2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.
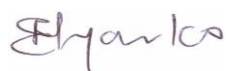
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, district sand 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 Central Municipality 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
CHPS	Community- based Health Planning Services
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
PHC	Population and Housing Census
ICT	Information Communication Technology
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCPEC	Census Publicity and Education Committee
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC1A and PHC1B	Population and Housing Census questionnaires
CDR	Crude Death Rate
PWD	Persons with disabilities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The municipality 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 municipality. It gives a brief background of the municipality, 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 municipality, 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 municipality. 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 Ashanti Akim Central Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 71,508. Males constitute 47.5 percent and females represent 52.5 percent. A higher proportion of the population (67.8%) is urban. The municipality has a sex ratio of 90.4. The population of the municipality is youthful (39.2 %) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.2 %). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 79.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (84.6) than that of females (75.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality3.2. The General Fertility Rate is 96.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 6.1 per 1000..Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.9 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.1 percent of deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (56.0%) living in the municipality were born elsewhere in the region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern region is the highest (2,748) followed by Upper East (1,352) and Greater Accra (1,242).

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 70,584 with a total number of 16,919 households. The average household size in the municipality is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 40.5 percent. Spouses form about 9.5 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 25.7 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Marital status

About 39 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43.0 percent have never married, 6.8 percent are in consensual unions and5.3 percent are widowed. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (51.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (59.4%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 75.4 percent while widowed males account for only 10.8 percent. Among the married, 18.3 percent have

no education while about 4.8 percent of the never married have no formal education. More than half of the married population (79.7 %) are employed,3.1 percent are unemployed and 17.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (63.1 %) are economically not active with 5.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 96.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 85.9 percent are literate and 14.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (90.8%) than that of females (85.9 %).Seven out of ten people (67.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the municipality, 12.3 percent has never attended school, 42.0 percent are currently attending and 45.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 68.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while32.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.7 percent are employed while 7.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.5 %), 25.6 percent perform household duties and 5.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About 66.0 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 33.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 23.9 percent in service and sales, 15.7 percent into craft and related trade, and 2.1 percent are engaged as managers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older,62.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 7.8 percent are contributing family workers, 2.5 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps).The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 85.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 53.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 57.3 percent as compared to 49.9 percent of females. A little over five percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 7.2 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.1 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.3 %) than males (3.0 %). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.8 percent followed by physical disability (31.6 %). About 3.2 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability than the males whiles more males have physical and emotional disabilities than females in the Municipality. Of the population disabled, 31.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Half of households (50.0%) in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.1 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 39.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (95.7 %) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality

Housing

The housing stock of Ashanti Akim Central Municipality is 10,030. The average number of persons per house is 7.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (59.6%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 25.8 percent are separate houses and 4.2 percent are semi-detached houses. About 39 percent of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 32.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 23.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 1.2 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement blocks/Cement accounting for 79.0 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 15.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (81.7%) and mud/earth (13.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (94.3%) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (62.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 11 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (mains) (71.5%), Flashlight/Torch (16.7%) and kerosene lamp (10.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (38.7%). The proportion for rural (70.5%) is higher than that of urban (25.1%). The four main sources of water in the

municipality are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (49.2 %) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 34.2 percent followed by KVIP (25.7%) and pit latrine (20.7%). About 7.6 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. A fourth of households (43.8%) in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 19.4 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 40.1 percent. About one 6 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto street/outside (36.6%) and onto the compound (35.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Asante Akim Central Municipality is one of the thirty (30) Districts in the Ashanti Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2056 and it has Konongo–Odumasi as its twin Capital Town. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim District Council in 1988 and was elevated to Municipality status by L.I 1907 in November 2007. Until July 2012, it used to be Asante Akim North Municipality but with the carving out of the Asante Akim North District, the municipality was renamed Asante Akim Central. This chapter provides information on the Asante Akim Central Municipality. Thematic issues such as the physical features, economy as well as the cultural and social structure of the municipality are discussed. The organization of the report and definition of key concepts are also presented in this chapter.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and size

The Municipality is located in the eastern part of the Ashanti Region. It shares boundaries with Asante Akim North District at the North, Ejisu-Juaben and Sekyere East at the West, Asante Akim South at the East and South. The South – Western corner of the Municipality is bordered by the Bosome – Freho District. The land size of the Municipality is 300 square kilometres (km^2)

1.2.2   Climate

The Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial belt characterised by double rainfall maxima. The first rainy season is from May to July and the second from September to November. The dry harmattan season occurs between December and April and is associated with drought conditions. Streams dry up during this period. Temperature is found to be uniformly high all year round with a mean annual temperature of $26^{o}C$.

1.2.3   Vegetation

The vegetation is mostly semi-deciduous forest comprising of open and closed forests. The forests consist of different species of tropical woods such as Wawa, Ofram, Sapele, Sanfina, Okyere (Kofo), Onyina, Kyenkyen, Otie and Yaya, which have high economic value. However, most of the original forest has degenerated into secondary forest and grassland due to indiscriminate felling of trees, bush-fires and poor farming practices. Part of the Dome River Forest Reserve lies within the municipality.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ashanti Akim Central Municipality

DISTRICT MAP OF ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL
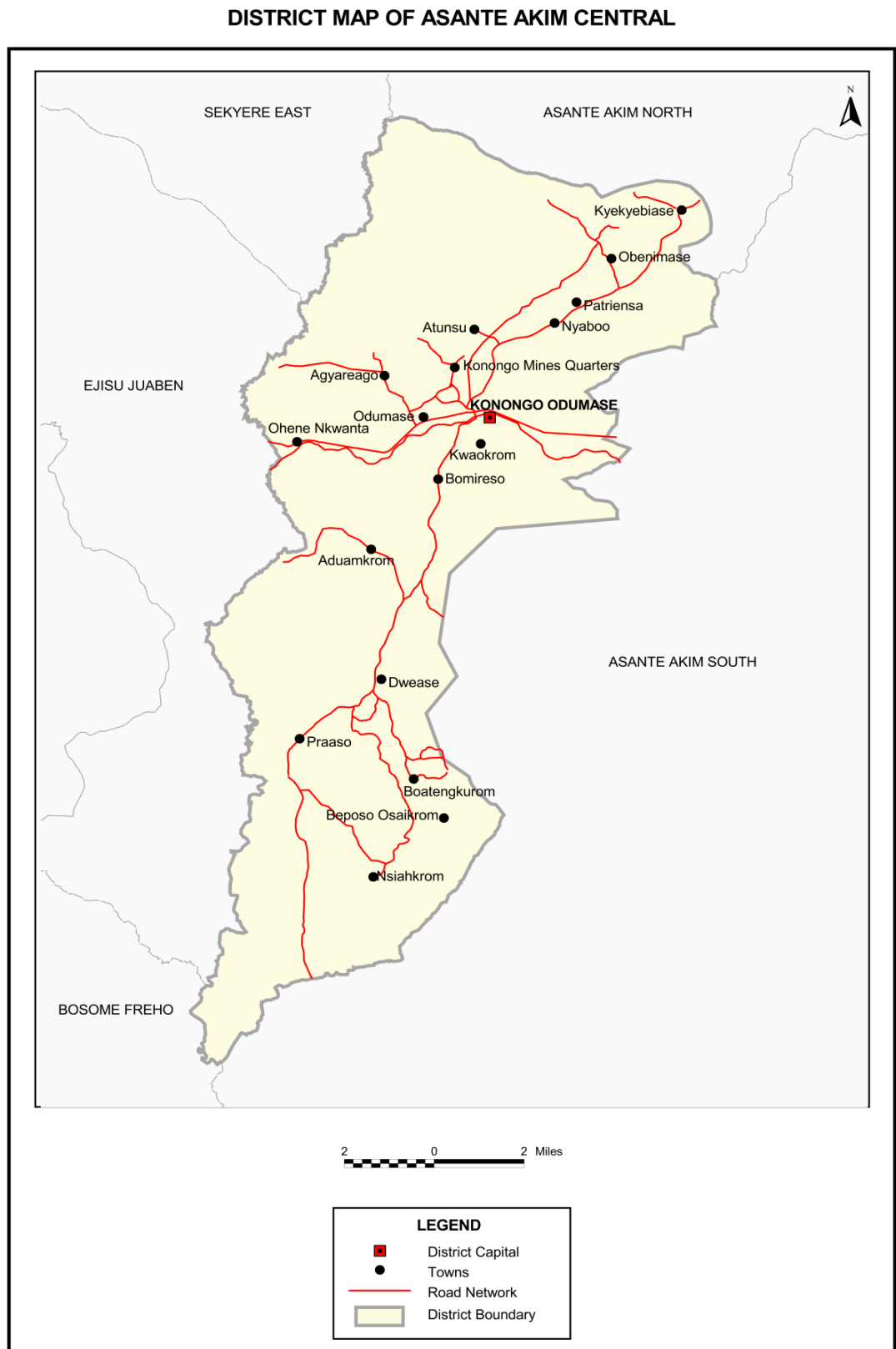
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Soil

The soil type in the municipality is predominantly forest ochrosol. This soil type is fertile and supports the production of cash and food crops such as oil palm, cereals, cassava, plantain, cocoa and vegetables. The soil associations are Offinso Compound, Wiawso Shai, and Swedru – Nsaba associations.

1.2.5 Relief and drainage

The topography of the municipality is generally undulating. The Municipality is covered by highlands ranging between 305 and 610 meters. The height of lowlands in the municipality ranges between 152 and 305 meters. A number of rivers and streams drain the Municipality. Prominent amongst them is the Anuru, Owerri and Bomire rivers.

1.2.6 Geology and minerals

The natural resources that abound in the municipality are mainly minerals. Mineral resources include gold deposits found in the metamorphosed lava, pyrodestic rock, quartzites, phyllites, grits, conglomerate and schiststretching from the Konongo-Odumasi to Kyekyewere.The Kyekyewere area is underlain with tuffs and greyoals as well. The Dwease – Praaso stretch is underlined with granite, biotite, and muscovite.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipality. The Assembly is headed by a Municipal Chief Executive (MCE).

The Assembly serves as the pivot of administrative and developmental decision-making in the Municipality and therefore the basic unit of government administration assigned with deliberative, legislative as well as executive functions.

There are 36 Assembly members; 25 elected from each electoral area as well as 11 appointed. The Municipality has one electoral constituency for parliamentary representation. As part of decentralization and participatory governance, there are in place three sub district councils, namely Konongo – Odumasi Urban, the Owerriagya and the Dwease – Praaso Area Councils.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy and traditional practices

Chieftaincy (the pre-colonial and traditional institution of governance with judicial, legislative, and executive powers) remains an indispensable aspect of the culture of the people in the municipality. This is because the chiefs remain the custodians of culture. They help in conflict resolution thereby helping keep peace in the municipality. The Chiefs also remain as development partners to the Municipal Assembly.

There are four (4) sub-paramount chiefs, locally referred to as Abrempong in the municipality. They are the chiefs of Benemase, Dwease, Kyekyebiase and Petriensa. Petriensa belongs to the Agona clan, Benemase is the Oyoko clan, Kyekyebiase is the Bretuo clan, while Dwease belongs to the Ekona clan.

Odumase, Konongo and most of the other communities belong to the Juabeng Traditional Council. The chief of Odumase, for instance, is the Nifahene (Right Wing Leader) to the Juabeng Traditional Stool.

Some age-old traditions are still upheld by the people in the municipality. The people observe sacred days like Akwasidae and Fofie. Akwasidae is held every six weeks, during which libation is poured and sacrifices made to the gods and ancestors. The Friday preceding 10 days to the Akwasidae is called the *Fofie* (meaning a ritual Friday).

In the municipality, Tuesdays are generally observed as taboo days where people are forbidden to undertake any farming activities. Such days are used for communal labour to help in the development of the communities.

1.4.2   Ethnicity and language

The municipality is mainly inhabited by the Akan ethnic group. Other ethnic groups that are well represented in the municipality are the Mole – Dagbani, Ewe and Ga – Adangbe. Accordingly the Akan language is the commonest language spoken. The other languages are mostly concentrated in areas settled by a particular ethnic group. Hausa is also well spoken in the Zongo communities.

1.5   Economy

1.5.1   Agriculture

Agriculture, the mainstay of the local economy, produces food and vegetable crops such as cassava, cereals, tomatoes, and garden eggs. Cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and oranges are extensively cultivated in the municipality. Here, rich soil, well supplied with organic matter and nutrients combine with favourable weather conditions all year round to produce well above average yields. The weather is particularly suitable for snail and mushroom farming.

Livestock is mainly kept on free range basis with cattle and poultry kept for commercial purposes. Investors can therefore take advantage of the enabling environment in the animal husbandry sector.

1.5.2   Industrial activity

There are a number of industrial activities that go on in the municipality albeit not heavy industrial activities. The agro-based industrial activities include palm oil and gari processing. Other industrial activities include wood processing and batik making.

1.5.3   Trade and commerce

Trade and commerce in the municipality is very brisk. This owes much to its nodal location. The municipal capital serves as the commercial hub of the municipality. There are a number of markets in the municipality. These markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of both agricultural and industrial goods. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The largest market in the municipality is the Konongo Market. Though there are daily markets, the main market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. Other daily markets are in Odumasi, Patriensa, Dwease and Praaso.

1.5.4 Mining and quarrying

The Municipality's gold deposits have made it one of the notable gold mining areas in the region. Large scale gold mining is done by one company with its main mining site at Konongo with another site at the Obenimase area. Apart from the company, there are a number of small scale miners in the municipality. The Dwease–Praaso area rich in extensive granite has potential for large scale quarrying.

1.5.5 Social infrastructure

The municipality is well served by a fair share of social infrastructure. This includes educational and health facilities as well as water and sanitation services.

On education, there are 138 kindergartens, 135 Primary Schools, 90 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools. The municipality also has two institutions which provide technical and vocational education.

There are a number of health facilities that render health services to the populace in the municipality. These include the Konongo–Odumasi Government Hospital, Dwease Health Centre and Praaso Health Centre. There is also Community- based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compound at Obenimase. The three health facilities in the municipality are all located in the municipal capital.

The provision of pipe borne water for the twin town of Konongo–Odumasi is mainly done by the Ghana Water Company Limited. This is supplemented by boreholes, especially for communities outside the capital town.

1.5.6 Roads

The Municipality located along the Accra- Kumasi highway currently has about 10km of asphalted Class I roads, 29km of Class II, and about 327km of Class III. However, feeder roads form a greater percentage of the road network. Some of the feeder roads can be used throughout the year (all season), while others are only accessible on seasonal basis. The bitumen surface of feeder roads is about nine percent (9.5%) and that of gravel and earth is 34.8percent and 55.4 percent respectively. About 19.3percent of the roads condition is good while less than seven percent (6.4%) is fairly good. Overall, more than seventy percent (74.3%) of the road condition is very poor.

1.5.7 Postal and Telecommunication Services

Postal Services are mainly centred in Konongo and Odumasi. The postal agencies offer mail-related services such as acceptance of letters and parcels; provision of post office boxes; and sale of postage stamps, packaging, and stationery. They also sell some admission forms of some tertiary institutions and offer money order services.

Telecommunication Services are available in the municipality. There is access to every telecommunication network in the country. These telecommunication networks provide Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) voice and data services. This has enhanced communication between people.

1.6 Census methodology and definition of concepts

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 organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice.

At the national level, the committees were the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC), the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Chapter one presents brief background information on Asante Akim Central Municipality as prelude to the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the municipality using data from the 2010 Population and Housing census. Chapter two focuses on demographic characteristics while chapter three deals with the social characteristics of the municipality. Economic characteristics and information communication technology are treated in chapters four and five respectively. The report highlights issues on disability in chapter six, agricultural activities in chapter seven, and housing conditions in chapter eight. The last chapter, chapter nine is devoted to summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Demographic characteristics such as population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. With the current decentralized system of governance and administration of planning in Ghana, it is important that statistics are available on the size, spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population (GSS, 2013c). Chapter two presents information on the demographic characteristics of the Asante Akim Central Municipality which will look at issues such as Population Size and Distribution, Fertility, Mortality and Migration.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality in the municipality as well as the age dependency ratio.

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

| Age Group | Sex | | | | | Type of locality | | | |
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Percent	Rural
All Ages	71,508	100.0	33,942	47.50	37,566	90.4	48,511	67.8	22,997
0 – 4	9,989	14.0	4,987	14.70	5,002	99.7	6,503	13.4	3,486
5 – 9	8,945	12.5	4,639	13.70	4,306	107.7	5,816	12.0	3,129
10 – 14	9,078	12.7	4,429	13.00	4,649	95.3	6,076	12.5	3,002
15 – 19	7,776	10.9	3,979	11.70	3,797	104.8	5,428	11.2	2,348
20 – 24	6,589	9.2	2,885	8.50	3,704	77.9	4,774	9.8	1,815
25 – 29	5,754	8.0	2,520	7.40	3,234	77.9	4,154	8.6	1,600
30 – 34	4,594	6.4	2,115	6.20	2,479	85.3	3,228	6.7	1,366
35 – 39	3,741	5.2	1,755	5.20	1,986	88.4	2,597	5.4	1,144
40 – 44	3,104	4.3	1,475	4.30	1,629	90.5	2,083	4.3	1,021
45 – 49	2,691	3.8	1,204	3.50	1,487	81	1,803	3.7	888
50 – 54	2,358	3.3	992	2.90	1,366	72.6	1,545	3.2	813
55 – 59	1,714	2.4	778	2.30	936	83.1	1,167	2.4	547
60 – 64	1,444	2.0	681	2.00	763	89.3	935	1.9	509
65 – 69	950	1.3	414	1.20	536	77.2	636	1.3	314
70 – 74	1,105	1.5	454	1.30	651	69.7	701	1.4	404
75 – 79	616	0.9	265	0.80	351	75.5	398	0.8	218
80 – 84	516	0.7	184	0.50	332	55.4	328	0.7	188
85 – 89	278	0.4	105	0.30	173	60.7	169	0.3	109
90 – 94	171	0.2	59	0.20	112	52.7	110	0.2	61
95 – 99	95	0.1	22	0.10	73	30.1	60	0.1	35
All Ages	71,508	100.0	33,942	100.00	37,566	90.4	48,511	100.0	22,997
0-14	28,012	39.2	14,055	41.40	13,957	100.7	18,395	37.9	9,617
15-64	39,765	55.6	18,384	54.20	21,381	86	27,714	57.1	12,051
65+	3,731	5.2	1,503	4.40	2,228	67.5	2,402	5.0	1,329
Age-dependency ratio	**79.8**		**84.6**		**75.7**		**75**		**90.8**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population of the Municipality, according to the 2010 population and Housing Census is 71,508. This comprises of 33,942 males (47.5%) and 37,566 (52.5%) females with the sex ratio of 90.4.This means that, there are about 90 males to every 100 females in the municipality.

The population is predominantly urban as most of the people in the Municipality are in urban localities.

The urban population is 48,511 which represents 67.8 percent of the population with the remaining 32.2 percent (22,997) found in the rural areas.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The two characteristics of a population which receive most attention in demographic analyses are age and sex. Age is a critical variable, either directly or indirectly, in almost every population research and analysis (GSS, 2013a). The age-sex structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipality is graphically represented by the pyramid in Figure 2.1. The figure shows that the age and sex structure of the Municipality has a broader base.

The Municipality has a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful age bracket of 0-24 years (42,377) which constitutes 59.3 percent of the total population of the municipality.

This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top which gives it a conical shape (Figure 2.1). The population aged 0-4years recorded the highest proportion of the Municipality's population of 14.0percent followed by those within the age bracket 10-14 years(12.7%)and those within the age cohort 5-9 years comes next with 12.5 percent. Among the male population starting from age 0-5 years, every successive higher age cohort recorded a lower population compared with the figure for the previous age cohort except for the 70-74 years which recorded a marginal higher figure than the 65-69 years age cohorts. The population reduces until the least figure is recorded by age group 95 years and older. This trend is the same for the females except for the age cohorts 10-14 years and 70-74 years. The broad base indicates higher proportion of the population in the lower age brackets.

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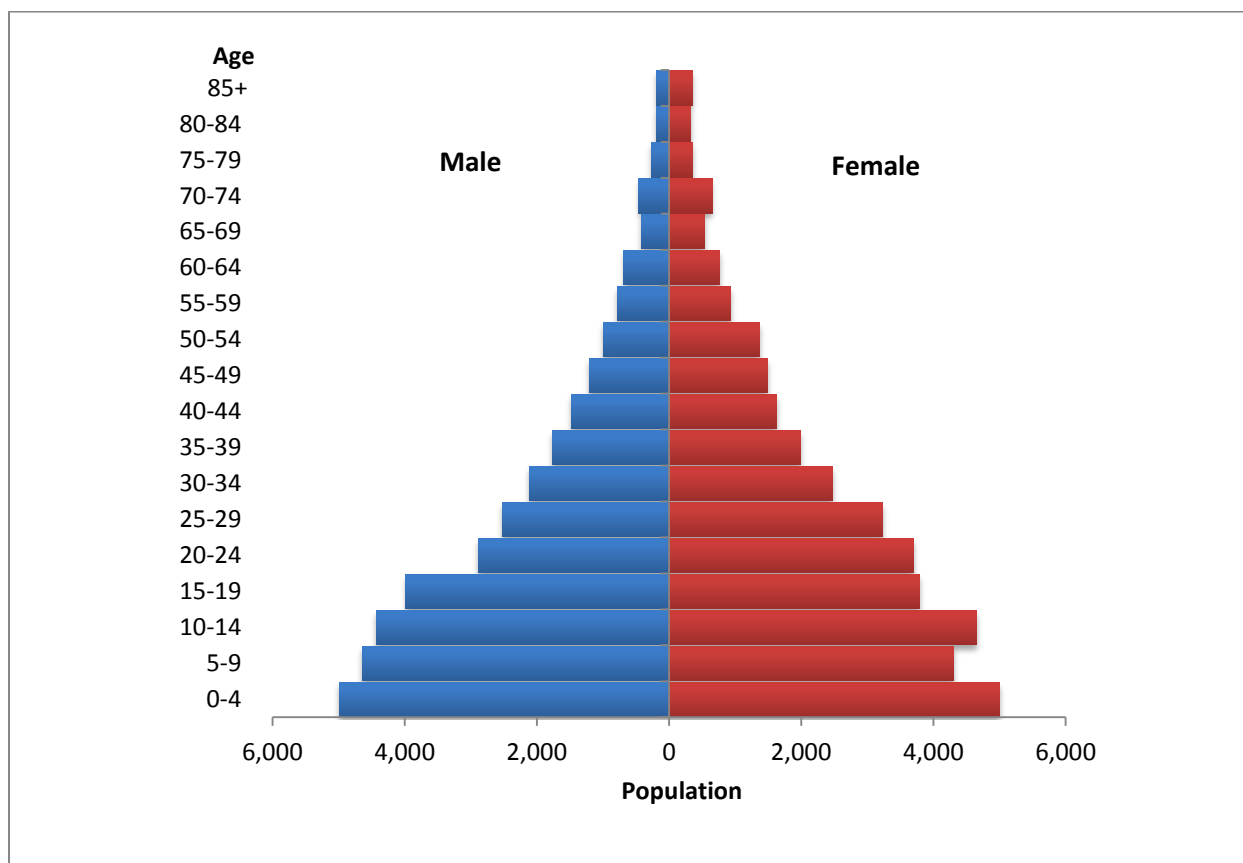
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

The Age Dependency Ratio is the relationship between persons in the "dependent" (generally under age 15 years and over age 64 years) to those in the working age population (15-64 years) measured per 100 populations.

The dependency ratio for the municipality is 79.8 (Table 2.1). This means that every 100 persons aged 15-64 years have to support about 80 dependents. In comparing the dependency ratio between males and females, the females have a lower dependency ratio (75.7) as compared to males (84.6). The urban areas in the municipality also have a lower dependency ratio (75.0) as compare to the rural areas (90.8).

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It differs from fecundity, which refers to the physiological capability of women to reproduce (Haupt et al., 2011).

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a period of time. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 years in a period of time. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she was to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given

year. The TFR sums up, in a single number, the fertility of all women at a given point in time, thus this is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life.

Table 2.2 shows the reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility and the Crude Birth rates for Asante Akim Central Municipality and the Region as a whole. From the table, the number of women between 15-49 years in Ashanti Region is 1,274,380 with the number of births in the last 12 months before the census being 122,878. The region's TFR, GFR and CBR are 3.3, 96.4 and 25.7 respectively.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49*
     *** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

In Asante Akim Central, the number of women between 15-49 years old is 18,316 with the number of births in last 12 months before the census being 1,775. The municipality has a TFR of 3.2 with a GFR of 96.9 per 1,000 population. Also from the table the municipality has a CBR of 24.8. The TFR and CBR of the municipality are lower than that of the region while the GFR of the municipality is higher than that of the region.

Table 2.3 also presents data of the female population 12 years and older, with Children Ever Born (CEB), Children Surviving (CS) and the sex of children in Asante Akim Central. From the Table, the age group with the largest number (3,797) is the 15-19 years age group. However, the age group of 60 years and older has the highest percentage of children ever born (27.7%). The age group with the lowest number of children ever born (0%) is the age group between 12-14 years old.

Again the Table indicates that, the age group with the highest number of Children Surviving is still those who are 60 years and older (24.9 %) Also the age group with the lowest number of Children Surviving is those between ages 12-14 years (0.0%).

Among the children ever born and the children surviving, the females are higher than males. This trend is consistent with the entire population of the Municipality where females are more than males.

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

| Age | Number of Females | Children Ever Born | | | | | | Children Surviving | | | | | |
| | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	26,390	66,503	100.0	33,221	100.0	33,282	100.0	58,516	100.0	28,979	100.0	29,537	100.0
12 - 14	2,781	15	0.0	11	0.0	4	0.0	13	0.0	9	0.0	4	0.0
15 - 19	3,797	358	0.5	173	0.5	185	0.6	326	0.6	149	0.5	177	0.6
20 - 24	3,704	2,633	4.0	1,359	4.1	1,274	3.8	2,435	4.2	1,234	4.3	1,201	4.1
25 - 29	3,234	5,282	7.9	2,719	8.2	2,563	7.7	4,941	8.4	2,497	8.6	2,444	8.3
30 - 34	2,479	6,749	10.1	3,444	10.4	3,305	9.9	6,329	10.8	3,203	11.1	3,126	10.6
35 - 39	1,986	6,932	10.4	3,514	10.6	3,418	10.3	6,404	10.9	3,227	11.1	3,177	10.8
40 - 44	1,629	7,213	10.8	3,694	11.1	3,519	10.6	6,633	11.3	3,376	11.6	3,257	11.0
45 - 49	1,487	7,041	10.6	3,499	10.5	3,542	10.6	6,386	10.9	3,155	10.9	3,231	10.9
50 - 54	1,366	6,876	10.3	3,373	10.2	3,503	10.5	6,074	10.4	2,947	10.2	3,127	10.6
55 - 59	936	4,992	7.5	2,477	7.5	2,515	7.6	4,421	7.6	2,177	7.5	2,244	7.6
60 +	2,991	18,412	27.7	8,958	27.0	9,454	28.4	14,554	24.9	7,005	24.2	7,549	25.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night (GSS, 2012). Mortality therefore plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Also the level and pattern of mortality shows the health status of a population.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 shows deaths in households and crude death rate for the Municipality. From the table, the crude death rate of 6.1 per 1,000 population for the Municipality is a little higher than that of the region (5.8) per 1,000 population.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	**71,508**	**433**	**6.1**
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5
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
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*

Causes of death

According to the 2010 PHC, 433 deaths were recorded in the Asante Akim Central Municipality 12 months preceding the census night. About10percent (9.9%) of those deaths were attributed to accident/violence/homicide/suicide. This is a little less than the regional proportion of 11.9 percent. All other causes resulted in 90.1 percent of all deaths in the Municipality. This is higher than the regional proportion 88.1 percent.

Table 2.5: Causes of death

| | | Death due to | | | |
| | | Accident/violence/homicide /suicide | | All other causes | |
Type	Total deaths	Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
All Districts	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	9.9	390	90.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-Specific Death Rate is another measure of mortality. It refers to the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group.

Figure 2.2 shows the age-specific death rate in the municipality. Because mortality varies greatly by sex and age, age-specific death rates are given separately for males and females in a population.

The death rate for males and females differs with increasing age. The death rate for children under five years is higher in males than females. For the 5-9 years age group, the death rate is the same. For those within the 15 to 39 years age bracket, the death rate is higher in females than males. The difference is much clearer for persons aged 65 years and older where the males have a higher death rate than females.

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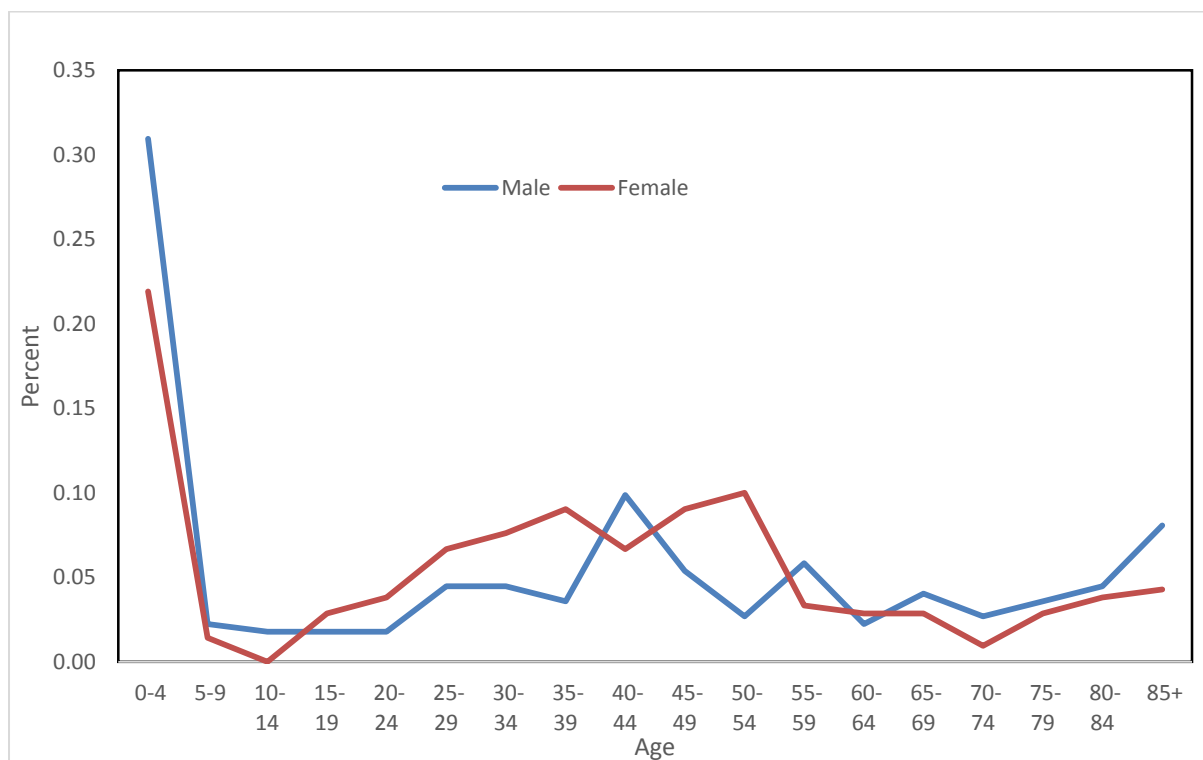
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Data on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants is presented in table 2.6. The Table shows that, 20,423 migrants are in the Asante Akim Central Municipality. The number of migrants from within the Ashanti Region forms the majority (9,749). For migrants from other parts of the country, it is those from the Eastern Region that form the majority with 2,748 and the least number from the Upper West Region (389). Migrants from outside Ghana accounted for 532.

About 32.5 percent of migrants have resided in the district between 1-4 years, 18.2 percent have resided between 5-9 years, and 12.6 percent have resided for less than a year. The proportion of those who have resided in the district for 10-19 years is 17.8 percent, and 18.9 percent have resided for over 20 years. Majority of migrants, regardless of their place of origin, have resided in the Municipality between 1-4 years. For this length of residence (1-4 years), greater proportions of the migrants are from Greater Accra (40.6%), Northern (39.5 %) and Brong Ahafo (39.1%) region.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	20,423	12.6	32.5	18.2	17.8	18.9
Born elsewhere in the region	9,749	13.6	31.6	18.2	17.9	18.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	745	14.5	33	23.4	15	14.1
Central	721	16	28.4	17.1	18.9	19.7
Greater Accra	803	16.7	40.6	18.8	11.5	12.5
Volta	1,242	9.7	25.4	17.6	22.3	25
Eastern	2,748	8.9	30.7	17.3	18.5	24.6
Ashanti						
Brong Ahafo	1,097	12.8	39.1	22.3	15.2	10.6
Northern	1,045	10.5	39.5	18.2	14.2	17.6
Upper East	1,352	12	35.6	15.1	20.3	17
Upper West	389	9.8	32.6	19.8	15.9	21.9
Outside Ghana	532	13.2	32.1	17.5	21.8	15.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, sharing the same house-keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit (GSS, 2012). In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. An understanding of household characteristics with regards to the number, size, and its composition is an important element of many issues of social concern including elderly support (Dalaker, 1999), housing policies (Holmberg 1987; King, 1999; Muller et al., 1999; Canada Depository Service Program, 1996; Scottish Executive, 2000), and possibly household savings, consumption patterns and environmental consequences.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

From Table 3.1, the total household population in the municipality is 70,584. Out of this, 67.7 percent of the household population is in the urban areas while the remaining 32.3 percent is in the rural areas. The trend is the same for the number of households where 70.1 percent are in the urban areas. The average household size of the rural areas (4.5) is however higher than that of the urban areas (4.0). The municipality's household size of 4.2 is a little higher than that of the region (4.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Category	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	4,671,982	70,584	47,815	67.7	22,769	32.3
Number of households	1,126,205	16,919	11,855	70.1	5,064	29.9
Average household size	4.1	4.2	4.0		4.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex in Asante Akim Central Municipality during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Child (son/daughter) has the highest proportion of 40.5 percent. Heads make up 24.0 percent of households and Grandchild also form 12.4 percent. Adopted/foster child has the least proportion of 0.4 percent. Among males, heads are 30.1 percent while among females, heads make up 18.4 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,584	100.0	33,435	100.0	37,149	100.0
Head	16,920	24.0	10,076	30.1	6,844	18.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,690	9.5	347	1.0	6,343	17.1
Child (son/daughter)	28,617	40.5	13,996	41.9	14,621	39.4
Parent/Parent in-law	589	0.8	89	0.3	500	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	320	0.5	111	0.3	209	0.6
Grandchild	8,754	12.4	4,346	13.0	4,408	11.9
Brother/Sister	2,285	3.2	1,216	3.6	1,069	2.9
Step child	510	0.7	255	0.8	255	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	268	0.4	121	0.4	147	0.4
Other relative	3,992	5.7	1,994	6.0	1,998	5.4
Non-relative	1,639	2.3	884	2.6	755	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household formation is distinguished in Ghana based on the nuclear and extended family system. The former consists of the father, mother and children whether adopted or biological and the extended family is structured around the parents, siblings and other relatives (GSS, 2013c).

The household population by structure and sex is presented in Table 3.3. The Nuclear (Head, spouse (s) and children) has the highest proportion of 25.7 percent followed by Single parent Extended 20.8 percent. Head and spouse recorded the lowest percentage with only 1.7percent. For the male population, Nuclear (Head, spouse (s) and children) has the highest proportion of 27.6 percent. This is followed by Extended (Head, spouse (s) children and Head's relatives) and Single Parent extended each with 17.6 percent. Head and a spouse have the least of 1.8 percent. Among females, Nuclear (Head, spouse (s), children) still has the highest proportion of 24.0 percent, followed by Single parent Extended (23.6%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,584	100.0	33,435	100.0	37,149	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	3,232	4.6	2,152	6.4	1,080	2.9
Head and a spouse only	1,230	1.7	614	1.8	616	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s), children)	18,134	25.7	9,236	27.6	8,898	24.0
Single parent Nuclear	8,824	12.5	3,586	10.7	5,238	14.1
Extended Family						
Extended (Head ,spouse(s), children ,Head's relatives)	11,940	16.9	5,876	17.6	6,064	16.3
Extended + non relatives	1,555	2.2	794	2.4	761	2.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,563	3.6	1,265	3.8	1,298	3.5
Single parent Extended	14,656	20.8	5,877	17.6	8,779	23.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,712	2.4	708	2.1	1,004	2.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,738	9.5	3,327	10.0	3,411	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Among all the ethnic groups in Ghana, marriage is considered obligatory: a function that must be performed within an individual's lifetime (Nukunya, 2003). This section focuses on an analysis of marriage and marital characteristics in Asante Akim Central Municipality based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

The population, 12 years and older in Asante Akim Central Municipality is 48,890 (Table 3.4). The marital status of this population is shown in Figure 3.1.Among the population 12 years and older, 39 percent are married with 6.8percent being in an informal/consensual union / living together. The majority (43%) of the population 12 years and older have never married. The Widowed, Divorced and Separated had proportions of 5.3 percent, 3.9 percent and 2.1 percent respectively.

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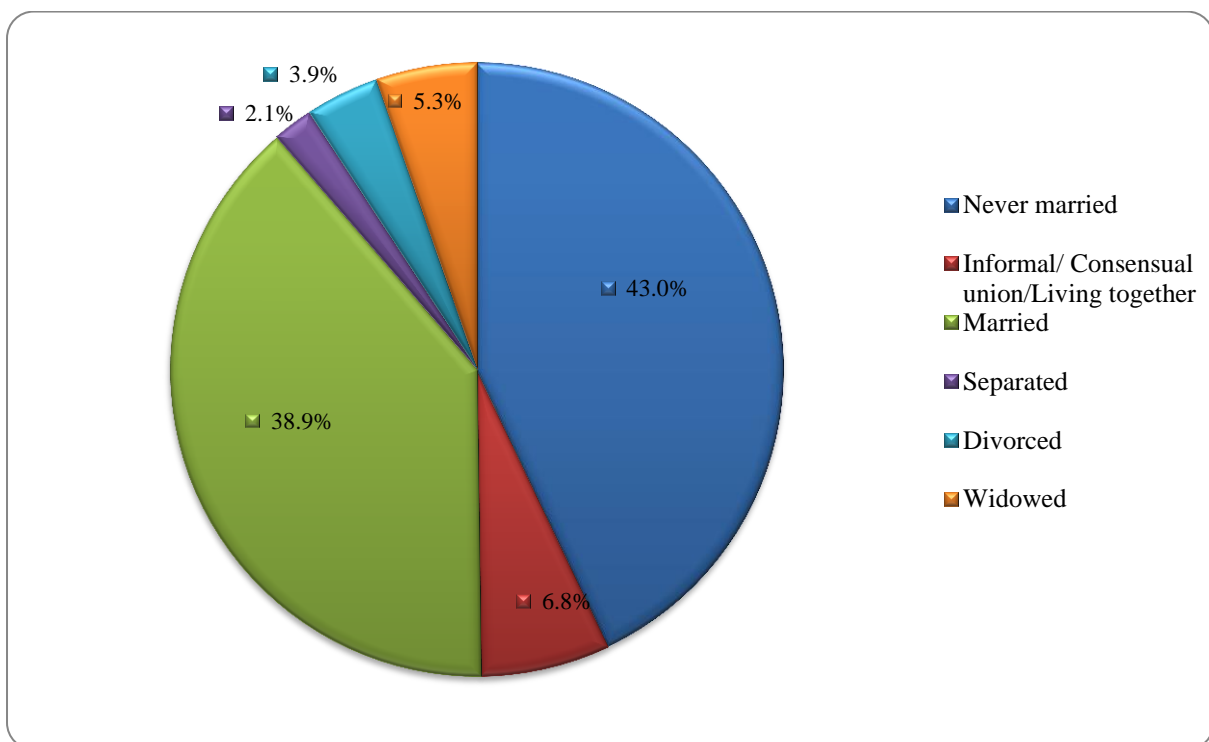
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents information on marital status by age of population 12 years and older in Asante Akim Central Municipality. The Table indicates that a higher proportion of the never married occurred in 12-24 years age group whiles the married are found in ages 25 years and older. A higher proportion (38.1%) of the widowed occurred in 60 years and older. By age 25-29, more than half of the males (59.4%) and females (51.7%) are married. The Table further shows that a higher proportion (75.4%) of widows is recorded for females 65 years and older as compare 10.8 percent of the males in the same age group.

Table 3.4: Marital status by age of population 12 years and older

Age group	Total Number	Total Percent	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	48,890	100.0	43.0	6.8	38.9	2.1	3.9	5.3
12-14	5,394	100.0	95.0	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	7,776	100.0	92.5	2.4	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	6,589	100.0	68.0	11.1	19.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
25-29	5,754	100.0	41.5	14.1	41.0	1.7	1.4	0.4
30-34	4,594	100.0	18.9	12.6	62.3	2.4	2.8	1.0
35-39	3,741	100.0	10.8	9.6	69.6	3.3	4.5	2.2
40-44	3,104	100.0	5.7	8.7	70.7	4.0	6.8	4.2
45-49	2,691	100.0	4.3	5.6	71.6	5.1	8.4	5.0
50-54	2,358	100.0	2.6	3.0	67.6	5.3	10.8	10.6
55-59	1,714	100.0	2.0	2.7	66.0	4.3	13.2	11.8
60-64	1,444	100.0	2.8	2.4	59.1	4.2	12.5	19.0
65+	3,731	100.0	3.4	1.6	43.8	3.3	9.7	38.1
Male								
Total	22,500	100.0	50.7	5.8	38.3	1.5	2.3	1.5
12-14	2,613	100.0	94.7	0.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	3,979	100.0	95.7	0.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
20-24	2,885	100.0	85.2	5.4	8.7	0.1	0.4	0.1
25-29	2,520	100.0	59.4	11.9	27.2	0.8	0.6	0.2
30-34	2,115	100.0	27.9	13.1	56.0	1.3	1.5	0.2
35-39	1,755	100.0	14.7	10.1	69.0	2.5	3.0	0.7
40-44	1,475	100.0	8.1	8.9	73.8	3.9	4.1	1.2
45-49	1,204	100.0	5.4	6.1	77.6	4.4	4.7	1.8
50-54	992	100.0	4.0	4.5	79.0	3.5	5.4	3.4
55-59	778	100.0	2.1	4.2	80.2	3.5	7.2	2.8
60-64	681	100.0	2.6	2.2	77.7	3.4	8.7	5.4
65+	1,503	100.0	4.1	2.7	71.8	2.5	8.2	10.8
Female								
Total	26,390	100.0	36.4	7.7	39.4	2.7	5.2	8.6
12-14	2,781	100.0	95.3	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	3,797	100.0	89.0	4.1	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
20-24	3,704	100.0	54.5	15.5	27.3	1.2	1.1	0.4
25-29	3,234	100.0	27.5	15.9	51.7	2.4	1.9	0.6
30-34	2,479	100.0	11.2	12.1	67.7	3.3	4.0	1.7
35-39	1,986	100.0	7.3	9.2	70.0	4.1	5.8	3.5
40-44	1,629	100.0	3.6	8.5	67.8	4.1	9.2	6.8
45-49	1,487	100.0	3.4	5.2	66.8	5.6	11.4	7.6
50-54	1,366	100.0	1.6	1.9	59.3	6.6	14.7	15.9
55-59	936	100.0	2.0	1.4	54.2	4.9	18.3	19.2
60-64	763	100.0	3.0	2.6	42.5	5.0	15.9	31.1
65+	2,228	100.0	3.0	0.9	25.0	3.9	10.7	75.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.5 presents information on the distribution of the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. About two-thirds (66.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older have basic education. The proportion of the population 12 years and older that have no education is 14.5 percent while the least proportion of 1.2 percent have tertiary

education. A similar pattern is observed for all marital status groups where the majority has basic education. The only exception to this is the widowed category where the majority (58.9%) has no education.

Among males of the population 12 years and older, the highest proportion (66.7%) have basic education and it is similar to that of the females where 65.7 percent have basic education. The pattern however changes with a look at the least proportions of education levels among males and females. Among males, the level of education with the lowest proportion (1.8%) is Vocational/Technical/ Commercial while among females, the level of education with the lowest proportion is tertiary (0.5%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	**48,890**	**100.0**	**14.5**	**66.2**	**12.3**	**1.7**	**4.2**	**1.2**
Never married	21,006	100.0	4.8	70.2	19.2	1.1	3.6	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,337	100.0	11.5	74.9	9.5	1.5	2.2	0.4
Married	19,017	100.0	18.3	64.4	8.0	2.4	5.3	1.7
Separated	1,035	100.0	22.1	67.2	5.1	2.6	2.7	0.2
Divorced	1,894	100.0	24.0	64.7	4.5	1.8	4.6	0.3
Widowed	2,601	100.0	58.9	35.8	1.1	1.3	2.9	0.1
Male								
Total	**22,500**	**100.0**	**9.4**	**66.7**	**14.9**	**1.8**	**5.1**	**2.0**
Never married	11,405	100.0	4.7	69.2	19.8	1.1	3.7	1.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,294	100.0	9.2	73.4	12.1	1.5	3.1	0.7
Married	8,624	100.0	13.8	63.0	10.2	2.6	7.3	3.1
Separated	329	100.0	16.7	65.3	10.0	4.0	3.6	0.3
Divorced	520	100.0	18.1	68.8	6.5	2.5	3.5	0.6
Widowed	328	100.0	38.1	51.2	1.5	3.4	5.5	0.3
Female								
Total	**26,390**	**100.0**	**18.8**	**65.7**	**10.1**	**1.6**	**3.4**	**0.5**
Never married	9,601	100.0	4.8	71.4	18.4	1.1	3.5	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,043	100.0	13.0	75.8	7.9	1.5	1.7	0.1
Married	10,393	100.0	21.9	65.5	6.1	2.2	3.7	0.5
Separated	706	100.0	24.6	68.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	0.1
Divorced	1,374	100.0	26.2	63.2	3.8	1.5	5.1	0.2
Widowed	2,273	100.0	61.9	33.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	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 and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The population, 12 years and older in the Municipality is 48, 890. Of this, 56.7 percent of them are employed, 38.8 percent are economically not active with the remaining 4.5 percent being unemployed.

A high proportion (70.0 percent and above) of employed persons are found in the following marital categories: informal/consensual union/living together, married, separated and divorced. More than fifty percent (52.7%) of widowed persons are employed. The least proportion (31.1%) is the never married. The proportion of unemployed persons in each of the marital categories is less than seven percent. The highest (6.7%) is recorded for persons in informal/consensual union/living together. For the economically not active, the proportion for persons who have never married is the highest (63.1%). This is followed by persons who are widowed (45.6%) and the least proportion (17.2%) goes for those married.

In the male population, married persons (84.9%) and those in informal/consensual union/living together (85.8%) have employed percentages to be above 80.0 percent. The employed percentages for separated (77.8%) and divorced persons (75.6%) are higher than 70.0 percent. The least proportion (34.1%) of the employed population is never married. The highest proportion (6.2%) of males who are unemployed have never married. Widowed persons who are unemployed have the least (0.6%) proportion which is less than one percent. More than half (59.8%) of persons never married are economically not active, followed by the widowed with 43.6 percent. Persons who are in informal/consensual union/living together have the least proportion of 10.7 percent.

Married (75.3%), separated (72.7%) and divorced (74.8%) females have their members employed. Just like the male population, the least proportion of employed females is that of those who are never married (27.5%). The proportion (8.7%) of unemployed females in informal/consensual union/living together is the highest among all the other marital categories. The least is recorded for widowed persons with a proportion a little less than two percent (1.9%). Over sixty percent (67.1%) of females who are never married are economically not active. Married females have the least proportion (20.7%) of economically not active

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	**48,890**	**100.0**	**27,735**	**56.7**	**2,181**	**4.5**	**18,974**	**38.8**
Never married	21,006	100.0	6,527	31.1	1,224	5.8	13,255	63.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,337	100.0	2,497	74.8	224	6.7	616	18.5
Married	19,017	100.0	15,151	79.7	587	3.1	3,279	17.2
Separated	1,035	100.0	769	74.3	40	3.9	226	21.8
Divorced	1,894	100.0	1,421	75.0	60	3.2	413	21.8
Widowed	2,601	100.0	1,370	52.7	46	1.8	1,185	45.6
Male								
Total	**22,500**	**100.0**	**13,149**	**58.4**	**949**	**4.2**	**8,402**	**37.3**
Never married	11,405	100.0	3,886	34.1	702	6.2	6,817	59.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,294	100.0	1,110	85.8	46	3.6	138	10.7
Married	8,624	100.0	7,321	84.9	174	2.0	1,129	13.1
Separated	329	100.0	256	77.8	12	3.6	61	18.5
Divorced	520	100.0	393	75.6	13	2.5	114	21.9
Widowed	328	100.0	183	55.8	2	0.6	143	43.6
Female								
Total	**26,390**	**100.0**	**14,586**	**55.3**	**1,232**	**4.7**	**10,572**	**40.1**
Never married	9,601	100.0	2,641	27.5	522	5.4	6,438	67.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,043	100.0	1,387	67.9	178	8.7	478	23.4
Married	10,393	100.0	7,830	75.3	413	4.0	2,150	20.7
Separated	706	100.0	513	72.7	28	4.0	165	23.4
Divorced	1,374	100.0	1,028	74.8	47	3.4	299	21.8
Widowed	2,273	100.0	1,187	52.2	44	1.9	1,042	45.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Data on nationality status of the population and sex is presented in table 3.7. From the table, 97.1 percent of the population is Ghanaian which includes Ghanaians by birth (96.5%) and Ghanaians by naturalisation (0.6%). Those with dual nationality constitute 1.4 percent of the population. Males have a proportion of 96.9 percent being Ghanaian by birth (96.3%) and Ghanaian by naturalisation (0.6%). For females, Ghanaians by birth and naturalisation also constitute 97.2 percent (96.7% and 0.5% respectively). Those with dual nationality in the municipality constitute 1.4 percent for males and the same proportion remains for females.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,508	100.0	33,942	100.0	37,566	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	69,024	96.5	32,696	96.3	36,328	96.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,015	1.4	481	1.4	534	1.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	405	0.6	210	0.6	195	0.5
ECOWAS	637	0.9	344	1.0	293	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	248	0.3	119	0.4	129	0.3
Other	179	0.3	92	0.3	87	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that, the dominant religious group in Asante Akim Central Municipality is Christianity (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian) with 93.3 percent followed by Islam (10.2 %).About five percent (5.4%) have no affiliation to any religion and adherents of Traditional religion are 0.5percent.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,508	100.0	33,942	100.0	37,566	100.0
No religion	3,877	5.4	2,503	7.4	1,374	3.7
Catholic	8,201	11.5	3,852	11.3	4,349	11.6
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	16,512	23.1	7,570	22.3	8,942	23.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,784	30.5	9,794	28.9	11,990	31.9
Other Christian	13,194	18.5	6,133	18.1	7,061	18.8
Islam	7,264	10.2	3,717	11.0	3,547	9.4
Traditionalist	343	0.5	201	0.6	142	0.4
Other	333	0.5	172	0.5	161	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Education is the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment. The acquisition of knowledge and skills through education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development (GSS, 2013e). Literacy on the other hand is related to a respondent's ability to read and write in any language. Thus literacy can be acquired through private informal channels. A respondent is therefore considered a 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.

The population 11 years and older in the Asante Akim Central Municipality is 50,486. The population of literates among them is 43,377 (85.9%) while that of the non-literates is 7,109 (14.1%). The literacy proportion of 85.9 percent is higher than both the regional (82.6%) and national (74.1%) proportions (GSS, 2012).

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for the municipality. From Figure 3.2, about two-thirds (67.8%) of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The population literate in Ghanaian Language only is 19.3 percent while the population literate in English only is 11.9 percent. English and French as well as English, French and Ghanaian Language literates together make less than one percent of the literate population.

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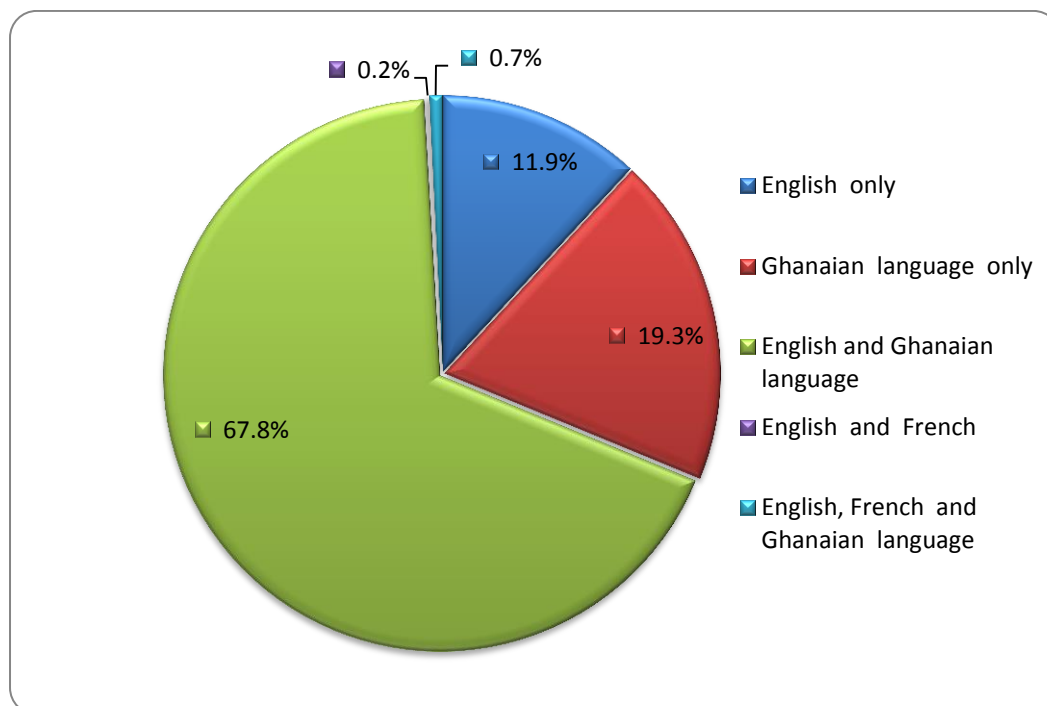
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population of males 11 years and older in the Asante Akim Central Municipality is 23,317. Male literates are 21,176 (90.8%) and the non-literates are 2,141 (9.2%).Table 3.8 indicates that, 72.3 percent of the male population 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 14.8 percent and 11.9 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only and English only respectively. Also 1.1 percent is literate in English and French only (0.3%) and English, French and Ghanaian Language only is 0.8percent. It can be observed from the table that, a higher proportion (82.5%) of the age group 60-64 years are literate in English and Ghanaian Language. However, this same age group is the only group that recorded zero in literacy in English and French.

The population of females 11 years and older in the Municipality is 27,169. The population of literates among them is 22, 201(85.9%) while that of the non-literates is 4, 968 (14.1%). The male literate proportion of 90.8 percent is higher than the female literate proportion of 85.9 percent. Nevertheless, in absolute terms literate females (22, 201) are more than literate

males (21,176).From table 3.8, 63.7 percent of female literates are literate in English and Ghanaian Language. For Ghanaian Language only, the proportion is 23.7 and the proportion for English only is 11.9 percent. The 55-59 years age group is the only group that recorded zero for English and French as well as English, French and Ghanaian Language.

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

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	7,109	43,377	100.0	11.9	19.3	67.8	0.2	0.7
10-14	118	6,872	100.0	16.2	14.5	68.4	0.1	0.8
15-19	273	7,503	100.0	11.9	9.4	77.6	0.2	0.9
20-24	515	6,074	100.0	12.4	16.8	69.8	0.3	0.7
25-29	603	5,151	100.0	13.0	21.9	64.1	0.5	0.5
30-34	655	3,939	100.0	12.7	27.1	59.4	0.2	0.6
35-39	633	3,108	100.0	11.4	27.7	59.8	0.3	0.8
40-44	575	2,529	100.0	9.7	27.7	61.6	0.4	0.6
45-49	478	2,213	100.0	8.9	26.6	64.2	0.2	0.2
50-54	461	1,897	100.0	7.9	24.1	66.8	0.3	0.9
55-59	338	1,376	100.0	7.3	21.9	70.2	0.1	0.6
60-64	423	1,021	100.0	6.6	18.0	74.9	0.1	0.4
65+	2,037	1,694	100.0	6.5	22.2	70.6	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	2,141	21,176	100.0	11.9	14.8	72.3	0.3	0.8
10-14	56	3,374	100.0	17.2	13.7	68.2	0.1	0.7
15-19	109	3,870	100.0	11.3	8.4	79.4	0.1	0.8
20-24	166	2,719	100.0	12.0	13.3	73.6	0.4	0.7
25-29	206	2,314	100.0	13.6	16.9	68.2	0.5	0.8
30-34	236	1,879	100.0	13.6	20.7	64.8	0.4	0.4
35-39	223	1,532	100.0	10.3	21.0	67.0	0.5	1.2
40-44	225	1,250	100.0	10.3	18.2	69.8	0.6	1.0
45-49	160	1,044	100.0	8.3	19.9	71.4	0.1	0.3
50-54	153	839	100.0	8.8	16.6	72.8	0.6	1.2
55-59	87	691	100.0	7.8	12.9	78.0	0.1	1.2
60-64	93	588	100.0	6.5	10.5	82.5	0.0	0.5
65+	427	1,076	100.0	6.1	14.2	78.9	0.2	0.6
Female								
Total	4,968	22,201	100.0	11.9	23.7	63.7	0.2	0.6
10-14	62	3,498	100.0	15.2	15.3	68.7	0.1	0.8
15-19	164	3,633	100.0	12.6	10.5	75.6	0.2	1.1
20-24	349	3,355	100.0	12.8	19.6	66.6	0.3	0.7
25-29	397	2,837	100.0	12.6	25.9	60.7	0.4	0.3
30-34	419	2,060	100.0	11.9	33.0	54.4	0.0	0.7
35-39	410	1,576	100.0	12.4	34.2	52.8	0.2	0.4
40-44	350	1,279	100.0	9.1	36.9	53.6	0.1	0.2
45-49	318	1,169	100.0	9.3	32.5	57.8	0.3	0.1
50-54	308	1,058	100.0	7.2	30.1	62.0	0.0	0.8
55-59	251	685	100.0	6.7	30.9	62.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	330	433	100.0	6.7	28.2	64.7	0.2	0.2
65+	1,610	618	100.0	7.1	36.1	56.1	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Education and School Attendance

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 27,545 of the Municipal population are currently attending school with 47.6percent in primary school followed by JHS/JSS (19.4%), and Kindergarten (15.9%).The proportion for each of the remaining levels of education is less than 9.0 percent.

The population in the municipality who have attended school in the past is 29,941,which is more than the population of the people currently attending school. For those who have attended school in the past, 34.7 percent have attended JSS/JHS, 30.3 percent attended Middle School and 13.3 percent attended Primary. The educational level with the least proportion is Vocational/Technical/Commercial with 2.5 percent. The proportion of population who attended school in the past is higher for both SSS/SHS and Tertiary than for the population currently attending school. A similar trend can also be observed for those who attended vocational/technical/commercial schools.

Amongst males that have attended school in the past, 31.9 percent have attended JSS/JHS, 31.5 percent have attended Middle School and 10.3 have attended SSS/SHS. The least proportion for males that have attended school in the past goes for Vocational/Technical/Commercial (2.6%).

For females who have attended school in the past, 37.3 percent have attended JSS/JHS, 29.1 percent have attended Middle School and 16.3 percent have attended Primary School. The least proportion goes for Vocational/Technical/Commercial (2.6%).The educational level with the least proportion for females that have attended school in the past is Secondary (1.8%).

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	27,545	100.0	14,138	100.0	13,407	100.0	29,941	100.0	14,175	100.0	15,766	100.0
Nursery	1,710	6.2	903	6.4	807	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	4,392	15.9	2,216	15.7	2,176	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	13,121	47.6	6,676	47.2	6,445	48.1	3,990	13.3	1,428	10.1	2,562	16.3
JSS/JHS	5,346	19.4	2,744	19.4	2,602	19.4	10,396	34.7	4,516	31.9	5,880	37.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9,059	30.3	4,468	31.5	4,591	29.1
SSS/SHS	2,447	8.9	1,328	9.4	1,119	8.3	2,719	9.1	1,458	10.3	1,261	8.0
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	860	2.9	576	4.1	284	1.8
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	75	0.3	35	0.2	40	0.3	744	2.5	368	2.6	376	2.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	141	0.5	54	0.4	87	0.6	849	2.8	454	3.2	395	2.5
Tertiary	313	1.1	182	1.3	131	1.0	1,324	4.4	907	6.4	417	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human resource of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume these goods and services, only the section of the total population in employment produces these goods and services (GSS, 2013a).Participation in economic activity helps improve an individual's well-being. The economic characteristics provides indicators such as the Employed and the Unemployed and hence provides the basis for any intervention aimed at solving the problem of unemployment as well us to improve the conditions of those employed. This chapter analyses the population in Asante Akim Central Municipality in terms of economic activity status, occupation, industry, status of employment and sector of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that there are 43,496 persons aged 15 years and older in Asante Akim Central Municipality. More than two-thirds (68.0%) of these persons are economically active. The remaining 32.0percentof persons aged 15 years and older are economically not active.

For the 29,581 economically active persons in the municipality, about nine in every ten (92.7%) of them are employed. This implies that, the unemployed persons are only 7.3percent of the 29,581 economically active persons.

Economically active males constitute 70.1percent and the economically not active are 29.9percent. Of the females population, the economically active constitute 66.3 percent whereas the economically not active are 33.7 percent.

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	43,496	100.0	19,887	100.0	23,609	100.0
Economically active	29,581	68.0	13,940	70.1	15,641	66.3
Employed	*27,411*	*92.7*	*12,997*	*93.2*	*14,414*	*92.2*
Worked	*26,048*	*95.0*	*12,458*	*95.9*	*13,590*	*94.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,289*	*4.7*	*504*	*3.9*	*785*	*5.4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*74*	*0.3*	*35*	*0.3*	*39*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*2,170*	*7.3*	*943*	*6.8*	*1,227*	*7.8*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*740*	*34.1*	*269*	*28.5*	*471*	*38.4*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,430*	*65.9*	*674*	*71.5*	*756*	*61.6*
Economically not active	13,915	32.0	5,947	29.9	7,968	33.7
Did home duties (household chore)	3,562	25.6	799	13.4	2,763	34.7
Full time education	6,469	46.5	3,559	59.8	2,910	36.5
Pensioner/Retired	477	3.4	352	5.9	125	1.6
Disabled/Sick	745	5.4	355	6.0	390	4.9
Too old/young	1,444	10.4	360	6.1	1,084	13.6
Other	1,218	8.8	522	8.8	696	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age in the Municipality. From the table the population of persons 15 years and older is 43,496. Out of the number, 63.0 percent are employed and 32.0 percent are economically not active. The percentage of the unemployed is less than ten percent (5.0%).

For those employed, persons within the age bracket of 30 to 59 have percentages more than 80.0 percent. The age group close to this is those who are aged 25-29 who have a proportion of 74.3 percent. The least recorded proportion (17.1%) is for the 15-19 years age group. The proportion of unemployed is generally low for all the age groups. The 20-24 years age group has 10.7 percent, followed by the 25-29 years age group with less than nine percent (8.5%). The rest of the age groups have unemployed proportions less than five percent.

With the economically not active, the age group with the highest proportion is the 15-19 years age group (78.3%). This is followed by those who are 65 years and older with a proportion of 51.3 percent. The age group with the least proportion (9.1%) of the economically not active is the 45-49 years age group. It can be observed that from age 15 to 49 years, the percentage of the economically not active decreases with increasing age.

The percentage of those males employed is very much high for the age bracket 35 to 54 years where the percentages are 90.0 percent and above. Employed males in the 55-59 years age group have a proportion of 89.2 percent with those in the 30-34 years age group having 88.0 percent. The 15-19 years age group has the least proportion (16.3%). The 20-24 years age group has the highest proportion of unemployed males (9.8%), followed by the 25-29 years age group with a little less than nine percent (8.7%). The 15-19 years age group has a high proportion of 79.2 percent of persons who are economically not active.

Among females, the age of those employed is very high for the age bracket 35-39 years with the percentages being 80.4percent. This is less than the proportion for employed males (90.1%) within this same age bracket. Like the males, the 20-24 years age group has the

highest proportion of unemployed females (11.4%). This proportion is however higher than that of the males which is less than ten percent (9.8%). The pattern for economically not active is similar to that identified for the males.

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

	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**43,496**	**100.0**	**27,411**	**63.0**	**2,170**	**5.0**	**13,915**	**32.0**
15-19	7,776	100.0	1,333	17.1	357	4.6	6,086	78.3
20-24	6,589	100.0	3,454	52.4	704	10.7	2,431	36.9
25-29	5,754	100.0	4,275	74.3	488	8.5	991	17.2
30-34	4,594	100.0	3,743	81.5	227	4.9	624	13.6
35-39	3,741	100.0	3,177	84.9	123	3.3	441	11.8
40-44	3,104	100.0	2,725	87.8	71	2.3	308	9.9
45-49	2,691	100.0	2,385	88.6	62	2.3	244	9.1
50-54	2,358	100.0	2,058	87.3	44	1.9	256	10.9
55-59	1,714	100.0	1,462	85.3	25	1.5	227	13.2
60-64	1,444	100.0	1,012	70.1	40	2.8	392	27.1
65+	3,731	100.0	1,787	47.9	29	0.8	1,915	51.3
Male								
Total	**19,887**	**100.0**	**12,997**	**65.4**	**943**	**4.7**	**5,947**	**29.9**
15-19	3,979	100.0	649	16.3	177	4.4	3,153	79.2
20-24	2,885	100.0	1,554	53.9	282	9.8	1,049	36.4
25-29	2,520	100.0	1,980	78.6	218	8.7	322	12.8
30-34	2,115	100.0	1,861	88.0	94	4.4	160	7.6
35-39	1,755	100.0	1,581	90.1	50	2.8	124	7.1
40-44	1,475	100.0	1,347	91.3	27	1.8	101	6.8
45-49	1,204	100.0	1,087	90.3	29	2.4	88	7.3
50-54	992	100.0	905	91.2	21	2.1	66	6.7
55-59	778	100.0	694	89.2	14	1.8	70	9.0
60-64	681	100.0	485	71.2	21	3.1	175	25.7
65+	1,503	100.0	854	56.8	10	0.7	639	42.5
Female								
Total	**23,609**	**100.0**	**14,414**	**61.1**	**1,227**	**5.2**	**7,968**	**33.7**
15-19	3,797	100.0	684	18.0	180	4.7	2,933	77.2
20-24	3,704	100.0	1,900	51.3	422	11.4	1,382	37.3
25-29	3,234	100.0	2,295	71.0	270	8.3	669	20.7
30-34	2,479	100.0	1,882	75.9	133	5.4	464	18.7
35-39	1,986	100.0	1,596	80.4	73	3.7	317	16.0
40-44	1,629	100.0	1,378	84.6	44	2.7	207	12.7
45-49	1,487	100.0	1,298	87.3	33	2.2	156	10.5
50-54	1,366	100.0	1,153	84.4	23	1.7	190	13.9
55-59	936	100.0	768	82.1	11	1.2	157	16.8
60-64	763	100.0	527	69.1	19	2.5	217	28.4
65+	2,228	100.0	933	41.9	19	0.9	1,276	57.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation was defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind (GSS, 2013a).

The type of occupations engaged in by persons 15 years and older   in the Asante Akim Central Municipality in the 2010 PHC are shown in table 4.3.From the table, the highest proportion of employed people (33.0%) is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by the service and sales workers who make up to 23.9 percent and workers in craft and related trades are 15.7 percent.

High skill-required occupations such as professionals, managers, technicians and associate professionals account for relatively low proportions of employed persons. This phenomenon pertains to the entire country and does not augur well for the future (GSS, 2013d).

Among males, majority (34.9 %) work as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers while the majority of females (37.0%) are service and sales workers.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,411	100.0	12,997	100.0	14,414	100.0
Managers	583	2.1	274	2.1	309	2.1
Professionals	1,794	6.5	1,003	7.7	791	5.5
Technicians and associate professionals	485	1.8	393	3.0	92	0.6
Clerical support workers	327	1.2	213	1.6	114	0.8
Service and sales workers	6,544	23.9	1,215	9.3	5,329	37.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,037	33.0	4,538	34.9	4,499	31.2
Craft and related trades workers	4,297	15.7	2,642	20.3	1,655	11.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,269	8.3	2,147	16.5	122	0.8
Elementary occupations	2,073	7.6	570	4.4	1,503	10.4
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry of Employment

From table 4.4, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employ the largest number of persons 15 years and older (33.6%). This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20.8%). These two industries account for a little over half (54.4%) of the persons employed. This is expected as the municipality is dominated by workers in the informal sector (see section on employment sector).Other major industries include manufacturing (10.1%), accommodation and food services (6.1%), education (5.6%) and mining and quarrying (4.7%).

Higher proportions of employed males than females work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing and in the mining and quarrying industries. On the other hand, there are more employed females than males in manufacturing, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and the accommodation and food service industries. There are almost equal proportions of males and females in education.

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	27,411	100.0	12,997	100.0	14,414	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,206	33.6	4,702	36.2	4,504	31.2
Mining and quarrying	1,300	4.7	1,197	9.2	103	0.7
Manufacturing	2,773	10.1	1,153	8.9	1,620	11.2
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	59	0.2	52	0.4	7	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	79	0.3	42	0.3	37	0.3
Construction	1,014	3.7	994	7.6	20	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,711	20.8	1,600	12.3	4,111	28.5
Transportation and storage	804	2.9	787	6.1	17	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,676	6.1	182	1.4	1,494	10.4
Information and communication	127	0.5	102	0.8	25	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	135	0.5	84	0.6	51	0.4
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	150	0.5	133	1.0	17	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	50	0.2	46	0.4	4	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	454	1.7	341	2.6	113	0.8
Education	1,538	5.6	756	5.8	782	5.4
Human health and social work activities	347	1.3	160	1.2	187	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	146	0.5	135	1.0	11	0.1
Other service activities	1,755	6.4	498	3.8	1,257	8.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	86	0.3	32	0.2	54	0.4
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

The employment status of employed persons 15 years and older is shown in table 4.5. About 63.0 percent of employed persons work as self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 17.6 percent of employed people. Collectively, about two-thirds (66.7%) own their own businesses (self-employed without employees and self-employed with employees). Contributing family workers and apprentices constitute 7.8 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

Among the employed males, 56.7 percent are self-employed without employees and 24.9 percent are employees. For females employed, the proportion of self-employed without employees is 68.0 percent. This is higher than the male proportion (56.7%). Female employees constitute 11.1 percent which is less than the male proportion of 24.9 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,411	100.0	12,997	100.0	14,414	100.0
Employee	4,828	17.6	3,234	24.9	1,594	11.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	17,166	62.6	7,364	56.7	9,802	68.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,112	4.1	623	4.8	489	3.4
Casual worker	684	2.5	502	3.9	182	1.3
Contributing family worker	2,142	7.8	655	5.0	1,487	10.3
Apprentice	1,347	4.9	548	4.2	799	5.5
Domestic employee (House help)	103	0.4	54	0.4	49	0.3
Other	29	0.1	17	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

From table 4.6, about 8 in every 10 of employed persons (85.9%) are in the private informal sector of employment. The formal sector has an overall proportion of 13.4 percent with 7.6 percent in the public formal and 5.8 percent in the private formal. The Other International Organization Sector engages no one in the municipality.

The 90.3 proportion of females in the private informal sector is higher than the municipal and male proportion (85.9 % and 81.1%) in the same sector. However, the proportion of males in each of the other sectors is higher than the female proportions. Hence it can safely be concluded that higher proportions of males are in the formal employment sectors, while more females are in the informal sectors.

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	27,411	100.0	12,997	100.0	14,414	100.0
Public (Government)	2,070	7.6	1,176	9.0	894	6.2
Private Formal	1,601	5.8	1,148	8.8	453	3.1
Private Informal	23,555	85.9	10,535	81.1	13,020	90.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	24	0.1	19	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	161	0.6	119	0.9	42	0.3
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) encompasses all the technology that facilitates the processing, transfer and exchange of information and communication services. In principle ICTs have always been available since the advent of the printing press. The only difference is that from the late twentieth century, rapid advances in technology changed the traditional ways in which information was processed, communications conducted, and services available (Adu, 2002).It is important to mention that ICTs have become indispensable tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. For the purposes of this report, the concentration and emphasis is on the ICTs on which data was collected during the 2010 PHC. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and the ownership of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices, households with desktops/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication. In 2003, mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003). Table 5.1 gives information of population 12 years and older who own mobile phones by sex. In the Asante Akim Central Municipality, total population of persons 12 years and older is 48,890. This number comprises of 46.0 percent males and 54.0 percent females. For mobile phone usage, the number of population 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 26,073. This constitutes 53.3 percent of the entire population 12 years and older. This is higher than the national figure (47.7%) but less than the regional figure (56.1%)(GSS, 2013).

Among males 12 years and older, the proportion that own mobile phones is 57.3 percent and among females of that same age category, the proportion that own mobile phones constitute 49.9 percent.

5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

From table 5.1, the population 12 years and older in the municipality who use internet facility is 2,486. This number constitutes 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older. This is less than both the regional proportion (8.9%) and the national proportion (7.8%) (GSS, 2013). Of males 12 years and older, the proportion that use internet facility is 7.1 percent and for females in that same age category, the proportion that use internet facility constitute 3.2percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,890	100.0	26,073	53.3	2,486	5.1
Male	22,500	46.0	12,893	57.3	1,635	7.3
Female	26,390	54.0	13,180	49.9	851	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. From the table, 1,213 households in the municipality use desktop/laptops computers. The percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers is 7.2 percent. This is less than the national percentage of 7.9 percent and the regional percentage of 9.3 percent (GSS, 2013a). In male headed households, 8.8percent use desktop/laptop computers while 4.7 percent of female headed households use desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/Laptop Computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,920	100.0	1,213	7.2
Male	10,076	59.6	889	8.8
Female	6,844	40.4	324	4.7

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 (GSS, 2012).

Research shows that the most pressing issue faced by persons with disabilities worldwide is not their disability but rather poverty. Much of this poverty is the direct and indirect result of exclusion and marginalization of persons with disabilities due to stigma and prejudice about disability. This stigma and prejudice, in turn, often the result of a lack of knowledge and awareness about people with disability which exists at all levels, from the family to the community to decision makers at the highest levels. This includes all those who simply have not understood that persons with disabilities need the same opportunities and rights available to all other members of society (United Nations, 2011).

In Ghana, and for that matter the Asante Akim Central Municipality, persons with disabilities in general are marginalized and discriminated against. They are often regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing meaningfully to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts.

In addition, because of their condition, they have not as good health status, mostly not highly educated, participate less in economic activities thus making them prone to poverty (WHO, 2011). Information on the disabilities and types of disability will enable the planning, monitoring and evaluation of disability related interventions. This chapter presents data on type of disabilities in the municipality by locality, sex and the economic activities status of people with disabilities in the district.

6.2   Population with Disability

The 2010 PHC recorded a total of 2,238 people with various forms of disability in the municipality. This forms 3.1 percent of the total municipal population of 71,508 recorded during the census. Sight disability (42.8%) has the highest proportion of disability. This is followed by physical disability which has a proportion of 31.6 percent. The least form of disability is emotional disability (14.1%). For the disabilities with the highest proportions, the trend is the same for both males and females. Among males, the least form of disability is intellectual disability (13.7%) while the least form of disability among females is emotional disability (13.0%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	**71,508**	**100.0**	**33,942**	**100.0**	**37,566**	**100.0**
No disability	69,270	96.9	32,928	97.0	36,342	96.7
With a disability	2,238	3.1	1,014	3.0	1,224	3.3
Sight	958	42.8	408	40.2	550	44.9
Hearing	364	16.3	143	14.1	221	18.1
Speech	366	16.4	189	18.6	177	14.5
Physical	708	31.6	340	33.5	368	30.1
Intellectual	335	15.0	139	13.7	196	16.0
Emotional	316	14.1	157	15.5	159	13.0
Other	140	6.3	58	5.7	82	6.7
Urban						
Total	**48,511**	**100.0**	**22,776**	**100.0**	**25,735**	**100.0**
No disability	46,943	96.8	22,088	97.0	24,855	96.6
With a disability	1,568	3.2	688	3.0	880	3.4
Sight	712	45.4	289	42.0	423	48.1
Hearing	273	17.4	104	15.1	169	19.2
Speech	252	16.1	123	17.9	129	14.7
Physical	464	29.6	221	32.1	243	27.6
Intellectual	235	15.0	92	13.4	143	16.3
Emotional	223	14.2	105	15.3	118	13.4
Other	79	5.0	33	4.8	46	5.2
Rural						
Total	**22,997**	**100.0**	**11,166**	**100.0**	**11,831**	**100.0**
No disability	22,327	97.1	10,840	97.1	11,487	97.1
With a disability	670	2.9	326	2.9	344	2.9
Sight	246	36.7	119	36.5	127	36.9
Hearing	91	13.6	39	12.0	52	15.1
Speech	114	17.0	66	20.2	48	14.0
Physical	244	36.4	119	36.5	125	36.3
Intellectual	100	14.9	47	14.4	53	15.4
Emotional	93	13.9	52	16.0	41	11.9
Other	61	9.1	25	7.7	36	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

The 2010 PHC recorded a total of 2,238 people with various forms of disability in the municipality. This forms 3.1 percent of the total municipal population of 71,508 recorded during the census. From the Figure 6.1 Sight disability (42.8%) has the highest proportion of disability. This is followed by physical disability which has a proportion of 31.6 percent. The least form of disability is emotional disability (14.1%).

Figure 6.1: Type of disability
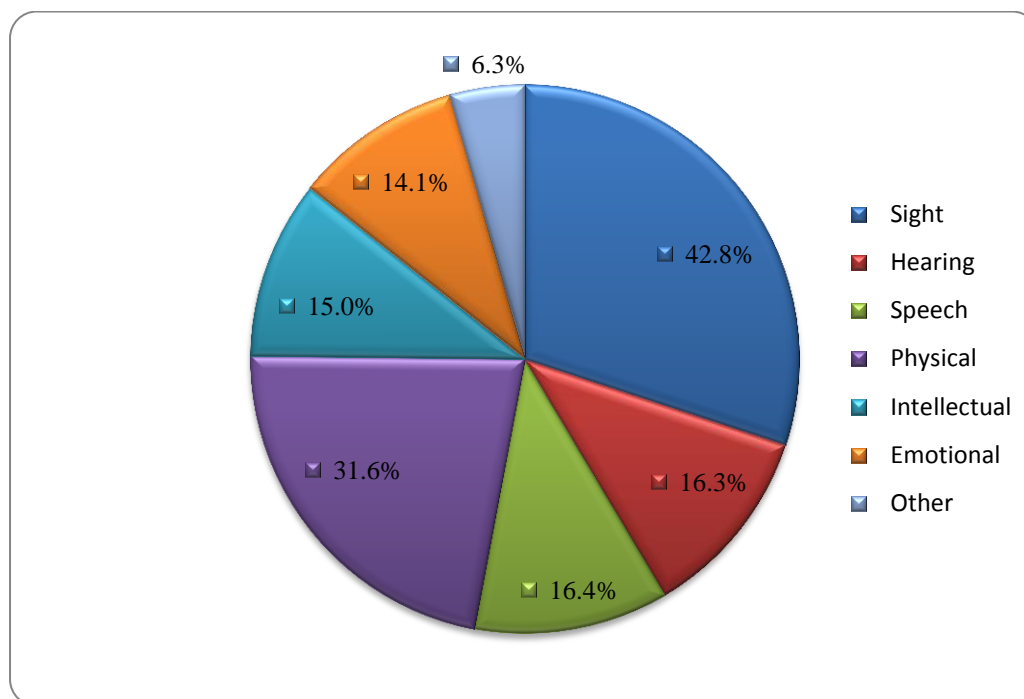
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

The population of persons with disability in the urban localities is 1,568, which is 3.2 percent of the urban population. This number is also 70.1 percent of the total number of persons with disability in the Municipality. Table 6.1 shows that in the urban localities, the commonest disability is sight disability with the proportion of 45.4 percent. This is same for both males and females in the urban localities with the male proportion being 42.0 percent and that of the female being 48.1 percent. Among males with disability in the urban localities, intellectual disability has the lowest proportion of 13.4 percent and that of females is emotional disability also with a proportion of 13.4 percent.

The population of persons with disability in the rural localities is 670, which is 2.9 percent of the rural population. This number is also 29.9 percent of the total number of persons with disability in the Municipality. From table 6.1, the dominant form of disability in the rural localities of the Municipality is disability in sight (a situation which is not different from the urban localities) with 36.5 percent for the males and 36.9 percent for females. The least form of disability is hearing for the males (12.0%), and for the females it is emotional disability with 11.9 percent.

6.5   Disability and Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (seven days preceding the census night). Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active are persons who did not work

and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work (GSS, 2013a).

The population of persons 15 years and older is 43,496. Out of this number, 63.0 percent are employed and 32.0 percent are economically not active. The remaining proportion (5%) is unemployed. There are differences in economic activity status between people with disability and those without disability. The proportion of people without disability who are employed is more than fifty percent (63.7%). On the other hand those with disability who are employed have a proportion less than fifty percent (47.8%). For the economically not active, the proportion of people without disability (31.3%) is less than that of those with disability (47.9%). The unemployed population among people without disability is five percent (5%) and the percentage for people with disability is less than five percent (4.3%).

For all disability forms, the percentage of those employed is more than forty percent except physical (35.1%) and intellectual (30.4%) disabilities. The unemployed population among those with sight disability has the highest proportion (5.6%), followed by those with intellectual disability (5.0%). All the other disability types have proportions less than four percent. For those who are economically not active, proportions for the various disability types are more than fifty percent. The only exception to this is sight disability where the proportion (44.6%) is less than fifty percent.

The proportion of males with sight disability is 55.3 percent. This is by far the highest compared to employment proportions of other disability types. The proportion for those with intellectual disability (29.2%) is particularly low.

For females with disability, those with physical (30.6%) and intellectual (31.2%) disabilities have employed proportions less than forty percent. The rest have proportions above forty percent.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**43,496**	**100.0**	**27,411**	**63.0**	**2,170**	**5.0**	**13,915**	**32.0**
No disability	41,635	100.0	26,522	63.7	2,090	5.0	13,023	31.3
With a disability	1,861	100.0	889	47.8	80	4.3	892	47.9
Sight	832	100.0	414	49.8	47	5.6	371	44.6
Hearing	292	100.0	128	43.8	8	2.7	156	53.4
Speech	230	100.0	98	42.6	4	1.7	128	55.7
Physical	624	100.0	219	35.1	19	3.0	386	61.9
Intellectual	260	100.0	79	30.4	13	5.0	168	64.6
Emotional	271	100.0	122	45.0	8	3.0	141	52.0
Other	123	100.0	56	45.5	4	3.3	63	51.2
Male								
Total	**19,887**	**100.0**	**12,997**	**65.4**	**943**	**4.7**	**5,947**	**29.9**
No disability	19,069	100.0	12,583	66.0	919	4.8	5,567	29.2
With a disability	818	100.0	414	50.6	24	2.9	380	46.5
Sight	338	100.0	187	55.3	13	3.8	138	40.8
Hearing	108	100.0	48	44.4	2	1.9	58	53.7
Speech	114	100.0	47	41.2	0	0.0	67	58.8
Physical	300	100.0	120	40.0	5	1.7	175	58.3
Intellectual	106	100.0	31	29.2	2	1.9	73	68.9
Emotional	133	100.0	63	47.4	0	0.0	70	52.6
Other	48	100.0	26	54.2	3	6.3	19	39.6
Female								
Total	**23,609**	**100.0**	**14,414**	**61.1**	**1,227**	**5.2**	**7,968**	**33.7**
No disability	22,566	100.0	13,939	61.8	1,171	5.2	7,456	33.0
With a disability	1,043	100.0	475	45.5	56	5.4	512	49.1
Sight	494	100.0	227	46.0	34	6.9	233	47.2
Hearing	184	100.0	80	43.5	6	3.3	98	53.3
Speech	116	100.0	51	44.0	4	3.4	61	52.6
Physical	324	100.0	99	30.6	14	4.3	211	65.1
Intellectual	154	100.0	48	31.2	11	7.1	95	61.7
Emotional	138	100.0	59	42.8	8	5.8	71	51.4
Other	75	100.0	30	40.0	1	1.3	44	58.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The table shows that of the 2,132 persons with disability, 3 years and older, in the Asante Akim Central Municipality, 662 (31.1%) of them have never attended school.

Of all PWDs that have ever attended school, 56.4percent have done so at the basic level (Basic), 10.1 have attended SHS/SSS or higher and 2.4percenthas had primary education.

In terms of disability types, more than half (50%) all persons with the various forms of disabilities have attended the basic education with exception of intellectual disability (46.2%). Comparatively, more males than females have ever attended school than the females

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	65,537	8,051	6,102	41,912	9,472	100.0	12.3	9.3	64.0	14.5
No disability	63,405	7,389	6,050	40,710	9,256	100.0	11.7	9.5	64.2	14.6
With a disability	2,132	662	52	1,202	216	100.0	31.1	2.4	56.4	10.1
Sight	933	285	23	527	98	100.0	30.5	2.5	56.5	10.5
Hearing	355	153	3	179	20	100.0	43.1	0.8	50.4	5.6
Speech	307	123	13	154	17	100.0	40.1	4.2	50.2	5.5
Physical	665	244	9	353	59	100.0	36.7	1.4	53.1	8.9
Intellectual	303	129	8	140	26	100.0	42.6	2.6	46.2	8.6
Emotional	297	101	3	160	33	100.0	34.0	1.0	53.9	11.1
Other	138	46	1	82	9	100.0	33.3	0.7	59.4	6.5
Male										
Total	30,947	2,634	3,119	19,832	5,362	100.0	8.5	10.1	64.1	17.3
No disability	29,984	2,436	3,087	19,228	5,233	100.0	8.1	10.3	64.1	17.5
With a disability	963	198	32	604	129	100.0	20.6	3.3	62.7	13.4
Sight	391	77	16	241	57	100.0	19.7	4.1	61.6	14.6
Hearing	141	42	1	86	12	100.0	29.8	0.7	61.0	8.5
Speech	160	54	7	86	13	100.0	33.8	4.4	53.8	8.1
Physical	320	68	4	208	40	100.0	21.3	1.3	65.0	12.5
Intellectual	127	46	3	62	16	100.0	36.2	2.4	48.8	12.6
Emotional	147	34	1	93	19	100.0	23.1	0.7	63.3	12.9
Other	58	9	1	40	8	100.0	15.5	1.7	69.0	13.8
Female										
Total	34,590	5,417	2,983	22,080	4,110	100.0	15.7	8.6	63.8	11.9
No disability	33,421	4,953	2,963	21,482	4,023	100.0	14.8	8.9	64.3	12.0
With a disability	1,169	464	20	598	87	100.0	39.7	1.7	51.2	7.4
Sight	542	208	7	286	41	100.0	38.4	1.3	52.8	7.6
Hearing	214	111	2	93	8	100.0	51.9	0.9	43.5	3.7
Speech	147	69	6	68	4	100.0	46.9	4.1	46.3	2.7
Physical	345	176	5	145	19	100.0	51.0	1.4	42.0	5.5
Intellectual	176	83	5	78	10	100.0	47.2	2.8	44.3	5.7
Emotional	150	67	2	67	14	100.0	44.7	1.3	44.7	9.3
Other	80	37	0	42	1	100.0	46.3	0.0	52.5	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy of Ghana, and provides the main source of food, income and employment most of the population. Its contribution to the socio-economic development of the Municipality cannot be overlooked. This chapter presents the data on households engaged in agricultural activities and the various agricultural activities according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The total number of households in the Asante Akim Central Municipality according to the 2010 PHC is 16,920. Out of this number, 8,467 of these households are engaged in agriculture. Figure 7.1 presents information on agricultural and non-agricultural households by locality in the Asante Akim Central Municipality. Overall, the percentage of agricultural households (50.0%) is equal to that of non-agricultural households. The difference arises with the urban-rural dichotomy. In the urban localities, agricultural households make up less than forty percent (39.3%) while non-agricultural households constitute about sixty percent (60.1%). The opposite is what pertains to rural localities. While agricultural households constitute over seventy percent (75.1%), non-agricultural households are less than thirty percent (24.9%).

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents information on households by agricultural activities and type of locality. The dominant agricultural activity is crop farming which has a proportion of almost ninety six percent (95.7%). This is followed by livestock rearing (20.8%) with tree planting and fish farming constituting less than one percent (0.6%). This trend is just the same for agricultural households in both urban and rural localities. It is worthy of mentioning that, fish farming in the municipality is done in only urban localities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,920	100.0	11,855	100.0	5,065	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,467	50.0	4,661	39.3	3,806	75.1
Crop Farming	8,099	95.7	4,381	94.0	3,718	97.7
Tree Planting	41	0.5	27	0.6	14	0.4
Livestock Rearing	1,760	20.8	927	19.9	833	21.9
Fish Farming	9	0.1	9	0.2	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of Livestock, Other Animals and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the Asante Akim Central Municipality. The table shows that the number of livestock in the Municipality is 44, 789. Workers who take care of these animals are 2,473.

For the livestock, about six in every ten (65.6%) are chicken. Goats (12.6%) and sheep (11.1%) each constitute more than ten percent. With the rest of the livestock, only pig (3.8%), duck (1.5%) and cattle (1.4%) have proportions above one percent.

About four in every ten (45.3%) livestock farmers keep chicken. This is followed by keepers of goats (24.6%) and sheep (18.9%). Inland fishing has an average of 200animals per keeper, with fish farmers having an average of 60 fishes. Chicken and doves average 26 each per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	44,789	100.0	2,473	100	18
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cattle	617	1.4	29	1.2	21
Chicken	29,364	65.6	1,121	45.3	26
Dove	204	0.5	8	0.3	26
Duck	684	1.5	55	2.2	12
Goat	5,629	12.6	608	24.6	9
Grass-cutter	34	0.1	3	0.1	11
Guinea fowl	83	0.2	10	0.4	8
Ostrich	50	0.1	3	0.1	17
Pig	1,693	3.8	80	3.2	21
Rabbit	247	0.6	29	1.2	9
Sheep	4,952	11.1	467	18.9	11
Silk worm	119	0.3	20	0.8	6
Snail	0	0.0	0	0	0
Turkey	177	0.4	15	0.6	12
Other	143	0.3	15	0.6	10
Fish farming	358	0.8	6	0.2	60
Inland fishing	400	0.9	2	0.1	200
Marine fishing	35	0.1	2	0.1	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (NDPC, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

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 nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programs to meet Ghana's housing needs. For instance, information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units, and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Asante Akim Central Municipality.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of houses and households in the Asante Akim Central Municipality. The table shows that the municipality has a housing stock of 10,030 houses. Of this 6,114 are in the urban localities and the remaining 3,916 in the rural localities. The table further shows that there are 16,919 households in the Municipality. The Municipality has an average of 1.7 households per house. This is higher than the national average of 1.6 but less than the region's average of 2.0.

Population per house in the municipality is 7.1; this is less than the national figure of 7.3 and the regional figure of 8.3. The table further shows that the population per house is higher in the urban localities (7.9) of the municipality than in the rural localities (5.9).

The average household size in the Municipality is 4.2; this is the same for the regional figure but less than the national figure (4.5). Urban localities of the Municipality have an average household size (4.1) less than rural localities (4.5).

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

Categories	Total		Municipal	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region			
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	71,508	48,511	22,997
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	70,584	47,815	22,769
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,030	6,114	3,916
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	11,855	5,064
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.7	1.9	1.3
Population per house	7.3	8.3	7.1	7.9	5.9
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1   Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that there are 16,919 occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. This number constitutes less than two percent (1.5%) of the regional total (1,126,205).

More than half (59.6%) of occupied dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses. Separate houses constitute the next highest (25.8 %) percentage of occupied dwelling units. With the remaining occupied dwelling units, it is only Flat/Apartment (6.2%) that has a proportion more than five percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Municipality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	4,357	25.8	27.5	23.2	20.0	39.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	719	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	1,049	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	10,083	59.6	57.4	62.9	65.1	46.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	217	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	26	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,791	42	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	137	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	43	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	239	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.6
Other	9,846	1,951	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In male headed households, 57.4 percent dwell in compound houses. For this same type of dwelling unit, the proportion is 62.9 percent for female headed households. Separate housing units are the next dominant occupied dwelling unit for households headed by males and females with the proportions of 27.5 percent and 23.2 percent respectively.

With urban-rural localities, the trend is not different; the majority of occupied dwelling units in both localities are compound houses. In urban localities, 65.1 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses and the proportion in rural localities is 46.8 percent.

8.3.2 House ownership status

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling unit by sex of household head by type of locality. In the Municipality, 39.4 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member. This is followed by ownership by other private individual (32.3%) and ownership by relative not a household member (23.2%).

In male headed households, 37.9 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member. Ownership by household member for female households is 41.7 percent. Ownership of dwelling units by other private individual for male headed households and female headed households are 34.6 percent and 29.0 percent respectively.

In urban localities, ownership by other private individual is 36.5 percent and ownership by household member is 34.7 percent. In the rural localities, ownership by household member is 50.4 percent and ownership by other private individual constitutes 22.5 percent.

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

| | Total | | Municipality | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
Type	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	6,669	39.4	37.9	41.7	34.7	50.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	205	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	3,919	23.2	21.0	26.3	24.0	21.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	5,469	32.3	34.6	29.0	36.5	22.5
Private employer	83,610	20,482	325	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.2	3.7
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	61	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	222	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.4
Other	24,000	4,653	49	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

Dwelling units are constructed with various materials. This section discusses various construction materials for outer walls, floors and roofing of dwelling units.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units

Main materials for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units are summarized in table 8.4. From the table the number of dwelling units (both occupied and unoccupied) is 17,513. Cement block/concrete (79.0%) is the commonest material for construction of outer walls of dwelling unit in the Municipality. Mud brick/earth is the next most used material for outer walls of dwellings with a proportion of 15.1 percent.

In both urban and rural localities, the predominantly used material for outer walls is cement block/concrete. The proportion for urban localities is 85.4 percent and that of the rural localities is 65.0 percent. The proportion of mud brick/earth in urban localities is less than nine percent (8.1%) and that of the rural localities is 30.5 percent.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total | | Municipality | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	17,513	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	2,637	15.1	8.1	30.5
Wood	200,594	27,438	255	1.5	1.4	1.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	97	0.6	0.4	0.9
Stone	11,330	2,014	31	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	134	0.8	0.9	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	13,841	79.0	85.4	65.0
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	312	1.8	2.1	1.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	184	1.1	1.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. Occupied dwelling units number up to 16,919 in the Municipality. The commonest material used for the floor of occupied dwellings is cement/concrete which constitutes 81.7 percent. This is followed by Earth/Mud with 13.5 percent. Each of the other materials has less than two percent.

For the urban-rural divide, the commonest material used for the floor of dwellings in urban localities is cement/concrete which constitutes 85.8 percent. In the rural localities, cement/concrete still has the highest proportion of 72.2 percent. For the use of earth/mud, the proportions for urban localities is less than nine percent (8.7%) while the rural localities have a much higher proportion of 24.7 percent.

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

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	2,287	13.5	8.7	24.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	13,822	81.7	85.8	72.2
Stone	32,817	8,731	180	1.1	1.4	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	78	0.5	0.4	0.5
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	151	0.9	0.9	1.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	156	0.9	1.1	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	186	1.1	1.3	0.6
Other	15,567	2,624	47	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3   Main material for roofing of dwelling unit

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. There use of metal sheet as a roofing material in the Municipality is overwhelming. It constitutes 94.3 percent of roofing materials. All other materials used constitute less than six percent (5.6%)

This pattern observed is in no way different from what pertains to urban localities. In urban localities, metal sheets are 96.7 percent of roofing materials. In rural localities, metal sheets have the highest proportion (89.0%) with bamboo constituting a little over five percent (5.4%).

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

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Main Roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	17,513	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	41	0.2	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	10,933	103	0.6	0.5	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	16,520	94.3	96.7	89.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	61	0.3	0.3	0.6
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	224	1.3	1.2	1.5
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	314	1.8	0.2	5.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	138	0.8	0.3	1.8
Other	35,935	5,517	92	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons occupying them indicates the space available per person and the extent to which overcrowding can be said to be in place. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding

in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious and communicable diseases (GSS, 2012).

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of sleeping rooms per household. According to the Table, 62.9 percent of total households in the Asante Akim Central Municipality live in a single room. The percentage is less than one for households that occupy seven or more rooms. Thus the overall pattern is that, as the number of rooms increased the percentage of households diminishes.

The table further shows that as household size increases, corresponding proportions of single room households decreases. Thus for instance, while there are as high as 93.4 percent of single member households, there are 10.9 percent of households' size with 10 or more member households living in a single room.

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

House-hold size	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	16,919	100.0	62.9	18.5	8.6	4.6	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
1	3,231	100.0	93.4	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
2	2,300	100.0	77.6	16.5	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
3	2,337	100.0	71.9	17.9	6.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
4	2,304	100.0	65.1	19.8	8.0	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7
5	2,087	100.0	53.5	25.3	11.8	6.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
6	1,714	100.0	47.0	26.9	13.5	6.8	2.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.5
7	1,058	100.0	35.2	31.5	14.8	9.1	6.3	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.3
8	685	100.0	28.2	25.5	20.4	13.0	8.2	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.4
9	445	100.0	21.1	27.4	18.7	13.9	8.5	6.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
10+	758	100.0	10.9	18.3	19.7	17.4	13.5	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 indicates the main source of lighting by households in the municipality. The commonest source of lighting for households is electricity (main) which has a proportion of 71.5 percent. Flashlight/Torch has a proportion of 16.7 percent and kerosene lamp follows with a proportion 10.4 percent.

In the urban localities, majority (80.1%) of the households use electricity (main). In the rural localities, 51.3 percent of dwelling units use electricity (main). Even though this also constitutes the majority, it is much less than the urban proportion.

With the use of Flashlight/Torch, the rural proportion of 28.1 percent is higher than the urban proportion of 11.9 percent. Also with kerosene lamp, the proportion for rural localities is 19.2 percent while that of the urban localities is less than seven percent (6.6%).

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

| Main source of light | Total | | District | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	12,092	71.5	80.1	51.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	76	0.4	0.4	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,758	10.4	6.6	19.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	26	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	9,472	87	0.5	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	2,832	16.7	11.9	28.1
Firewood	13,241	1,484	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	21	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the Asante Akim Central Municipality. Wood is the main source of cooking fuel for the highest proportion (38.7%) of households. This is followed by charcoal (36.1%) and Gas (15.6%).The remaining sources of fuel are cumulatively less than two percent (1.2%).

The urban and rural distribution of the main sources of cooking fuel for households is shown in table 8.9. In the urban localities, charcoal-using households constitute 45.7 percent. For this same source of fuel, the percentage in the rural localities is 13.8 percent. Households that use wood in the urban localities constitute 25.1 percent and in the rural localities the proportion is as high as 70.5 percent. Gas is used by 19.1 percent of urban households while the proportion in rural localities is less than eight percent (7.5%).

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

| Type | Total | | Municipality | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,398	8.3	8.7	7.1
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	6,545	38.7	25.1	70.5
Gas	996,518	237,251	2,645	15.6	19.1	7.5
Electricity	29,794	7,952	59	0.3	0.3	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	74	0.4	0.6	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	6,116	36.1	45.7	13.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	31	0.2	0.1	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	33	0.2	0.3	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	14	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

In terms of cooking space, table 8.10 reveals that 28.6 percent of households in the Municipality cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household. The second most used cooking space is veranda (23.8%). Households that use separate rooms shared with other household constitute 16.1 percent and 13.3 percent of households cook in open space in the compound.

In urban areas, the majority of households (29.3%) cook on the veranda. Households that use separate rooms for exclusive use of household constitute 26.5 percent. The proportion of households that use separate room shared with other household(s) is 16.6 percent and those that cook in open space in compound constitute 12.0 percent.

In rural areas, the majority of households (33.5%) have separate room for exclusive use of households with 16.5 percent cooking in open space in compound. The proportion of households that use separate room shared with other household(s) is 15.0 percent and those that use veranda for cooking space constitute 11.1 percent.

Table 8.10: Main cooking space used by households

| | Total | | Municipality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Type	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,583	9.4	9.8	8.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,842	28.6	26.5	33.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,731	16.1	16.6	15.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	392	2.3	1.0	5.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	962	5.7	3.9	9.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room	74,525	4,918	40	0.2	0.3	0.2
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	4,033	23.8	29.3	11.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,254	13.3	12.0	16.5
Other	21,007	3,961	82	0.5	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea (GSS, 2013a).

Water is often classified as improved or unimproved. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipes, and boreholes, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater. Sources considered unimproved include unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.11 shows the main sources of drinking water for households. The table shows that most (49.2%) households depend on borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. Pipe-borne outside dwelling provides drinking water for 19.3 percent of households. Households that obtain their drinking water from public tap/standpipe constitute a little below nine percent (8.6%) and those that obtain their drinking water from pipe-borne inside dwelling are also about seven percent (7.2%).

In the urban localities, 38.6 percent of households obtain drinking water from borehole/pump/tube well. The next most used source of drinking water is pipe-borne outside dwelling (23.6%). Public tap/Standpipe provides drinking water for 11.9 percent of the urban households while the proportion of households that obtain drinking water from pipe-borne inside dwelling are less than ten percent (9.2%).

In the rural areas of the Municipality, the majority (74.0%) of households depend on borehole/pump/tube well for drinking water. The proportion in the rural areas for this source of water is much higher than it is for urban areas. None of the other sources of drinking water has a proportion up to ten percent.

Table 8.11: Main source of drinking water for household

| Sources of water | Total | | District | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	1,226	7.2	9.2	2.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,266	19.3	23.6	9.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	1,451	8.6	11.9	0.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	8,323	49.2	38.6	74.0
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,003	5.9	6.7	4.2
Rain water	39,438	1,457	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	41	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	1,110	6.6	8.4	2.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	32	0.2	0.1	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	358	2.1	0.6	5.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	3,972	850	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic purpose

From table 8.12, most (45.8%) households depend on borehole/pump/tube well as source of water for other domestic purposes. Pipe-borne outside dwelling comes next with 20.0 percent. Public tap/Standpipe (10.8%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (10.2%) have the other highest proportions.

In the urban localities, the proportion of households that depend on borehole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes is 36.1 percent. Households that use pipe-borne outside dwelling are 24.6 percent. Public tap/Standpipe is the source of water for 15.1 percent of the urban households for other domestic purpose. For this same purpose, 12.4 percent of households use water from pipe-borne inside dwelling.

In the rural areas of the Municipality, the majority (68.4%) of households depend on borehole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes. The predominance of this source of water is very much clear as the next highest proportion is less than ten percent (9.4%) for pipe-borne outside dwelling.

Table 8.12: Main source of water for other domestic use of household

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Sources of water	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	1,731	10.2	12.4	5.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,390	20.0	24.6	9.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	1,835	10.8	15.1	0.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	7,750	45.8	36.1	68.4
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,300	7.7	8.9	4.9
Rain water	39,916	2,376	297	1.8	0.9	3.7
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor	100,048	5,110	27	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	64	0.4	0.3	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	10	0.1	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	421	2.5	0.8	6.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	36	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	11	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

This section discusses two types of sanitation facilities in the dwelling units of households in the Municipality. They are bathing and toilet facilities.

8.8.1 Bathing facilities used by household

From table 8.13, shared separate bathroom in the same house is the dominant bathing facility used by households in the Municipality. Households that own their own bathroom for exclusive use constitute 19.4 percent with almost the same proportion (19.0%) for shared open cubicle. About seven percent (7.1%) of households use private open cubicle and a little below seven percent (6.9%) use open space around house.

In urban localities, 49.8 percent of households share separate bathroom in the same house. The next highest proportion is 20.3 percent for shared open cubicle. The least proportion (0.0%) goes for water bodies (River/Pond/Lake/Dam).

For rural localities also, the commonest bathing facility is shared separate bathroom in the same house (29.8%). This is followed by households that have their own bathroom for exclusive use (22.3%). Like it is in urban localities, the least proportion (0.2%) goes for water bodies (River/Pond/Lake/Dam).

Table 8.13: Bathing facilities used by household

Type	Total Country	Total Region	Municipality Total Number	Municipality Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	3,288	19.4	18.2	22.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	7,417	43.8	49.8	29.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,201	7.1	5.2	11.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,216	19.0	20.3	16.0
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	154	0.9	0.7	1.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	438	2.6	1.9	4.1
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,169	6.9	3.8	14.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	12	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	16,276	2,861	24	0.1	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2   Toilet facility used by households

Table 8.14 indicates the toilet facilities that households in the Municipality use. The toilet facility mostly used by households in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) with a proportion of 34.2 percent. The facility with the second highest household usage is the KVIP with a proportion of 25.7 percent. This is followed by pit latrine with 20.7 percent. It is worthy of note that households with no facilities (7.6%) are more than those who use bucket/pan (0.1%).

The difference in the use of public toilets in urban and rural areas is not very much. The proportion for urban households is 35.0 percent and that of rural households is 32.3 percent. There are however some differences in the use of some of the facilities in urban and rural localities. In urban localities, households that use W.C. are more than ten percent (12.8%) but the proportion in rural localities is less than eight percent (7.5%). For KVIP usage, urban households have a percentage of almost thirty percent (29.1%) and the percentage for rural households is less than twenty percent (17.8%).

Table 8.14: Toilet facilities used by households

Type	Total Country	Total Region	Municipality Total Number	Municipality Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,288	7.6	4.2	15.7
W.C.	839,611	261,106	1,901	11.2	12.8	7.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	3,505	20.7	18.4	26.2
KVIP	572,824	98,434	4,355	25.7	29.1	17.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	5,785	34.2	35.0	32.3
Other	23,385	3,867	52	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Rural households that use pit latrine have a proportion more than twenty five percent (26.2%) while urban households who use this same facility are less than twenty percent (18.4%). For households with no toilet facilities, the rural proportion (15.7%) is very much higher than the urban proportion which is less than five percent (4.2%). The proportion of households that use bucket/pan is the same (0.2%) for both localities.

8.9   Methods of Waste Disposal

This section of the chapter analyses the method of waste disposal, which is solid waste and liquid waste disposal in the district.

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

Table 8.15 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households. The commonest method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a public dump (open space). The proportion for this method of solid waste disposal is 40.1 percent. This is followed by dumping into containers (34.8%). Burning is used by 10.0 percent. It is uncommon for solid waste to be collected from households as only 4.1 percent of the households in the Municipality use this service.

In the urban localities, the commonest method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in public containers (46.2%). This is followed by dumping in public dumping sites (31.4%). The least proportion goes for household that dump indiscriminately (3.1%).

In rural localities, more than half (60.4%) of households dump their solid waste in public dumping sites. Those who burn solid waste constitute 12.0 percent and as much as 11.7 percent of households dump solid waste indiscriminately.

Table 8.15: Method of solid waste disposal by households

| | | | Municipality | | | |
| | Total | | Total | | | |
Solid waste disposal	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	696	4.1	5.0	2.1
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,690	10.0	9.1	12.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	5,889	34.8	46.2	8.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	6,779	40.1	31.4	60.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	964	5.7	3.1	11.7
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	766	4.5	4.7	4.0
Other	53,805	7,540	135	0.8	0.5	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households in the Municipality is presented in table 8.16. The majority of households (36.6%) in the Municipality dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside. This is closely followed by throwing onto compound (35.7%). Throwing into gutter has a proportion of 17.3 percent and disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) has the least proportion (1.3%).

In urban localities, the majority (36.2%) of households dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside. Throwing onto compound is used by 31.6 percent of households and a little over twenty percent (21.2%) of households dispose liquid by throwing into gutter. Disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) has the least proportion (1.0%).

For the rural localities, 45.4 percent of households throw liquid waste onto compound. This is higher than the proportion for urban localities (31.6%). About thirty eight percent (37.5%) of households in rural localities throw liquid waste onto the street/outside. This is more than the urban proportion (36.2%) albeit the small margin. Disposing liquid waste through the sewerage system is not common in the rural localities at all, as it has a proportion less than one percent (0.5%).

Table 8.16: Method of liquid waste disposal by households

| Liquid waste disposal | Total | | Municipality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	262	1.5	2.0	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	1,250	7.4	7.9	6.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	225	1.3	1.0	2.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	6,187	36.6	36.2	37.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	2,925	17.3	21.2	8.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,042	35.7	31.6	45.4
Other	38,294	3,550	28	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of Ghana, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of Population and Housing census and experiences from previous Censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2010 census, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced. This is the first time district specific reports have been written.

It should be mentioned that an understanding of the population characteristics and dynamics is crucial for realistic development planning. Thus this report for the Asante Akim Central Municipality has been produced with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC.

The Report of the Municipality is based on data mainly from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC.) Also secondary data and administrative records were used to supplement the Census data. The characteristics analysed include the Demography, Social and Economic characteristics, and Information Communication Technology, Disability, Agricultural Activities and Housing conditions.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Demographic characteristics

The 2010 population and housing census reveals the entire municipal population is 71,508, with males comprising 47.5 percent and females comprising 52.5 percent of the entire population with a sex ratio of 90.4. The Municipality is predominantly urban with rural population representing only 32.2 percent (48,504) and urban population representing 67.8 percent (48,511).

The dependency ratio of 79.8 for the Municipality means that every 100 persons age 15-64 years in the Municipality support about 80 dependents. In comparing the dependency ratio between males and females, the females have a lower dependency ratio (75.7) as compared to males (84.6). The urban areas in the Municipality also have a lower dependency ratio (75.0) as compared to the rural areas (90.8).

9.2.2   Social characteristics

There are 16,919 households in the Municipality with a total household population of 70,584. Children (son/daughter) have the highest proportion of 40.5 percent. Heads make up 24.0 percent of households and Grandchildren 12.4 percent. Adopted/foster children have the least proportion of 0.4 percent.

The population of persons 12 years and older in Asante Akim Central Municipality is 48,890. Among this population 12 years and older, 39.0percent are married with less than seven percent (6.8%) being in an informal/consensual union and living together. The majority (43%) of the population 12 years and older have never married.

The population of persons 11 years and older in the Asante Akim Central Municipality is 50,486. The population of literates among them is 43,377 (85.9%) while that of the non-literates is 7,109 (14.1%). The literacy proportion of 85.9 percent is higher than both the regional (82.6%) and national (74.1%) proportions. About two-thirds (67.8%) of the population are literate in English (Ghana's lingua franca) and Ghanaian language.

A total of 27,545 of the Municipal population are currently attending school with 47.6 percent in primary school followed by JHS/JSS (19.4%), and Kindergarten (15.9%). The population in the municipality who have attended school in the past is 29,941 which is more than the population of the people currently attending school. For those who have attended school in the past, 34.7 percent have attended JSS/JHS, 30.3 percent attended Middle School and 13.3 percent attended Primary.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The population of persons 15 years and older is 43,496. Out of this number, 68.0 percent are economically active (63% employed and 5% unemployed) and the remaining 32.0 percent are economically not active.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employ the largest number of persons 15 years and older (33.6%). This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20.8%).

About 8 in every 10 of employed persons (85.9%) are in the private informal sector of employment and this sector is dominated by females. The proportion of males in other sectors such as the public and private formal is higher than the female proportions. Hence it can safely be concluded that higher proportions of males are in the formal and more secure employment sectors, while more females are in the informal sectors.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The number of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 26,073. This constitutes 53.3 percent of the entire population 12 years and older. Among males 12 years and older, the proportion that own mobile phones is 57.3 percent and amongst females of that same age category, the proportion that own mobile phones constitute 49.9 percent.

The population 12 years and older in the Municipality who use internet facility is 2,486. This number constitutes 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older. The male proportion (7.1%) of internet users is higher than that of females (3.2%).

Less than three percent (2.6%) of households use fixed telephone lines. In male headed households, the percentage that use fixed telephone lines constitute less than three percent (2.3%) whereas a little above three percent (3.1%) of female headed households use fixed telephone lines.

The percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers is a little above seven percent (7.2%). Male headed households have a higher proportion (8.8%) of desktop/laptop computer ownership than female headed households (4.7%).

9.2.5 Disability

The 2010 PHC recorded a total of 2,238 people with various forms of disability in the Municipality. This forms a little above three percent (3.1%) of the total municipal population of 71,508 recorded during the census. Sight disability (42.8%) has the highest proportion of disability. The least form of disability is emotional disability (14.1%).

For all disability forms, the percentage of those employed is more than forty percent except physical (35.1%) and intellectual (30.4%) disabilities. The unemployed population among those with sight disability has the highest proportion (5.6%), followed by those with intellectual disability (5.0%). All the other disability types have proportions less than four percent. For those who are economically not active, proportions for the various disability types are more than fifty percent. The only exception to this is sight disability where the proportion (44.6%) is less than fifty percent.

Of all PWDs that have ever attended school, 56.4percent have done so at the basic level (Basic), 10.1 have attended SHS/SSS or higher and 2.4percent has had primary education.

9.2.6 Agricultural activity

In the Asante Akim Central Municipality, the percentage of agricultural households is 50.0 percent. However, in the urban localities, agricultural households make up less than forty percent (39.3%) while agricultural households constitute over seventy percent (75.1%) in rural localities.

The dominant agricultural activity is crop farming which has a proportion of almost ninety six percent (95.7%) of farming activities. The number of livestock in the Municipality is 44, 789. Workers or keepers who take custody of these animals are 2,473. About six in every ten livestock (65.6%) are chicken. Goats (12.6%) and sheep (11.1%) are the other livestock that constitute more than ten percent.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The Municipality has a housing stock of 10,030 houses. Of this 6,114 are in the urban localities and the remaining 3,916 in the rural localities. With 16,919 households, the Municipality has an average of 1.7 households per house. The household population of the Municipality is 70, 584 and the average household size in the Municipality is 4.2.

More than half (59.6%) of occupied dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses. Separate houses constitute the second highest percentage (25.8%) of occupied dwelling units. Flat/Apartment constitutes a little above six percent (6.2%) and semi-detached houses make up a little above four percent (4.2%).

Cement block/concrete (79.0%) is the commonest material for construction of outer walls of dwelling unit in the Municipality. Mud brick/earth is the next most used material for outer walls of dwellings (15.1%). Cement/concrete (81.7%) is also the commonest material used for the floor of occupied dwellings. For roofing, the commonest material used is metal sheet (94.3%).

Higher proportions (71.5%) of dwellings have their source of lighting from the main grid thus Electricity (main). Flashlight/Torch has a proportion of 16.7 percent and kerosene lamp follows (10.4%).

The highest proportion (38.7%) of households used wood as the main source of cooking fuel. This is followed by charcoal (36.1%) and Gas (15.6%). The remaining sources of fuel all together have a cumulative percentage less than two (1.2%).

Most (49.2%) households depend on borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. Pipe-borne outside dwelling provides drinking water for 19.3 percent of households. Households that obtain their drinking water from public tap/standpipe constitute almost nine percent (8.6%) and those that obtain their drinking water from pipe-borne inside dwelling are also about seven percent (7.2%).

Shared separate bathroom in the same house is the commonest (43.8%) bathing facility used by households in the Municipality. Households that own their own bathroom for exclusive use constitute 19.4 percent with almost the same proportion (19.0%) for shared open cubicle. About seven percent (7.1%) of households use private open cubicle and a little below seven percent (6.9%) use open space around house.

The commonest method (40.1%) of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a public dump (open space), and for liquid waste disposal, the commonest method for households (36.6%) is throwing onto the street/outside.

9.3   Conclusions

The Asante Akim Central Municipality is among the 216   administrative districts in Ghana and 30 in the Ashanti Region. The Municipality has diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry and mining.

The population characteristics of the Municipality are also diverse in several respects. The population is still largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future fertility growth.

It is appreciable that a significant proportion of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian Language. However, the proportions of people who are literate in French as well as in either of the afore mentioned languages in the Municipality is not encouraging, regarding the fact that Ghana's immediate neighbours are French-speaking countries. This is an indication that French is not seriously being studied.

Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the Municipality. More than half of all the households in the district are engaged in it, and the commonest agricultural activity is crop farming.

Access to ICT is generally low. While mobile phone ownership is high, usage of internet facility is low and household ownership of computers (desktop/laptop) is also low.

9.4   Policy Implications

The characteristics of the population of the Asante Akim Central Municipality as observed through data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general

wellbeing of the people in the Municipality. This requires policies to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the Municipality and the entire nation. It is important that goals of any such policies remain within the general human development agenda of Ghana. The over concentration on the adoption of one policy- straight jacket- that must fit all must be avoided. Rather, the characteristics of sub-populations should be the basis for specific policies to meet their peculiar needs.

Education must be made attractive to avoid children dropping from school to work. There should be vocational and technical training to create mass employment for the youth after school. Pre – Primary departments should be established in the basic schools   so as to lay a solid educational foundation for children in the Municipality. In addition, teaching of French in schools in the Municipality should be encouraged. Schools should be equipped with ICT facilities to facilitate the teaching and learning of ICT.

The Health Ministry, through the Municipal Health Directorate, should intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres and health post to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.

The Municipal Assembly and the Department of Social Welfare should strive and go beyond the 2.0 percent allocation of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) for PWDs. There must be more support to PWDs especially for them to engage in economic activities.

Sanitation bye laws and policies should be intensified. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open space defecation.

The Municipal Assembly should strive further in its provision of pipe borne water to more communities to reduce the number of people depending on boreholes for both drinking and domestic purposes. Boreholes in the urban localities can be mechanized in view of the large numbers that are served by these boreholes.

There must be a conscious effort for alternative agricultural activities since there is an over dependence on crop farming.

Developmental policies should be intensified to help the private Informal sector since it employs majority of the people within the Municipality. This requires that the Business Advisory Centre and the Rural Technology Facility are better equipped to undertake their core duties of helping individuals to enhance their businesses.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Type	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	1,126,216	16,920	11,855	5,065
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	43,638	615	425	190
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	271,029	3,734	2,444	1,290
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	117,652	1,660	1,024	636
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	9,312	168	123	45
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	31,662	513	362	151
Head only	960,700	213,798	3,232	2,449	783
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	159,032	2,513	1,833	680
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	133,556	2,341	1,626	715
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	10,033	214	154	60
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	136,504	1,930	1,415	515

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

						Highest level of school attended or attending								
Disability type/Sex	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes														
Total	**65,537**	**8,051**	**1,710**	**4,392**	**17,111**	**15,742**	**9,059**	**5,166**	**860**	**819**	**990**	**1,052**	**532**	**53**
No disability	63,405	7,389	1,696	4,354	16,741	15,453	8,516	5,101	808	787	958	1,031	523	48
With disability	2,132	662	14	38	370	289	543	65	52	32	32	21	9	5
Sight	933	285	6	17	144	106	277	28	26	11	18	8	4	3
Hearing	355	153	-	3	69	51	59	6	7	3	2	1	1	-
Speech	307	123	6	7	74	31	49	7	5	-	2	1	2	-
Physical	665	244	1	8	89	68	196	10	12	13	9	11	3	1
Intellectual	303	129	2	6	60	29	51	9	9	1	3	1	2	1
Emotional	297	101	1	2	42	45	73	11	7	4	6	3	1	1
Other	138	46	-	1	21	23	38	3	2	1	1	1	1	-
Male														
Total	**30,947**	**2,634**	**903**	**2,216**	**8,104**	**7,260**	**4,468**	**2,786**	**576**	**403**	**508**	**638**	**403**	**48**
No disability	29,984	2,436	895	2,192	7,943	7,124	4,161	2,758	535	388	488	625	395	44
With disability	963	198	8	24	161	136	307	28	41	15	20	13	8	4
Sight	391	77	4	12	53	46	142	8	21	5	10	6	4	3
Hearing	141	42	-	1	36	18	32	2	5	2	1	1	1	-
Speech	160	54	3	4	44	17	25	5	5	-	1	1	1	-
Physical	320	68	1	3	37	40	131	7	10	5	7	7	3	1
Intellectual	127	46	-	3	25	9	28	6	7	1	-	-	2	-
Emotional	147	34	-	1	22	21	50	3	5	3	5	1	1	1
Other	58	9	-	1	9	13	18	3	2	-	1	1	1	-

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

							Highest level of school attended or attending							
Type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	**34,590**	**5,417**	**807**	**2,176**	**9,007**	**8,482**	**4,591**	**2,380**	**284**	**416**	**482**	**414**	**129**	**5**
No disability	33,421	4,953	801	2,162	8,798	8,329	4,355	2,343	273	399	470	406	128	4
With disability	1,169	464	6	14	209	153	236	37	11	17	12	8	1	1
Sight	542	208	2	5	91	60	135	20	5	6	8	2	-	-
Hearing	214	111	-	2	33	33	27	4	2	1	1	-	-	-
Speech	147	69	3	3	30	14	24	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Physical	345	176	-	5	52	28	65	3	2	8	2	4	-	-
Intellectual	176	83	2	3	35	20	23	3	2	-	3	1	-	1
Emotional	150	67	1	1	20	24	23	8	2	1	1	2	-	-
Other	80	37	-	-	12	10	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming
by type of crop and population engaged**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	16,919	70,583	33,435	37,148	14,492	7,323	7,169
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,467	41,336	19,776	21,560	14,492	7,323	7,169
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,124	39,447	18,888	20,559	13,859	7,010	6,849
Households engaged in crop farming	8,099	39,383	18,854	20,529	13,813	6,983	6,830
Households engaged in tree growing	41	164	79	85	83	44	39
Agro forestry (tree planting)	41	164	79	85	83	44	39
Alligator pepper	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Apples	2	14	9	5	3	2	1
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	2	6	4	2	2	2	0
Avocado	11	34	15	19	18	10	8
Banana	8	56	31	25	24	12	12
Beans	14	72	41	31	30	15	15
Black berries	1	10	6	4	1	0	1
Cabbage	19	101	47	54	21	18	3
Carrot	89	429	210	219	159	81	78
Cashew	42	255	119	136	85	47	38
Cassava	5,084	25,102	11,822	13,280	8,665	4,112	4,553
Citronella	6	25	9	16	9	5	4
Citrus	112	602	317	285	191	110	81
Cloves	3	21	10	11	8	2	6
Cocoa	3,751	18,714	9,273	9,441	6,957	3,736	3,221
Coconut	58	299	140	159	113	53	60
Cocoyam	1,606	8,279	3,767	4,512	2,763	1,178	1,585
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	105	505	219	286	192	82	110
Cola	1	4	2	2	1	1	0
Cucumber	11	49	21	28	19	8	11
Egg plant	3	18	8	10	8	7	1
Garden eggs	116	646	330	316	193	124	69
Ginger	3	5	3	2	5	3	2
Groundnut	19	94	50	44	41	20	21
Guava	4	13	9	4	5	4	1
Kenaf	5	28	15	13	10	3	7
Lettuce	18	81	41	40	31	18	13
Maize	979	5,139	2,518	2,621	1,686	885	801
Mango	5	20	12	8	12	6	6
Millet	18	94	46	48	32	17	15
Nut meg	4	29	13	16	6	4	2

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Okro	97	520	249	271	168	101	67
Onion	9	42	22	20	12	6	6
Pawpaw	8	26	11	15	12	5	7
Peas	6	29	15	14	7	5	2
Pepper	161	855	430	425	302	176	126
Pineapple	22	106	51	55	37	20	17
Plantain	5,452	26,969	12,575	14,394	9,365	4,399	4,966
Potatoes	3	15	6	9	5	2	3
Rice	56	341	173	168	96	62	34
Rubber	1	10	3	7	1	0	1
Shea tree	3	18	5	13	6	3	3
Soya beans	1	7	0	7	0	0	0
Sugarcane	8	37	17	20	16	8	8
Sun flower	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tobacco	1	10	6	4	3	2	1
Tomatoes	57	280	143	137	93	60	33
Water melon	6	25	18	7	8	6	2
Yam	511	2,640	1,238	1,402	909	389	520
Other (specify)	83	454	236	218	164	93	71

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Konongo	30,951	14,389	16,562	7,807	3,997
2	Odumase	11,548	5,593	5,955	2,630	1,239
3	Patriensa	6,012	2,794	3,218	1,418	878
4	Dwease	4,666	2,146	2,520	1,042	685
5	Praaso	4,035	1,898	2,137	923	592
6	Kyekyebiase	2,311	1,067	1,244	489	381
7	Nyaboo	1,926	863	1,063	481	353
8	Bomireso	1,872	948	924	392	423
9	Obenimase	1,855	903	952	394	271
10	Atunsu	849	429	420	152	129
11	Kwaokrom	787	402	385	147	133
12	Ohene Nkwanta	743	405	338	129	157
13	Aduamkrom	656	347	309	167	171
14	Beposo Osaikrom	632	343	289	131	117
15	Nsiahkrom	583	317	266	130	122
16	Konongo Mines Quarters	578	310	268	140	114
17	Agyareago	509	273	236	109	57
18	Boatengkurom	469	235	234	117	122
19	Bimma	301	156	145	73	48
20	Akua Adei	225	124	101	48	41

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
										AGE GROUP								
1	Konongo	30,951	4,006	3,598	3,895	3,446	3,094	2,805	2,180	1,704	1,340	1,142	965	743	584	397	428	624
2	Odumase	11,548	1,562	1,410	1,369	1,361	1,164	960	763	646	472	409	386	257	238	128	159	264
3	Patriensa	6,012	935	808	812	621	516	389	285	247	271	252	194	167	113	111	114	177
4	Dwease	4,666	723	603	598	458	398	346	290	258	150	177	141	121	91	70	90	152
5	Praaso	4,035	597	547	535	421	298	264	243	195	179	160	147	105	91	62	88	103
6	Kyekyebiase	2,311	368	370	326	201	144	146	110	107	100	94	93	52	52	44	39	65
7	Nyaboo	1,926	267	220	252	228	153	123	103	85	98	86	71	53	61	25	35	66
8	Bomireso	1,872	266	250	239	206	179	132	122	81	99	65	79	37	44	21	25	27
9	Obenimase	1,855	294	252	223	165	149	122	119	80	76	74	72	63	53	20	42	51
10	Atunsu	849	99	102	139	119	78	56	52	47	40	24	23	17	12	11	10	20
11	Kwaokrom	787	112	108	124	82	68	57	46	33	28	31	27	8	19	9	12	23
12	Ohene Nkwanta	743	137	128	91	73	55	54	45	36	27	32	17	14	8	8	7	11
13	Aduamkrom	656	85	96	79	78	47	48	44	28	42	29	26	14	15	6	9	10
14	Beposo Osaikrom	632	107	94	80	50	35	40	33	33	36	24	29	24	11	9	10	17
15	Nsiahkrom	583	69	67	78	69	35	54	28	31	35	23	32	4	7	12	2	37
16	Konongo Mines Quarters	578	85	64	56	53	63	44	48	44	40	19	16	14	14	6	8	4
17	Agyareago	509	97	85	55	58	49	42	30	25	22	8	13	5	7	2	6	5
18	Boatengkurom	469	100	67	47	33	28	43	38	29	21	19	10	8	10	5	6	5
19	Bimma	301	43	42	50	34	22	10	5	22	19	13	11	6	8	3	6	7
20	Akua Adei	225	37	34	30	20	14	19	10	10	9	10	6	2	6	1	9	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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