2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMDA: Atwima Mponua District Assembly

CBR   :   Crude Birth Rate

CEB   :   Children Ever Born

CIDA :   Canadian International Development Agency

CS   :   Children Surviving

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DCD   :   District Co-ordinating Director

DCRW: District Census Report Writing

DPO   :   District Planning Officer

DPs   :   Development Partners

ECOWAS: Economic Community Of West African States

GFR   :   General Fertility Rates

GSS   :   Ghana Statistical Service

ICT   :   Information Communication and Technology

ICTs :   Information and Communication Technologies

IMIS :   Integrated Management Information System

JHS   :   Junior High School

JSS   :   Junior Secondary School

KVIP :   Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

LI   :   Legislative Instrument

LPG   :   Liquefied Petroleum Gas

MTN   :   Mobile Telephone Network

NGOs :   Non-Governmental Organisations

NHIS :   National Health Insurance Scheme

^{o}C   :   Degree Celsius

PDA   :   Personal Digital Assistant

PHC   :   Population and Housing Census

PHC1A: Population and Housing Census-Household Population

PHC1B: Population and Housing Census-Non-Household Population

PWD   :   Persons With Disability

PWDs :   Persons With Disabilities

SHS   :   Senior High School

SSS   :   Senior Secondary School

TFR   :   Total Fertility Rate

TV   :   Television

TV3   :   Television Three

UN   :   United Nations

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Education Fund

WC   :   Water Closet

WHO   :   World Health Organisation

DPCU :   District Planning Co-ordinating Unit

UNDP :   United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Atwima Mponua District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 119,180 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.3 percent and females represent 48.7 percent. About 88 percent (87.6) of the population reside in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 105.2. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the district account for 42.8 percent of the population giving depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older). The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the District is 89.8, the age dependency ratio for females is higher (90.3) than that of males (89.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 4.6. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 141.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 31.5 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 5.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 87.6 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (53.7%) living in the District were born in another region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East (13.6% form the majority followed by Northern (9.7%) and Brong Ahafo (9.6%) regions.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 118,043with a total number of 26,149 households. The average household size in the District is 4.5 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 44.4 percent. Spouses form about 11.7 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.2 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.4 %)1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.9% percent have never married,11.9 percent are in consensual unions, 4.1 percent are widowed, 4.0 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (60.0%) %) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (36.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.7 percent while widowed males account for only 9-1 percent. . Among the married, 42.8 percent have no education while about 10.4 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 9 out of 10 of the married population (91.1%)) are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 7.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (60.4%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.8 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 4.2percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 70.6 percent are literate and 29.4 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (56.2%) than that of females (43.8%). About seven out of ten people (68.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (43,633)) in the district, 25.3 percent have never attended school, 40.4 percent are currently attending and 34.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 79.7 percent of the population, aged 15 years and older is economically active while 20.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.9 percent are employed while 3.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.1%), 20.3% perform household duties and 6.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten (72.7%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 79.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.4 percent in service and sales, 6..2 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 62.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 21.0 percent are contributing family workers, 3.1 percent are casual workers and 0.3 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 30.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 39.0 percent as compared to 22.3 percent of females. A little over one percent, (1.1), of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 288 households representing 1.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.3 percent of the district's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.3%) than females (2.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.9 percent followed by physical disability (22.9). About 1.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, hearing and physical disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 44.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 85 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, about nine out of ten (88.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 64.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district accounting for 54 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Atwima Mponua District is 21,560 representing 3.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average population per house is 5.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.4%)) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 37.3 percent are separate houses and 5.5 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (62.5)) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 65.7 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (65.8 and mud/earth32.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material 93.3 for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage 88.2) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 9.1 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (59.8), electricity 27.8%) and kerosene lamp (15.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (82.3%). The proportion for rural (86.8%) is higher than that of urban (53.1%). The four main sources of water in the district are boreholes (55.2), river stream (16.6), public tap and pipe (10.4) borne water. About half of households (55.2%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 53.9 percent followed by pit latrine (27.9%). About 9.3 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. About 28 percent (27.5%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 27.3 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 79.8 percent. About one in ten households (10.0) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.4%) and onto the street (45.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Atwima Mponua District Assembly (AMDA) is located in the south-western part of the Ashanti Region covering an area of approximately 1883.2 square kilometres representing 7.7 percent of the entire region (24,370.5km^2). The district is the second largest in the region after Sekyere Afram Plains (4,101.6 km^2). It was created out of the former Atwima District by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1785, 2004 by an Act of Parliament on the 18th day of February, 2004 with prior approval of Cabinet under the subsection (1) of section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) to bring governance to the doorstep of the people and enhance the decentralisation process. Its capital was sited at Nyinahin, about 45 kilometres from Kumasi and lies within the main Bibiani-Kumasi Highways. The District has 310 communities which is divided into 12 Area/Town Councils and further subdivided into 39 Electoral Areas. Politically and administratively, the District covers the entire Atwima Mponua Constituency. Mponua, which means "Group of Trees", was named after the four Forest Reserves totalling a land area of 75,323.0 hectares representing 40.0 percent of the total land area of the District (AMDA, 2010a).

This chapter discusses the Atwima Mponua District profile, organisation of the report, and concepts and definitions used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The District profile therefore embodies the historical background, physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure and economy of the District.

1.2   Physical Features

Like most areas that lie in the wet semi-equatorial forest zone in Ghana, the District is marked by double maxima rainfall seasons. The major rainfall period begins from March to July peaking in May. The average annual rainfall for the major season is about 1,700 millimetres – 1,850 millimetres per year. The minor rainfall period begins in August tapering off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 1,000 millimetres – 1,250 millimetres per year. However, from December to February, it is dry, hot and dusty. The average temperature is about 27°C with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22°C to 30°C throughout the year. The climate in the District is ideal for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, plantain, rice and all kinds of vegetables.

The district lies between longitude 2°00'W and 2°32'W and latitude 6°32'N and 6°75'N covering a land area of 1,883.2 square kilometres. The District shares boundary with eight Districts, principally in the South with the Amansie West District, Ahafo Ano South District to the North, Atwima Nwabiagya District in the East and Bibiani-Anwhiaso-Bekwai District of the Western Region to the West. The location of the District offers it the opportunity to interact with three political regions (Brong Ahafo Region, Western Region and Central Region) of the country. Figure 1.1 shows the District map of Atwima Mponua District.

The district has undulating topography dissected by plains and slopes with average height of 76 meters above sea level. The high grounds are part of the Atiwa-Atakpame mountain range that lies to northwest of the District. The District is drained mainly by the Offin and Tano

Rivers. These rivers flow continually throughout the year and can therefore be used for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Irrigation agriculture is an untapped potential in the District especially at Adiembra and Tanodumase where large expanse of flat lands are found around the Offin and the Tano Rivers respectively.

The vegetation is basically of the semi–deciduous type. The flora and fauna is diverse and composed of different species of both economic and ornamental trees with varying heights and game and wildlife. These are very vast economic potential for timber based value adding industries. There are four forest reserves in the District stocked by valuable timber species such as Wawa, Sapele, Esa, Asafena, among others. The reserves include Asanayo Forest Reserves, Gyemara Forest Reserves, Tano–Offin Forest Reserves and Offin Forest Shelter.

The soils in the District are generally suitable for agriculture. They are however classified into two using their major characteristics as moderately suitable and marginally suitable soils. These soils are deep and can support a wide range of cash, food and tree crops. It is underlain by the Birimain and Tarkwaian rocks that are rich in minerals such as gold and bauxite. Gold bearing rocks are found District wide. Bauxite is found at Nyinahin, however it remains unexploited. It can be expected that exploitation of the minerals in the District will greatly energize the development of the District through job creation, improved household incomes and the much needed revenue in the form of royalties to the District Assembly.

The District has estimated road network coverage of 452.4 kilometres. This includes 60.8 kilometres First Class Road linking the District's Capital to the Kumasi-Sunyani road at Abuakwa from Bibiani. The north-western corridor of the District (where Kwame Dwuma Sreso and Ahyiresu are located) is also linked by the Kukuom-Goaso highway through Bibiani to Nyinahin. For instance, apart from the main trunk road, which passes through the District from Abuakwa through Nkawie to Bibiani and beyond which is tarred, all other roads in the District are un-tarred and very rough. There are about 203 kilometres feeder roads linking up agricultural production centres and major settlements.

1.3   Political Administration

The Assembly is composed of 57 members comprising of one District Chief Executive, one Member of Parliament, 39 Elected Assembly Members from the 39 Electoral Areas and 16 others, appointed by government. The Executive Committee serves as the executive and coordinating body of the Assembly.

The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly. It is responsible for the administrative functions of the Assembly and is supported by seven sub-committees. There is also a Public Relations Committee to receive and address complains and concerns of aggrieved persons against actions of members and staff of the Assembly. The District has set up 11 Advisory Committees to advise roles to the District Chief Executive on policy matters relating to service delivery and specific programmes. The administrative machinery of the Assembly comprises of the 10 departments. A number of specialised institutions and agencies are established in the District to complement the District Assembly in the provision of social and economic services to the people. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative.

Figure 1.1: Atwima Mponua District Map
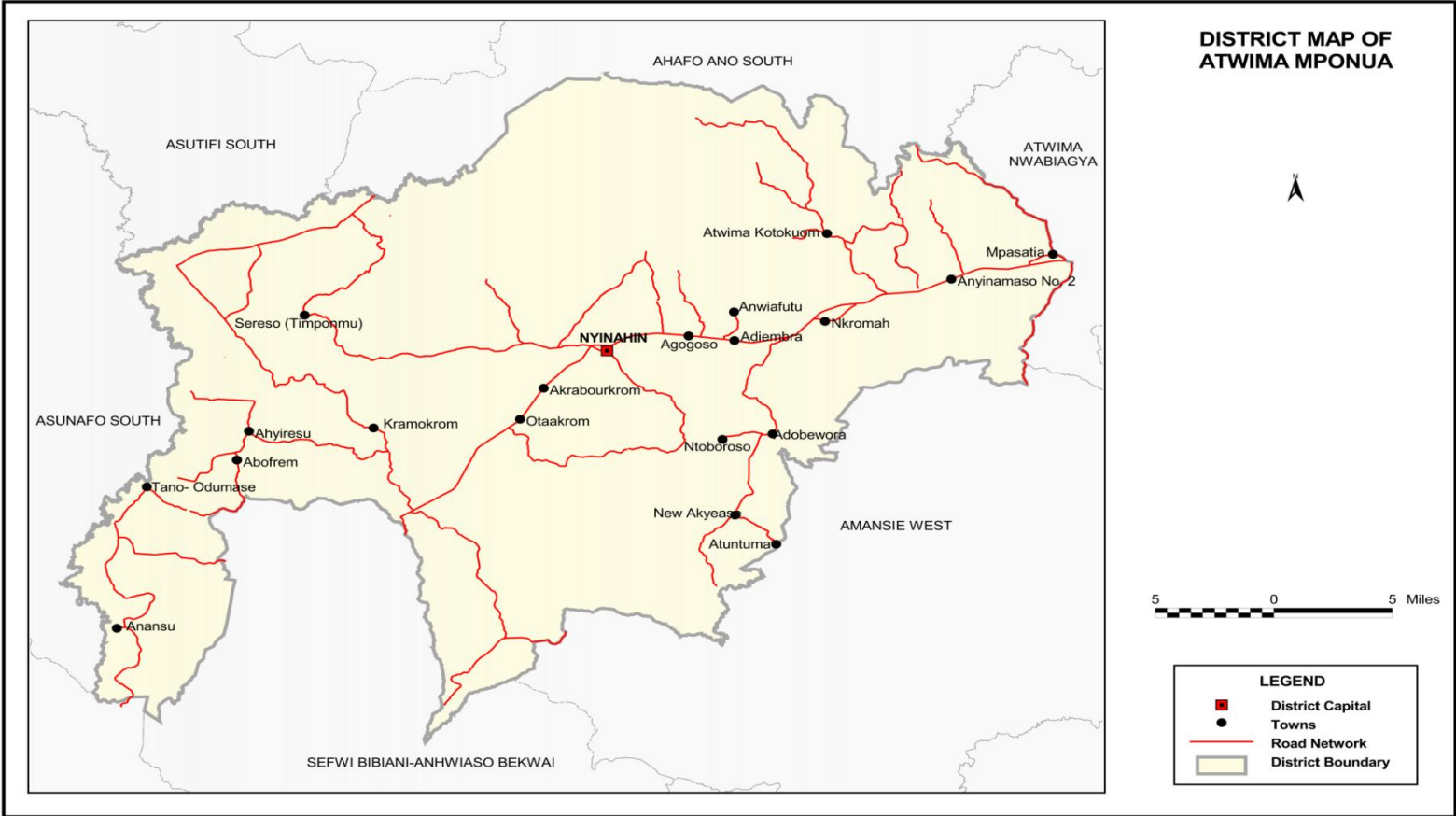
1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

Traditional Authorities play very important role in the administration of the District. The traditional set up of the people accords the chief power and reverence in the communities. The chief in the traditional setting exercises both executive and legislative powers within the stool boundaries and is assisted by a well-structured hierarchical council of elders including queen mothers. However, the District has no Paramount Chiefs but rather Divisional/Stool Chiefs who owe direct or indirect allegiance to the Manhyia Palace. There are six traditional authorities or divisional chiefs in the District. The District Assembly has good rapport with these authorities and this has ensured a successful administration and effective maintenance of law and order. The predominant cultural practice in the District is the Asante culture. The main language spoken is the Asante–Twi, although there are pockets of other languages from the Northern dialect, Ewe, Bono, Fante among others. The most preferred cuisine is 'fufu' which is usually prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and served with soup. The main dance is Adowa, Kete, and Nwomkro. The important traditional/historical sites in the District are the Mud-Fishes in the Amanano River at Nyinahin and Yaa Asantewaa Museum at Sreso Tinpom.

A prominent traditional festival of the people is the 'AMANANO ASUOBO'. The weeklong celebration is consciously observed by the people to mark 'spiritual purification by their ancestors' and is therefore heralded by the spirit of cleanliness. In addition, Asante festivals such as Akwasidae and Awukudae are important cultural practices of the people in the District. The District can be said to be largely homogenous as the people of the District are mainly Asantes with pockets of other tribes mainly from Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions. There are also others such as Ewes, Gas and Fantis. All the ethnic groups live in harmony.

There are 359 basic schools (141–pre-schools, 141–primary schools and 77–Junior High Schools (JHS)) in the District made up of 308 public and 49 private in the 2009/2010 academic year. There are only two public Senior High Schools (SHS) and one private Vocational/Technical School in the District. Health delivery in the District is through 11 public and six private health facilities; one hospital, nine health centres, two clinics and five maternity/child health. As at 2010, the Doctor Population Ratio is 1:119,180 and Nurse Population Ratio is 1:5,805.

The main potable water facilities in the District are hand-dug wells and boreholes. There are 342 boreholes in 262 settlements and 33 hand-dug wells fitted with hand pumps in 17 settlements. In addition, two towns in the District have pipe borne water. Nyinahin has a small town water system while Mpasatia is served by the Ghana Water Company's Owabi Dam from Nkawie. The District has potable water coverage of about 68.9 percent as at 2010 .Pit latrines are the dominant household toilet facility especially among the rural communities. There are no drains and culverts in the communities to manage household liquid waste. In the built up areas, most houses in the District are built with either landcrete or swish walls and roofed with either roofing sheet or thatch. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water and electricity are woefully lacking. Compound houses constitute most of the housing stock.

The total population of the District according to the 2000 PHC was 108,235 made up of 55,719 males and 52,516 females (GSS, 2000). The District's population increased according to the 2010 PHC to 119,180 with 61,090 males and 58,090 females. There were more males in the District than females with a sex ratio of 106.1 as indicated by the 2000 PHC and equally with 2010 PHC, the ratio is 105.2. This may be due to selective migration of males to

work in the rural cocoa industry as men tend to dominate the sector. The District has a high youthful population which has implications on development issues like education, health, environment, sanitation and security.

1.5   Economy

The Atwima Mponua District is predominantly agrarian like most rural Districts in Ghana. Most of the population are into Agriculture, followed by Commerce, manufacturing and Service. With respect to agriculture, there are three main types of crop farming practices in the District namely; mono cropping, mixed cropping and plantation cropping. This system is associated with slash and burn practices. Shifting cultivation is the most widespread farming method. The District has the potential to produce raw materials for agro-processing if the needed investments are made to the development of agriculture. The land is generally fertile and suitable for production of a variety of crops. It is also endowed with a population whose primary occupation is farming.

Manufacturing activities in the District are light manufacturing, lumbering and agro-processing. These industries are practiced on small scale and are next in importance to agriculture, commerce and trading. The Small and Medium Scale Enterprises are in the areas of wood-based industries, metal works, block moulding, gari production (cassava processing), palm oil processing, akpeteshie distillery, corn milling, mining and among others. Labour–intensive methods are used by entrepreneurs in most of the production processes, except in some few cases where chemical (petrol, diesel) and electricity are used.

There are 10 market facilities in the District which constitute seven fully constructed markets and three satellites markets in 13 market centres. The major market days in the District are Tuesdays-Nyinahin, Thursdays-Otaakrom and Fridays-Mpasatia. There are number of tourism opportunities in the District. The known ones are Yaa Asantewaa Museum at Sreso Tinpom, two River Falls at Nyinahin and Kyerewere and the Mud-Fishes in the Amanano River at Nyinahin. These sites are not developed as their potentials are hindered by lack of investment.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration Activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana

Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard

to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the

institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

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

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

It is important that the demographic characteristics of a district are analysed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics are provided on each of the Districts on the population size, growth as well as spatial distribution, patterns and trends. This chapter therefore analyses the population size and spatial distribution, composition and age-sex structure including age dependency ratio and the three components of population growth (fertility, mortality and migration) of the Atwima Mponua District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Population size determines the number of inhabitants living in a particular geographical area at a given period of time whereas population growth is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a particular geographical area at a given period of time (Haupt and Kane, 2004).

The results of the 2010 PHC show that the total population of Atwima Mponua District is 119,180 which accounts for 2.5 percent and 0.5 percent of the population of Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively (Table 2.1). With this population, the Atwima Mponua District is the ninth populous district in the region with the first being Kumasi Metropolis (2,035,064) and the least, Offinso North District (56,881). The results indicate that the District's population increased by 10.1 percent over a period of 10 years. However, between 2000 and 2010, the District recorded an annual average intercensal growth rate of 0.9 percent which is lower compared with the regional average of 2.7 percent and national average of 2.5 percent.

2.2.2 Population Density

The total land area of the District is approximately 1,883.2 square kilometres. This gives a population density of 57.5 persons per square kilometer for 2000 and 63 persons per square kilometre in 2010 as denoted in Table 2.1. The 2010 District's population density is lower compared with the regional average of 196 persons per square kilometer and the national average of 103 persons per square kilometer. Similarly, in 2000, the District recorded the lowest population density.

Table 2.1: Population Characteristics, 2000-2010

	2000		2010				
Categories	Number	Population Density	Number	District Share	Percentage Increase	Intercensal Growth Rate	Population Density
Ghana	18,912,079	79	24,658,823	0.5	30.4	2.5	103
Ashanti Region	3,612,950	148	4,780,380	2.5	32.3	2.7	196
Atwima Mponua	108,235	57.5	119,180	-	10.1	0.9	63

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3 Population by Urban and Rural Localities

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban and those below 5,000 as rural (GSS, 2013a). Based on this criterion, the Atwima Mponua District is therefore predominantly rural as 87.6 percent of the population reside in the rural localities, with only 12.4 percent staying in the urban localities (Table 2.2).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition—the number and proportion of males and females in each age group—and this structure can have considerable impact on the population's current and future social and economic situation.

Table 2.2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Total Country	Ashanti Region	District Both Sexes	District Male	District Female	Sex Ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	24,658,823	4,780,380	119,180	61,090	58,090	105.2	14,820	104,360
0-4	3,405,406	638,464	18,865	9,635	9,230	104.4	2,036	16,829
5-9	3,128,952	588,287	17,195	8,783	8,412	104.4	1,986	15,209
10-14	2,916,040	577,167	14,948	7,824	7,124	109.8	1,895	13,053
15-19	2,609,989	514,803	11,288	6,177	5,111	120.9	1,594	9,694
20-24	2,323,491	473,522	9,111	4,277	4,834	88.5	1,303	7,808
25-29	2,050,111	413,165	8,853	4,195	4,658	90.1	1,148	7,705
30-34	1,678,809	335,754	7,584	3,794	3,790	100.1	987	6,597
35-39	1,421,403	284,107	6,989	3,615	3,374	107.1	838	6,151
40-44	1,186,350	231,454	5,746	3,100	2,646	117.2	632	5,114
45-49	938,098	179,600	4,633	2,488	2,145	116	535	4,098
50-54	833,098	157,382	4,097	2,155	1,942	111	511	3,586
55-59	523,695	99,984	2,478	1,323	1,155	114.5	337	2,141
60-64	475,849	82,230	2,023	1,148	875	131.2	236	1,787
65-69	293,871	51,432	1,204	615	589	104.4	161	1,043
70-74	351,330	63,693	1,831	849	982	86.5	263	1,568
75-79	205,953	35,155	995	525	470	111.7	139	856
80-84	159,084	26,056	636	293	343	85.4	110	526
85-89	83,070	14,515	335	147	188	78.2	53	282
90-94	51,081	9,388	249	104	145	71.7	36	213
95+	23,143	4,222	120	43	77	55.8	20	100
All Ages	24,658,823	4,780,380	119,180	61,090	58,090	105.2	14,820	104,360
0-14	9,450,398	1,803,918	51,008	26,242	24,766	106	5,917	45,091
15-64	14,040,893	2,772,001	62,802	32,272	30,530	105.7	8,121	54,681
65+	1,167,532	204,461	5,370	2,576	2,794	92.2	782	4,588
Age-Dependency Ratio	75.6	72.5	89.8	89.3	90.3		82.5	90.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 shows the 2010 population pyramid of Atwima Mponua District. The broad age structure gives a comprehensive picture of the overall age structure. The population 0 to 14 years usually classified as children forms 42.8 percent of the total population while those aged 15 to 64 also referred to as productive age group constitutes the highest proportion 52.7 percent. The elderly, those 65 years and older are 4.5 percent. The high proportion of

children among the population and the broad base of the pyramid imply that Atwima Mponua has a youthful population. The high proportion of working population indicates that the district has a potential for socio-economic development.

Sex-ratio

The districts total population of 119,180 is made up of 61090 males (15.3%) 58090 females (48.7%) (Table 2.2). This gives a sex ratio of 105 (the highest in the Ashanti region) indicating that for every 100 females there are 105 males. Sex ratios of children (0-14 years) is 106 and that of the working age group (15 to 64 years) is 105. Moreover, sex ratios are high for age groups within 0-79 years with exception of age groups 20-29 and 70 -74. Sex ratio is highest 131.2 at age 60 -64 and lowest 55.8 at 95 years and older.

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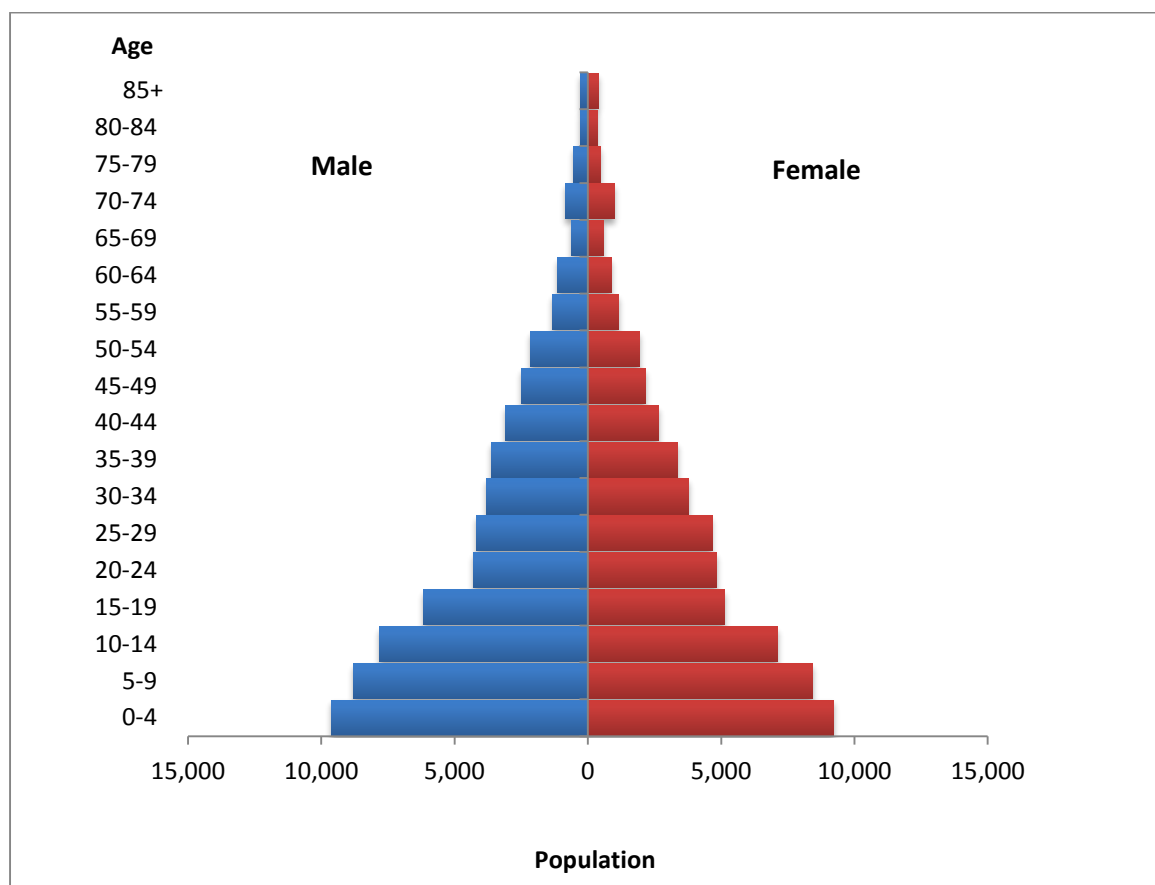
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population (those below 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the productive age group (15-64 years). This ratio is used to measure the economic burden of those in the productive age group. Table 2.2 shows that the age dependency ratio of the District is 89.8 percent which is more than the regional average of 72.5 percent and the national average of 75.6 percent. This implies that every 100 persons aged 15-64 years (working age group) support about 90 dependents in the District. In the rural areas, the age dependency ratio (90.9%) is more than in urban areas (82.5%). In terms of sex, the male's age dependency ratio is 89.3 percent which is closely lower compared with female's age dependency ratio of 90.3 percent as presented in Table 2.2.

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1   Fertility

This section provides information on the various fertility measures; Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). Table 2.3 provides figures for these fertility indicators. In the District, the number of females 15-49 years is 26,558 and the number of births in the last 12 months to these women is 3,758.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	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 years*
    *** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

The TFR is the average number of children a woman would give birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed. From this definition, the Atwima Mponua District records a total fertility rate of 4.63 which is higher than the regional and national average of 3.26 and 3.28 respectively. This implies that for every 1,000 women aged

15-49 years in the District; the average number of live births is 463 live births if they give birth during their childbearing years.

The GFR is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49. This analysis use women between 15 and 49 years because women still give births after age 45.The District records a general fertility rate of 141.5 which is higher compared with the regional average of 96.4 and national average of 96.6. This means that there were 142 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the District in 2010.

The CBR is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population in the middle of that year. The District's crude birth rate of 31.5 is more than both the regional and national averages of 25.7 and 25.3 respectively. This indicates that there are about 32 births per 1,000 population in the District in 2010.

Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.4 presents information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Atwima Mponua District. Among the females in the District (58,090), 64.2 percent are 12 years and older (37,351)

On the average about three children are ever born to female population 12 years and older in the District and all the three are likely to survive (Table 2.4). There is direct relationship between age of females and children ever born. As the age of females increase, the number of children ever born also increases. However, it is worth mentioning that pockets of under-age and teenage female population (12-19 years) representing 0.7 percent have had children.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All Ages	37,351	117,112	3.1	58,799	58,313	101,228	2.7	50,431	50,797
11-14	4,027	50	0.0	14	36	47	0.0	12	35
15-19	5,111	785	0.2	411	374	719	0.1	374	345
20-24	4,834	5,466	1.1	2,743	2,723	5,018	1.0	2,456	2,562
25-29	4,658	11,006	2.4	5,503	5,503	10,141	2.2	4,989	5,152
30-34	3,790	13,742	3.6	6,979	6,763	12,592	3.3	6,369	6,223
35-39	3,374	15,167	4.5	7,638	7,529	13,891	4.1	6,962	6,929
40-44	2,646	14,110	5.3	6,947	7,163	12,625	4.8	6,165	6,460
45-49	2,145	12,302	5.7	6,372	5,930	10,722	5.0	5,494	5,228
50-54	1,942	11,877	6.1	5,918	5,959	10,139	5.2	5,009	5,130
55-59	1,155	7,232	6.3	3,738	3,494	6,040	5.2	3,139	2,901
60+	3,669	25,375	6.9	12,536	12,839	19,294	5.3	9,462	9,832

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While we will all eventually die, the probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, occupation, and social class. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Death in Households and Crude Death Rate

The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude death rate is computed for the whole population (GSS, 2013a). Mathematically, it is calculated by dividing number of deaths by total population and multiplied by 1000. According to Haupt and Kane (2004), crude death rates are affected by many population characteristics, particularly age structure. It is therefore prudent, when comparing death rates between countries, regions, districts and communities to adjust for differences in age composition before making inferences about a country's health, economic, or environmental conditions. This section seeks to identify all household members who died within a specified time period (that is 12 months) before Census Night. The information collected is used to estimate the level and pattern of mortality in the District (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.5 shows the total deaths in households and crude death rate by districts in Ashanti Region and that of the Atwima Mponua. Out of the 119,180 total population in the Atwima Mponua District, 639 reported deaths occurred within 12 months before 26th September, 2010 (Census Night). This gives crude death rate of about five per 1,000 population in the District. This means that out of every 1,000 population of the District, five persons are likely to die within a year. In comparison, the District's crude death rate is slightly lower than the regional average of approximately six per 1,000 population and national average of approximately seven persons per 1,000 population.

Cause of Death

Table 2.6 reports the causes of death in the District and the region. Out of the 639 reported deaths in the District, 12.4 percent were through accidents/violence /homicide/suicide whereas 87.6 percent was through other causes. In terms of deaths through accidents/violence/homicide/suicide, the District rate of 12.4 is slightly higher than the regional average of 11.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Total Population, deaths in households, cause of death and crude death rate

| | | | Deaths in Households | |
| | | | Death Due to | |
District	Total Population	Total Deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	11.9	88.1
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	12.4	87.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-Specific Death Rates by Sex

Age-specific death rate is defined as the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group in a given year. This is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group. This section describes age and sex at which a person dies in a household in the District.

From Table 2.7, the age-specific death rates for males (0.005) and females (0.005) are the same despite the fact that in absolute terms the deaths among males (326) are more than females (313). The proportion 70 years and older (0.024) records the highest age-specific death rate followed by 65-69 years (0.016) and 60-64 years (0.010). In terms of absolute figures, death among under-five years is the highest among all the age cohorts.

The under-five mortality is defined as the probability of dying between birth and exact age five. According to Table 2.7, the under-five mortality rate is eight (0.008) per 1,000 live births. This indicates that for every 1,000 live births in the District, eight children may possibly not survive. With regards to sex, the under-five mortality for males (0.009) is slightly higher than females (0.008) indicating that for every 1,000 live births females survive more than males.

Table 2.7: Age at death by sex of deceased person in the district

Age	Sex of Population			Sex of Deceased Person			Age Specific Death Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	119,180	61,090	58,090	639	326	313	0.005	0.005	0.005
Under 5	18,865	9,635	9,230	156	86	70	0.008	0.009	0.008
5-9	17,195	8,783	8,412	20	9	11	0.001	0.001	0.001
11-14	14,948	7,824	7,124	19	12	7	0.001	0.002	0.001
15-19	11,288	6,177	5,111	27	11	16	0.002	0.002	0.003
20-24	9,111	4,277	4,834	27	12	15	0.003	0.003	0.003
25-29	8,853	4,195	4,658	31	12	19	0.004	0.003	0.004
30-34	7,584	3,794	3,790	43	20	23	0.006	0.005	0.006
35-39	6,989	3,615	3,374	41	17	24	0.006	0.005	0.007
40-44	5,746	3,100	2,646	39	14	25	0.007	0.005	0.009
45-49	4,633	2,488	2,145	36	21	15	0.008	0.008	0.007
50-54	4,097	2,155	1,942	36	24	12	0.009	0.011	0.006
55-59	2,478	1,323	1,155	21	16	5	0.008	0.012	0.004
60-64	2,023	1,148	875	21	12	9	0.01	0.01	0.01
65-69	1,204	615	589	21	10	11	0.017	0.016	0.019
70+	4,166	1,961	2,205	101	50	51	0.024	0.025	0.023

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data graphically presented in Figure 2.2 show that the deaths rates among females are higher than those of males in age groups 15-49 years, a possible indication of a relatively high maternal mortality in the District. However, in the age groups 50-54 years and 60-64 years, males tend to have considerably higher age-specific death rates than females. Overall, there is little difference in age-specific death rates within the 15-49 age groups but large differences occur after age 50 years between males and females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
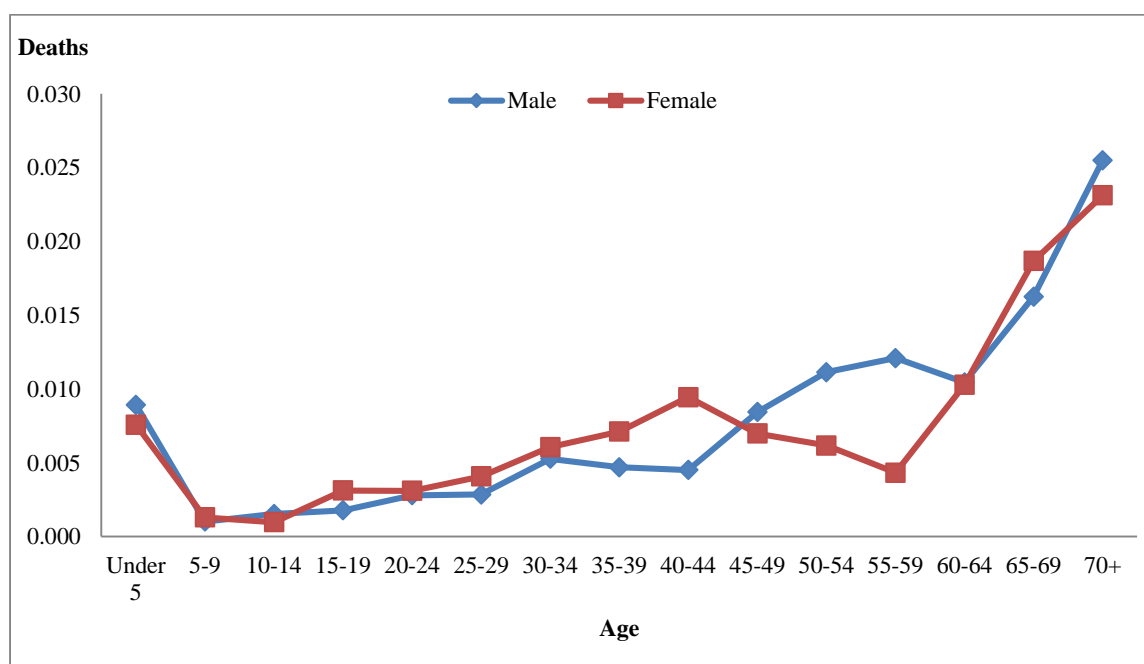
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence (GSS, 2013d). Migration is one of the components of population and its dynamics. Its measurement can be done in a number of ways. In this section, migration is measured by birthplace and duration of residence of migrants.

Table 2.8 shows the total number of migrants in the district is 48,949. This constitutes 41.1 percent of the total population of the district. Of the 48,949 migrants, 21,845 (44.6%) were born elsewhere in the region while 27,104 (55.4%) were born elsewhere in another region (including outside Ghana). The data further shows that most of the migrants (born elsewhere in another region) are from Upper East (13.6%), Northern (9.7%) and Brong Ahafo (9.6%).

Most of the migrants (28.7%) have stayed in the district for one (1) to four (4) years while another 20.2 percent have stayed for five (5) to nine (9) years. The Table shows that 19.4 percent of migrants have stayed for ten (10) to nineteen (19) years and 19.5 percent and 20 and more years.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of Residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	48,949	12.1	28.7	20.2	19.4	19.5
Born elsewhere in the region	21,845	11.7	26.2	17.3	19.9	24.9
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	3,111	12.1	31.9	26.5	16.6	12.9
Central	977	15.9	24.8	19.3	17.2	22.8
Greater Accra	470	14.9	36.6	14.9	15.1	18.5
Volta	1,565	13.4	22.5	17.9	20	26.3
Eastern	1,570	12.2	26.7	16.8	18.9	25.5
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	4723	11.3	28.3	29.6	21.7	9.1
Northern	4,742	11.3	30.1	20.9	20.4	17.3
Upper East	6,648	12	33.5	20.8	19.9	13.9
Upper west	2,484	13.3	36.1	24	15	11.6
Outside Ghana	814	18.7	33.9	16.8	13	17.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be better understood in the light of the household groups and their social characteristics: living arrangements of the members, migration of household members, and household relations among others. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level. This chapter provides descriptive analysis of household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education in the Atwima Mponua District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size and Headship

According to the 2010 PHC, household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. From Table 3.1, households population in the District is 118,043 with the number of households being 26,149. The average household size is 4.5 which is higher than the regional and national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. The average household size for the rural areas is 4.6 and that of the urban is 4.1.

The Table 3.2 this indicates that there are 26,150 households heads (include homeless households) in the District. This implies that one head of household in the District accommodates approximately five persons (4.5). Disaggregating the heads into male and female shows that male heads (31.4%) dominates the female heads (12.5%). This means that most households in the District are headed by males.

Table 3.1: Household population and size

			Atwima Mponua		
Categories	Total Country	Ashanti Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	118,043	14,709	103,334
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	3,558	22,591
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition by Sex and Type of Locality

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother /sister, other relative and non-relative (GSS, 2013a). The composition and relationship of members of households to the heads are presented in Table 3.2.

The male household composition accounts for 51.2 percent compared with female household composition of 48.8 percent. About 22 percent of all household members are household heads while 44.4 percent are children, grandchildren (8.6%) and other relatives. The high percentage of children (44.4%) in the households is an indication of the high fertility of the population. However, the lowest proportion is adopted/foster child which form 0.3 percent. Though the proportions of other relatives (5.6%) and brother/sister (3.1%) of the head are relatively low, there are indications that extended family living arrangements still persists. Female spouses constitute a higher percentage (22.5%) compared with male spouses (1.3%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	118,043	100.0	60,461	100.0	57,582	100.0
Head	26,150	22.2	18,974	31.4	7,176	12.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,756	11.7	804	1.3	12,952	22.5
Child (son/daughter)	52,449	44.4	27,167	44.9	25,282	43.9
Parent/Parent in-law	732	0.6	115	0.2	617	1.1
Son/Daughter in-law	687	0.6	227	0.4	460	0.8
Grandchild	10,144	8.6	5,249	8.7	4,895	8.5
Brother/Sister	3,709	3.1	2,265	3.8	1,444	2.5
Step child	841	0.7	451	0.8	390	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	307	0.3	147	0.2	160	0.3
Other relative	6,637	5.6	3,248	5.4	3,389	5.9
Non-relative	2,631	2.2	1,814	3.0	817	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on Census Night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear, extended among other combinations (GSS, 2013a). Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex in the Atwima Mponua District. Among the household structure, nuclear (head, spouse (s) and children) records the highest percentage (33.2%) followed by extended (head, spouse (s), children and head's relative) (24.3%) and single parent extended (13.4%) and the least is single parent extended plus non-relative (1.4%). In terms of sex, male household head only (5.4%) is more than female household head only (1.8%).

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Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	118,043	100.0	60,461	100.0	57,582	100.0
Head only	4,287	3.6	3,244	5.4	1,043	1.8
Head and a spouse only	2,162	1.8	1,088	1.8	1,074	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	39,130	33.2	20,216	33.4	18,914	32.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and						
Head's relatives)	28,722	24.3	14,561	24.1	14,161	24.6
Extended + non relatives	2,743	2.3	1,494	2.5	1,249	2.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,041	4.3	2,736	4.5	2,305	4.0
Single parent Nuclear	10,497	8.9	4,713	7.8	5,784	10.0
Single parent Extended	15,766	13.4	6,877	11.4	8,889	15.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,693	1.4	814	1.4	879	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,002	6.8	4,718	7.8	3,284	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions.

Figure 3.1 displays data on marital status of persons 12 years and older in the District. Persons 12 years and older form 76,686 representing 64.3 percent of the entire District's population (119,180), Males (39,335) and females (37,351) constitute 51.3 percent and 48.7 percent respectively (Table 3.4). From Figure 3.1, approximately 36 percent (35.9%) of persons aged 12 years and older in the District have never been married while 42.4 percent are married. The proportion in consensual union forms 11.9 percent while those who were formerly in a marital union constitute less than a tenth (9.8%) (Separated (1.7%), divorced (4.0%) and widowed (4.1%)).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
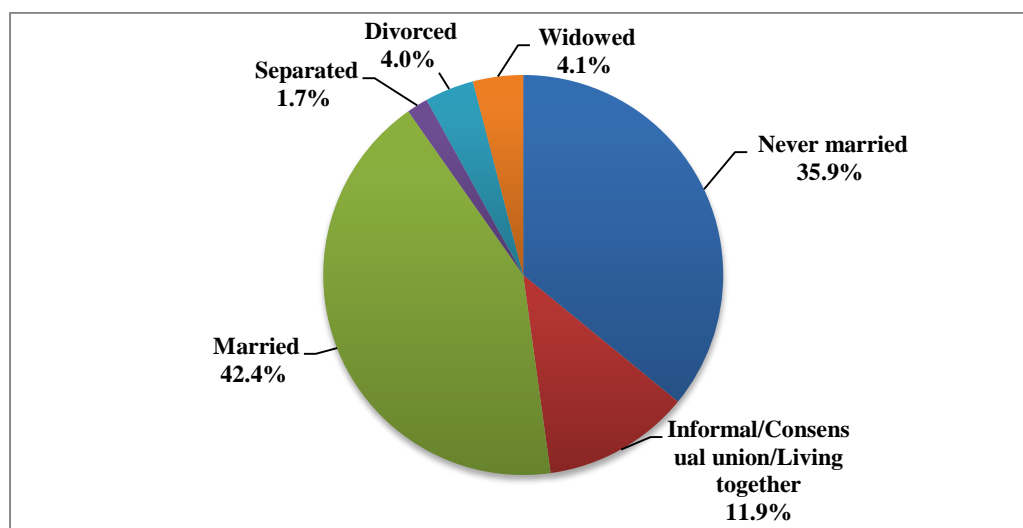
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status by Sex and Age-Group

Information on marital status, usually classified by age and sex, shows the extent to which people of different ages have never married, are married (formally or consensually/living together), were formerly married (separated, widowed or divorced). Table 3.4 presents data on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group.

Generally, the never married proportion decreases from one age cohort to another in the descending order, while the other marital status categories (consensual unions, married, separated, divorced and widowed) increase with age. A high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (96.1%), 15-19 years (90.3%), and 20-24 years (53.5%) are not married (Table 3.4). The delay in marriage might be a result of schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts aged below 20 years. The fact that the 3.2 percent of the children aged 12-14 years are currently married or living together (0.6%) demands some policy interventions. These children are supposed to be in JHS. As children, they should also be receiving care from adults. Being in marital union at their tender ages denies them some period of their childhood and preparation towards adulthood in terms of career, for example. Capturing the marital characteristics of this age group at the census is strategic for policy consideration on child marriage in the Atwima Mponua District.

The highest percentage (16.1% to 20.7%) in consensual union is in the age group 20-39 years. Since sexual activity is highest among this age bracket, a higher proportion of them may decide to live together with their sexual partners when they do not have the opportunity to be married. The percentage married increases rapidly from age group 20-24 years (27.6%) and reaches a peak at age groups 45-49 years (71.0%). It then systematically declines from age group 50-54 years (67.2%) to 65+ years (50.0%).

Divorce is below one percent for those below 20 years of age, then shows a relative increase from age group 20-24 years (1.3%) to age group 60-64 years (11.3%). It stabilizes at 6.5 percent for the age group 40-49 years, and declines at 65+ years (Table 3.4). This means that divorce increases as one's age increases on the cohort.

The incidence of widowhood is below one percent under the age of 30 years. It then increases gradually to 6.6 percent at age group 50-54 years. After which the incidence of widowhood increases rapidly from age group 55-59 (10.2%) to 14.2 percent at 60-64 years. By age 65+

years, close to one-third (31.3%) of the population 65 years and older is widowed. The relatively high incidence of widowhood in the District for the older age groups is a strong indication for policy action to mitigate the impact of widowhood in the District (Table 3.4).

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

Sex/Age-Group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	76,686	100.0	35.9	11.9	42.4	1.7	4.0	4.1
12 - 14	8,514	100.0	96.1	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,288	100.0	90.3	3.7	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	9,111	100.0	53.5	16.1	27.6	1.3	1.2	0.3
25 - 29	8,853	100.0	26.1	20.5	48.7	1.7	2.6	0.4
30 - 34	7,584	100.0	12.0	20.7	60.0	2.4	3.8	1.0
35 - 39	6,989	100.0	5.8	17.8	67.6	2.4	4.7	1.7
40 - 44	5,746	100.0	4.2	15.2	68.1	3.1	6.5	2.9
45 - 49	4,633	100.0	2.8	13.0	71.0	2.8	6.5	3.9
50 - 54	4,097	100.0	2.0	11.4	67.2	2.9	9.8	6.6
55 - 59	2,478	100.0	1.5	9.3	66.9	3.1	9.0	10.2
60 - 64	2,023	100.0	1.9	7.3	62.9	2.3	11.3	14.2
65+	5,370	100.0	2.4	4.3	50.0	1.9	10.1	31.3
Male								
Total	39,335	100.0	43.2	10.8	40.5	1.5	2.9	1.2
12 - 14	4,487	100.0	96.5	0.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,177	100.0	96.2	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	4,277	100.0	78.4	8.7	12.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	4,195	100.0	43.2	17.5	36.1	1.2	1.8	0.1
30 - 34	3,794	100.0	19.2	21.1	54.3	2.2	2.9	0.3
35 - 39	3,615	100.0	9.3	19.0	64.9	2.5	3.6	0.7
40 - 44	3,100	100.0	6.3	16.4	68.6	2.9	4.7	1.1
45 - 49	2,488	100.0	3.8	14.5	72.5	3.1	5.1	1.1
50 - 54	2,155	100.0	3.0	13.0	73.2	2.6	6.4	1.8
55 - 59	1,323	100.0	2.2	11.6	74.5	2.7	5.7	3.3
60 - 64	1,148	100.0	2.2	8.8	75.2	1.9	8.1	3.8
65+	2,576	100.0	2.8	6.2	71.4	2.1	8.4	9.1
Female								
Total	37,351	100.0	28.3	13.1	44.5	2.0	5.1	7.1
12 - 14	4,027	100.0	95.7	0.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,111	100.0	83.2	7.1	8.7	0.6	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	4,834	100.0	31.4	22.6	41.2	2.2	2.0	0.5
25 - 29	4,658	100.0	10.7	23.1	60.0	2.2	3.2	0.7
30 - 34	3,790	100.0	4.9	20.2	65.7	2.7	4.8	1.7
35 - 39	3,374	100.0	2.1	16.6	70.5	2.3	5.8	2.7
40 - 44	2,646	100.0	1.9	13.9	67.4	3.3	8.6	4.9
45 - 49	2,145	100.0	1.7	11.2	69.4	2.5	8.1	7.2
50 - 54	1,942	100.0	0.9	9.7	60.7	3.2	13.6	11.9
55 - 59	1,155	100.0	0.7	6.6	58.3	3.5	12.8	18.2
60 - 64	875	100.0	1.6	5.4	46.7	2.9	15.5	27.9
65+	2,794	100.0	2.0	2.5	30.3	1.7	11.7	51.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 further shows that a higher proportion of males (43.2%) than females (28.3%) had never been married. Apart from this major difference among never married persons, all the age cohorts exhibit slightly similar characteristics. Conversely, married females (44.5%) are more than married males (40.5%) indicating that females are into marriage than males. In terms of consensual unions, females within 20-24 years (22.6%) are more likely to practice consensual unions than their males' counterparts (17.5%) even though other cohorts show slight differences. The proportion of married males starts increasing gradually from 15-19 years (2.5%) to 20-24 years (12.2%) and increases sharply at 30-34 years (54.3%), peaks at 60-64 years (75.2%) and decreases slowly at 65+ years (71.4%). However, the proportion of married females increase sharply from 15-19 years 8.7 percent to 41.2 percent 20-24 years and gradually increases peaking at 35-39 years (70.5%) out sharply decreases up to 65+ years (30.3%). This implies that females marry earlier than males in the District.

Moreover, the proportion of (5.1%) females divorced is more than (2.9%) male divorced. The proportion divorced for both males and females are higher after 50 years. However, the proportion of male widowed (1.2%) is far less than female widowed (7.1%) and the situation worsens after 50 years for the females.

3.3.2   Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of the population (persons 12 years and older) by marital status and education. Among the married persons 50.8 percent have basic education followed by those with no education (42.8%) and secondary education (3.8%). The proportions of married males who have some education (65.2%) are more than those who have never been to school (34.8%). On the contrary, married females with no education (50.5%) are more than those with some education. This shows that most married persons in the District have attained some level of education even though a significant proportion of married females have never been to school.

Of the never married persons, 76.3 percent have basic education followed by those with secondary education (11.1%) and no education (10.4%). The percentages of never married males who have some education (76.7%) are more than those who have never been to school (23.3%). Similarly, female never married have 91.5 percent attaining some education compared with no education (8.5%) (Table 3.5). This can be interpreted to mean that most of the never married persons were still students at the time of the census.

For the separated, about three-fifth (60.1%) have attained basic education followed by those with no education (36.4%) and secondary education (2.3%). The proportions of separated males who have some education (71.4%) are more than those who have never been to school (28.6%). Similarly, separated females have 57.4 percent attaining some education compared with no education (42.6%). In addition, divorced persons have more than half (58.7%) ever been to school with higher proportion attaining basic education (53.9%). The same pattern is observed for both sexes as a higher proportion of females (46.8%) have never been to school than males (41.3).

With respect to the widowed, a higher proportion has no education (72.5%), followed by those with basic education (25.7%) and secondary education (0.9%). A similar pattern is exhibited between the sexes. Thus, majority of the widowed persons in the District have never been to school indicating that informal and adult education should be intensified.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Total	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	76,686	100.0	30.3	61.1	6.4	0.6	1.4	0.3
Never married	27,543	100.0	10.4	76.3	11.1	0.6	1.3	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	9,124	100.0	26.4	66.5	4.8	0.8	1.2	0.3
Married	32,545	100.0	42.8	50.8	3.8	0.7	1.6	0.3
Separated	1,316	100.0	36.4	60.1	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Divorced	3,052	100.0	41.3	53.9	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.1
Widowed	3,106	100.0	72.5	25.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1
Male								
Total	39,335	100.0	23.3	65.1	8.5	0.8	1.9	0.4
Never married	16,980	100.0	11.5	73.9	12.2	0.6	1.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,239	100.0	20.8	69.1	6.8	0.9	2.0	0.4
Married	15,930	100.0	34.8	55.5	5.6	0.9	2.7	0.5
Separated	583	100.0	28.6	66.7	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.3
Divorced	1,132	100.0	32.1	60.9	4.2	1.3	1.5	0.0
Widowed	471	100.0	52.2	42.7	3.0	0.2	1.7	0.2
Female								
Total	37,351	100.0	37.6	56.9	4.1	0.5	0.8	0.1
Never married	10,563	100.0	8.5	80.1	9.3	0.6	1.3	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,885	100.0	31.3	64.2	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
Married	16,615	100.0	50.5	46.4	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
Separated	733	100.0	42.6	54.8	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Divorced	1,920	100.0	46.8	49.8	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.2
Widowed	2,635	100.0	76.1	22.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

According to the 2010 PHC, economic activity status includes the economically active persons (employed and unemployed) and the economically not active persons. The distribution of marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status are presented in Table 3.6. The Table shows that 69.8 percent of the population 12 years are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 28 percent are economically not active. Among the never married group, 36.2 percent are employed whilst 60.4 percent are economically not active. Most people (91.1%) of the consensual union population are employed with 31.2 percent being economically not active. Among the sexes, 71 percent of the male population 12 years and older are employed as compare to 68.5 percent of the

female population being employed. On the other hand, females who are economically not active is slightly higher (28.8%) than the males (27.1%). Among the married, more males (93.8%) are likely be employed than their female (88.4%) counterparts. The Table further shows that 41.8 percent of the never married males are employed compare to 27.2 percent of the never married females who are employed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	76,686	100.0	53,518	69.8	1,718	2.2	21,450	28.0
Never married	27,543	100.0	9,964	36.2	931	3.4	16,648	60.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	9,124	100.0	8,028	88.0	305	3.3	791	8.7
Married	32,545	100.0	29,640	91.1	386	1.2	2,519	7.7
Separated	1,316	100.0	1,113	84.6	32	2.4	171	13.0
Divorced	3,052	100.0	2,654	87.0	45	1.5	353	11.6
Widowed	3,106	100.0	2,119	68.2	19	0.6	968	31.2
Male								
Total	39,335	100.0	27,927	71.0	732	1.9	10,676	27.1
Never married	16,980	100.0	7,093	41.8	545	3.2	9,342	55.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,239	100.0	4,022	94.9	62	1.5	155	3.7
Married	15,930	100.0	14,946	93.8	102	0.6	882	5.5
Separated	583	100.0	525	90.1	8	1.4	50	8.6
Divorced	1,132	100.0	992	87.6	13	1.1	127	11.2
Widowed	471	100.0	349	74.1	2	0.4	120	25.5
Female								
Total	37,351	100.0	25,591	68.5	986	2.6	10,774	28.8
Never married	10,563	100.0	2,871	27.2	386	3.7	7,306	69.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,885	100.0	4,006	82.0	243	5.0	636	13.0
Married	16,615	100.0	14,694	88.4	284	1.7	1,637	9.9
Separated	733	100.0	588	80.2	24	3.3	121	16.5
Divorced	1,920	100.0	1,662	86.6	32	1.7	226	11.8
Widowed	2,635	100.0	1,770	67.2	17	0.6	848	32.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization (GSS, 2013a). Data on nationality and sex are presented in Table 3.7. As expected nearly all residents in the District (98.1%) are Ghanaians. This consists of 95.8 percent Ghanaian by birth, 1.8 percent Ghanaian with dual nationality and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the District is 1.9 percent comprising of ECOWAS nationals (1.0%), Africa other than ECOWAS nationals (0.5%) and others (0.4%) as shown in Table 3.7.

Comparatively, the Ghanaian nationals in the District are higher than both the regional and national averages of 97.9 percent and 97.5 percent respectively. This means that immigrants in the District are lower compared with the region and national. In addition, among the immigrants, ECOWAS nationals (1.0%) dominate the other immigrants in the District. In

respect to the sexes, there are similarities in the proportions of male and female even though in absolute figures, males outnumber females. The Table further shows that 0.4 percent of the nationals in the District come from outside Africa.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,180	100	61,090	100.0	58,090	100.0
Ghanaian by Birth	114,138	95.8	58,431	95.6	55,707	95.9
Dual Nationality	2,139	1.8	1,083	1.8	1,056	1.8
Ghanaian by Naturalisation	669	0.6	342	0.6	327	0.6
ECOWAS	1,239	1	695	1.1	544	0.9
Africa Other Than ECOWAS	567	0.5	322	0.5	245	0.4
Other	428	0.4	217	0.4	211	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

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. Religion is an important socio-demographic characteristic because of its association with a variety of attitudinal and behavioral indicators. The religious affiliations of the population and sex are shown in Table 3.8. The Christian religion is categorized into four: Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians.

Table 3.8 indicates that the dominant religious group in the District is Christianity with more than 70 percent (70.9%) professing adherence to the Christian faith. The Christian faith however is dominated by Pentecostal/charismatic (27.2%) followed by Protestant (15.5%) and Catholic (14.2%). Islam (Muslims) forms 19.1 percent of the population. Comparatively, the proportion of Christians in the District (70.9%) is less than the regional average (77.8%) and national average (71.2%) whereas Muslims proportion (19.1%) is higher than regional average (15.2%) and national average (17.6%). The adherents of traditional religion form (0.8%) and those who have no religion constitute 8.4 percent.

Furthermore, the proportion of females Christians (74.3%) is more than proportion of males Christians (67.7%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (19.8%) in Islam is slightly higher than the females in Islam (18.3%). Similarly, for no religion and traditionalist, male proportions are higher than female proportions. This means that females in the District are more religious than males.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,180	100.0	61,090	100.0	58,090	100.0
No Religion	10,065	8.4	6,637	10.9	3,428	5.9
Catholic	16,921	14.2	8,495	13.9	8,426	14.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,509	15.5	9,042	14.8	9,467	16.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,399	27.2	15,648	25.6	16,751	28.8
Other Christians	16,739	14.0	8,198	13.4	8,541	14.7
Islam	22,737	19.1	12,096	19.8	10,641	18.3
Traditionalist	1,009	0.8	619	1.0	390	0.7
Other (Specify)	801	0.7	355	0.6	446	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy Status

Literacy in 2010 Population and Housing Census was defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The information on literacy was collected from persons 11 years and older. The data from Table 3.9 shows that in Atwima Mponua 56,068 persons are literate while 23,306 are not literate. This means that 70.6 percent of the population 11 years and older can read and write in any language while 29.4 percent cannot. The data also show that more males 31,502 (56.2%) compared with females 24,566 (43.8%) are literate. Conversely, more females (60.5%) than males 39.5% can neither read nor write. The data further shows that literacy levels decrease with increase in age. This indicates that higher proportions of young persons compared with older persons are literate.

The second part of Table 3.9 shows the language of literacy of literate persons. The majority of literate persons 68.2 percent can read and write English and Ghanaian language. In addition, about equal proportions of those literate can read and write English only (15.4%) or Ghanaian language only (15.7%). Only small proportions are literate in English and French 0.3 percent and English, French and Ghanaian language 0.4 percent. The data also show that more males 71.6 percent compared with females 63.7 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language. In addition, slightly more males are literate in English and French 0.4 percent and English, French and Ghanaian language 0.6 percent than females (0.2% and 0.3% respectively)

However higher proportions of females are literate in English only (16.4%) and Ghanaian language only (19.4%) compared to males (English 14.6% and Ghanaian language 12.9%).

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	23,306	56,068	100.0	15.4	15.7	68.2	0.3	0.4
11-14	384	10,818	100.0	21.2	10.8	67.5	0.2	0.3
15-19	1,009	10,279	100.0	16.4	8.5	74.4	0.2	0.4
20-24	2,272	6,839	100.0	15.7	12.7	70.7	0.3	0.5
25-29	2,877	5,976	100.0	15.1	18.0	66.0	0.4	0.5
30-34	2,682	4,902	100.0	14.0	22.7	62.5	0.3	0.5
35-39	2,655	4,334	100.0	12.9	24.6	61.4	0.6	0.4
40-44	2,275	3,471	100.0	13.2	24.2	62.0	0.3	0.3
45-49	1,787	2,846	100.0	11.3	20.5	67.4	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,585	2,512	100.0	10.1	18.9	70.3	0.2	0.5
55-59	962	1,516	100.0	9.7	16.9	73.0	0.1	0.3
60-64	1,042	981	100.0	7.7	17.0	74.4	0.2	0.6
65+	3,776	1,594	100.0	10.9	20.6	67.8	0.4	0.3
Male								
Total	9,211	31,502	100.0	14.6	12.9	71.6	0.4	0.6
11-14	174	5,691	100.0	19.9	10.0	69.5	0.2	0.4
15-19	469	5,708	100.0	15.7	7.4	76.2	0.2	0.5
20-24	806	3,471	100.0	14.1	8.9	75.9	0.3	0.7
25-29	1,087	3,108	100.0	15.5	13.4	69.6	0.7	0.8
30-34	1,070	2,724	100.0	14.1	17.8	67.3	0.2	0.6
35-39	1,114	2,501	100.0	12.8	19.5	66.1	1.0	0.6
40-44	937	2,163	100.0	13.3	20.3	65.6	0.3	0.4
45-49	759	1,729	100.0	11.3	16.6	71.3	0.2	0.7
50-54	655	1,500	100.0	9.4	14.3	75.3	0.3	0.7
55-59	358	965	100.0	9.5	13.0	77.1	0.1	0.3
60-64	402	746	100.0	7.1	13.3	78.7	0.1	0.8
65+	1,380	1,196	100.0	9.9	17.9	71.2	0.5	0.4
Female								
Total	14,095	24,566	100.0	16.4	19.4	63.7	0.2	0.3
11-14	210	5,127	100.0	22.6	11.8	65.3	0.2	0.2
15-19	540	4,571	100.0	17.3	10.0	72.2	0.2	0.4
20-24	1,466	3,368	100.0	17.3	16.6	65.4	0.4	0.4
25-29	1,790	2,868	100.0	14.6	23.0	62.0	0.2	0.2
30-34	1,612	2,178	100.0	14.0	28.8	56.6	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,541	1,833	100.0	13.2	31.6	54.9	0.1	0.2
40-44	1,338	1,308	100.0	13.0	30.6	56.0	0.2	0.2
45-49	1,028	1,117	100.0	11.5	26.5	61.5	0.2	0.4
50-54	930	1,012	100.0	11.1	25.9	62.8	0.0	0.2
55-59	604	551	100.0	10.0	23.8	65.9	0.2	0.2
60-64	640	235	100.0	9.8	28.9	60.9	0.4	0.0
65+	2,396	398	100.0	13.8	28.9	57.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School Attendance and Level of Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (UNDP, 2011). Educational status in the District is discussed with respect to various population subgroups- school attendance, level of education and sex. These provide the basis for policies that seeks to target specific subgroups of the population. Moreover, inequalities in educational attainment can be observed better when data is disaggregated by different backgrounds. According to the 2010 PHC, persons who are three years and older account for 90.5 percent of the entire District's population made up of 51.2 percent males and 48.8 percent Females.

From the Figure 3.2, of persons 3 years and older, 74.7 percent have ever been to school (currently attending and attended in the past), 25.3 percent have never been to school. Among the sexes, 79.7 percent of the male population 3 years and older have ever been to school compared to 69.6 percent of the females.

Figure 3.2: School attendants by sex for population 3 years and older
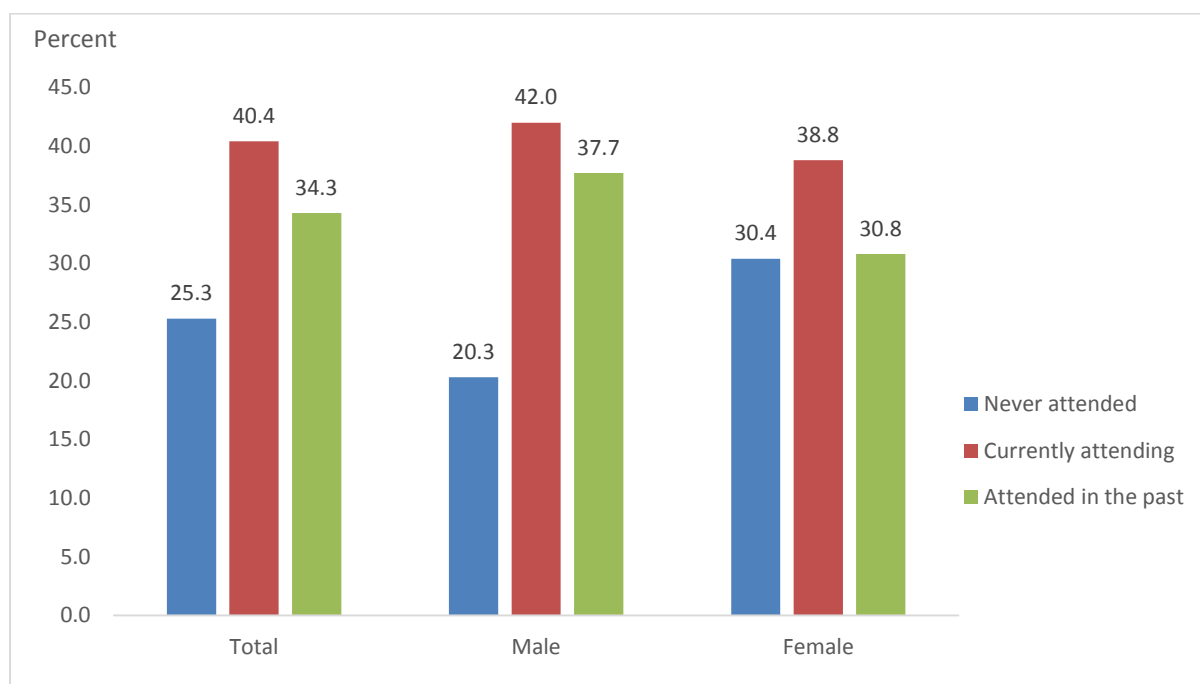
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Currently Attending School

Table 3.10 (first part) shows data on persons 3 years and older currently attending school by level of education. Persons attending pre-primary form 24.9 percent while 69.8 percent are in basic schools (primary and JHS), only 4.6 percent are in SHS. Proportions attending post SHS schools form 0.8 percent comprising 0.2 percent in Vocation/Technical/Commercial, 0.2 percent post middle/secondary schools and 0.4 percent in tertiary.

The data by sex shows that the differences in proportion of males and females attending pre-primary and basic school are minimal. However higher proportions of males (5.5%) compared to females (3.5%) are currently attending SHS and tertiary institutions (0.6% males and 0.2% females).

Previously Attended School

The second half of Table 3.10 shows persons 3 years and older who attended school previously but currently not in school. The data show that 88.4 percent attained basic education (primary 22.7%, JSS/JHS 35.7% and middle 30.0%) while 7.8 percent attended SSS/SHS and secondary. Equal proportions of 1.1 percent attended

Vocation/ technical/ Commercial and post middle/secondary schools. Another 1.6 percent attained tertiary level.

The data by male and female indicate that a higher proportion of females 92.4 percent compared to 88.4 percent males attained basic education. However, from the SSS/SHS/secondary level to the tertiary level, there are more males than females.

Overall, the data indicate the highest level of education attained by past schools attendants in the District is JHS/JSS and middle. About 66 percent of persons, irrespective of sex (67.4% males and 63.4 females) who attended school did not go beyond JSS and middle.

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

Level of Education	Currently Attending						Attended in the Past					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,633	100.0	23,213	100.0	20,420	100.0	37,004	100.0	20,817	100.0	16,187	100.0
Nursery	2,297	5.3	1,123	4.8	1,174	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,547	19.6	4,404	19.0	4,143	20.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	23,395	53.6	12,202	52.6	11,193	54.8	8,417	22.7	3,726	17.9	4,691	29.0
JSS/JHS	7,062	16.2	3,980	17.1	3,082	15.1	13,201	35.7	6,842	32.9	6,359	39.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,086	30.0	7,183	34.5	3,903	24.1
SSS/SHS	1,998	4.6	1,286	5.5	712	3.5	2,167	5.9	1,460	7.0	707	4.4
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	713	1.9	585	2.8	128	0.8
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	83	0.2	44	0.2	39	0.2	411	1.1	263	1.3	148	0.9
Post Middle/Secondary Certificate[1]	70	0.2	37	0.2	33	0.2	415	1.1	303	1.5	112	0.7
Tertiary	181	0.4	137	0.6	44	0.2	594	1.6	455	2.2	139	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning and other purposes. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their populations to achieve their human development goals. It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of the Atwima Mponua District are examined in this chapter.

The areas of focus include economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector characteristics of the population 15 years and older. Even though the 2010 PHC captured data on economic activity status of persons five years and older, this chapter will limit its analysis to persons aged 15 years and older. All of the characteristics are examined by age and sex which are background characteristics that determine the economic activity and employment status of individuals and population subgroups.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status is grouped into economically active population and economically not active population. The proportion of persons 15 years and older are 68,172. This forms 57.2 percent of the entire District's population comprising 57 percent males and 43 percent females (Table 4.1). The Table indicates that the proportion of the economically active population (79.7%) is considerably higher than economically not active population (20.3%). For the economically active population, about 97 percent (96.9%) are employed as against 3.1 percent who are unemployed. Out of the employed proportion, most of them (97.5%) worked within the seven days preceding the Census Night compared to those who had job to return to (2.4%) and those who did voluntary work (0.1%). However, for the unemployed majority (72.7%) were seeking for work for the first time compared with those who worked (27.3%) before and seeking for work. Moreover, out of the economically not active population, the proportion engaged in full time education (56.1%) is much higher followed by those doing home duties (20.3%) and too old/young (10.2%). The lowest proportion is pensioners/retired (1.0%). In addition, it is worth mentioning that 6.4 percent are economically not active because they are disabled/sick.

4.2.1   Economic Activity Status of Persons 15 Years and Older by Sex

Table 4.1 shows that the proportion of male economically active population (80.9%) is more than female economically active population (78.4%). On the contrary, male economically not active population (19.1%) is less than female economically not active population (21.6%). The data also show that the proportion of employed males (97.4%) is slightly higher than employed females (96.3%) whereas the proportion of unemployed males (2.6%) is slightly lower than unemployed females (3.7%).

Among the economically not active population, the proportion of males in full time education (69.4%) is higher than females in full time education (43.7%). Conversely, most economically not active females engaged in home duties (29.1%) are more than their male

counterparts (10.9%). Similarly, the proportions of females that are disabled/sick and too old/young (20.1%) are higher than males (13.0%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,172	100.0	34,848	100.0	33,324	100.0
Economically active	**54,310**	**79.7**	**28,181**	**80.9**	**26,129**	**78.4**
Employed	**52,602**	**96.9**	**27,452**	**97.4**	**25,150**	**96.3**
Worked	*51,303*	*97.5*	*26,958*	*98.2*	*24,345*	*96.8*
Did not work but had job to go						
back to	*1,240*	*2.4*	*461*	*1.7*	*779*	*3.1*
Did voluntary work without						
pay	*59*	*0.1*	*33*	*0.1*	*26*	*0.1*
Unemployed	1,708	**3.1**	729	**2.6**	979	**3.7**
Worked before, seeking work and						
available	*467*	*27.3*	*169*	*23.2*	*298*	*30.4*
Seeking work for the first time						
and available	*1,241*	*72.7*	*560*	*76.8*	*681*	*69.6*
Economically not active	13,862	**20.3**	6,667	**19.1**	7,195	**21.6**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,820	20.3	725	10.9	2,095	29.1
Full time education	7,771	56.1	4,627	69.4	3,144	43.7
Pensioner/Retired	136	1.0	86	1.3	50	0.7
Disabled/Sick	887	6.4	393	5.9	494	6.9
Too old/young	1,420	10.2	472	7.1	948	13.2
Other	828	6.0	364	5.5	464	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity Status of Persons 15 Years and Older by Sex and Age-Group

Table 4.2 presents data on activity status by sex and age for persons 15 years and older. The highest proportion of the employed population is in the 40-44 age group accounting for 97.5 percent followed by 45-49 (97.2%) age group. As may be expected, only 28.6 percent of the age group 15-19 are employed with majority (67.9%) being economically not active and 3.5 percent unemployed because this is the age group where most of the people are expected to be in school. The Table also shows that 69.1 percent of the population 65 years and older are employed with 30.8 percent being economically not active. A similar trend is observed among the sexes.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	68,172	100.0	52,602	77.2	1,708	2.5	13,862	20.3
15-19	11,288	100.0	3,229	28.6	400	3.5	7,659	67.9
20-24	9,111	100.0	6,351	69.7	606	6.7	2,154	23.6
25-29	8,853	100.0	7,620	86.1	363	4.1	870	9.8
30-34	7,584	100.0	7,022	92.6	152	2.0	410	5.4
35-39	6,989	100.0	6,628	94.8	79	1.1	282	4.0
40-44	5,746	100.0	5,511	95.9	23	0.4	212	3.7
45-49	4,633	100.0	4,453	96.1	22	0.5	158	3.4
50-54	4,097	100.0	3,914	95.5	22	0.5	161	3.9
55-59	2,478	100.0	2,350	94.8	3	0.1	125	5.0
60-64	2,023	100.0	1,815	89.7	31	1.5	177	8.7
65+	5,370	100.0	3,709	69.1	7	0.1	1,654	30.8
Male								
Total	34,848	100.0	27,452	78.8	729	2.1	6,667	19.1
15-19	6,177	100.0	1,794	29.0	166	2.7	4,217	68.3
20-24	4,277	100.0	2,950	69.0	255	6.0	1,072	25.1
25-29	4,195	100.0	3,747	89.3	162	3.9	286	6.8
30-34	3,794	100.0	3,625	95.5	64	1.7	105	2.8
35-39	3,615	100.0	3,497	96.7	33	0.9	85	2.4
40-44	3,100	100.0	3,022	97.5	9	0.3	69	2.2
45-49	2,488	100.0	2,418	97.2	9	0.4	61	2.5
50-54	2,155	100.0	2,083	96.7	13	0.6	59	2.7
55-59	1,323	100.0	1,279	96.7	2	0.2	42	3.2
60-64	1,148	100.0	1,060	92.3	12	1.0	76	6.6
65+	2,576	100.0	1,977	76.7	4	0.2	595	23.1
Female								
Total	33,324	100.0	25,150	75.5	979	2.9	7,195	21.6
15-19	5,111	100.0	1,435	28.1	234	4.6	3,442	67.3
20-24	4,834	100.0	3,401	70.4	351	7.3	1,082	22.4
25-29	4,658	100.0	3,873	83.1	201	4.3	584	12.5
30-34	3,790	100.0	3,397	89.6	88	2.3	305	8.0
35-39	3,374	100.0	3,131	92.8	46	1.4	197	5.8
40-44	2,646	100.0	2,489	94.1	14	0.5	143	5.4
45-49	2,145	100.0	2,035	94.9	13	0.6	97	4.5
50-54	1,942	100.0	1,831	94.3	9	0.5	102	5.3
55-59	1,155	100.0	1,071	92.7	1	0.1	83	7.2
60-64	875	100.0	755	86.3	19	2.2	101	11.5
65+	2,794	100.0	1,732	62.0	3	0.1	1,059	37.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Under this section, only employed persons 15 years and older is used in the analysis. The proportion of employed persons by occupation, accounts for 44.1 percent of the entire District's population.

Table 4.3 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (79.0%), followed by those in services and sales (6.4%), and craft and related trades (6.2%). On the other hand, less than one percent of employed persons are in managerial position (0.6%), technical and associated professionals (0.5%) clerical support services (0.2%) and other occupations (0.5%). In addition, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the elementary occupations (1.8%), professionals (2.1%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (3.3%). This means that most of the employed persons are into skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work is the dominant occupation comprising employing 81 percent of males and 76.8 percent of females as shown in Table 4.3. There are more males in craft and related trades, plant and machine operators and assemblers, professional and technical and associate professional and clerical support occupations (15.5%) than females (8.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (11.6%) engaged as services and sales workers is higher than that of males (1.6%). The managerial and elementary occupations are also dominated by females (3.3%) than males (1.7%).

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

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,602	100.0	27,452	100.0	25,150	100.0
Managers	316	0.6	126	0.5	190	0.8
Professionals	1,096	2.1	709	2.6	387	1.5
Technicians and associate professionals	250	0.5	204	0.7	46	0.2
Clerical support workers	120	0.2	73	0.3	47	0.2
Service and sales workers	3,344	6.4	428	1.6	2,916	11.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	41,536	79.0	22,230	81.0	19,306	76.8
Craft and related trades workers	3,237	6.2	1,837	6.7	1,400	5.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,754	3.3	1,517	5.5	237	0.9
Elementary occupations	948	1.8	327	1.2	621	2.5
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the employed person's workplace according to the 2010 PHC. The 2010 census collected information only on the main product produced or service rendered during the reference period.

Table 4.4 shows the industrial activities of employed persons by sex. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the main industrial sector, engaging 79.2 percent of the employed population. The other two major industries are manufacturing (4.8%), and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.8%). Nevertheless, more than one percent (1.4%) of the employed persons is engaged in mining and quarrying.

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	52,602	100.0	27,452	100.0	25,150	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	41,685	79.2	22,493	81.9	19,192	76.3
Mining and quarrying	753	1.4	529	1.9	224	0.9
Manufacturing	2,511	4.8	1,103	4.0	1,408	5.6
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	14	0.0	10	0.0	4	0.0
Construction	563	1.1	560	2.0	3	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,525	4.8	735	2.7	1,790	7.1
Transportation and storage	648	1.2	637	2.3	11	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,078	2.0	68	0.2	1,010	4.0
Information and communication	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	42	0.1	26	0.1	16	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	130	0.2	52	0.2	78	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	33	0.1	30	0.1	3	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	164	0.3	131	0.5	33	0.1
Education	942	1.8	652	2.4	290	1.2
Human health and social work activities	175	0.3	78	0.3	97	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	71	0.1	66	0.2	5	0.0
Other service activities	1,210	2.3	256	0.9	954	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	47	0.1	15	0.1	32	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of males in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing (81.9%) is higher than that of females (76.3%), while the opposite is the case for wholesale and retail trade (7.1% females and 2.7% males) and manufacturing (5.6% females and 4.0% males). Also, the proportion of females in accommodation and food service activities (4.0%) is more than that of their male counterparts (0.2%). This implies that most males are into agriculture, forestry and fishing activities and most females are into wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and accommodation and food services industries in the District.

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. The 2010 census provided seven employment status categories: 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".

Table 4.5 presents employment status of persons 15 years and older by sex in the District. It can be observed that majority of the employed population is self-employed without employees (62.9%) followed by contributing family worker (21.0%) and employees (7.7%). About four percent (3.5%) of employed persons are self-employed with employees.

With respect to sex disaggregation, the proportions of males (66.4%) self-employed without employees are more than females (59.2%). In addition, the proportions of employee males (11.1%) are higher than employee females (4.0%). Conversely, the proportion of female (30.2%) contributing family workers is higher than males (12.5%). Moreover, more females (1.8%) are apprentices than males (0.8%). In terms of the major employment status in the District (self-employed without employees and contributing family worker), females (89.4%) dominate their male counterparts (78.9%) indicating that women empowerment programmes should be developed to boost women participation in the District.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,602	100.0	27,452	100.0	25,150	100.0
Employee	4,045	7.7	3,039	11.1	1,006	4.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,101	62.9	18,224	66.4	14,877	59.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,857	3.5	1,087	4.0	770	3.1
Casual worker	1,630	3.1	1,277	4.7	353	1.4
Contributing family worker	11,022	21.0	3,438	12.5	7,584	30.2
Apprentice	677	1.3	223	0.8	454	1.8
Domestic employee (Househelp)	179	0.3	108	0.4	71	0.3
Other	91	0.2	56	0.2	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

This section refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/ parasatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of employed persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. It indicates that the informal private sector is by far the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (96.1%), followed by public (government) sector (2.4%). Less than two percent (1.2%) of employees are in private formal, NGOs (0.3%), semi-public/parastatal (0.01%), or other international organization (0.002%). A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females employed across all the sectors with the exception of private informal where the proportion of females (97.5%) is slightly higher than that of the males (94.8%). This implies that majority of persons employed in the District are in the private informal sector. This indicates that conducive atmosphere should be created in the District to boost the growth of this sector as

the private sector is the engine of growth for every economy. However, policies should be enacted to transform most if not all the private informal sector to ultimately become private formal so as to improve the revenue and employment generations base in the District.

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	52,602	100.0	27,452	100.0	25,150	100.0
Public (Government)	1,239	2.4	883	3.2	356	1.4
Private Formal	655	1.2	444	1.6	211	0.8
Private Informal	50,546	96.1	26,028	94.8	24,518	97.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	156	0.3	91	0.3	65	0.3
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) developments have taken place in Africa with its significant growth over the past decade. ICTs bring about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. These multi-dimensional changes have been observed in almost all aspects of lifestyles of the people in Ghana and the Atwima Mponua District in particular: economics, education, communication, health, manufacturing, and among others.

It is against this background that the 2010 PHC, captured information on ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services in Ghana. This chapter therefore analyses ownership of mobile phones and use of internet by persons 12 years and older, ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computer by households (occupied households and homeless households) in the Atwima Mponua.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities in the District in recent times. Out of the District's total population of 119,180, 76,686 are persons 12 years and older representing 64.3 percent. This is made up of 51.3 percent males and 48.7 percent females.

Table 5.1 also provides information on mobile phone ownership by sex. There 23,660 mobile phone owners in the Atwima Mponua District representing 30.9 percent of the population 12 years and older. Among males the proportion that own mobile phone (39.0%) is higher than females (22.3%).

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex

Sex	Population 12 Years and Older		Population having Mobile Phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,686	100	23,660	30.9
Male	39,335	100	15,329	39
Female	37,351	100	8,331	22.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organisations. This section examines the use of internet facilities in the Atwima Mponua District. Table 5.2 shows the population 12 years and older using internet facility. Only 854 persons who are 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. This represents only 1.1 percent of the entire population 12 years and older. Among males 1.6 percent use internet while 0.6 percent of females use it.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex

Sex	Population 12 Years and Older		Population using Internet Facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,686	100.0	854	1.1
Male	39,335	100.0	624	1.6
Female	37,351	100.0	230	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other services (GSS, 2013). According to the 2010 PHC, households having personal computers/laptops refer to households who own desktop/laptop computers. The distribution of households having desktops/laptops by sex of household head in the District is presented in Table 5.3.

Only 1.1 percent of all households own desktop/laptop computers in the District. This indicates that majority of the households in the district about 99 percent (98.9%) do not have desktop/laptop computers indicating a huge communication gap to the outside world. With regard to the sexes, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is marginally higher among male headed households (1.1%) than among female headed household (1.0%) in the District.

Table 5.3: Households having desktop or laptop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having Desktop/Laptop Computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,150	100.0	288	1.1
Male	18,974	100.0	216	1.1
Female	7,176	100.0	72	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) 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, 2012a). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential.

This chapter discusses the prevalence of disability and selected characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Atwima Mponua District.

6.2   Population with Disability

The distribution of population by disability and sex is presented in Table 6.1. The total population of the District is 119,180 out of which 97.7 percent (116,494) are without disability while 2.3 percent (2,686) has some form of disability. Among the sexes, 2.3 percent and 2.2 percent of males and females respectively have some form of disability indicating no marked variation in disability between the sexes. The District's proportion (2.3%) of persons with Disability is lower than the regional and national averages of 2.6 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Table 6.1: Population by disability status and sex

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
Disability Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	119,180	100.0	61,090	100.0	58,090	100.0
Without disability	116,494	97.7	59,663	97.7	56,831	97.8
With disability	2,686	2.3	1,427	2.3	1,259	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

The six major types of disability reported by the population with disability in Ghana during the 2010 PHC in the Atwima Mponua District are shown in Table 6.1. Out of the 2,686 PWDs, about 43 percent of PWDs has sight or visual impairments, which is the most common type of disability, followed by physical disability (22.9%) and the rest are speech impairment (18.6%), hearing impairment (16.9%), intellect impairment (11.8%), emotion impairment (10.6%) and other impairments (5.4%). The proportions of persons with disability by type of disability and sex are also shown in Table 6.2. The Table shows minimal narrow variations between the sexes. The females' proportions for four impairments (sight, hearing, intellect and emotion) representing 86.6 percent are more than males (78.4%). Conversely, with respect to speech impairments and physical disabilities, males are more than females.

Table 6.2: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,180	100.0	61,090	100.0	58,090	100.0
Without disability	116,494	97.7	59,663	97.7	56,831	97.8
With disability	2,686	2.3	1,427	2.3	1,259	2.2
Sight	1,152	42.9	593	41.6	559	44.4
Hearing	453	16.9	227	15.9	226	18.0
Speech	500	18.6	306	21.4	194	15.4
Physical	614	22.9	338	23.7	276	21.9
Intellect	318	11.8	152	10.7	166	13.2
Emotion	284	10.6	145	10.2	139	11.0
Other	144	5.4	79	5.5	65	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution of disability by type of locality

The residence of persons with disability has an impact on their ability to access social services. This is particularly critical in Ghana where most social service agencies are concentrated in urban areas (GSS, 2013d). Table 6.3 shows the distribution of persons with disability by type of locality in the District. In both urban and rural localities, type of disabilities among PWDs range from the highest proportion of sight or visual impairment (33% and 43.7% respectively) followed by physical disabilities (21.2% and 23% respectively) and speech impairments (17.5% and 18.7% respectively), with PWDs from rural localities dominating in all types. However, the PWDs in urban localities the proportions of intellectual (13.2%) and emotional (14.2%) disability are more than PWDs in rural localities (11.7% and 10.3%) respectively. The sex composition also exhibits the same pattern.

Table 6.3: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	119,180	100.0	61,090	100.0	58,090	100.0
Without disability	116,494	97.7	59,663	97.7	56,831	97.8
With disability	2,686	2.3	1,427	2.3	1,259	2.2
Urban						
Total	14,820	100.0	7,120	100.0	7,700	100.0
Without disability	14,608	98.6	7,018	98.6	7,590	98.6
With disability	212	1.4	102	1.4	110	1.4
Sight	70	33.0	31	30.4	39	35.5
Hearing	35	16.5	10	9.8	25	22.7
Speech	37	17.5	15	14.7	22	20.0
Physical	45	21.2	26	25.5	19	17.3
Intellect	28	13.2	16	15.7	12	10.9
Emotion	30	14.2	17	16.7	13	11.8
Other	12	5.7	6	5.9	6	5.5

Table 6.3: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex cont'd

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	104,360	100.0	53,970	100.0	50,390	100.0
Without disability	101,886	97.6	52,645	97.5	49,241	97.7
With disability	2,474	2.4	1,325	2.5	1,149	2.3
Sight	1,082	43.7	562	42.4	520	45.3
Hearing	418	16.9	217	16.4	201	17.5
Speech	463	18.7	291	22.0	172	15.0
Physical	569	23.0	312	23.5	257	22.4
Intellect	290	11.7	136	10.3	154	13.4
Emotion	254	10.3	128	9.7	126	11.0
Other	132	5.3	73	5.5	59	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and activity status

This section spells out the relationship that exits between persons with disability and economic activity status. From Table 6.4, 63.2 percent of the PWDs are employed, 35.1 percent are economically not active and 1.6 are unemployed. Among the Hearing disability 68.8 percent are employed, 29.8 percent are economically not active. Among the sight impairment 65.9 percent are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 33.1 percent whiles the intellectual disability 44.1 percent are employed, 53.3 percent are economically not active. Unemployment is high among the other forms of disability (3.8%) and Emotional (3.0%). Among the sexes, Hearing (75.1%) impairment has the highest proportions of employed for males whilst that of the females is Sight (64.7%).

Table 6.4: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Precent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	68,172	100.0	52,602	77.2	1,708	2.5	13,862	20.3
No disability	65,928	100.0	51,183	77.6	1,671	2.5	13,074	19.8
With a disability	2,244	100.0	1,419	63.2	37	1.6	788	35.1
Sight	1,026	100.0	676	65.9	10	1.0	340	33.1
Hearing	372	100.0	256	68.8	5	1.3	111	29.8
Speech	342	100.0	222	64.9	8	2.3	112	32.7
Physical	536	100.0	270	50.4	8	1.5	258	48.1
Intellectual	229	100.0	101	44.1	6	2.6	122	53.3
Emotional	235	100.0	124	52.8	7	3.0	104	44.3
Other	106	100.0	59	55.7	4	3.8	43	40.6

Table 6.4: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex cont'd

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Precent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	34,848	100.0	27,452	78.8	729	2.1	6,667	19.1
No disability	33,685	100.0	26,678	79.2	715	2.1	6,292	18.7
With a disability	1,163	100.0	774	66.6	14	1.2	375	32.2
Sight	513	100.0	344	67.1	5	1.0	164	32.0
Hearing	185	100.0	139	75.1	3	1.6	43	23.2
Speech	209	100.0	147	70.3	4	1.9	58	27.8
Physical	289	100.0	157	54.3	2	0.7	130	45.0
Intellectual	105	100.0	54	51.4	3	2.9	48	45.7
Emotional	112	100.0	61	54.5	4	3.6	47	42.0
Other	55	100.0	32	58.2	1	1.8	22	40.0
Female								
Total	33,324	100.0	25,150	75.5	979	2.9	7,195	21.6
No disability	32,243	100.0	24,505	76	956	3.0	6,782	21.0
With a disability	1,081	100.0	645	59.7	23	2.1	413	38.2
Sight	513	100.0	332	64.7	5	1.0	176	34.3
Hearing	187	100.0	117	62.6	2	1.1	68	36.4
Speech	133	100.0	75	56.4	4	3.0	54	40.6
Physical	247	100.0	113	45.7	6	2.4	128	51.8
Intellectual	124	100.0	47	37.9	3	2.4	74	59.7
Emotional	123	100.0	63	51.2	3	2.4	57	46.3
Other	51	100.0	27	52.9	3	5.9	21	41.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6　Disability and educational level attainment

This section describes the level of education and literacy among persons with disability who are three years and older. Out of 2,686 PWDs, 97.2 percent accounting for 2,612 are PWDs three years and older of which males are 1,387 53.1 percent and females are 1,225 46.9 percent (Table 6.5).

The 2010 PHC shows that 44.6 percent of persons with disability in the Atwima Mponua District have never attended school, 47.6 percent have attained basic education, 2.4 percent (pre-primary) and 5.4 percent (Sec/SHS and higher). The Table further shows that 55.9 percent have never been to school with 39.8 percent attaining basic education. Among the sight disability, 44 percent have never been to school with 48.5 percent attaining the basic level of education. Among the male PWDs, 36.5 percent have never been to school compare to 53.8 percent of the females. On the hand more male (53.7%) PWDs have attained basic education compare to the females (40.7%). Again, the more male (7.4%) PWDs than their female (3.0%) counterparts have attained Sec/SHS/higher. The Tables shows that only few PWDs are managed to make it up to the Sec/SHS/ and higher levels. Comparatively, the male PWDs are faring well than the females in terms of education attainment. There is therefore the need for policy interventions to address these disparities among PWDs in the District.

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	107,886	27,249	10,844	63,161	6,632	100.0	25.3	10.1	58.5	6.1
No disability	105,274	26,084	10,781	61,917	6,492	100.0	24.8	10.2	58.8	6.2
With a disability	2,612	1,165	63	1,244	140	100.0	44.6	2.4	47.6	5.4
Sight	1,125	495	17	546	67	100.0	44.0	1.5	48.5	6.0
Hearing	447	250	11	178	8	100.0	55.9	2.5	39.8	1.8
Speech	480	241	27	193	19	100.0	50.2	5.6	40.2	4.0
Physical	603	265	10	299	29	100.0	43.9	1.7	49.6	4.8
Intellectual	299	153	9	127	10	100.0	51.2	3	42.5	3.3
Emotional	278	132	4	122	20	100.0	47.5	1.4	43.9	7.2
Other	138	61	6	65	6	100.0	44.2	4.3	47.1	4.3
Male										
Total	55,254	11,224	5,527	33,933	4,570	100.0	20.3	10	61.4	8.3
No disability	53,867	10,718	5,494	33,188	4,467	100.0	19.9	10.2	61.6	8.3
With a disability	1,387	506	33	745	103	100.0	36.5	2.4	53.7	7.4
Sight	575	201	7	317	50	100.0	35.0	1.2	55.1	8.7
Hearing	223	120	3	95	5	100.0	53.8	1.3	42.6	2.2
Speech	296	137	14	131	14	100.0	46.3	4.7	44.3	4.7
Physical	332	114	5	189	24	100.0	34.3	1.5	56.9	7.2
Intellectual	143	60	4	70	9	100.0	42.0	2.8	49	6.3
Emotional	140	60	1	64	15	100.0	42.9	0.7	45.7	10.7
Other	75	29	3	40	3	100.0	38.7	4	53.3	4.0
Female										
Total	52,632	16,025	5,317	29,228	2,062	100.0	30.4	10.1	55.5	3.9
No disability	51,407	15,366	5,287	28,729	2,025	100.0	29.9	10.3	55.9	3.9
With a disability	1,225	659	30	499	37	100.0	53.8	2.4	40.7	3.0
Sight	550	294	10	229	17	100.0	53.5	1.8	41.6	3.1
Hearing	224	130	8	83	3	100.0	58.0	3.6	37.1	1.3
Speech	184	104	13	62	5	100.0	56.5	7.1	33.7	2.7
Physical	271	151	5	110	5	100.0	55.7	1.8	40.6	1.8
Intellectual	156	93	5	57	1	100.0	59.6	3.2	36.5	0.6
Emotional	138	72	3	58	5	100.0	52.2	2.2	42	3.6
Other	63	32	3	25	3	100.0	50.8	4.8	39.7	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The District's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to employment generation and employing 79.2 percent of the employed persons 15 years and older. Thus, agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Atwima Mponua District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. From the District profile, the farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. The 2010 census sought information on household members who are engaged in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops, 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.

This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with the main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities in the urban and rural localities.

7.2 Households in agriculture

According to the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production. Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households in the Atwima Mponua District by type of locality. Overall, 22,237 of all households (26,150) representing 85 percent are engaged in agricultural activities in the District. Comparatively, the District's proportion (85.0%) is considerably higher than the regional average of 36.6 percent and national average of 45.8 percent. In terms of localities, the proportion of rural households (88.3%) engaged in agriculture is significantly higher than that of urban households (64.4%). This indicates that the District is purely agrarian, a typical feature of occupation for rural communities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,150	100.0	3,558	100.0	22,592	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	22,237	85.0	2,293	64.4	19,944	88.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of farming activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which any member of a household was engaged at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming and animal rearing. The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the District is presented in Table 7.2.

Overall, 22,237 households representing 85 percent in the District are engaged in the various types of farming activities. The majority (98.6%) of the agricultural households are involved in crop farming. A little less than a third (32.6%) rears livestock. Very few households are engaged in tree growing (0.5%) and fish farming (0.03%) in the District. For both urban and rural localities, crop production ranks first in farming activities, followed by animal rearing and tree planting. However, most of the livestock rearing are undertaken in the rural localities (34.9%) compared with the urban localities (12.8%).

Table 7.2: Households by type of farming activities and type of locality

Household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,150	100.0	3,558	100.0	22,592	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	22,237	85.0	2,293	64.4	19,944	88.3
Crop Farming	21,929	98.6	2,226	97.1	19,703	98.8
Tree Planting	105	0.5	7	0.3	98	0.5
Livestock Rearing	7,255	32.6	293	12.8	6,962	34.9
Fish Farming	7	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District. Table 7.3 presents the distribution of the types of livestock reared in the District and their keepers. The total number of livestock in the District is 199,321 with 10,540 keepers. Chicken takes the largest share of livestock production (76.5%), followed by sheep rearing (9.3%) and goat rearing (8.4%). Inland fishing (0.01%) is the least prevalent agricultural activity in the District. Thus, the average livestock per keeper is 19 indicating 19 livestock are kept by a keeper. Among the keepers, chicken keepers are the highest (54.0%), followed by sheep (19.5%) and goat (17.9%).

Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits are 237 (0.1%) and 570 (0.3%) respectively.

Table 7.3: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of Keepers	Percent	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	199,321	100.0	10,540	100.0	19
Beehives	104	0.1	4	0.0	26
Cattle	1,297	0.7	71	0.7	18
Chicken	152,484	76.5	5,696	54.0	27
Dove	309	0.2	23	0.2	13
Duck	2,620	1.3	241	2.3	11
Goat	16,739	8.4	1,889	17.9	9
Grass-cutter	237	0.1	25	0.2	9
Guinea fowl	2,205	1.1	225	2.1	10
Ostrich	34	0.0	4	0.0	9
Pig	1,789	0.9	151	1.4	12
Rabbit	570	0.3	46	0.4	12
Sheep	18,611	9.3	2,054	19.5	9
Silk worm	331	0.2	25	0.2	13
Snail	1,085	0.5	5	0.0	217
Turkey	367	0.2	51	0.5	7
Other	124	0.1	26	0.2	5
Fish farming	400	0.2	3	0.0	133
Inland fishing	15	0.0	1	0.0	15
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	124	0.1	26	0.2	5
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The United Nations (UN) recommended definition (UN, 2008) of a house as "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 in the 2010 PHC. In the definition adopted, a house or compound was identified as a structurally separate and independent place of living. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Atwima Mponua District in 2010. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, ownership, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2   Housing Stock

According to the 2010 PHC, housing stock is the count of any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. Table 8.1 presents the distribution of housing stock and households by type of locality in the District. The total stock of houses in the District is 21,560, of which the highest proportion is located in the rural localities (19,387) accounting for 89.9 percent compared to 10.1 percent of urban localities (2,173).

The data further shows that the average population per house in the District is 5.5, which is lower than the regional average of 8.1 and the national average of 7.1. The District's average household per house (1.2) again is lower than the regional and national averages of 2.0 and 1.6 respectively (Table 8.1). On the other hand, the average household size of the District (4.5) is higher than the regional average of 4.1 and national average of 4.4. This indicates that one household in the District has approximately five members.

The average households per house and population per house are very high in the urban localities (1.6 and 6.8 respectively) than rural localities (1.2 and 5.3 respectively) indicating a disproportionate higher percentage of the housing stock in the rural localities. Conversely, the rural localities (4.6) have higher average household size than urban localities (4.1) indicating that households in the rural localities have more persons to cater for.

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

Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
			District		
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	119,180	14,820	104,360
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	118,043	14,709	103,334
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	21,560	2,173	19,387
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	3,558	22,591
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.2	1.6	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	5.5	6.8	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling and ownership status

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling units

This section covers any type of shelter used as living quarters such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers in the Atwima Mponua District. It captures data on only occupied dwelling units totaling, 26,149. The various types of dwelling units in the District are presented in Table 8.2. The commonest type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the District is compound houses accounting for more than half (51.4%) of all dwelling units in the District, followed by separate houses which form a third (37.3%). The proportion of compound houses in the District (51.4%) is slightly lower than the regional average of 53.7 percent and national average of 51.5 percent. Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwellings, constituting 5.5 percent. Dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings, approximately 0.6 percent in the entire District.

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

Type of Dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	9,741	37.3	38.5	34.1	25.0	39.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,447	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.2	5.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	282	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	13,450	51.4	49.6	56.2	65.2	49.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	836	3.2	3.6	2.0	0.5	3.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	103	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Tent	10,343	1,791	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	73	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	64	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	85	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.1
Other	9,846	1,951	41	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex-disaggregation, most female-headed households (56.2%) dwell in compound houses compared with male-headed households (49.6%). But male-headed households (38.5%) exceed female-headed households (34.1%) in separate house dwelling units (Table 8.2). In terms of dwelling units in rural and urban localities, the proportion of separate house is higher in rural (39.2%) than in urban localities (25.0%). Conversely, the proportion of compound houses is higher (65.2%) in urban in than rural (49.3%) areas.

8.3.2 Ownership Status of Dwelling Units

This section examines ownership of houses in the District. Table 8.3 depicts ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the Atwima Mponua District. Ownership of dwelling units in the District is largely by household member ownership (62.5%), followed by other private individual (16.9%) and relatives who are not household members (14.7%). The provision of housing facilities by government, on the other hand, for the public sector employees is 0.9 percent, can be found mostly in the rural localities (through the construction of teachers' quarters, nurses' quarters and other dwelling facilities). The proportion of private dwelling units owned by private employers constitutes four percent while less than one percent of dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes (0.3%).

A higher proportion of females 63.5 percent than males 62.1 percent headed households live in dwelling units owned by household members in the District. In the rural localities, the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher (63.9%) than in urban localities (53.5%). In addition, ownership of dwelling units by private employer is more in rural localities (4.5%) than urban (0.5%) areas.

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

Ownership Status	Total Country	Region	District Total	Percent	Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	16,333	62.5	62.1	63.5	53.5	63.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	76	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	3,842	14.7	12.9	19.4	18.3	14.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	4,431	16.9	17.9	14.3	24.4	15.8
Private employer	83,610	20,482	1,045	4.0	5.0	1.3	0.5	4.5
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	69	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	289	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.4	0.9
Other	24,000	4,653	64	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling units

This section covers any type of shelter used as living quarters such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers in the Atwima Mponua District. It captures data on only occupied dwelling units totaling, 26,149. The various types of dwelling units in the District are presented in Table 8.4. The commonest type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the District is compound houses accounting for more than half (51.4%) of all dwelling units in the District, followed by separate houses

which form a third (37.3%). The proportion of compound houses in the District (51.4%) is slightly lower than the regional average of 53.7 percent and national average of 51.5 percent. Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwellings, constituting 5.5 percent. Dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings, approximately 0.6 percent in the entire District.

In terms of sex-disaggregation, most female-headed households (56.2%) dwell in compound houses compared with male-headed households (49.6%). But male-headed households (38.5%) exceed female-headed households (34.1%) in separate house dwelling units (Table 8.3). In terms of dwelling units in rural and urban localities, the proportion of separate house is higher in rural (39.2%) than in urban localities (25.0%). Conversely, the proportion of compound houses is higher (65.2%) in urban in than rural (49.3%) areas.

Table 8.4: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

			District					
			Total					
Type of Dwelling	Total Country	Region	Number	Percent	Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	9,741	37.3	38.5	34.1	25.0	39.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,447	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.2	5.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	282	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	13,450	51.4	49.6	56.2	65.2	49.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	836	3.2	3.6	2.0	0.5	3.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	103	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Tent	10,343	1,791	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	73	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	64	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	85	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.1
Other	9,846	1,951	41	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Main Construction Material for Outer Wall of Dwelling Units

The 2010 PHC collected information on the main construction material for the external or outer wall used for dwelling unit. This information is collected from either occupied housing or vacant housing units through observation and interrogation. In situations where the materials used for the construction are more than one, the predominant material used is reported.

Table 8.5 exhibits the main materials used for construction of the outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality in the Atwima Mponua District.

Out of the 28,217 dwelling units (occupied housing units and vacant housing units), mud brick/earth records the highest proportion (65.7%) of materials used for construction followed

by cement blocks/concrete (27.9%) with the usage of bamboo (0.1%) being, the least in the District as shown in Table 8.5.

In terms of urban localities, cement blocks/concrete record 79.3 percent as the most widely used construction material for outer wall followed by mud brick/earth (11.8%). Conversely, in the rural localities, most dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth (73.9%) followed by cement blocks/concrete (20.1%). This implies that in rural localities, most dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth while in urban localities, cement blocks/concrete are used mostly for construction of outer walls.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality

			District			
			Total			
Main Material for Outer Wall	Total Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,217	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	18,525	65.7	11.8	73.9
Wood	200,594	27,438	630	2.2	1.6	2.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	115	0.4	0.7	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	41	0.1	0.3	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	149	0.5	0.3	0.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	7,884	27.9	79.3	20.1
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	748	2.7	5.7	2.2
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	44	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	7,665	58	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Main Construction Material for the Floor of Dwelling Units

This segment presents information on the main materials used for the construction of the floor of the living quarters of only occupied dwelling households (GSS, 2010a). Table 8.6 presents the main construction materials used for the flooring of dwelling units by type of locality in the District. The total number of occupied dwelling units' households in the District is 26,149. The Table shows that about 66 percent (65.8%) of households use cement/concrete while about 32 percent (32.1%) of households use earth/mud for the floor and 2.1 percent of households use other materials such as stone, wood, terrazzo, burnt brick, vinyl/tiles and ceramic/marble tiles. In comparison, the use of cement/concrete for flooring is lower in the District (65.8%) compared with the regional and national averages of 77.8 percent equally.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Main Materials for the Floor	Total Country	Ashanti Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	8,402	32.1	12.6	35.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	17,207	65.8	85.0	62.8
Stone	32,817	8,731	264	1.0	0.3	1.1
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	33	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	21	0.1	0.4	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	162	0.6	1.3	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	2,624	39	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The use of cement/concrete as main material for floor is higher in the urban localities (85.0%) than in the rural areas (62.8%). Conversely, in the rural localities, a high proportion of households (35.2%) use earth/mud as a floor material for their dwelling units compared with urban localities (12.6%). In rural and urban localities, most floors are constructed with cement/concrete. However, a significant proportion of rural households 35.2 percent also use earth/mud for floors.

8.4.3 Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Units

According to the 2010 PHC, information on the main materials used for the construction of the roof was collected for both occupied housing and vacant housing units. The main materials used for the construction of roofing for dwelling units by type of locality in the District are shown in Table 8.7. More than 90 percent (93.3%) of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets compared with the remaining 6.7 percent of other construction materials. The regional and national averages (89.4% and 71.4% respectively) are lower than the District's proportion (93.3%) of usage of metal sheet as roofing materials for dwelling units.

Table 8.7: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing Material	Total Country	Ashanti Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,217	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	177	0.6	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	10,933	170	0.6	0.6	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	26,316	93.3	97.2	92.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	179	0.6	0.8	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	622	2.2	0.2	2.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	623	2.2	0.4	2.5
Other	35,935	5,517	92	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More households in urban localities (97.2%) use metal sheet for roofing their dwelling units compare to those in the rural localities (92.7%). However, a few households in rural localities (5.0%) use bamboo and thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing compared with urban households (0.6%). This means that that the dominant roofing material in the District is metal sheet.

8.5   Room Occupancy

In examining the housing conditions of the District, the census gathered data that could be used to determine the extent of overcrowding of households occupying dwelling units. This section captures information on the total number of households in occupied dwelling units only.

Table 8.8 shows that households with one sleeping room constitutes the highest percentage (54.6%) of all sleeping rooms per household in housing units in the District, followed by two rooms (26.0%) and three rooms (9.6%). Generally, there is an inverse relationship between household size and the use of one sleeping room. About 88.2 percent of single member households use one sleeping room whereas 9.1 percent of household with 10 or more members have one sleeping room.

Significant proportions of households with varying sizes also use one sleeping room. Thus 69.8 percent of 2 member households, 64.8 percent of 3 member households, 60.5 percent of 4 member households all sleep in one sleeping room. This indicates a high degree of over-crowding.

Table 8.8: Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household Size	Total	Percent	Number of Sleeping Rooms								
			One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight Rooms	Nine Rooms or More
Total	26,149	100.0	54.6	26.0	9.6	4.6	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.8
1	4,287	100.0	88.2	5.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	1
2	3,192	100.0	69.8	22.1	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
3	3,315	100.0	64.8	23.5	7.4	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
4	3,492	100.0	60.5	26.1	7.3	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7
5	3,235	100.0	51.1	30.4	10.2	4.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	2,796	100.0	41.0	36.2	12.5	6.1	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
7	2,044	100.0	30.4	42.3	15.8	6.0	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
8	1,360	100.0	23.5	39.9	18.5	10.3	3.5	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1
9	912	100.0	14.5	37.3	24.8	13.8	5.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.8
10+	1,516	100.0	9.1	27.0	24.1	17.0	10.2	6.7	2.4	1.5	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Source of Lighting of Dwelling Units by Type of Locality

This refers to the main source of light used by households in occupied dwelling units. Table 8.9 shows that 59.8 percent of households use flashlight/torch for lighting. This is followed by electricity - main and private generator (28.1%), kerosene lamp (11.2%) and crop residue (0.1%) recording the lowest. The data show that most households in the District are not connected to the national grid.

For the localities, 82.6 percent of the households in the urban localities use electricity (main and private generator) compared with rural localities (19.5%). However, in the rural localities, more than half of the households use flashlight/torch (68.0%) for lighting compared with urban localities (7.5%). This means most of the urban localities are connected to the electricity from the national grid at the expense of rural localities. In a typical rural district like Atwima Mponua District, it is not surprising to see most occupied housing unit not using electricity but rather flashlight/torch which is cheaper and affordable.

Table 8.9: Main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality

Main Source of Light	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	7,257	27.8	82.1	19.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	82	0.3	0.5	0.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,931	11.2	8.6	11.6
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	41	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	83	0.3	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	15,633	59.8	7.5	68.0
Firewood	13,241	1,484	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	40	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space

- *Source of Cooking Fuel by Households*

This section captures data on occupied housing units only. The information on main source of cooking fuel used by household is shown in Table 8.10. The Table shows that most households use wood as main source of cooking fuel (82.3%), followed by charcoal (10.0%), and gas (2.1%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible and form less than one percent for all sources of cooking.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

Main Source of Cooking Fuel for Household	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,239	4.7	7.3	4.3
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	21,510	82.3	53.1	86.8
Gas	996,518	237,251	546	2.1	8.0	1.2
Electricity	29,794	7,952	43	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	26	0.1	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	2,622	10.0	30.6	6.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	153	0.6	0.6	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Both rural and urban localities have the highest proportions of households using wood for cooking even though, in rural localities more households (86.8%) use wood compared with urban localities (53.1%) but in urban localities more household (30.6%) use charcoal than rural households (6.8%). This means that majority of the households (92.3%) in the District use wood based fuels ranging from firewood, charcoal and saw dust for cooking compared to 2.4 percent of non-wood fuel (gas, kerosene and electricity). This has adverse effect on the environment which can lead to desertification and depletion of the forest reserves in the District.

- *Cooking Space Used by Households*

This section seeks to obtain information on whether the dwelling unit has a kitchen (separate room equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and intended primarily for that purpose), some other space set aside for cooking, or no special place set aside for cooking (GSS, 2010a). The analysis is based on occupying unit only. Table 8.11 presents the main cooking space used by households for cooking in the District. The Table indicates that greater proportion of households use exclusive separate room (42.1%) as cooking space followed by those who use shared separate room (16.6%) then those who use open space in the compound (14.7%) and structure with roof but without walls (10.3%). The proportion of households that use exclusive separate room for cooking is higher in the District (42.1%) than the regional and national averages (28.3% and 33.2% respectively). This indicates that most households use exclusive separate rooms for cooking their principal meals in the District.

The use of exclusive separate rooms as cooking space for household is mostly found in the rural localities (45.0%) while shared separate rooms are prevalent in the urban localities (27.8%). In addition, in rural localities about 26 percent of the households use structure with roof but without walls and open space in the compound as kitchen compared with 18.9 percent in the urban localities. It is worth mentioning that, 18.7 percent of the households in the urban localities use verandah and bedroom as their cooking space compared to 5.9 percent of the rural localities.

Table 8.11: Main cooking space used by households

Main Cooking Space used by Household	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,582	6.0	7.8	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	11,020	42.1	23.8	45.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,343	16.6	27.8	14.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	543	2.1	2.2	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	2,695	10.3	5.8	11.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	64	0.2	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	1,941	7.4	18.4	5.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,845	14.7	13.1	15.0
Other	21,007	3,961	116	0.4	0.8	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

8.7.1 Source of Water of Dwelling Unit for Drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the health of an individual. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is the reduction in diarrhea. Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). Table 8.12 presents information on the main source of water used by dwelling unit for drinking in the Atwima Mponua District.

Table 8.12 shows the main source of water used by households for drinking in the Atwima Mponua District. In the localities, most of the households in the rural localities drink from bore-hole/pump/tube well (60.5%) followed by river/stream (18.9%) whereas in the urban localities, most households drink from public tap/standpipe (34.9%) followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (24.1%). In addition, the proportions of households who drink from improved water sources in the urban localities (97.6%) are more than rural localities (78.8%). This means that about 21 percent (21.2%) of households in rural localities drink from unimproved sources more especially from river/stream (18.9%) which is associated with numerous water borne diseases. This demands immediate policy interventions from the District Assembly.

Table 8.12: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

Sources of Drinking Water	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	190	0.7	4.4	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	2,506	9.6	24.1	7.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,731	10.4	34.9	6.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	14,445	55.2	22.1	60.5
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,205	4.6	10.2	3.7
Rain water	39,438	1,457	50	0.2	0.2	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	61	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	13	0.0	0.2	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	41,265	86	0.3	1.1	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	381	1.5	0.5	1.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	4,336	16.6	1.9	18.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	123	0.5	0.1	0.5
Other	3,972	850	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Source of Water of Dwelling Unit for Other Domestic Purposes

This section deals with the main source of water available for the use of the households in occupied dwelling units for other domestic purposes such as cooking, washing, bathing among others.

Table indicates that more than half (53.5%) of the households use bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes. This is followed by river/stream (18.2%), public tap/standpipe (9.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.7%). The proportion of households using bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes in the District (53.5%) is higher than the regional and national averages (31.5% and 23.4% respectively) (see Table 8.13). Majority of households (79.7%) in the District use improved sources (pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe, bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected well, rain water, protected spring, for other domestic purposes compared to 21.0 percent of households who use unimproved sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring, river/stream, dugout/pond/lake/ dam and others).

Table 8.13 further indicates the proportion of households who use improved water for other domestic purposes in the rural localities (76.7%) is less than that of urban localities (95.2%). It is worth mentioning that 21 percent of households in both urban and rural localities use unimproved sources for other domestic purposes in the District.

Table 8.13: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of Water for other Domestic Purposes	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	205	0.8	4.2	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	2,287	8.7	20.0	7.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,575	9.8	33.3	6.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	13,988	53.5	23.1	58.3
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,525	5.8	13.8	4.6
Rain water	39,916	2,376	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	68	0.3	0.7	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	503	1.9	0.8	2.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	12	0.0	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	4,764	18.2	3.7	20.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	121	0.5	0.2	0.5
Other	10,302	1,860	76	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet Facility Used by Household

The distribution of toilet facilities used by households is presented in this section. According to the 2010 PHC, a toilet is an installation for the disposal of human excreta. An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household (GSS, 2013a). Table 8.14 provides information on the main types of toilet facilities used by households in the District. The most widely used facilities are public toilet (53.9%), pit latrine (27.9%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (7.8%). Equally, the proportion of households using public toilet (53.9%) is higher than both regional and national averages of 43.3 percent and 34.6 percent respectively. A few households 0.2 percent of still use bucket/pan as toilet facility even though this method is officially banned by law in Ghana. In contrast, 9.3 percent of households have no toilet facility. These household members reportedly use the bush and open fields.

Table 8.14 further shows that the type of toilet facilities available in dwelling units varies considerably by type of locality. 9.8 percent of rural localities have no toilet facility (that is they use the bush/ field). In contrast only 5.7 percent of households in urban localities has no toilet facility. The proportion of household that uses public toilets is lower in rural localities (52.9%) compared with that in urban localities (60.7%). In terms of pit latrine, more households in the rural localities (29.9%) use the facility than urban localities indicating that most of the public toilets in the rural localities are pit latrines. This has a great tendency of creating poor sanitary conditions and its adverse effects of spreading diseases in the District.

Table 8.14: Type of toilet facility used by households by type of locality

| Toilet Facility | Total Country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	2,421	9.3	5.7	9.8
W.C.	839,611	261,106	178	0.7	3.0	0.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,302	27.9	15.3	29.9
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,031	7.8	14.2	6.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	45	0.2	0.8	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	14,103	53.9	60.7	52.9
Other	23,385	3,867	69	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facility Used by Household

The high use of shared bathrooms, public bathrooms and toilets are indications of poverty (GSS, 2013). Bathing facility according to the 2010 PHC refers to the place where members of the household have their bath. Analysis of this section considers only occupied dwelling units totaling.

From the Table 8.15 the proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members (27.3%) is slightly lower than shared bathroom in the same house (27.5%) as indicated in Table 8.13. These are followed by shared open bathing cubicle (15.5%), private open bathing cubicle (13.4%) and open space around house (8.0%). The proportion of households using shared bathroom in the same house in the District is less than the regional average of 44.5 percent and national average of 33.3 percent. This means that most households in the District (about 50.5%) use public bathing facility (shared bathrooms, shared open cubicle and bathroom in another house) which have the tendency of spreading various diseases. Conversely, about 16 percent (15.6%) of dwelling units have no bathing facilities.

Households that have a bathroom for exclusive use are higher in rural areas (29.0%) than urban (16.8%) localities as shown in Table 8.15. In addition, private open bath cubicles are used more in rural (14.2%) than urban (8.2%) localities. On the other hand, 46.9 percent of urban households share a separate bathroom in the same house compared to 24.4 percent in rural dwelling units.

Table 8.15: Type of bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Bathing Facility	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	7,145	27.3	16.8	29.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	7,178	27.5	46.9	24.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	3,494	13.4	8.2	14.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	4,049	15.5	15.6	15.5
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	120	0.5	0.4	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	1,836	7.0	2.9	7.7
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,102	8.0	6.6	8.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	33	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	192	0.7	2.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1   Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment (GSS, 2013a). Solid waste disposal refers to the collection and disposal of solid waste (rubbish) generated by members of the household (GSS, 2010). As illustrated in Table 8.16, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is dumping unto open public dump site (79.8%) followed by indiscriminate dumping of solid waste (10.0%) and buried by household (2.8%). House-to-house collection of waste (0.7%), is used by a few households even though the private waste management firm (Zoomlion Ltd) operates in the District. The proportion of households disposing of solid waste (refuse) by dumping onto open public dump site (79.8%) in the District is considerably higher than the regional average of 41.9 percent and national average of 37.7 percent. From the analyses, it can be established that unimproved method of solid waste (public dump (open space) and dump indiscriminately) by households (89.8%) is more than improved method of solid waste (collected, burned and buried by household) (9.1%) in the District. This means that sanitation situation in the District in terms of solid waste disposal (rubbish) is unimproved and may degenerate into spreading all forms of health hazards. As presented in Table 8.16, the main method of solid waste disposal in rural and urban localities is dumping in a public open space 79.4 percent and 82.5 percent respectively.

Table 8.16: Method of solid waste disposal of households by type of locality

Method of Solid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	192	0.7	1.5	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	552	2.1	2.0	2.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	721	2.8	11.0	1.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	20,865	79.8	82.5	79.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	2,605	10.0	1.2	11.3
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	922	3.5	1.0	3.9
Other	53,805	7,540	292	1.1	0.7	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal of Households

This refers to liquid waste (from kitchen, bathroom and washing of clothes), produced by the households. The liquid waste may be disposed of through the sewerage system, or thrown onto the street or gutter or by some other means according to the 2010 PHC. In all, 26,149 occupied dwelling units are used in the analyses under this section. A high proportion of households (92.3%) in the Atwima Mponua District, as presented in Table 8.17, dispose of liquid waste by either throwing onto the compound (46.4%) or throwing onto the street or outside the house (45.9%), 1.7 percent of households disposes of liquid waste through a drainage system onto a gutter; another one percent has sewage system and 0.5 percent use drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

In comparison, households that throw liquid waste onto the compound and street/outside in the District (92.3%) are more than the regional average of 52.4 percent and national average of 63.3 percent. This implies that more than 90 percent of household use unimproved (thrown onto compound and onto the street/outside) means to dispose of their liquid waste which have various hazardous implications on the environment.

In both urban and rural localities there are two main methods of liquid waste disposal (Table 8.17): throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/outside the house. Nearly one-half of rural households (48.4%) dispose of liquid waste onto their compounds and 45.6 percent throw water onto streets or open space outside the house. In urban localities, 81.3 percent of dwelling units throw their liquid waste onto the compound and street. A further 7.3 percent dispose of their liquid waste through into the drainage and sewerage systems.

Table 8.17: Method of liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality

Method of liquid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	261	1.0	2.8	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	437	1.7	4.5	1.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	120	0.5	1.2	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	11,997	45.9	47.4	45.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,111	4.2	9.7	3.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	12,134	46.4	33.9	48.4
Other	38,294	3,550	89	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

In summary, this report provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data in the Atwima Mponua District covering demographic characteristics, social characteristics, economic characteristics, ICT, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. This chapter therefore summarizes the key findings of the 2010 PHC based on the analysis of data in all the chapters. In addition, conclusions and policy implications have been made based on the findings to inform policymakers, planners, NGOs, investors, students and other users of population from the Atwima Mponua District by the GSS.

9.2   Summary of Findings

- *Demographic Characteristics*

The findings reveal that the Atwima Mponua District's population increased from 108,235 in 2000 to   in 2010 by 10.1 percentage increase over a period of 10 years with an annual average intercensal growth rate of 0.9 percent. More than four-fifth (87.6%) of the population in the District resides in the rural localities indicating that the District is a typical rural area. The results also show that the District has very youthful and growing population compared to the regional and national data.

The findings also reveal the prevalence of maternal and under-five mortality in the District. On maternal mortality, the results show that the deaths rates among females are higher than those of males among the age groups 15-49 years indicating a possible relatively high maternal mortality. The under-five mortality rate of the District is eight per 1,000 live births indicating that for every 1,000 live births in the District, eight may possibly not survive.

- *Social Characteristics*

Of the population 12 years and older 35.9 percent is never married, while 42.4 percent live together as man and wife (Consensually union). The separated, divorced and widowed make up 1.7 percent, 4.0 percent and 4.1 percent respectively. More males 43.2 percent than females 28.3 percent are never married. Conversely, more females 44.5 percent than males 40.5 percent are married.

In the district 70.6 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate, while 29.4 percent can neither read nor write. More males 56.2 percent compared to females 43.8 percent are literate.

Majority of the literate population (68.2%) can read and write in English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older, who are currently attending school, 24.9 percent are in pre-primary. Those in basic schools are 69.8 percent while 4.6 percent are in SSS/SHS. Those in tertiary institutions are 0.4 percent.

- *Economic Characteristics*

The economically active make up 79.7 percent of the population 15 years and older, while the economically not active are 20.3 percent. About 97 percent of the economically active is employed while 3.0 percent is unemployed. The majority 79.0 percent of the employed are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Most of the employed are self-employed without employees.

- *Information Communication Technology*

30.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones while less than 1,000 out of 76,686 use internet facilities in the District. Thus, according to the 2010 PHC, internet users are 854 (1.1%) of the entire population 12 years and older. The findings also show that only 1.1 percent of all households own desktop/laptop computers in the District. This indicates that majority of the households about 99 percent (98.9%) lack ownership desktop/laptop computers in the District as well as internet facilities.

- *Disability*

The results show that the population with disability records 2,686 accounting for 2.3 percent of the entire District's population. This constitutes 1,427 males (53.1%)t and 1,259 females (46.9%). Out of the PWDs, the highest is sight or visual impairments (42.9%) followed by physical disability (22.9%). and the rest are less than 20 percent. Again, the total number of persons with various type of disabilities account for 3,465 indicating that 779 persons representing 29 percent have multiple disabilities. Overall, the outcomes indicate that there are more persons with disability in the rural localities (92.1%). The data indicated that 63.2 percent of PWDs 15 years and older are employed and 1.6 percent unemployed. However, it is worth mentioning that 35.1 percent economically not active should be supported and factored into the development agenda of the District so as to uplift their living conditions. Among the PWDs, who have attended school, 47.6 percent have attained the basic education level.

- *Agricultural Activities*

The findings show that more than four-fifth (85.0%) of the households in the District is engaged in agriculture with the majority engaged in crop farming. Comparatively, the District's proportion (85.0%) is considerably higher than the regional average of 36.6 percent and national average of 45.8 percent. In terms of localities, the proportion of rural households (88.3%) engaged in agriculture is substantially higher than that of urban households (64.4%). It is therefore not surprising that four-fifth (79.0%)of persons 15 years and older have taken agriculture as their occupation.

- *Housing Conditions*

The findings indicate that the total stock of houses in the District is 21,560, of which the highest proportion is located in the rural localities (89.9%). The ownership of dwelling units is largely by household members (62.5%). The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is compound houses

The findings further reveal that out of the 28,217 dwelling units, mud brick/earth records the highest proportion (65.7%) of materials used for construction in the District. The materials for floors are mainly constructed with cement/concrete. More than 90 percent (93.3%) of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet. The households with one sleeping room constitute the highest percentage (54.6%). Most of occupied dwelling units are not

connected to the national grid in the District. In the rural localities, about two thirds of the household use flashlight/torch (68.0%) for lighting.

The highest proportion of households uses wood as main source of cooking fuel (82.3%), followed by charcoal (10.0%), and gas (2.1%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, as less than one percent of households use for each source. In summary, majority of the households (92.3%) in the District use wood based fuel (firewood, charcoal and saw dust) for cooking compared to 7.7 percent of non-wood fuel (gas, kerosene and electricity).

9.3   Conclusions

The Atwima Mponua District is one of the 30 administrative districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support varied economic activities. The majority of the population resides in rural localities. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the future with relatively high fertility levels. The majority of the economically active population is employed with the largest proportion in agricultural industry. The rate of unemployment is higher among youth most of whom are seeking work for the first time.

Access to ICT is visually absent in the District as access to the facilities such as internet and computers/laptops is very limited in the District. The prevalence of disability is quite low with sight or visually impairment recording the highest type of disability followed by physically challenged. The levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower among the PWDs.

Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the District. More than two-thirds of all the households in the District are engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming. The proportion of all the agricultural households in rural localities is higher than urban localities. Most of the households in the District depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping space concerned. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the District are owned by household members. Access to amenities and facilities such as water and electricity particularly in rural areas within the dwellings is lacking or limited.

9.4   Policy Implications

In the last few years, efforts have been made by government in drafting policies that seek to enhance the provision of services for the betterment of people in the country. It is important that these policies are informed by available data on the multifaceted nature and the inter-linkages in population issues. The data from the 2010 census should be used to inform planning and policies implementation in the Atwima Mponua District.

More than half of the population (87.6%) in the District is residing in rural areas. This has implications for agricultural, housing, employment, utilities such as water and sanitation, and transportation. These facilities would have to be planned for the infrastructural development to keep pace with development of urban and rural localities. Therefore, the District should be committed to developing the rural localities through agricultural and rural development policies. According to 1994 Revised Population Policy, the District should outline programmes to reduce the suffering of rural and urban poor and other disadvantaged groups within the society.

The relatively high maternal and under-five mortality in the District has various policy implications to the District. To address these issues, the 1994 Revised Population Policy has provided strategies that the District should adopt for implementation. In addition, the free maternal health care under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) should be sustained and intensified to address the issue of maternal and under-five mortality in the District.

It is identified that most of the employed persons are into skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing in the District. There is the need to improve agricultural activities so as to provide adequate employment for the growing rural population. This may require the infusion of technology into agricultural production. Furthermore, District should develop strategies aimed at processing agricultural produce into value-add products and package them for the market. However, as farming activities can also negatively affect the environment especially the forest reserves policies to introduce modern system of farming to save the depleted forests should be expedited.

The results indicate that less than 1,000 out of 76,686 use internet facilities which is considerably low in the District. To increase the use of Internet, the District and private organisations, may need to set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centres. The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity which be also be addressed.

The results indicate that more than half of PWDs in the District have been to school before with majority attaining the basic level of education. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. The available information should provide the needed inputs into the formulation of realistic programmes which will ensure the implementation of the Disability Act.

The results from the 2010 PHC provide aggregate picture of the housing and housing amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity and other facilities. The general observation is that the housing and associated facilities are either inadequate or absent. Therefore, the District should enforce minimum standards for house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as cooking areas and toilets in houses. Policy should also be geared towards the modernisation and expansion of housing styles which can house more people than the current approach of individual structures. In order to improve the housing conditions of the District, the housing strategies under the 1994 Revised Population Policy should be implemented.

The majority of the households (92.3%) in the District use wood based fuel ranging from firewood, charcoal and saw dust for cooking compared to 7.7 percent of non-wood fuels (gas, kerosene and electricity). This has implication of affecting the environment negatively and endangers wildlife. The District should therefore enact programmes that will encourage the use of non-wood fuels especially gas and kerosene. In addition, laws must be enforced to punish those who will not obey the existing laws on the protection of the environment. The 1994 Revised Population Policy has outlined environmental programmes and strategies which should be adopted in the protection of the environment.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
	Total		Urban		Rural	
Total	118,043	100.0	14,709	100.0	103,334	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,287	3.6	737	5.0	3,550	3.4
Household with head and a spouse only	2,162	1.8	244	1.7	1,918	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	10,497	8.9	1,878	12.8	8,619	8.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	39,130	33.1	4,058	27.6	35,072	33.9
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	28,722	24.3	2,443	16.6	26,279	25.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,743	2.3	404	2.7	2,339	2.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	5,041	4.3	559	3.8	4,482	4.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,766	13.4	2,877	19.6	12,889	12.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,693	1.4	265	1.8	1,428	1.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,002	6.8	1,244	8.5	6,758	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	26,149	118,040	60,459	57,581	38,321	21,591	16,730
Households engaged in agricultural activities	22,237	106,860	54,751	52,109	38,321	21,591	16,730
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	21,932	105,430	54,057	51,373	37,776	21,311	16,465
Households engaged in crop farming	21,929	105,426	54,055	51,371	37,773	21,310	16,463
Households engaged in tree growing	105	460	252	208	164	100	64
Agro forestry (tree planting)	105	460	252	208	164	100	64
Alligator pepper	7	26	14	12	10	7	3
Apples	18	102	50	52	40	23	17
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	15	78	39	39	29	15	14
Avocado	5	19	13	6	10	7	3
Banana	43	191	114	77	81	49	32
Beans	141	742	395	347	307	183	124
Black pepper	25	123	67	56	61	32	29
Black berries	5	27	18	9	11	6	5
Cabbage	26	145	80	65	68	38	30
Carrot	124	652	347	305	244	145	99
Cashew	118	588	311	277	210	107	103
Cassava	10,557	52,570	26,604	25,966	19,279	10,308	8,971
Citronella	27	133	79	54	57	32	25
Citrus	144	769	423	346	289	182	107
Cloves	8	51	31	20	18	11	7
Cocoa	17,116	84,126	43,297	40,829	29,910	17,066	12,844
Coconut	66	373	200	173	143	79	64
Cocoyam	3,227	16,138	8,220	7,918	6,076	3,172	2,904
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	134	713	355	358	286	140	146
Coffee	4	21	11	10	11	8	3
Cola	5	35	18	17	10	5	5
Cotton	7	34	13	21	11	7	4
Cucumber	16	87	47	40	34	19	15
Egg plant	9	43	22	21	20	9	11
Garden eggs	286	1,467	834	633	576	347	229
Ginger	26	115	67	48	48	30	18
Groundnut	35	147	79	68	79	48	31
Guava	5	41	24	17	8	6	2
Kenaf	3	8	4	4	5	3	2
Lettuce	5	21	13	8	16	10	6
Maize	3,639	18,582	9,586	8,996	7,052	3,906	3,146
Mango	8	55	25	30	11	5	6
Millet	16	87	45	42	41	22	19
Nut meg	3	18	10	8	9	6	3
Oil palm	1,357	7,236	3,762	3,474	2,540	1,508	1,032
Okro	499	2,630	1,410	1,220	1,029	604	425
Onion	25	126	65	61	64	30	34
Pawpaw	44	233	114	119	83	46	37
Peas	20	114	58	56	33	13	20
Pepper	760	3,892	1,985	1,907	1,504	803	701
Pineapple	55	259	143	116	111	60	51

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Plantain	12,905	63,631	32,271	31,360	23,287	12,501	10,786
Potatoes	10	42	21	21	15	7	8
Rice	460	2,688	1,427	1,261	1,010	598	412
Soya beans	3	19	16	3	4	3	1
Spinach	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Sugarcane	16	68	33	35	29	19	10
Sun flower	1	5	3	2	1	1	0
Sweet pepper	4	10	6	4	4	4	0
Sweet potatoes	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tiger nut	2	6	5	1	2	2	0
Tobacco	5	35	8	27	24	4	20
Tomatoes	385	1,880	974	906	729	394	335
Water melon	14	57	22	35	26	13	13
Yam	1,278	6,807	3,526	3,281	2,577	1,442	1,135
Other	145	767	395	372	292	179	113

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial Number	Community name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Nyinahin	9,577	4,569	5,008	2,287	1,446
2	Mpasatia	5,243	2,551	2,692	1,271	727
3	Tano-odumase	2,328	1,189	1,139	575	344
4	Otaakrom	2,243	1,088	1,155	502	357
5	Ahyiresu	2,182	1,076	1,106	444	369
6	Agogoso	1,995	1,023	972	460	393
7	Anyinamso no.2	1,879	942	937	456	344
8	Nkromah	1,865	943	922	416	304
9	New akyease	1,803	905	898	402	369
10	Anansu	1,788	940	848	369	276
11	Sreso-timponmu	1,742	836	906	366	317
12	Atwima kotokuom	1,696	840	856	365	261
13	Atuntuma	1,651	841	810	368	233
14	Akrabourkrom	1,606	808	798	251	222
15	Adobewora	1,603	759	844	401	338
16	Anwiafutu	1,570	807	763	301	260
17	Ntoboroso	1,492	739	753	343	256
18	Adiembra	1,471	726	745	397	252
19	Abofrem	1,372	666	706	285	249
20	Kramokrom	1,343	701	642	250	238

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	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	Nyinahin	9,577	1,334	1,307	1,204	1,021	837	783	631	527	408	336	312	214	153	100	171	239
2	Mpasatia	5,243	702	679	691	573	466	365	356	311	224	199	199	123	83	61	92	119
3	Tano-odumase	2,328	353	361	332	244	149	140	104	132	111	86	110	63	37	23	26	57
4	Otaakrom	2,243	342	306	310	220	205	178	140	106	94	71	89	54	25	20	34	49
5	Ahyiresu	2,182	353	321	284	222	147	143	131	131	106	80	58	50	39	39	37	41
6	Agogoso	1,995	336	282	235	198	166	191	149	89	88	69	51	37	27	15	35	27
7	Anyinamso no.2	1,879	271	285	257	180	144	146	106	104	89	64	70	61	27	22	16	37
8	Nkromah	1,865	303	262	227	170	136	147	125	92	91	71	74	28	27	24	34	54
9	New akyease	1,803	241	300	228	146	105	105	109	110	113	72	91	57	28	15	39	44
10	Anansu	1,788	298	249	256	181	106	112	134	92	74	62	63	46	42	12	26	35
11	Sreso-timponmu	1,742	280	256	220	157	107	92	106	86	88	69	60	53	57	23	37	51
12	Atwima kotokuom	1,696	279	276	198	160	114	109	109	102	93	74	46	26	27	21	24	38
13	Atuntuma	1,651	257	286	201	131	110	134	91	102	87	56	47	41	32	17	25	34
14	Akrabourkrom	1,606	230	194	235	169	98	127	109	114	82	75	48	36	24	16	30	19
15	Adobewora	1,603	248	228	179	125	133	116	92	108	98	63	66	45	20	21	29	32
16	Anwiafutu	1,570	235	231	213	161	129	90	76	109	72	59	36	46	31	10	28	44
17	Ntoboroso	1,492	229	200	187	105	113	109	87	94	72	58	64	40	42	24	24	44
18	Adiembra	1,471	190	203	182	149	122	103	95	95	65	68	52	37	29	18	24	39
19	Abofrem	1,372	209	176	208	145	122	84	73	66	65	55	49	37	25	12	19	27
20	Kramokrom	1,343	249	209	187	127	84	88	107	90	66	34	33	24	8	13	9	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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