 382 | 195 | 187 | 170 | 93 | 77 |
| Cashew | 44 | 170 | 75 | 95 | 76 | 35 | 41 |
| Cassava | 12,934 | 62,286 | 30,543 | 31,743 | 25,427 | 12,386 | 13,041 |
| Citronella | 60 | 276 | 146 | 130 | 124 | 72 | 52 |
| Citrus | 278 | 1,463 | 756 | 707 | 616 | 326 | 290 |
| Cloves | 9 | 46 | 28 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 11 |
| Cocoa | 13,475 | 65,280 | 33,171 | 32,109 | 27,534 | 14,423 | 13,111 |
| Coconut | 73 | 424 | 213 | 211 | 187 | 90 | 97 |
| Cocoyam | 6,899 | 32,800 | 15,791 | 17,009 | 13,554 | 6,349 | 7,205 |
| Cocoyam /taro (koko) | 180 | 820 | 374 | 446 | 332 | 161 | 171 |
| Coffee | 8 | 56 | 35 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| Cola | 423 | 2,114 | 1,047 | 1,067 | 957 | 455 | 502 |
| Cotton | 13 | 55 | 30 | 25 | 27 | 13 | 14 |
| Cucumber | 11 | 68 | 26 | 42 | 26 | 12 | 14 |
| Egg plant | 13 | 66 | 44 | 22 | 24 | 16 | 8 |
| Gallic | 2 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Garden eggs | 337 | 1,599 | 850 | 749 | 711 | 407 | 304 |
| Ginger | 3 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Groundnut | 22 | 84 | 42 | 42 | 33 | 17 | 16 |
| Guava | 16 | 79 | 37 | 42 | 35 | 17 | 18 |
| Lemon grass | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Lettuce | 3 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Maize | 3,656 | 18,276 | 9,181 | 9,095 | 7,648 | 3,965 | 3,683 |

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 (cont'd)

| Activity/ Type of crop | Households | Population in occupied units | | | Population engaged in agricultural activities | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Mango | 7 | 32 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Melon (agusi) | 2 | 30 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Millet | 42 | 234 | 116 | 118 | 78 | 45 | 33 |
| Mushroom | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nut meg | 3 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Oil palm | 1,883 | 9,676 | 4,966 | 4,710 | 3,881 | 2,126 | 1,755 |
| Okro | 276 | 1,317 | 690 | 627 | 577 | 311 | 266 |
| Onion | 35 | 139 | 70 | 69 | 61 | 38 | 23 |
| Pawpaw | 23 | 100 | 46 | 54 | 33 | 18 | 15 |
| Peas | 15 | 70 | 33 | 37 | 30 | 14 | 16 |
| Pepper | 532 | 2,507 | 1,273 | 1,234 | 1,085 | 567 | 518 |
| Pineapple | 52 | 289 | 146 | 143 | 111 | 69 | 42 |
| Plantain | 15,210 | 71,989 | 35,164 | 36,825 | 29,630 | 14,472 | 15,158 |
| Potatoes | 8 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Rice | 220 | 1,245 | 675 | 570 | 527 | 303 | 224 |
| Rubber | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Shea tree | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Spinach | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Sugarcane | 17 | 80 | 44 | 36 | 25 | 14 | 11 |
| Sweet pepper | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sweet potatoes | 3 | 33 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Tomatoes | 238 | 1,235 | 664 | 571 | 535 | 299 | 236 |
| Water melon | 20 | 88 | 30 | 58 | 45 | 14 | 31 |
| Yam | 1,385 | 6,905 | 3,432 | 3,473 | 2,997 | 1,484 | 1,513 |
| Other | 218 | 983 | 527 | 456 | 433 | 241 | 192 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

| S/No. | Locality | Sex | | | House holds | Houses |
|-------|----------------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Community name | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Obogu | 10,137 | 4,840 | 5,297 | 2,207 | 1,481 |
| 2 | Juaso | 9,733 | 4,585 | 5,148 | 2,508 | 1,366 |
| 3 | Ofoase | 4,561 | 2,322 | 2,239 | 919 | 764 |
| 4 | Bompata | 4,281 | 1,983 | 2,298 | 928 | 740 |
| 5 | Atwedie | 3,954 | 1,911 | 2,043 | 907 | 624 |
| 6 | Dampong | 3,421 | 1,652 | 1,769 | 872 | 611 |
| 7 | Adomfe | 3,261 | 1,545 | 1,716 | 676 | 502 |
| 8 | Banso | 3,199 | 1,532 | 1,667 | 770 | 620 |
| 9 | Asankare | 2,958 | 1,416 | 1,542 | 735 | 495 |
| 10 | Kumeso | 2,398 | 1,175 | 1,223 | 567 | 431 |
| 11 | Krofa | 2,133 | 938 | 1,195 | 464 | 423 |
| 12 | Pra river | 2,111 | 981 | 1,130 | 529 | 437 |
| 13 | Breku | 2,080 | 1,019 | 1,061 | 476 | 376 |
| 14 | Banka | 2,020 | 1,036 | 984 | 465 | 381 |
| 15 | Dwendwenase | 2,013 | 1,016 | 997 | 557 | 390 |
| 16 | Kwahu praso | 1,973 | 898 | 1,075 | 426 | 352 |
| 17 | Asuboa | 1,909 | 972 | 937 | 463 | 384 |
| 18 | Morso | 1,853 | 847 | 1,006 | 433 | 417 |
| 19 | Amantia | 1,752 | 840 | 912 | 444 | 377 |
| 20 | Wenkyi | 1,621 | 809 | 812 | 380 | 346 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

| S/No. | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | 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 | 10,137 | 1,450 | 1,324 | 1,306 | 1,059 | 730 | 693 | 619 | 602 | 513 | 448 | 350 | 247 | 215 | 158 | 187 | 236 |
| 2 | 9,733 | 1,204 | 1,128 | 1,222 | 1,107 | 967 | 775 | 565 | 488 | 467 | 387 | 372 | 267 | 190 | 137 | 168 | 289 |
| 3 | 4,561 | 718 | 567 | 513 | 470 | 424 | 338 | 273 | 225 | 204 | 188 | 186 | 121 | 95 | 57 | 74 | 108 |
| 4 | 4,281 | 557 | 568 | 579 | 438 | 297 | 244 | 201 | 226 | 176 | 179 | 182 | 141 | 121 | 77 | 115 | 180 |
| 5 | 3,954 | 591 | 516 | 524 | 422 | 309 | 231 | 205 | 193 | 204 | 213 | 150 | 99 | 73 | 51 | 76 | 97 |
| 6 | 3,421 | 465 | 484 | 490 | 330 | 188 | 202 | 136 | 149 | 144 | 158 | 146 | 102 | 117 | 90 | 112 | 108 |
| 7 | 3,261 | 399 | 482 | 509 | 304 | 224 | 166 | 160 | 141 | 134 | 162 | 167 | 103 | 93 | 56 | 65 | 96 |
| 8 | 3,199 | 465 | 440 | 426 | 273 | 208 | 188 | 174 | 160 | 184 | 165 | 127 | 92 | 95 | 55 | 59 | 88 |
| 9 | 2,958 | 414 | 408 | 383 | 353 | 229 | 211 | 168 | 158 | 134 | 108 | 91 | 86 | 67 | 46 | 30 | 72 |
| 10 | 2,398 | 358 | 362 | 323 | 238 | 160 | 160 | 134 | 110 | 117 | 91 | 88 | 60 | 34 | 41 | 62 | 60 |
| 11 | 2,133 | 293 | 288 | 337 | 173 | 137 | 102 | 95 | 81 | 96 | 118 | 95 | 76 | 70 | 34 | 58 | 80 |
| 12 | 2,111 | 308 | 275 | 272 | 198 | 163 | 116 | 131 | 111 | 90 | 86 | 94 | 65 | 49 | 35 | 42 | 76 |
| 13 | 2,080 | 344 | 251 | 265 | 223 | 169 | 128 | 136 | 109 | 124 | 81 | 76 | 38 | 47 | 20 | 29 | 40 |
| 14 | 2,020 | 280 | 251 | 220 | 223 | 146 | 133 | 155 | 111 | 95 | 97 | 108 | 46 | 51 | 29 | 33 | 42 |
| 15 | 2,013 | 317 | 285 | 244 | 162 | 122 | 141 | 91 | 102 | 123 | 101 | 95 | 59 | 48 | 19 | 34 | 70 |
| 16 | 1,973 | 310 | 250 | 281 | 216 | 181 | 106 | 79 | 78 | 109 | 98 | 85 | 44 | 37 | 36 | 22 | 41 |
| 17 | 1,909 | 270 | 244 | 264 | 161 | 108 | 94 | 102 | 111 | 103 | 85 | 95 | 77 | 54 | 32 | 42 | 67 |
| 18 | 1,853 | 241 | 225 | 255 | 210 | 108 | 91 | 84 | 90 | 89 | 79 | 94 | 73 | 61 | 38 | 42 | 73 |
| 19 | 1,752 | 261 | 230 | 227 | 187 | 119 | 125 | 73 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 78 | 53 | 41 | 23 | 33 | 37 |
| 20 | 1,621 | 209 | 227 | 232 | 135 | 88 | 89 | 84 | 73 | 83 | 72 | 60 | 49 | 54 | 39 | 52 | 75 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. 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 Ossei, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting
Ms. Theodora Okyere-Aboagye, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Isaac Obeng-Aboagye
Mr. Bright Worlanyo Neku

Consultant

Dr. Eric Osei-Assibey

Editor/ Reviewers

Ms. Rebecca Appiah
Mr. Godwin Gyebi