

# **2010** Population & Housing Census

# **DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT**

# **BOSOMTWE DISTRICT**



**GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014** 

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### 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 Bosomtwe 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: <u>www.statsghana.gov.gh</u>.

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.

Sharles

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# **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries			
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome			
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange			
BAK	Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma			
BD	Bosomtwe District			
BDA	Bosomtwe District Assembly			
CBSV	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers			
CEB	Children Ever Born			
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination			
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey			
CHIPS	Health Planning Services			
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency			
CS	Children Surviving			
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing			
CWIQ	Welfare Indicator Questionnaire			
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency			
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director			
DCE	District Chief Executive			
DEHO	District Environmental Health Office			
DEO	Data Entry Operator			
DEO	District Education Office			
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development			
DFID	Department for International Development			
DHD	District Health Directorate			
DP	Data Processing			
DPO	District Planning Officer			
EA	Enumeration Area EU: European Union			
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States			
EMIS	Education Management Information System			
EU	European Union			
EVR	Enumerator's Visitation Record			
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education			
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey			

GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GET Fund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICT4AD	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
ICU	International Communication Union
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LI	Legislative Instrument
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission

NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
OIC	Opportunities Industrialization Centre
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC 1	Populations and Housing Census Form 1
PHC 2	Populations and Housing Census Form 2
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
T& CP	Town and Country Planning Department
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

### **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 Bosomtwe District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 93,910 representing 2.0 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.7 percent and females represent 52.3 percent. Seventy percent of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 91.2. The population of the District is youthful (40.6%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 83.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (87.2) than that of females (79.7).

#### Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 109.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 5.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 48 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the District. Thirty three percent of the population living in the District were born in another region while 65.8 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region.

#### Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 92,253 with a total number of 22,895 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 42.6 percent. Spouses form 10.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.4 percent of the total number of households in the District.

#### Marital status

Forty percent of the population aged 12 years and older have never married, 38.0 percent are married, 10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 5.1 percent are widowed, 4.6 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (52.0%) are married compared to 27.3 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 55.6 percent while widowed males account for only 10.3 percent. Among the married, 19.8 percent have no education while about 4.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (83.7%) are employed, 3.8 percent are unemployed and 12.5 percent are economically not

active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.8%) are economically not active with 5.6 percent unemployed.

#### Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.6 percent.

#### Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 83.6 percent are literate and 15.4 percent are nonliterate. The proportion of literate males is higher (91.5 %) than that of females (74.4%). The majority (66.3%) indicated that they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

#### Economic activity status

About 73.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed while 7.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, more than half (53.6%) are students, 19.0% perform household duties and 12.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Sixty two percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

#### Occupation

Of the employed population, about 35.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 23.6 percent in service and sales, 17.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

#### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 64.6 percent are self-employed without employees and 18.0 percent are employees. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the self-employed with employees, contributing family workers and house help. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 86.2 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 7.7 percent.

#### Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 51.4 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 58.4 percent as compared to 45.5 percent of females. Four percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. About 1,013 households representing 4.4 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

#### Disability

About 2.9 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.2%) than males (2.7%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.4 percent, followed by physical disability (29.5%). About 2.3 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 37.1 percent have never been to school.

#### Agriculture

Almost half (48.0%) of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (60.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 22.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (97.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

#### Housing

The housing stock of Bosomtwi District is 15,525 representing 2.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.

#### Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

A little over half (51.1%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 33.1 percent are separate houses and 5.7 percent are flat/apartments. Forty four percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household and 27.0 percent are owned by relative not a household member. Only 1.2 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

#### Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is cement/concrete constituting 73.2 percent with mud/bricks/earth also constituting 21.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (77.9%) and mud/earth (16.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (96.3%) for dwelling units in the district.

#### Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (95.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 12.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

#### Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (72.3%), flashlight/torch (19.6%) and kerosene lamp (8.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (43.3%). The proportion for rural (56.9%) is higher than that of urban (13.6%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, protected well, public tap and pipe borne water. A little over half of households (54.1%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 59.5 percent followed by pit latrine (25.3%). About 6.1 percent of the population in the District has no toilet facility. Forty two percent of households in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 20.9 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 65.9 percent. About 6.8 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (40.7%) and onto the compound (39.0%) and are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

This chapter presents a brief background of the Bosomtwe District in terms of its creation, physical features, political structure and institutions and the socio-cultural characteristics. The economic and demographic characteristics of the District are also discussed. Lastly, the organisation of the report as well as concepts and definitions adopted are clearly explained. The Bosomtwe District is one of the thirty districts in the Ashanti Region and was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1922 of 2008 from the then Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District. This came about because of the growing population and the need to respond to peculiar developmental challenges confronting the people in the area. The District Capital is Kuntanase.

#### **1.2** Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Location and size

The Bosomtwe District, is located in the central part of the Ashanti Region and lies within Latitudes 6° 24' South and 6° 43' North and Longitudes 1° 15' East and 1° 46' West. It is bounded in the north by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, in the east by Ejisu-Juaben Municipal, the south by Bekwai Municipal and Bosome-Freho District, and in the west by Atwima- Kwanwoma District. The District has a land size of 422.5 sq km with a population density of 222.3 persons per sq km. The District has 66 communities, which have been zoned into three area councils namely, Jachie, Kuntanase and Boneso.

#### 1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The drainage pattern of Bosomtwe District is dendritic. The rivers flow in a north-south direction and join major rivers or flow into Lake Bosomtwe. With the exception of the Lake which has a circular ring of mountains that beautifully hedge its boundaries at an elevation of 50-80m, the rest of the District has no special topographical features. The rivers in the District especially around the Lake are perennial. They also form a dense network due to the double maxima rainfall regime. Notable rivers in the District are Rivers Oda, Butu, Siso, Supan and Adanbanwe.

#### 1.2.3 Climate

The Bosomtwe District falls within the equatorial zone with rainfall regime typical of the moist semi- deciduous forest zone of the country. There are two well-defined rainfall seasons: the main season, which occurs from March to July and the minor season, which starts from September to November with a peak in October. The main dry season occurs in December to March during which the desiccating Harmattan winds blow over the area. Temperature of the area seems to be uniformly-high and throughout the year with a mean of around 24°C. The highest mean temperature occurs just before the major wet season in February whilst the mean minimum occurs during the minor wet season.

#### **1.2.4** Vegetation and soils

The vegetation of the entire District is the Semi Deciduous Forest type. The cultivation of several food crops and cocoa as well as animal rearing has been major agricultural activities in the District.

The soil type in the District has developed over a wide range of highly weathered parent materials such as granite, Tarkwaian and Birimian rocks. The District has six main soil types described as Kumasi-Offin Compound Association, Bomso-Offin Compound Association, Bekwai-Oda Compound Association, Kobeda-Bechiem-Sebenso, Oda Compound Association and Adukrom-Asukuma Compound Association.

#### **1.2.5** Geology, minerals and natural resources

The District is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Birimian and Tarkwaian formations. The associated with granites and metamorphosed sediments of phyllites and schilts. The District is endowed with some natural resources such as gold deposits, rocks, sand and stone deposits, clay deposits, forest resources and Lake Bosomtwe. Gold deposits are found at Beposo, Nyameani, and areas within the lake basin, whereas sand deposits are found in areas such as Tetrefu, Sawua and Homabenase. Jachie has Rock deposits whilst clay deposits are found at Oyoko, Nuaso, Old and New Kokobriko. The only meteorite lake in West Africa, Lake Bosomtwe, is also located in the District. However, it is shared with Bosome-Freho District.

#### **1.2.6** Surface accessibility

The road network in the Bosomtwe District is fairly good. The eastern portion of the District is served by a first class road linking Kumasi to Abono, a distance of about, 31 kilometers. The Kumasi-Kuntanase road also links Bekwai and Ejisu Juaben Municipality. The other major road networks are second and third class roads as well as footpaths linking all parts of the District. The Takoradi railway line passes through the boundary between Bosomtwe District and Atwima Kwanwoma District at Aduaben and Dedesua at the western part of Bosomtwe District.

#### **1.3** Political Administration

#### 1.3.1 Governance

The Bosomtwe District Assembly is a statutory body established by the Local Government Act 1993, (Act 462) and it is the highest policy-making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of governance at the District level. The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive as the political head, the Presiding Member, who is the Chairman of the General Assembly, one person from each of the 36 electoral areas within the District, elected by the universal adult suffrage, 15 Appointees of the Government, Heads of the decentralized departments who are ex-officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 decentralized departments and other quasi agencies of government.

#### Figure 1.1: Map of Bosomtwe District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **1.4** Social and Cultural Structure

The Bosomtwe District has one paramount chief that is Kuntanase Traditional Council with about 13 divisional chiefs (Abrempong). Sacred days in the District are Tuesdays and Fridays. These sacred days are mostly used for communal labour and other activities. Communal spirit in many communities has dwindled and there is the need to revive the enthusiasm to facilitate development in the District. The chiefs and people of the District also recognize sacred days like Akwasidae, Fofie, Awukudae and the people do not undertake any farming activities on these days. Funeral celebration is one aspect of life that the people pay serious attention due to the high reverence the people give to the dead. The District has more than eight ethnic groups which includes Akan, Ga Adangbe, Ewe, Guan, Mande, Gurma, Mole Dagbani and others. Akan is the predominant ethnic group in the District.

The major religion in the Bosomtwe District is Christianity, followed by Islam, traditional and others. There are no serious negative cultural practices in the District. Ethnic conflicts are uncommon; however, there are few chieftaincy conflicts in some parts of the District. Notable communities are Kuntanase, New Kokobriko, Aputuogya, Abuontem and Esereso.

#### 1.5 Economy

The economy of the District is predominantly agrarian; with subsistence agriculture practiced by majority of the people. Other economic activities include trade and commerce, manufacturing and the services industry.

#### 1.5.1 Tourism

The Lake Bosomtwe, as an aesthetic feature of prime importance and also as one of the largest meteorite lakes in the world, lies within the Bosomtwe District. There are about 24 surrounding villages around the Lake. At the moment, only one settlement (Abono), a fishing community has its tourism potential relatively developed. The road linking Abono from Kumasi, which is about 30-minute drive, is in good shape. There is also the availability of electricity, lake transport, telecommunication and other facilities. Moreover, hotel accommodation, restaurant, summer huts, and open terraces are also springing up throughout the District and especially around the lake.

#### **1.5.2** Economic potential

The location of the District near Lake Bosomtwe can attract many tourists and this can earn the District a lot of revenue. The soil types in the District are ideal for the cultivation of both cash and food crops. Cash crops like coffee and cocoa thrives in the area and they are reliable sources of household income. Looking at the District's geology, gold deposits can be tapped for exports whilst sand and stone can also be used as raw materials in the building and construction industry.

#### **1.5.3** Distribution of roads

There is about 415 km length of roads in the District. They are categorized as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> Class - 15km 2<sup>nd</sup> Class - 100km 3<sup>rd</sup> Class - 300km

#### 1.5.4 Water supply

The Bosomtwe District has the following sources of water supply. They are open hand-dug wells, boreholes, pipe borne water and mechanized bore holes, rain water, small town water system, streams and lakes.

#### 1.5.5 Sanitation

The District has about 33 percent of its populace using traditional pit latrine (District Environmental Health Office, Bosomtwe District Assembly). However, under the Community Water and Sanitation Programme, a number of households in thirty-eight communities have constructed various types of KVIP/VIP latrines.

#### 1.5.6 Markets

Notable markets in the District are Aputuogya, Kuntanase, Jachie, Esereso, Brodekwano, and Feyiase.

#### **1.5.7** Educational institutions

The District Education Office is the sole agency for implementing and supervising educational policies in the District. The District has six (6) circuits, 85 KGs, 86 Primary Schools, 70 Junior Secondary Schools and 6 Senior Secondary Schools. Teacher-Pupil Ratio is 1:30 (District Education Directorate, Bosomtwe District Assembly).

#### **1.5.8 Health institutions**

The health delivery system in the District is made up of sixteen (16) public and private health institutions which include 3 hospitals, 3 health centres, 7 clinics, 5 maternity homes, 4 Community Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound and 1 Midwifery Training Institution. The District also has 52 outreach points where reproductive and child services are rendered.

#### **1.5.9** Financial institutions

The Bosomtwe District has one Rural Bank and micro finance institutions. These are Bosomtwe Rural Bank which has 2 branches with its head office at Kuntanase, Garden City Savings and Loans Ltd., Lake View Financial service, Multi Credit Savings and Loans, Eff-Sarf Investment Limited, Lord Winners Micro Finance, Xpress Link Financial Service and Wealth Creation Micro Finance.

#### **1.5.10** Other services

The service economy is made up of both the informal and the formal economies. The informal economy comprises hairdressers, barbers, drivers, painters, market women/traders among others. Their role is however, complimented by the formal sector through the services provided by the 11 decentralized departments of the District Assembly (Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Ghana Youth and Entrepreneurship Development, Works Department, Non-formal Education Division, NADMO, etc.), and other government organizations such as the police and the courts.

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

#### Selection of census topics

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

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

#### Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from 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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation

Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

#### Pre-tests and trial census

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pretest 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, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

#### 1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

#### **1.6.6** Concepts and definitions

#### Introduction

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

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

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

#### Region

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

#### District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into

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

#### Locality

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

#### Population

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

#### Household

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

#### Head of Household

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

#### Household and Non-household population

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

- a) Educational institutions
- b) Children's and old people's homes

- c) Hospitals and healing centres
- d) Hotels
- e) Prisons
- f) Service barracks
- g) Soldiers on field exercise
- h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
  - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
  - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
  - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

#### Age

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

#### Nationality

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

#### Ethnicity

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

#### Birthplace

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

#### **Duration of residence**

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

#### Religion

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

#### Marital status

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

#### Literacy

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

#### Education

#### School Attendance

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

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

#### Level of Education

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

#### **Activity status**

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

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Were unemployed.

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

#### Occupation

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

#### Industry

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

#### **Employment status**

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

#### **Employment sector**

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

#### Disability

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

#### Information Communication Technology

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

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

#### Fertility

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

#### Mortality

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

#### Agriculture

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

#### Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

#### **1.7** 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 Communications 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 sociodemographic 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

A District's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in population are mainly as a result of changes in fertility, mortality and migration, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other censuses undertaken in the country, is a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition, and age and sex structure of the 2010 Census with respect to the Bosomtwe District.

#### 2.2 **Population Size and Distribution**

Table 2.1 provides data on total population by age-sex structure and type of locality. The Table indicates that Bosomtwe District has a total population of 93,910 in 2010. The male population represents 47.7 percent and that of the female is 52.3 percent.

		Sex			Type of	locality
Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	93,910	44,793	49,117	91.2	28,375	65,535
0 - 4	13,482	6,865	6,617	103.7	3,910	9,572
5 - 9	12,524	6,328	6,196	102.1	3,495	9,029
10 - 14	12,108	6,064	6,044	100.3	3,391	8,717
15 - 19	9,506	4,732	4,774	99.1	2,949	6,557
20 - 24	7,851	3,398	4,453	76.3	2,676	5,175
25 - 29	7,344	3,228	4,116	78.4	2,649	4,695
30 - 34	6,503	2,967	3,536	83.9	2,358	4,145
35 - 39	5,570	2,669	2,901	92.0	1,943	3,627
40 - 44	4,490	2,278	2,212	103.0	1,426	3,064
45 - 49	3,374	1,635	1,739	94.0	967	2,407
50 - 54	3,120	1,372	1,748	78.5	815	2,305
55 - 59	1,895	932	963	96.8	479	1,416
60 - 64	1,609	720	889	81.0	388	1,221
65 - 69	988	419	569	73.6	279	709
70 - 74	1,510	499	1,011	49.4	283	1,227
75 - 79	803	303	500	60.6	152	651
80 - 84	607	197	410	48.0	95	512
85 - 89	316	100	216	46.3	67	249
90 - 94	230	68	162	42.0	44	186
95 - 99	80	19	61	31.1	9	71
All Ages	93,910	44,793	49,117	91.2	28,375	65,535
0-14	38,114	19,257	18,857	102.1	10,796	27,318
15-64	51,262	23,931	27,331	87.6	16,650	34,612
65+	4,534	1,605	2,929	54.8	929	3,605
Age-dependency ratio	83.2	87.2	79.7		70.4	89.3

<b>Table 2.1:</b>	<b>Population</b> by	y age, sex a	and type	of locality
		0 /		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This gives a sex ratio (i.e. number of males for every 100 females) of 91.2 which is lower than that of the Ashanti Region (94.0). The District and regional sex ratios show that there are more females than males in the District and Region.

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of population by sex and type of locality. The District has a more rural population (69.8%) than urban (30.2%). The Region (Ashanti) on the other hand has a more urban population (60.6%) than rural (39.4%) with females out numbering males in both urban and rural settings.



Figure 2.1: Population distribution by sex and type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid (Fig. 2.2) shows that the District has a youthful population, comprising large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older). The proportion of males in the age group 0 - 14 years (20.5%) computed, is slightly higher than the females (20.0%). Similarly, proportion of the age group 40 - 44 years of the male population (2.4%) is slightly higher than the females (2.3%), while the other age groups have females outnumbering the males in all the other age cohorts. As the age cohorts increase, proportions of males to females decrease except for the age group 70-74 years. The age structure in Figure 2.2 shows a pattern of population decreasing as age increases, suggesting the effect of mortality and migration.



Figure 2.2: Population pyramid

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

The Age Dependency ratio is the relationship between persons in the "dependent age" to those in the "economically productive age", measured per 100 populations. The Dependent age is defined as the population under age 15 and those above age 64. The economically productive age is also defined as the population between age 15 and 64.

Table 2.2 shows that Bosomtwe District has a high age dependency ratio of 83.2 as compared to the Regional age dependency ratio of 72.5 (2010 PHC, Regional Analytical Report, Ashanti Region). This means that there are 83 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages in the District and 73 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the Region. In terms of sex distribution of the age dependency ratio, the male ratio (87.18) is higher than females (79.71) in the District. Again, the age dependency ratio in rural localities is relatively higher (89.34) than that of the urban localities (70.42).

	Sex			Туре о	Type of locality	
	Both					
Age Group	Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
0-14	38,114	19,257	18,857	10,796	27,318	
15-64	51,262	23,931	27,331	16,650	34,612	
65+	4,534	1,605	2,929	929	3,605	
Age-dependency ratio - District	83.2	87.18	79.71	70.42	89.34	
Age dependency ratio - Ashanti Region	72.45	75.44	69.73	63.08	89.19	

#### Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

#### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman has in her reproductive age. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year (Population Handbook, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition). Crude Birth Rate (CBR) refers to the number of births per 1000 women in a given year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) on the other hand, expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

Table 2.1 provides information on the reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate in the District during the 2010 Census. Out of the 93,910 people in the District, 25.3 percent (computed) are women in their child bearing years (15-49 years). Within this age group, the total number of births in the last 12 months preceding the Census Night was 2,595.

The table further shows that Ashanti Region has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.26, General Fertility Rate of 96.4 and Crude Birth Rate of 25.7. The table indicates that in the Bosomtwe District, Total Fertility Rate is 3.5 per woman. This implies that a woman in the District would give birth to an average of 3.5 children in her reproductive life time which is above the regional figure of 3.26 children. General Fertility Rate in the District is 109.4 per 1000 women and Crude Birth Rate of 27.6 per 1000 women. The Bosomtwe District with a Total Fertility Rate of about four (4) children, coupled with a proportion of (40.6%) for the age group (0-14) is an indication that the District population is growing rapidly.

Table 2.1 also shows some variations in the fertility rates observed in other districts in the Ashanti Region. For instance, Kumasi Metropolis has the lowest TFR (2.6), GFR (76.5) and CBR (22.8) below the regional figures, while Sekyere Afram Plains North District has the highest TFR (5.0), GFR (153.0) and CBR (32.5) above the regional figures. Ahafo Ano South and Offinso North Districts also have fertility rates relatively higher than the regional rates.

			Number			
		Number of	of births	Total	*General	
District	Dopulation	women 15-	in last 12	Fertility	Fertility	**Crude Birth Poto
All Districts	1 780 380	1 274 380	122 878	3 26	06 /	25 7
Adansi North	107.001	25.080	2 866	3.20	11/1 3	25.1
Adansi North	115 279	25,080	2,800	3.5	114.5	20.8
Adalisi South	113,578	20,243	3,421 2,757	4.4	100.4	29.7
Aligya Kwabre	136,140	34,085	5,757	5.7	108.5	27.0
Angya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Bosomtwe	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2

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

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

#### 2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving

Data was also gathered on the number of children ever born and children surviving to women aged 12 years and older enumerated in the 2010 Census as shown in table 2.2. The results show that 93, 031 children were born to 33,780 females. Out of the total 93,031 children ever born, 46, 368 are males and 46,663 are females. From the surviving children (80,030), the number of females surviving (40,555) is slightly higher than male children surviving (39,475). This to some extent confirms the assertion that females are more likely to live

longer than their male counterparts. The least number of children ever born is reported for age 12-14 (21). Most of the child bearing is concentrated in ages 25-54 years.

	Numbor	Child	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
Age	of Females	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All ages	33,780	93,031	46,368	46,663	80,030	39,475	40,555	
12-14	3,520	21	10	11	17	9	8	
15 - 19	4,774	523	241	282	476	215	261	
20 - 24	4,453	3,426	1,711	1,715	3,157	1,544	1,613	
25 - 29	4,116	7,522	3,767	3,755	6,885	3,420	3,465	
30 - 34	3,536	10,300	5,087	5,213	9,602	4,705	4,897	
35 - 39	2,901	11,110	5,665	5,445	10,191	5,157	5,034	
40 - 44	2,212	10,202	5,136	5,066	9,184	4,591	4,593	
45 - 49	1,739	8,748	4,411	4,337	7,857	3,923	3,934	
50 - 54	1,748	9,619	4,726	4,893	8,299	4,038	4,261	
55 - 59	963	5,675	2,707	2,968	4,828	2,315	2,513	
60 +	3,818	25,885	12,907	12,978	19,534	9,558	9,976	

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.5 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Mortality in this report refers to all deaths that occurred 12 months preceding the Census Night. Table 2.3 shows deaths in households due to accident, violence, pregnancy related, among others by districts. As shown by the table, the total number of deaths which occurred in households in the Ashanti Region within twelve months preceding the Census was 27,948 while Bosomtwe District was 617. Household members who died as a result of accident, violence and suicide in the District were 57 compared to the region's figure of 3,329. Pregnancy related deaths of women aged 15-54 years were 15 in the District compared to 524 in the region.

The probability of dying depends on many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care (Haupt and Kane, 1991). Figure 2.3 shows the reported age-specific death rates by sex in Bosomtwe District. Even though the under 5 mortality is relatively high for both sexes, the mortality rate steadily declines and rises among the various age cohorts. In all these instances, males suffer more deaths than females. The figure also depicts that, there is a sharp increase in the number of deaths among the elderly (70 years and older)

		Death due to				
		Accident/			Pregnancy	
		violence/	All		related	Not
	Total	homicide/	other	Total	death 15-54	pregnancy
District	deaths	suicide	causes	deaths	years	related
All Districts	27,948	3,329	24,619	27,948	524	27,424
Adansi North	837	74	763	837	13	824
Adansi South	778	64	714	778	26	752
Afigya Kwabre	976	110	866	976	12	964
Afigya Sekyere	630	70	560	630	19	611
Ahafo Ano North	472	56	416	472	4	468
Ahafo Ano South	680	68	612	680	11	669
Amansie Central	855	88	767	855	19	836
Amansie West	957	113	844	957	29	928
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	390	433	6	427
Asante Akim North	465	51	414	465	5	460
Asante Akim South	982	108	874	982	26	956
Asokore Mampong Municipal	1,571	235	1,336	1,571	24	1,547
Atwima Kwanwoma	493	76	417	493	10	483
Atwima Mponua	639	79	560	639	16	623
Atwima Nwabiagya	878	109	769	878	13	865
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	910	1,031	15	1,016
Bosome Freho	512	49	463	512	10	502
Bosomtwe	617	57	560	617	15	602
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	891	120	771	891	12	879
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	700	68	632	700	8	692
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	7,027	8,110	139	7,971
Asokwa	615	115	500	615	15	600
Bantama	1,395	280	1,115	1,395	11	1,384
Kwadaso	1,079	96	983	1,079	24	1,055
Manhvia	994	115	879	994	28	966
Nhviaeso	629	86	543	629	21	608
Oforikrom	1.208	126	1.082	1.208	14	1.194
Old Tafo	692	48	644	692	12	680
Suame	680	91	589	680	6	674
Subin	818	126	692	818	8	810
Kwabre East	526	81	445	526	14	512
Mampong Municipal	620	92	528	620	13	607
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	641	748	19	729
Offinso Municipal	455	53	402	455	14	441
Offinso North	290	28	262	290	5	285
Sekvere Afram Plains	<u> </u>	20 46	635	<u>-</u> 290 681	15	<u>200</u>
Sekvere Afram Plains North	110		104	110	2	108
Sekvere Central	545	0 40	104 496	545	2 8	537
Sekvere East	466	25	441	466	2	464

### Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census


Figure 2.3: Reported age-specific death rates by sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 illustrates the age at death by sex of deceased person in the Bosomtwe District. The table reveals that more males (319) suffer death than females (298). The number of death under five years (167) is the highest among the age groups, followed by seventy years and older (117). Male deaths in the age group 70 years and older are higher than the females in this category.

	Sex o	Sex of deceased person						
Age Group	Total	Male	Female					
Total	617	319	298					
Under 5	167	89	78					
5-9	22	15	7					
10-14	9	4	5					
15-19	16	5	11					
20-24	15	5	10					
25-29	18	7	11					
30-34	33	16	17					
35-39	40	24	16					
40-44	48	25	23					
45-49	29	19	10					
50-54	29	11	18					
55-59	29	13	16					
60-64	26	17	21					
65-69	19	12	14					
70+	117	90	92					

Table 2.6: Age specific death rates by sex

Mortality, as a variable for population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Table 2.5 presents the death in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by district and region. Crude Death Rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year ("crude" because, although deaths occur in the entire population the rate of occurrence is not uniform or evenly distributed among all ages).

As shown in the table, Crude Death Rate for Bosomtwe District is 6.6 deaths per 1,000 population, using the reported deaths in the year preceding the Census as numerator and the total population of the District as denominator. CDR in the District is higher than the regional Crude Death Rate of 5.8 deaths per 1,000 population.

			*Crude
	Total	Deaths in	death
District	Population	households	rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5
Sekyere South	94,009	630	6.7
Bosomtwe	93,910	617	6.6
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

<b>Table 2.7:</b>	Total population,	deaths in	households	and crude	death ra	ite,
	by District					

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

#### 2.4.1 Migration

Migrants are defined as persons who are enumerated in a place different from where they were born. The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. This section of the report provides information on the dwellers in Bosomtwe District born elsewhere in Ashanti Region, or in another region outside Ashanti and birth place outside Ghana in relation to their duration of residence in the District.

Table 2.6, reveals the birth place by duration of residence of migrants in the District. Out of the entire population of 93,910 in the District, 44.9 percent computed are migrants who have lived in the District for some length of time. Most of the migrants have lived in the District between 1- 4 years, for example, 42.2 percent of migrants born elsewhere in the region and 29.3 percent of those born outside Ghana have lived in the District within the past four years.

Similarly, table 2.6 indicates the various percentages for migrants born in other regions outside Ashanti. The table shows that 7.2 percent of migrants who are born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region have lived in the District for 20 years and above while those born outside Ghana constitute 13.5 percent. With reference to this duration of stay (20 years and above), for migrants born in other regions outside the Ashanti Region, the highest proportion come from Upper East (13%), followed by Upper West (11.5%) while Greater Accra recorded the least (4.6%).

		D	Duration of residence (percent)				
Birthplace	Number	Less than 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	
Tatal	42 207	17.0	40.1	21.4	12.5		
Total	42,207	17.2	40.1	21.4	12.5	1.5	
Born elsewhere in the region	27,795	18.1	42.2	20.8	11.8	7.2	
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	2,153	15.5	36.9	26.7	15.6	5.3	
Central	2,539	15	40.4	24.8	13.1	6.7	
Greater Accra	782	19.4	45.4	21	9.6	4.6	
Volta	827	15.2	40.1	21	13.5	10	
Eastern	1,460	20.7	37	22.2	12.1	8.1	
Ashanti	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brong Ahafo	2,539	16.8	37.1	23.5	14.7	7.9	
Northern	884	16.4	38.6	23.6	10.5	10.9	
Upper East	1,774	15	33.9	19.8	18.3	13	
Upper west	915	12.6	31.8	24.7	19.5	11.5	
Outside Ghana	539	16.1	29.3	20.8		13.5	

#### Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

## CHAPTER THREE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 3.1 Introduction

It is important that the household size, composition, and structure of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that data be provided on the size, growth as well as spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population. The household size, composition and structure, nationality, marital status, religion, literacy and education of the Bosomtwe District are discussed in this chapter.

## 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Bosomtwe District. The table shows that there are 22,895 households in the District, which is 2.0 percent of the total households in the Ashanti Region. The District has households' population of 92,253.

	Total				
Categories	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	92,253	27,916	64,337
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	7,184	15,711
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4	3.9	4.1

#### Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 presents household population by structure and sex. Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (related or unrelated) among household members who are present on Census Night. From the table, the total household population of the District is 92,253, which consists of 47.7 percent males and 52.3 percent females. A third (30.4%) of the household population is in nuclear households (Head, spouse and children). It is worth noting that the population of the nuclear system of household is higher than the extended household system (16.7%) which suggests that households in the District are becoming more nuclear in structure. The table also shows that the least proportion of the household population is in single parent extended non relative households (1.3%).

	Total		Ma	le	Fem	Female	
Household structure	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	92,253	100.0	44,049	100.0	48,204	100.0	
Head only	4,543	4.9	3,126	7.1	1,417	2.9	
Head and a spouse only	1,886	2.0	946	2.1	940	2.0	
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	28,020	30.4	14,298	32.5	13,722	28.5	
Extended (Head spouse(s) children							
Head's relatives)	15,369	16.7	7,582	17.2	7,787	16.2	
Extended + non relatives	1,181	1.3	587	1.3	594	1.2	
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,098	3.4	1,546	3.5	1,552	3.2	
Single parent Nuclear	12,418	13.5	5,068	11.5	7,350	15.2	
Single parent Extended	16,390	17.8	6,451	14.6	9,939	20.6	
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,162	1.3	501	1.1	661	1.4	
Head and other composition but no							
spouse	8,186	8.9	3,944	9.0	4,242	8.8	

 Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 shows household population by composition and sex. It reveals that children (son/daughter) constitute 42.6 percent of the total household population in the District, which is virtually the same as the Regional proportion of 42.0 percent. Household heads account for about a quarter of total household population (24.8%), while spouses (wife/ husband) constitute 10.4 percent, adopted or foster children form 0.3 percent of the household population.

	То	tal	Ma	ale	Fen	Female		
Household composition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	92,253	100.0	44,049	100.0	48,204	100.0		
Head	22,895	24.8	14,025	31.8	8,870	18.4		
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,602	10.4	604	1.4	8,998	18.7		
Child (son/daughter)	39,328	42.6	19,558	44.4	19,770	41.0		
Parent/Parent in-law	809	0.9	94	0.2	715	1.5		
Son/Daughter in-law	408	0.4	147	0.3	261	0.5		
Grandchild	9,173	9.9	4,577	10.4	4,596	9.5		
Brother/Sister	3,165	3.4	1,690	3.8	1,475	3.1		
Step child	604	0.7	293	0.7	311	0.7		
Adopted/Foster child	270	0.3	105	0.2	165	0.3		
Other relative	4,627	5.0	2,170	4.9	2,457	5.1		
Non-relative	1,372	1.5	786	1.8	586	1.2		

 Table 3.3: Household population by composition and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a highly valued institution in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's social status and is also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Every adult, unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in traditional Ghanaian culture.

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the question on "marital status" is applicable to persons 12 years or older. The eligibility for this question is "based on the average age of

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" (Ghana Statistical Service, March 2002).

Figure 3.1 shows that out of the population aged 12 years and older in the Bosomtwe District, 38.0 percent are married, while 39.9 percent are never married. In addition, 10.3 percent are living together/consensual. The rest of the population aged 12 years and older have been married before but at the time of the census were separated (2.1%), widowed (5.1%) or divorced (4.6%) as shown in figure 3.1.



Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 also shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. As shown in the table, for male population 12 years and older, proportion of married persons constitutes 38.0 percent, never married (47.7%) and widowed (1.2%). Among the female population 12 years and older, the married (38.0%) constitutes the highest proportion, while the separated (2.8%) is the least. The table reveals that for males within the age cohorts 12-14 up to 30-34, the never married are in the majority. However, the married constitutes the majority from age cohorts 35-39 up to 65 and above.

For the female population of 12 years and older, the never married is the majority for age cohorts 12-14 up to 20-24. Majority from age cohorts 25-29 up to 65 and above are married. This implies that females marry at an early age than males.

				Informal/				
				Consensual				
			Never	union/living				
Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	married	together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	62,795	100.0	39.9	10.3	38.0	2.1	4.6	5.1
12-14	6.999	100.0	95.8	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,506	100.0	91.8	3.2	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	7.851	100.0	64.3	15.4	17.5	1.4	1.0	0.3
25 - 29	7.344	100.0	34.2	20.0	41.2	2.1	2.1	0.5
30 - 34	6.503	100.0	15.2	18.5	58.5	3.0	3.6	1.2
35 - 39	5,570	100.0	7.6	14.3	68.6	2.8	5.1	1.6
40 - 44	4.490	100.0	4.9	11.2	68.4	3.4	8.7	3.3
45 - 49	3 374	100.0	3.4	10.6	69.1	3.5	83	5.1
50 - 54	3.120	100.0	2.7	8.1	64.4	3.9	11.5	9.2
55 - 59	1.895	100.0	1.4	6.1	62.2	4.2	13.7	12.5
60 - 64	1,699	100.0	2.7	4 5	55.0	3.7	13.7	20.4
65+	4 534	100.0	3.1	3 3	37.4	37	13.0	39.5
Male	1,551	100.0	5.1	5.5	57.1	5.7	15.0	57.5
Total	29.015	100.0	477	93	38.0	14	2.4	12
12-14	3.479	100.0	95.4	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,732	100.0	96.1	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3 398	100.0	85.3	6.8	71	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3.228	100.0	52.0	18.2	27.4	1.2	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	2,967	100.0	23.5	20.3	52.9	1.8	1.0	0.4
35 - 39	2,669	100.0	11.4	15.1	67.9	2.3	2.5	0.7
40 - 44	2.278	100.0	6.8	13.2	71.7	2.0	5.6	0.7
45 - 49	1.635	100.0	4.7	11.5	76.2	2.1	4.6	0.9
50 - 54	1,372	100.0	3.4	8.7	76.7	2.7	6.1	2.3
55 - 59	932	100.0	1.9	7.5	77.0	3.3	7.5	2.7
60 - 64	720	100.0	4.0	7.1	72.6	3.1	6.9	6.3
65+	1.605	100.0	5.0	5.5	65.9	3.4	10.0	10.3
Female	-,							
Total	33,780	100.0	33.1	11.2	38.0	2.8	6.4	8.5
12-14	3,520	100.0	96.1	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,774	100.0	87.7	5.7	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,453	100.0	48.3	21.9	25.5	2.2	1.6	0.5
25 - 29	4,116	100.0	20.3	21.4	52.0	2.7	2.9	0.7
30 - 34	3,536	100.0	8.2	17.1	63.1	3.9	5.8	1.9
35 - 39	2,901	100.0	4.1	13.5	69.2	3.3	7.5	2.3
40 - 44	2.212	100.0	3.1	9.2	65.0	4.8	11.9	6.0
45 - 49	1.739	100.0	2.2	9.7	62.3	4.8	11.8	9.1
50 - 54	1,748	100.0	2.2	7.7	54.7	4.9	15.8	14.6
55 - 59	963	100.0	0.9	4.7	47.8	5.1	19.6	21.9
60 - 64	889	100.0	1.7	2.4	40.7	4.2	19.2	31.8
65+	2,929	100.0	2.0	2.0	21.9	3.8	14.7	55.6

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

Table 3.5 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by level of education and sex. The Table depicts that majority of this group of people have basic education (65.8%), 16.0 percent have no education and 11.4 percent have secondary education. Less than a tenth (1.9%) of the total number of persons has vocational/post middle/secondary and tertiary education. With the exception of the widowed with no education (62.4%), who are in the majority, all the other categories of marital status have higher percentages for basic level of education.

Additionally, 71.6 percent of males who are separated have basic education, which is the highest for all the levels of education. For the male population 12 years and older, all the categories of marital status have higher percentages for basic education. Similarly, females 12 years and older have higher percentages in terms of basic education irrespective of the marital status. However, the widowed among the female marital status have the highest percentage of no education (65.5%).

							Post	
						Vesstiens1/	middle/	
		A 11	Na		Casar	vocational/	secondary	
	NT 1	All		<b>D</b>	Secon-	Technical/	certificate/	<b>T</b> . 4
Sex/Marital status	Number	levels	Education	Basic	dary	Commercial	dipioma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	62,795	100.0	16.0	65.8	11.4	1.9	3.7	1.2
Never married	25,041	100.0	4.5	70.6	18.5	1.6	3.7	1.1
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	6,491	100.0	13.5	74.4	7.9	2.1	1.8	0.3
Married	23,855	100.0	19.8	63.4	7.8	2.5	4.8	1.7
Separated	1,335	100.0	27.9	63.4	4.6	1.3	2.0	0.6
Divorced	2,870	100.0	33.3	60.4	2.7	1.5	1.7	0.4
Widowed	3,203	100.0	62.4	33.7	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.2
Male								
Total	29,015	100.0	8.8	68.2	14.1	2.3	4.8	1.8
Never married	13,848	100.0	4.4	69.8	18.8	1.7	3.9	1.4
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	2,698	100.0	8.4	75.0	10.9	2.7	2.5	0.5
Married	11,022	100.0	12.8	64.9	10.1	3.0	6.6	2.7
Separated	398	100.0	16.1	71.6	6.3	2.5	3.0	0.5
Divorced	707	100.0	17.1	71.3	5.8	2.3	2.5	1.0
Widowed	342	100.0	36.0	51.2	2.9	2.6	6.1	1.2
Female								
Total	33,780	100.0	22.2	63.6	9.2	1.6	2.8	0.6
Never married	11,193	100.0	4.7	71.5	18.1	1.4	3.5	0.8
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	3,793	100.0	17.1	74.0	5.7	1.6	1.3	0.2
Married	12,833	100.0	25.9	62.2	5.8	2.1	3.2	0.8
Separated	937	100.0	33.0	60.0	3.9	0.9	1.6	0.6
Divorced	2,163	100.0	38.6	56.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.2
Widowed	2,861	100.0	65.5	31.6	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.0

Table 3.5: Persons 12 y	ears and older by	y sex, marital status	and level of education
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 describes the relationship between persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. Out of the total number of 38,267 persons employed, the proportion of married persons (83.7%) employed is the highest, followed by informal/consensual union (78.8%) and never married (31.6%) is the least. The proportion of separated (78.0%) employed is slightly lower than the divorced (79.6%). Proportions of married males and females employed in the District are 88.1 percent and 79.8 percent respectively. In addition, never married (62.8%) constitutes the highest proportion of economically not active, while informal/consensual union is the least (12.3%). Percentage of informal/consensual union (7.9%) is the highest among the unemployed, followed by separated (6.4%) and widowed forming the least (1.8%).

As shown in the table, proportions of never married males (5.4%) and females (5.9%) who are unemployed are the highest within the male and female marital statuses.

							Econor	nically
	То	tal	Employed		Unem	ployed	not a	ctive
Sex/Marital status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	62,795	100.0	38,267	60.9	3,067	4.9	21,461	34.2
Never married	25,041	100.0	7,924	31.6	1,413	5.6	15,704	62.8
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	6,491	100.0	5,182	79.8	512	7.9	797	12.3
Married	23,855	100.0	19,956	83.7	908	3.8	2,991	12.5
Separated	1,335	100.0	1,041	78.0	85	6.4	209	15.6
Divorced	2,870	100.0	2,284	79.6	92	3.2	494	17.2
Widowed	3,203	100.0	1,880	58.7	57	1.8	1,266	39.5
Male								
Total	29,015	100.0	18,272	63.0	1,119	3.9	9,624	33.1
Never married	13,848	100.0	5,016	36.2	749	5.4	8,083	58.4
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	2,698	100.0	2,450	90.8	97	3.6	151	5.6
Married	11,022	100.0	9,713	88.1	235	2.1	1,074	9.8
Separated	398	100.0	330	82.9	13	3.3	55	13.8
Divorced	707	100.0	560	79.2	18	2.5	129	18.3
Widowed	342	100.0	203	59.4	7	2.0	132	38.6
Female								
Total	33,780	100.0	19,995	59.2	1,948	5.8	11,837	35.0
Never married	11,193	100.0	2,908	26.0	664	5.9	7,621	68.1
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	3,793	100.0	2,732	72.0	415	11.0	646	17.0
Married	12,833	100.0	10,243	79.8	673	5.3	1,917	14.9
Separated	937	100.0	711	75.9	72	7.7	154	16.4
Divorced	2,163	100.0	1,724	79.7	74	3.4	365	16.9
Widowed	2,861	100.0	1,677	58.6	50	1.7	1,134	39.7

<b>Table 3.6:</b>	Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity
status	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the nationality of the population of Bosomtwe District. The Table reveals that an overwhelming majority of the population (96.4%) in the District are Ghanaians by birth. The regional data also show that 95.1 percent are Ghanaians by birth which is slightly lower than that of the District. Dual nationality makes up 1.6 percent of the population in the District. Nationals from other countries other than Ghana constitute less than two percent of the population.

The proportion of male nationals (0.8%) from ECOWAS is slightly higher than the females (0.6%), whereas for the other categories of nationals, proportions of females are either the same as the males or slightly higher than the males.

	Both Sexes			Male			Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	N	lumber	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	93,910	100.0		44,793	100.0		49,117	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	90,490	96.4		43,145	96.3		47,345	96.4
Dual Nationality	1,463	1.6		683	1.5		780	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	478	0.5		212	0.5		266	0.5
ECOWAS	652	0.7		367	0.8		285	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	444	0.5		210	0.5		234	0.5
Other	383	0.4		176	0.4		207	0.4

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

#### **3.5 Religious Affiliation**

Figure 3.2 portrays that a significant number of the population in the Bosomtwe District profess the Christian faith. A third (33.2%) of the population is affiliated to the Charismatic or Pentecostal faith, followed by the Protestants with 20.2 percent. Catholics are 18.5 percent and Other Christians constitutes 16.8 percent. The population of Islam is 4.5 percent and those who have no religious affiliation is 5.8 percent.





Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.8 shows the population distribution by religion and sex. Proportion of females (34.6%) among the Pentecostal/Charismatic is higher than the males (31.7%). The female (20.8%) population also dominates in Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.) than the males (19.5%). In contrast, males (8.2%) dominate in the No Region category than the females (3.7%).

	Mal	e	Female		
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	44,793	100.0	49,117	100.0	
No Religion	3,681	8.2	1,807	3.7	
Catholic	8,057	18.0	9,304	18.9	
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	8,736	19.5	10,209	20.8	
Pentecostal/Charismatic	14,202	31.7	17,013	34.6	
Other Christians	7,474	16.7	8,314	16.9	
Islam	2,171	4.8	2,030	4.1	
Traditionalist	200	0.4	136	0.3	
Other (Specify)	272	0.6	304	0.6	

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

#### **3.6 Literacy and Education**

Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of the population 11 years and older who are literate in at least one language in the Bosomtwe District. A higher proportion of the populace (70.7%) can read and write English and Ghanaian language. Again, 14.6 percent of the population is literate in Ghanaian language only, while 13.9 percent are literate in English language only.



Figure 3.3: Literacy status of population 11 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of the age distribution of persons 11 years and older and their literacy status as shown in table 3.9, the highest proportion (18.4%) of persons who are literate in English only is in the age group 11-14 years, while the highest proportion (78.5%) of literacy in English and a Ghanaian language falls within the age group 15-19 years. Proportions of persons who

are literate in English and French for all the age groups are less than one percent. The table further indicates that there are more males (75.1%) who are literate in English and a Ghanaian language than females (66.3%). On the other hand, there are more females (15.1%) who are literate in English only than males (12.6%).

								English,
	None				Ghanaian	English and	English	French and
	(not			English	language	Ghanaian	and	Ghanaian
	literate)	Literate	Total	only	only	language	French	language
Both sexes								
Total	10,128	54,957	100.0	13.9	14.6	70.7	0.2	0.6
11-14	168	9,121	100.0	18.4	10.6	70.0	0.1	0.9
15-19	378	9,128	100.0	12.8	7.4	78.5	0.2	1.1
20-24	709	7,142	100.0	13.6	11.6	73.8	0.3	0.7
25-29	858	6,486	100.0	14.6	16.3	68.2	0.4	0.5
30-34	965	5,538	100.0	15.4	19.1	64.7	0.3	0.5
35-39	948	4,622	100.0	13.5	20.7	65.3	0.2	0.3
40-44	862	3,628	100.0	11.1	20.8	67.4	0.1	0.6
45-49	676	2,698	100.0	11.9	20.3	67.0	0.2	0.6
50-54	670	2,450	100.0	10.1	18.0	71.4	0.0	0.5
55-59	401	1,494	100.0	9.8	16.9	72.2	0.0	1.1
60-64	581	1,028	100.0	7.9	16.4	74.7	0.2	0.8
65+	2,912	1,622	100.0	10.6	19.0	70.3	0.1	0.0
Male								
Total	2,582	27,641	100.0	12.6	11.3	75.1	0.3	0.7
11-14	77	4,610	100.0	17.3	10.1	71.7	0.2	0.7
15-19	146	4,586	100.0	11.4	6.2	81.2	0.2	1.0
20-24	205	3,193	100.0	12.4	8.9	77.3	0.6	0.8
25-29	261	2,967	100.0	13.6	12.2	73.3	0.5	0.4
30-34	255	2,712	100.0	14.4	14.0	70.5	0.6	0.5
35-39	290	2,379	100.0	13.1	16.1	70.2	0.3	0.3
40-44	275	2,003	100.0	10.8	15.9	72.4	0.0	0.9
45-49	182	1,453	100.0	9.8	15.9	73.2	0.2	0.9
50-54	155	1,217	100.0	9.9	9.9	79.5	0.1	0.6
55-59	82	850	100.0	7.8	10.6	80.1	0.0	1.5
60-64	85	635	100.0	6.0	7.9	84.6	0.2	1.3
65+	569	1,036	100.0	7.7	15.0	77.3	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	7,546	27,316	100.0	15.1	17.9	66.3	0.1	0.6
11-14	91	4,511	100.0	19.6	11.0	68.3	0.0	1.1
15-19	232	4,542	100.0	14.2	8.6.0	75.8	0.3	1.1
20-24	504	3,949	100.0	14.5	13.7	71.0	0.2	0.6
25-29	597	3,519	100.0	15.6	19.7	63.9	0.3	0.5
30-34	710	2,826	100.0	16.3	23.9	59.3	0.1	0.4
35-39	658	2,243	100.0	13.9	25.7	60,0	0.2	0.2
40-44	587	1,625	100.0	11.4	26.9	61.3	0.1	0.3
45-49	494	1,245	100.0	14.4	25.1	59.9	0.2	0.4
50-54	515	1,233	100.0	10.3	26.0	63.4	0.0	0.3
55-59	319	644	100.0	12.4	25.2	61.8	0.0	0.6
60-64	496	393	100.0	10.9	30.3	58.5	0.3	0.0
65+	2.343	586	100.0	15.9	26.1	57.8	0.2	0.0

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

#### **3.6.1** Current school attendance

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of persons 3 years and older who were in school at the time of the Census by their level of education and sex. Out of the total number of 36,331 persons who were in school in 2010 during the Census, the proportion of males (51.4%) computed is slightly higher than females (48.6%).

The Table further indicates that majority of persons 3 years and older in the District were in primary school (47.2%), followed by JSS/JHS (19.2%) and the least was post middle/secondary certificate (0.4%). Proportions of females were higher with Primary level of education (48.3%), kindergarten (16.9%) and post middle/secondary certificate (0.6%) than the males. In contrast, proportion of males (1.8%) with tertiary education was slightly higher than the females (1.3%).

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

	Currently attending						
	Both sexes		Ma	ale	Ferr	ale	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	36,331	100.0	18,661	100.0	17,670	100.0	
Nursery	2,214	6.1	1,151	6.2	1,063	6.0	
Kindergarten	6,208	17.1	3,230	17.3	2,978	16.9	
Primary	17,138	47.2	8,607	46.1	8,531	48.3	
JSS/JHS	6,985	19.2	3,618	19.4	3,367	19.1	
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
SSS/SHS	2,895	8.0	1,560	8.4	1,335	7.6	
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Vocational/technical/commercial	174	0.5	109	0.6	65	0.4	
Post middle/secondary certificate	159	0.4	58	0.3	101	0.6	
Tertiary	558	1.5	328	1.8	230	1.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.6.2 Past school attendance

Table 3.11 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of the total population of 38,042 computed, proportions of males and females who have attended school in the past before the Census in 2010 were 49.3 percent and 50.7 percent respectively. Proportion of females (18.2%) who have attained primary education is relatively higher than the males (8.4%). Similarly, proportion of females (39.1%) with JSS/JHS education as shown in the table is higher than the males (33.1%). However, the proportion of females dwindles after SSS/SHS to the level of tertiary education where the male (5.9%) proportion is higher than that of the females (2.5%).

	Attended in past						
	Both	Both sexes		Male		nale	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	38,042	100.0	18,768	100.0	19,274	100.0	
Nursery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Kindergarten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Primary	5,084	13.4	1,585	8.4	3,499	18.2	
JSS/JHS	13,751	36.1	6,219	33.1	7,532	39.1	
Middle	11,549	30.4	6,351	33.8	5,198	27.0	
SSS/SHS	3,349	8.8	1,840	9.8	1,509	7.8	
Secondary	932	2.4	683	3.6	249	1.3	
Vocational/technical/commercial	1,036	2.7	569	3.0	467	2.4	
Post middle/secondary certificate	756	2.0	412	2.2	344	1.8	
Tertiary	1,585	4.2	1,109	5.9	476	2.5	

# Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

## CHAPTER FOUR ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## 4.1 Introduction

Governments all over the world at certain stage of the development of their countries seek to know how many people are employed and unemployed. It should be noted that the more the working population, the higher the wealth of the country, which leads to improved living conditions. It is therefore crucial that statistics on labour and labour-related issues such as the rate of employment and unemployment, the dependency rate, child labour, economically active and economically not active populations must be made available to inform policy decisions.

The 2010 PHC collected information on economic activities of persons 15 years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the Census Night. Further information is also collected on those who do not work during the reference period but have jobs to go back to. This chapter seeks to discuss the issues of employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active population. Concerning the employed population, the kind of occupation they engaged in, the kind of industry they found themselves in as well as their employment status and sectors are also covered.

## 4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers to economic or non-economic activities carried out by persons within seven (7) days preceding the Census Night.

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex in the Bosomtwe District. The table indicates that 73.2 percent of the population is economically active and 26.8 percent are economically not active. Within the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed and 7.5 percent are unemployed. The data in the table does not show vast differences in activity status of males and females. Proportion of males employed (94.2%) is relatively higher than females (91.1%), while the proportion of unemployed females (8.9%) on the other hand, is higher than males (5.8%).

	Total		Ma	ıle	Fen	nale
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,796	100.0	25,536	100.0	30,260	100.0
Economically active	40,866	73.2	19,148	75.0	21,718	71.8
Employed	37,812	92.5	18,029	94.2	19,783	91.1
Worked	36,197	95.7	17,496	97.0	18,701	94.5
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,565	4.1	509	2.8	1,056	5.3
Did voluntary work without pay	50	0.1	24	0.1	26	0.1
Unemployed	3,054	7.5	1,119	5.8	1,935	8.9
Worked before, seeking work and						
available	1,147	37.6	378	33.8	769	39.7
Seeking work for the first time and						
available	1,907	62.4	741	66.2	1,166	60.3
Economically not active	14,930	26.8	6,388	25.0	8,542	28.2
Did home duties (household chore)	2,841	19.0	657	10.3	2,184	25.6
Full time education	8,004	53.6	4,287	67.1	3,717	43.5
Pensioner/Retired	393	2.6	284	4.4	109	1.3
Disabled/Sick	930	6.2	332	5.2	598	7.0
Too old/young	1,794	12.0	468	7.3	1,326	15.5
Other	968	6.5	360	5.6	608	7.1

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

Figure 4.1 shows that 75.0 percent of males are economically active, while 25 percent of females are economically not active. The economically active females also constitute 71.8 percent of the population, while the economically not active females make up 28.2 percent.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides information on economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age of the Bosomtwe District. In the table, out of the 55,796 persons of 15 years and older, proportions of persons employed (67.8%), unemployed (5.5%) and economically not active (26.7%) are shown. Proportion of the age group 15-19 years employed is 18.8 percent out of 76.3 percent economically not active. Proportion of employed persons increases consistently from 56.8 percent at the age group 20-24 years to the peak (91.8%) at the age group 45-49 years and declines gradually to 73.5 percent with increasing age (60-64 years). The proportion of persons employed as shown in the table drops sharply to 53.5% at the age of 65 years.

On the contrary, the economically not active population is predominant for the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 60 years and older. As observed in table 4.2, proportions of unemployed persons are relatively low among the age groups. The highest proportion (12.1%) of unemployed persons is observed in the age group 20-24 years, while the lowest proportion (0.6%) is in the age group 65 years and older. Table 4.2 further indicates that there is significant difference between the proportion of males (70.6%) and females (65.4%) employed. The highest proportion (94.6%) of males employed is in the age group 45-49 years, while the highest proportion (89.5%) of females employed is in the age group 50-54 years.

	A 11 S	tatue	Empl	Employed		Unemployed		cally not
A ga group	Number	Dercent	Number	Dercent	Number	Dercent	Number	Dercent
Age group	Nullidei	reicein	Nulliber	Fercent	Nullidei	reicent	Nulliber	reicent
Both sexes	55 706	100.0	27.010	(7.0	2.054	~ ~	14.020	067
l otal	55,796	100.0	37,812	6/.8	3,054	5.5	14,930	26.7
15-19	9,506	100.0	1,784	18.8	467	4.9	7,255	76.3
20-24	7,851	100.0	4,456	56.8	953	12.1	2,442	31.1
25-29	7,344	100.0	5,720	77.9	660	9.0	964	13.1
30-34	6,503	100.0	5,581	85.8	396	6.1	526	8.1
35-39	5,570	100.0	4,965	89.1	216	3.9	389	7.0
40-44	4,490	100.0	4,078	90.8	132	2.9	280	6.3
45-49	3,374	100.0	3,098	91.8	78	2.3	198	5.9
50-54	3,120	100.0	2,832	90.8	66	2.1	222	7.1
55-59	1,895	100.0	1,688	89.1	23	1.2	184	9.7
60-64	1,609	100.0	1,183	73.5	37	2.3	389	24.2
65+	4,534	100.0	2,427	53.5	26	0.6	2,081	45.9
Male								
Total	25,536	100.0	18,029	70.6	1,119	4.4	6,388	25.0
15-19	4,732	100.0	866	18.3	165	3.5	3,701	78.2
20-24	3,398	100.0	1,985	58.5	358	10.5	1,055	31.0
25-29	3,228	100.0	2,717	84.2	217	6.7	294	9.1
30-34	2,967	100.0	2,714	91.5	129	4.3	124	4.2
35-39	2,669	100.0	2,503	93.8	69	2.6	97	3.6
40-44	2,278	100.0	2,116	92.9	66	2.9	96	4.2
45-49	1,635	100.0	1,546	94.6	34	2.1	55	3.3
50-54	1,372	100.0	1,267	92.3	31	2.3	74	5.4
55-59	932	100.0	853	91.5	12	1.3	67	7.2
60-64	720	100.0	534	74.2	22	3.1	164	22.7
65+	1,605	100.0	928	57.8	16	1.0	661	41.2

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

							Economi	cally not
	All S	tatus	Empl	Employed		oloyed	act	ive
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	30,260	100.0	19,783	65.4	1,935	6.4	8,542	28.2
15-19	4,774	100.0	918	19.2	302	6.3	3,554	74.5
20-24	4,453	100.0	2,471	55.5	595	13.4	1,387	31.1
25-29	4,116	100.0	3,003	73.0	443	10.8	670	16.2
30-34	3,536	100.0	2,867	81.1	267	7.6	402	11.3
35-39	2,901	100.0	2,462	84.8	147	5.1	292	10.1
40-44	2,212	100.0	1,962	88.7	66	3.0	184	8.3
45-49	1,739	100.0	1,552	89.2	44	2.5	143	8.3
50-54	1,748	100.0	1,565	89.5	35	2.0	148	8.5
55-59	963	100.0	835	86.7	11	1.1	117	12.2
60-64	889	100.0	649	73.0	15	1.7	225	25.3
65+	2,929	100.0	1,499	51.2	10	0.3	1,420	48.5

 Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

#### 4.3 Occupation

Figure 4.2 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation in the Bosomtwe District. As shown in the figure, about a quarter of the employed population (23.6%) 15 years and older constitutes the service and sales workers, while 17.5 percent are craft and related trades workers.





Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.3 also presents data on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. As shown in the table, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers remain the dominant occupation for both males (32.2%) and females (38.8%). Again, a much higher

proportion of females (35.4%) than males (10.7%) are engaged as service and sales workers. With regards to craft and related trade workers, males (25.5%) have a higher proportion than females (10.2%).

	Both sexes		Ma	Male		nale
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,812	100.0	18,029	100.0	19,783	100.0
Managers	821	2.2	384	2.1	437	2.2
Professionals	2,293	6.1	1,360	7.5	933	4.7
Technicians and associates						
professionals	552	1.5	393	2.2	159	0.8
Clerical support workers	458	1.2	293	1.6	165	0.8
Service and sales workers	8,925	23.6	1,937	10.7	6,988	35.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and						
fishery workers	13,452	35.6	5,789	32.2	7,663	38.8
Craft and related trades workers	6,612	17.5	4,591	25.5	2,021	10.2
Plant and machine operators and						
assemblers	2,521	6.6	2,461	13.7	60	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,169	5.7	815	4.5	1,354	6.8
Other occupations	9	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0

<b>Table 4.3:</b>	Employed	population 1	15 years and	older by oc	ccupation and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population in the District 15 years and older by industry and sex. In the table, agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 36.3 percent of the population. The next major industrial activities are wholesale and retail trade (19.4%) and manufacturing (11.2%). Agriculture, forestry and fishery industry remains the dominant sector of employment for both males (33.5%) and females (38.9%) in the District.

	Both sexes		Ma	ale	Female	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,812	100.0	18,029	100.0	19,783	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,718	36.3	6,031	33.5	7,687	38.9
Mining and quarrying	233	0.6	219	1.2	14	0.1
Manufacturing	4,237	11.2	2,297	12.7	1,940	9.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	51	0.1	39	0.2	12	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	95	0.3	54	0.3	41	0.2
Construction	2,263	6.0	2,230	12.4	33	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,323	19.4	2,198	12.2	5,125	25.9
Transportation and storage	1,928	5.1	1,884	10.4	44	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,138	5.7	208	1.2	1,930	9.8
Information and communication	69	0.2	53	0.3	16	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	178	0.5	111	0.6	67	0.3
Real estate activities	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	191	0.5	141	0.8	50	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	237	0.6	192	1.1	45	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	308	0.8	229	1.3	79	0.4
Education	1,680	4.4	924	5.1	756	3.8
Human health and social work activities	578	1.5	256	1.4	322	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	241	0.6	222	1.2	19	0.1
Other service activities	2,192	5.8	671	3.7	1,521	7.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	144	0.4	63	0.3	81	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0

#### Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

The employment status by sex of persons aged fifteen years and older is shown in table 4.5. As shown in the table, data on employment status indicate that majority (64.6%) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 18.4 percent, while contributing family workers is made up of 5.4 percent. Self-employed with employees on the other hand, is represented by 5.1 percent of the economically active population.

	Both sexes		Ma	ıle	Fen	Female		
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	37,812	100.0	18,029	100.0	19,783	100.0		
Employee	6,976	18.4	4,968	27.6	2,008	10.2		
Self-employed without employee(s)	24,420	64.6	9,873	54.8	14,547	73.5		
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,930	5.1	1,093	6.1	837	4.2		
Casual worker	807	2.1	677	3.8	130	0.7		
Contributing family worker	2,054	5.4	653	3.6	1,401	7.1		
Apprentice	1,396	3.7	659	3.7	737	3.7		
Domestic employee (House help)	171	0.5	69	0.4	102	0.5		
Other	58	0.2	37	0.2	21	0.1		

Table 4.5: Employment status by sex for employed population 15 years and older

Figure 4.3 indicates that a relatively higher proportion of females (73.5%) compared to males (54.8%) are self-employed without employees. More males (27.6%) than females (10.2%) are engaged as employees. In addition, proportion of males self-employed with employees (6.1%) is relatively higher than females (4.2%).



Domestic

employee

(Househelp)

Casual

worker

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Self

employed

with

#### 4.6 **Employment Sector**

employed

without

employee(s) employee(s)

Table 4.6 provides information on employment by sectors of persons 15 years and older. The table shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, accounting for 86.2 percent of the economically active persons. The private formal sector is the second largest employer, accounting for 7.7 percent, while the public sector employs 5.3 percent of the population 15 years and above in the District. The table further shows higher proportions of males than females in all the other sectors except the private informal sector where females employed (91.6%) is significantly higher than males (80.3%).

family

worker

	Both sexes		Ma	ale	Fen	nale
Employment sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,812	100.0	18,029	100.0	19,783	100.0
Public (Government)	2,016	5.3	1,182	6.6	834	4.3
Private formal	2,896	7.7	2,168	12.0	728	3.7
Private informal	32,610	86.2	14,479	80.3	18,131	91.6
Semi-public/parastatal	56	0.1	34	0.2	22	0.1
NGOs (local and international)	230	0.7	164	0.9	66	0.3
Other international Organisations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

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

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

## 5.1 Introduction

The world is now linked together with Information Communication Technology (ICT). Mobile phones, the internet and computers have become important tools for communication with enormous time saving applications in pursuit of inter-personal and corporate transactions. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the individual ownership of mobile phones, the use of the internet (among the population aged 12 years and older) and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the District. These are analyzed in relation to the characteristics of the individual and the household.

## 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex in the Bosomtwe District. The data indicates that out of the total population of 62,795 aged 12 years and older in the District, more than half of this population representing 51.4 percent has mobile phones. Table 5.1 further shows that the proportion of mobile phone ownership by the male (58.4%) population 12 years and older is higher than the female (45.5%) population.

	Population 12 years and older			Popul having pho	ation mobile one	Population using internet facility		
Sex	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	62,795	100.0		32,307	51.4	2,470	3.9	
Male	29,015	100.0		16,953	58.4	1,580	5.4	
Female	33,780	100.0		15,354	45.5	890	2.6	

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows the population 12 years and older who use internet facility. The data indicates that out of the total population of 62,795 aged 12 years and older in the District, 3.9 percent use the internet. Out of the population that uses the internet facility in the Bosomtwe District, males constitute 5.4 percent and 2.6 percent for the females.

## 5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers

Table 5.2 shows households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head. The table shows that only 4.4 percent of households in the Bosomtwe District have desktop/laptop computers. The proportions of male-headed and female-headed households with desktop/laptop computers are 5.4 percent and 2.9 percent respectively.

	Numb house	per of holds		House having c laptop co	holds lesktop/ mputers
Sex	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	22,895	100.0		1,013	4.4
Male	14,025	100.0		757	5.4
Female	8,870	100.0		256	2.9

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

## 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 the loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seek to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity.

Notwithstanding these statutes and conventions, PWDs have continued to experience various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation on an equal basis with persons without disability in society. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society in general and their families in particular.

Their unfortunate circumstances are often viewed as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, according to the summary of the World Report on Disability (World Health Organization, 2011), PWDs have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher proportions of poverty than people without disabilities. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the data on Persons with Disabilities.

## 6.2 **Population with Disability**

Data collected and analysed on PWDs included people with multiple disabilities. Thus, a person may have one or more disabilities. Table 6.1 shows that out of the total population of 93,910 in the Bosomtwe District, 2,755 persons have some form of disability representing 2.9 percent of the population of the District. In terms of sex distribution of PWDs, 2.7 percent of males have some form of disability as against 3.2 percent of females.

	Both sexes		Male	e	Female		
Type of disability	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	93,910	100	44,793	100	49,117	100	
Without disability	91,155	97.1	43,601	97.3	47,554	96.8	
With disability	2,755	2.9	1,192	2.7	1,563	3.2	

<b>Table 6.1:</b>	<b>Population</b>	with	disability	by	sex
				~ .	~

## 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.2 shows disability status by type of locality and sex in the Bosomtwe District. As shown in the table, Persons with sight disability (44.4%) in the District form the majority, followed by physical disability (29.5%), while other form of disability is the least (5.1%). The proportion of females (48.6%) with sight disability is relatively higher than the males (39.0%). Proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (3.2%) is slightly higher than the urban areas (2.3%).

	Both	sexes	Ma	ale	Female		
Disability Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Both Sexes							
Total	93,910	100.0	44,793	100.0	49,117	100.0	
No disability	91,155	97.1	43,601	97.3	47,554	96.8	
With a disability	2,755	2.9	1,192	2.7	1,563	3.2	
Sight	1,224	44.4	465	39.0	759	48.6	
Hearing	371	13.5	159	13.3	212	13.6	
Speech	342	12.4	179	15.0	163	10.4	
Physical	814	29.5	338	28.4	476	30.5	
Intellectual	305	11.1	157	13.2	148	9.5	
Emotional	359	13.0	176	14.8	183	11.7	
Other	140	5.1	64	5.4	76	4.9	
Urban							
Total	28,375	100.0	13,635	100.0	14,740	100.0	
No disability	27,717	97.7	13,351	97.9	14,366	97.5	
With a disability	658	2.3	284	2.1	374	2.5	
Sight	263	40.0	103	36.3	160	42.8	
Hearing	76	11.6	32	11.3	44	11.8	
Speech	99	15.0	49	17.3	50	13.4	
Physical	208	31.6	93	32.7	115	30.7	
Intellectual	63	9.6	30	10.6	33	8.8	
Emotional	122	18.5	58	20.4	64	17.1	
Other	26	4.0	10	3.5	16	4.3	
Rural							
Total	65,535	100.0	31,158	100.0	34,377	100.0	
No disability	63,438	96.8	30,250	97.1	33,188	96.5	
With a disability	2,097	3.2	908	2.9	1,189	3.5	
Sight	961	45.8	362	39.9	599	50.4	
Hearing	295	14.1	127	14.0	168	14.1	
Speech	243	11.6	130	14.3	113	9.5	
Physical	606	28.9	245	27.0	361	30.4	
Intellectual	242	11.5	127	14.0	115	9.7	
Emotional	237	11.3	118	13.0	119	10.0	
Other	114	5.4	54	5.9	60	5.0	

Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.4 Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of PWDs by locality type and sex. The percentage of PWDs living in urban areas is 2.3 percent while 3.2 percent live in rural areas. Sight disability is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (40.0 %) and rural (45.8%) areas, followed by physical disability with 31.6 percent in urban and 28.9 percent in rural

localities. On the other hand, the percentage of persons with hearing disability is higher in rural (14.1%) than in urban (11.6%) localities. The percentage of persons with emotional disability is higher in urban (18.5 percent) than in rural (11.3 percent) localities. The Table further shows that sight disability is the most prevalent disability among male PWDs in both urban (40.0%) and rural (45.8%) areas. Female with sight disabilities, constitute 42.8 percent in urban areas and 50.4 percent in rural areas.

	Both	sexes	Ma	ıle	Fem	ale
Disability Type	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All Localities						
Total	93,910	100.0	44,793	100.0	49,117	100.0
No disability	91,155	97.1	43,601	97.3	47,554	96.8
With a disability	2,755	2.9	1,192	2.7	1,563	3.2
Sight	1,224	44.4	465	39.0	759	48.6
Hearing	371	13.5	159	13.3	212	13.6
Speech	342	12.4	179	15.0	163	10.4
Physical	814	29.5	338	28.4	476	30.5
Intellectual	305	11.1	157	13.2	148	9.5
Emotional	359	13.0	176	14.8	183	11.7
Other	140	5.1	64	5.4	76	4.9
Urban						
Total	28,375	100.0	13,635	100.0	14,740	100.0
No disability	27,717	97.7	13,351	97.9	14,366	97.5
With a disability	658	2.3	284	2.1	374	2.5
Sight	263	40.0	103	36.3	160	42.8
Hearing	76	11.6	32	11.3	44	11.8
Speech	99	15.0	49	17.3	50	13.4
Physical	208	31.6	93	32.7	115	30.7
Intellectual	63	9.6	30	10.6	33	8.8
Emotional	122	18.5	58	20.4	64	17.1
Other	26	4.0	10	3.5	16	4.3
Rural						
Total	65,535	100.0	31,158	100.0	34,377	100.0
No disability	63,438	96.8	30,250	97.1	33,188	96.5
With a disability	2,097	3.2	908	2.9	1,189	3.5
Sight	961	45.8	362	39.9	599	50.4
Hearing	295	14.1	127	14.0	168	14.1
Speech	243	11.6	130	14.3	113	9.5
Physical	606	28.9	245	27.0	361	30.4
Intellectual	242	11.5	127	14.0	115	9.7
Emotional	237	11.3	118	13.0	119	10.0
Other	114	5.4	54	5.9	60	5.0

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.4 provides information on Persons with Disability, their economic activity status and sex. The table shows the proportions of PWDs employed (50.8%), unemployed (3.5%) and economically not active (45.7%) in that order. The proportion of employed male persons

(53.0%) with disability is relatively higher than the females (49.3%). For persons with sight disability in the District, 52.6 percent are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 44.3 percent are economically not active.

Proportion of employed male persons (69.0%) with speech disability is relatively higher than employed female persons (49.0%) with the same disability. There are more female persons (47.2%) with disability who are economically not active than the males (43.5%) in the District.

						Economically Not		
Sex/Disability	All S	tatus	Empl	oyed	Unemp	oloyed	Act	ive
type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	55,796	100.0	37,812	67.8	3,054	5.5	14,930	26.7
No disability	53,455	100.0	36,622	68.5	2,971	5.6	13,862	25.9
With a disability	2,341	100.0	1,190	50.8	83	3.5	1,068	45.7
Sight	1,061	100.0	558	52.6	33	3.1	470	44.3
Hearing	303	100.0	140	46.2	7	2.3	156	51.5
Speech	248	100.0	118	47.6	14	5.6	116	46.8
Physical	744	100.0	293	39.4	23	3.1	428	57.5
Intellectual	255	100.0	84	32.9	11	4.3	160	62.7
Emotional	296	100.0	154	52.0	7	2.4	135	45.6
Other	104	100.0	50	48.1	2	1.9	52	50.0
Male								
Total	25,536	100.0	18,029	70.6	1,119	4.4	6,388	25.0
No disability	24,551	100.0	17,507	71.3	1,084	4.4	5,960	24.3
With a disability	985	100.0	522	53.0	35	3.6	428	43.5
Sight	395	100.0	221	55.9	12	3.0	162	41.0
Hearing	131	100.0	73	55.7	1	0.8	57	43.5
Speech	129	100.0	69	53.5	4	3.1	56	43.4
Physical	308	100.0	116	37.7	14	4.5	178	57.8
Intellectual	130	100.0	49	37.7	5	3.8	76	58.5
Emotional	139	100.0	75	54.0	2	1.4	62	44.6
Other	45	100.0	23	51.1	0	0.0	22	48.9
Female								
Total	30,260	100.0	19,783	65.4	1,935	6.4	8,542	28.2
No disability	28,904	100.0	19,115	66.1	1,887	6.5	7,902	27.3
With a disability	1,356	100.0	668	49.3	48	3.5	640	47.2
Sight	666	100.0	337	50.6	21	3.2	308	46.2
Hearing	172	100.0	67	39.0	6	3.5	99	57.6
Speech	119	100.0	49	41.2	10	8.4	60	50.4
Physical	436	100.0	177	40.6	9	2.1	250	57.3
Intellectual	125	100.0	35	28.0	6	4.8	84	67.2
Emotional	157	100.0	79	50.3	5	3.2	73	46.5
Other	59	100.0	27	45.8	2	3.4	30	50.8

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.5 presents information on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The table shows that more than one-third (37.1%) of persons with disability in the District have never attended school. The proportion of females (47.8%) with disability who have never attended school is significantly higher than the males (22.9%).

Persons with Disability in the District with basic education constitute (49.0%), while those with secondary/SHS and higher form 11.0 percent.

Out of the disability population in the District with basic education, the proportions of males and females are 57.9 percent and 42.1 percent respectfully. With regard to disability population with secondary/SHS and higher, proportion of the males (15.4%) is higher than the females (7.7%).

		Number		Percent						
					Sec/SHS					Sec/SHS
Sex/Disability			Pre-		and			Pre-		and
type	Total	Never	Primary	Basic	higher	Total	Never	Primary	Basic	higher
Both Sexes	85,590	11,217	8,422	54,507	11,444	100.0	13.1	9.8	63.7	13.4
No disability	82,886	10,215	8,342	53,183	11,146	100.0	12.3	10.1	64.2	13.4
With a disability	2,704	1,002	80	1,324	298	100.0	37.1	3.0	49.0	11.0
Sight	1,200	458	32	554	156	100.0	38.2	2.7	46.2	13.0
Hearing	360	176	17	146	21	100.0	48.9	4.7	40.6	5.8
Speech	331	128	11	163	29	100.0	38.7	3.3	49.2	8.8
Physical	805	368	11	345	81	100.0	45.7	1.4	42.9	10.1
Intellectual	299	152	4	113	30	100.0	50.8	1.3	37.8	10.0
Emotional	347	122	11	182	32	100.0	35.2	3.2	52.4	9.2
Other	134	45	9	71	9	100.0	33.6	6.7	53.0	6.7
Male										
Total	40,568	3,139	4,381	26,380	6,668	100.0	7.7	10.8	65.0	16.4
No disability	39,399	2,871	4,337	25,703	6,488	100.0	7.3	11.0	65.2	16.5
With a disability	1,169	268	44	677	180	100.0	22.9	3.8	57.9	15.4
Sight	453	96	12	262	83	100.0	21.2	2.6	57.8	18.3
Hearing	153	47	10	83	13	100.0	30.7	6.5	54.2	8.5
Speech	173	48	8	93	24	100.0	27.7	4.6	53.8	13.9
Physical	336	91	8	181	56	100.0	27.1	2.4	53.9	16.7
Intellectual	155	56	3	75	21	100.0	36.1	1.9	48.4	13.5
Emotional	173	47	7	98	21	100.0	27.2	4.0	56.6	12.1
Other	63	14	5	38	6	100.0	22.2	7.9	60.3	9.5
Female										
Total	45,022	8,078	4,041	28,127	4,776	100.0	17.9	9.0	62.5	10.6
No disability	43,487	7,344	4,005	27,480	4,658	100.0	16.9	9.2	63.2	10.7
With a disability	1,535	734	36	647	118	100.0	47.8	2.3	42.1	7.7
Sight	747	362	20	292	73	100.0	48.5	2.7	39.1	9.8
Hearing	207	129	7	63	8	100.0	62.3	3.4	30.4	3.9
Speech	158	80	3	70	5	100.0	50.6	1.9	44.3	3.2
Physical	469	277	3	164	25	100.0	59.1	0.6	35.0	5.3
Intellectual	144	96	1	38	9	100.0	66.7	0.7	26.4	6.3
Emotional	174	75	4	84	11	100.0	43.1	2.3	48.3	6.3
Other	71	31	4	33	3	100.0	43.7	5.6	46.5	4.2

<b>Table 6.5:</b>	<b>Population 3</b>	years and old	er by sex,	disability (	type and lev	vel of education
		•	• •	•		

## CHAPTER SEVEN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

## 7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on households engaged in agricultural activities including the cultivation of crops, tree planting, fish farming and livestock rearing. The chapter seeks to analyze the activities of households in agriculture.

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members is engaged in agricultural production even if the member of the household does not earn from agricultural activity alone.

## 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 provides information on households by agricultural activities and locality. The table shows that out of the total households of 22,895 the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities is 48.0 percent. The District proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities is relatively higher than the Ashanti Regional average of 36.6 percent. Proportion of agricultural activities by households in the rural areas of the District as shown in table 7.1 constitutes 60.0 percent, while the urban areas constitute 22.0 percent. Crop farming (97.6%) constitutes the major agricultural activity undertaken by households in the District, with rural and urban proportions of 98.3 percent and 93.6 percent respectively. As shown in the table, livestock rearing accounts for 17.2 percent and tree planting constitutes 0.3 percent.

More households are engaged in tree planting in the urban areas (0.9%) than the rural areas (0.2%). The major agricultural activity in the urban areas of the District is crop farming (93.6%) as shown in the table. Livestock rearing by households in the District is relatively higher in the rural areas (18.1%) than the urban areas (12.1%).

	То	tal	Urł	oan	Rı	Rural		
Type of activity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total Households	22,895	100.0	7,184	100.0	15,711	100.0		
Households engages in Agriculture	10,997	48.0	1,578	22.0	9,419	60.0		
Crop Farming	10,732	97.6	1,477	93.6	9,255	98.3		
Tree Planting	29	0.3	14	0.9	15	0.2		
Livestock Rearing	1,896	17.2	191	12.1	1,705	18.1		
Fish Farming	5	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.0		

 Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **7.3** Farming activities by type and locality

Figure 7.1 presents the type of agricultural activities practiced by households in the Bosomtwe District. The figure shows that a higher proportion of households engage in crop farming (97.6%) compared to livestock rearing (17.2%) and tree planting (0.3%).



Figure 7.1: Percentage of households engaged in farming activities

### 7.4 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keepers

The distribution of livestock and keepers is presented in Table 7.2. The Table shows that 2,436 keepers take custody of over 75,000 livestock. The average animal per keeper is 31. This means that a keeper rears at least thirty-one animals. Chickens (52,161) are the most reared livestock in the District by 915 keepers with an average animal per keeper of 57.

			A A 1
	Number of	Number of	Average Animal
	Animals	keepers	per Keeper
All livestock	75,214	2,436	31
Beehives	40	1	40
Cattle	1,571	47	33
Chicken	52,161	915	57
Dove	356	4	89
Duck	341	36	9
Goat	5,993	679	9
Grass-cutter	146	9	16
Guinea fowl	431	20	22
Ostrich	40	1	40
Pig	5,862	128	46
Rabbit	330	20	17
Sheep	6,815	525	13
Silk worm	45	4	11
Snail	70	2	35
Turkey	346	23	15
Other	67	20	3
Fish farming	600	2	300
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	67	20	3
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

## CHAPTER EIGHT HOUSING CONDITIONS

## 8.1 Introduction

It has long been established that humans' most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighborhoods, societies and communities and an economic good stimulation growth and development. In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010).

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defines a household as consisting of "a person or group of persons living together in the same house or compound, sharing the same housekeeping arrangements and being catered for as one unit". It covers those persons joined together in an arrangement to provide food, shelter, and other basic residential necessities. Each household has a head, recognized as such by members, who may or may not be the chief breadwinner. People in households have varied living arrangements, along cultural and ethnic lines and according to housing conditions.

During the Census, information on a variety of housing characteristics was collected: the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. In this chapter, stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the Bosomtwe District are analyzed.

## 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of housing stock and households by rural and urban localities in the Bosomtwe District. Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and number of households. The total household population in the District is 92,253 comprising 27,916 for urban and 64,337 for rural. The District has 15,525 houses and 22,895 households. The number of persons per house in the District is 5.9. This is relatively lower than both the regional average of 8.1 and national average of 7.1. The population per house for the urban areas (6.6) is relatively higher than that of the rural areas (5.7) as shown in Table 8.1.

Catagorias	Total				
Categories	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	93,910	28,375	65,535
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	92,253	27,916	64,337
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	15,525	4,222	11,303
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	7,184	15,711
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.5	1.7	1.4
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	5.9	6.6	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4	3.9	4.1

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 8.1, the average households per house is 1.5 in the District, a little lower than the national average of 1.6. This means that for every house in the Bosomtwe District there is

approximately two households, whereas the regional average recorded two households per house.

Again, the average household size in the district stands at 4. This is lower than the regional and national average household sizes of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. Also, the average household sizes for urban and rural areas are 3.9 and 4.1 respectively.

## 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 shows that there are 22,895 occupied dwelling units in the Bosomtwe District. The table indicates that most households reside in compound houses (51.1%) and separate houses (33.1%). This is very similar to the situation in the Ashanti Region where most households dwell in compound houses (53.7%) and separate houses (23.74%). The pattern is reflected across male and female headed households. For instance, proportion of male headed households (34.3%) is higher in separate houses than the females (31.3%). Whereas female headed household (55.6%) is relatively higher in compound houses than the males (48.3%).

Table 8.2 further shows that higher proportions of households reside in compound and separate houses in both rural and urban areas than the remaining type of dwelling units with very low proportions.

					Distri			
	Tot	То	tal	Male	Female			
Type of dwelling	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	7,581	33.1	34.3	31.3	31.1	34.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	795	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	1,295	5.7	6.3	4.7	7.2	5.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	11,709	51.1	48.3	55.6	50.8	51.3
Huts/Buildings (same								
compound)	170,957	22,399	413	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.2	2.5
Huts/Buildings (different								
compound)	36,410	4,176	58	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Tent	10,343	1,791	31	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home								
(kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	77	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2
Living quarters attached								
to office/shop	20,499	4,046	59	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	860	3.8	4.3	2.9	5.6	2.9
Other	9,846	1,951	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows ownership of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the Bosomtwe District. The table reveals that 44.0 percent of dwelling units are owned by a household member. This is followed by housing units owned by a relative who is not a household member (27.0%), dwelling units owned by other private individual (26.0%), while proportions of ownership status for the remaining dwelling units are relatively very low. This is consistent with the Regional situation where housing units owned by a household member is the highest with 41.9 percent.

Furthermore, the proportion of male headed houses owned by a household member is 42.2 percent, while that of the females is 46.3 percent. Ownership of dwelling units by a household member in rural areas is relatively higher (48.1%) than urban areas (34.3%). On

the other hand, dwelling units owned by a relative not a member of a household are prevalent in rural areas (28.3%) more than the urban areas (23.2%). Similarly, proportion of households occupying dwelling units owned by other private individual in urban areas (38.6%) is relatively higher than the rural areas (21.0%).

			District					
	То	otal	То	tal	Male	Female		
Ownership status	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household								
member	2,883,236	471,623	10,025	44.0	42.2	46.3	34.3	48.1
Being purchased (e.g.								
mortgage)	45,630	13,648	265	1.2	1.4	0.8	2.6	0.5
Relative not a household								
member	851,630	218,145	6,108	27.0	23.3	32	23.2	28.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	6,074	26.0	31	19.5	38.6	21
Private employer	83,610	20,482	197	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.9
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	65	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Public/Government								
ownership	118,804	22,126	138	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Other	24,000	4,653	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

#### 8.4.1 Construction material used for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows that, cement blocks or concrete (73.2%) are the main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units, followed by mud bricks or earth (21.9%), while stone (0.1%) and bamboo(0.1%) are the least construction materials used. The Table further shows that, in both urban and rural areas, cement is the main construction material used for outer walls with 89.7 percent and 65.7 percent respectively. The second most common construction material used is mud bricks or earth constituting 8.1 percent in the urban areas and 28.2 percent in the rural areas. Also, materials such as metal sheet, slate, asbestos, stone, burnt brinks, bamboo and palm leaf constitute less than one percent of materials used for erecting outer walls of dwelling units.

In the Ashanti region, the table shows that cement blocks/concrete is the main material used for outer walls with 71.9 percent, followed by mud brick/earth with 21.4 percent.

		Type of locality				
	То	tal	ſ	otal		
Material for Outer wall	Country	Region	Numbe	r Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	24,66	) 100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	5,40′	7 21.9	8.1	28.2
Wood	200,594	27,438	18′	7 0.8	0.8	0.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	14:	5 0.6	0.8	0.5
Stone	11,330	2,014	2:	5 0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	194	4 0.8	0.1	1.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	18,04	73.2	89.7	65.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	55	3 2.3	0.1	3.3
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	2	7 0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768		5 0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	6.	3 0.3	0.3	0.2

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Construction material used for floor

Table 8.5 provides information on the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality in the Bosomtwe District. More than three-quarters of the floor of dwelling units (77.9%) are built with cement or concrete while burnt brick/wood (0.1%) is the least used for the floor of dwelling units in the District. Similarly, Ashanti Region has cement/concrete (77.8%) as the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units with burnt brick (0.1%) being the least material used.

Earth/mud (16.8%) is also used by a significant proportion for the floor of dwelling units in the District. Dwelling units in urban areas use more cement or concrete (83.4%) than rural localities (75.3%) for the construction of the floors.

				Type of l	ocality	
	Тс	otal	То	tal		
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	3,838	16.8	8.4	20.6
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	17,824	77.9	83.4	75.3
Stone	32,817	8,731	176	0.8	0.2	1.0
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	286	1.2	2.6	0.6
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	325	1.4	2.0	1.1
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	366	1.6	2.9	1.0
Other	15,567	2,624	36	0.2	0.2	0.1

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

#### 8.4.3 Construction material used for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that metal sheet is the single most important main material used for roofing (96.3%) dwelling units. This is followed by cement or concrete with a very low proportion (1.2%) and thatch or palm leaves or raffia (0.7%). The distribution by type of locality suggests that metal sheet is the main roofing material widely used in both urban (96.5%) and rural (96.2%) areas. The Regional averages computed show the same pattern with metal sheet being the main construction material for roofing (89.5%) and followed by cement/concrete (3.1%).

				locality		
	Тс	otal	 Tot	al		
Main Roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	24,660	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	71	0.3	0.0	0.4
Wood	45,547	10,933	89	0.4	0.2	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	23,746	96.3	96.5	96.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	288	1.2	2.1	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	149	0.6	0.1	0.8
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	162	0.7	0.4	0.8
Other	35,935	5,517	85	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the District. From the table, majority of households (67.4%) occupy only one sleeping room, followed by two sleeping rooms (18.8%), three sleeping rooms (7.2%) and four sleeping rooms (3.3%). The proportion of households having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 2.0 percent in that order. The table also reveals that 95.1 percent of single member households live in one room, 49.7 percent of 6 member households also live in one room and only 3.4 percent of 10 and more member households live in nine rooms

<b>Table 8.7:</b>	Household size and	l number of	sleeping rooms	occupied in	dwelling unit

			_	Number of sleeping rooms							
	То	tal									Nine
Household			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	rooms
size	Number	Percent	room	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	or more
Total	22,895	100.0	67.4	18.8	7.2	3.3	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	4,543	100.0	95.1	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	3,205	100.0	81.5	15.1	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	3,054	100.0	75.8	17.5	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	3,298	100.0	69.1	20.0	6.5	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	2,899	100.0	59.2	26.3	8.7	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,182	100.0	49.7	28.9	12.2	5.2	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
7	1,466	100.0	41.7	30.9	15.1	8.2	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
8	904	100.0	28.9	32.6	20.7	9.3	4.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
9	532	100.0	23.7	33.1	20.3	10.2	7.5	3.4	1.5	0.2	0.2
10+	812	100.0	12.3	19.0	22.8	17.1	12.7	6.9	2.3	3.4	3.4
#### 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Figure 8.1 indicates that majority of households (69.4 percent) in the Bosomtwe District use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting, followed by 19.6 percent that use flashlight or torch, while 8.1 percent use kerosene lamp. In Ashanti Region, households that use electricity (mains) as the most common source of lightning is 73.6 percent with the least source of lightning being crop residue with 0.1 percent of households.



Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.8 reveals the main source of lightning of dwelling units by type of locality in Bosomtwe District. In the urban (72.3%) and rural (68.0%) localities, most households use electricity as their main source of lighting. This is followed by the use of flashlight/torch constituting 18.5 percent in the urban areas and 20.1 percent in the rural areas. The use of Kerosene lamp as a source of lightning is 5.6 percent in urban localities and 9.2 percent in the rural areas.

				Type of locality				
	То	Total		tal				
Main source of light	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	15,883	69.4	72.3	68.0		
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	148	0.6	0.7	0.6		
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,847	8.1	5.6	9.2		
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	62	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	23	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Candle	41,214	9,472	312	1.4	1.7	1.2		
Flashlight/torch	858,651	195,345	4,483	19.6	18.5	20.1		
Firewood	13,241	1,484	43	0.2	0.1	0.2		
Crop residue	4,623	414	15	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Other	11,739	1,893	79	0.3	0.7	0.2		

Table 8 8.	Main source	of lighting	of dwelling	units by	type of	locality
1 abic 0.0.	Main Source	or ngnung	or uwening	units Dy	iype or	lucanty

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 shows the sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. On cooking fuel, the table indicates that 43.3% percent of households in the District use wood as the major source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (34.7%) and gas (13.8%). The distribution by type of locality reveals that households in the rural areas (56.9%) use wood as their main cooking fuel with those in the urban centers (52.9%) using charcoal as their main cooking fuel. One quarter of households (25.4%) use separate rooms exclusively for cooking in the District and they are in the majority. In urban settings, most households use the veranda (37.6%) as their cooking space, while in the rural areas, 27.1 percent use separate rooms exclusively for cooking.

				Types of locality			
	То	tal	Tot	al			
Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural	
Main source of cooking fuel for household							
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,586	6.9	7.6	6.6	
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	9,917	43.3	13.6	56.9	
Gas	996,518	237,251	3,166	13.8	24.7	8.8	
Electricity	29,794	7,952	79	0.3	0.5	0.3	
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	78	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	7,939	34.7	52.9	26.3	
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	88	0.4	0.2	0.5	
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Animal waste	2,332	427	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Other	7,759	1,894	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cooking space used by household							
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,829	8.0	8.7	7.6	
Separate room for exclusive use of							
household	1,817,018	319,235	5,817	25.4	21.7	27.1	
Separate room shared with other				10.0		• • •	
household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,313	18.8	15.3	20.5	
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	290	1.3	0.5	1.6	
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,435	6.3	1.9	8.2	
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	127	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	5,270	23.0	37.6	16.4	
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,708	16.2	13.4	17.5	
Other	21,007	3,961	106	0.5	0.2	0.6	

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

#### 8.7.1 Source of water for drinking

Figure 8.2 shows that 54.1 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water, followed by 18.1 percent that use protected well. In the Ashanti Region, bore-hole, pump or tube well also remains the most common source of water for drinking with 30.9 percent of households.



Figure 8.2: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 shows that, 43.1 percent of households in the urban areas use borehole, pump or tube well as their main source of drinking water. In the rural areas, majority of households (59.1%) also use borehole/pump/tube well compared to the urban areas (43.1%). Tanker supply/vendor provided constitutes (0.1%) which is the least source of water for drinking in the District.

	Types of locality					
	Tota	1				
Sources of water	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	316	1.4	1.5	1.3		
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,428	6.2	4.5	7.0		
Public tap/standpipe	3,067	13.4	1.4	18.9		
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	12,383	54.1	43.1	59.1		
Protected well	4,153	18.1	42.1	7.2		
Rain water	93	0.4	0.2	0.5		
Protected spring	69	0.3	0.4	0.3		
Bottled water	41	0.2	0.1	0.2		
Sachet water	658	2.9	5.2	1.8		
Tanker supply/vendor provided	32	0.1	0.4	0.0		
Unprotected well	139	0.6	0.7	0.6		
Unprotected spring	52	0.2	0.0	0.3		
River/stream	417	1.8	0.2	2.5		
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	41	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Other	6	0.0	0.0	0.0		

<b>Table 8.10:</b>	Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking by type
	of locality

#### 8.7.2 Source of water for domestic uses

Apart from drinking, households use water for other domestic purposes. Figure 8.3 indicates that more than half of the proportion of households (52.4%) depend on boreholes, followed by protected well (19.6%) and public tap (13.7%) as sources of water for domestic use. The Region also has borehole/pump/tube as the most common source of water for domestic purposes (30.9%).



Figure 8.3: Main source of water of dwelling unit for domestic uses

Table 8.11 shows the main source of water for domestic uses in the Bosomtwe District. Urban households that use protected well for domestic uses account for 45.0 percent. In the rural areas, more than half of households (56.1 percent) use boreholes/pump/tube.

	<b>Table 8.11:</b>	Main source	of water	of dwellir	ng unit for	domestic	uses by t	type of lo	ocality
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	Types of locality					
	Total					
Sources of water	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	333	1.5	1.4	1.5		
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,330	5.8	3.6	6.8		
Public tap/standpipe	3,144	13.7	1.2	19.5		
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	11,999	52.4	44.4	56.1		
Protected well	4,484	19.6	45.0	8.0		
Rain water	81	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Protected spring	51	0.2	0.4	0.2		
Tanker supply/vendor provided	25	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Unprotected well	286	1.2	2.5	0.7		
Unprotected spring	80	0.3	0.3	0.4		
River/stream	523	2.3	0.4	3.2		
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	533	2.3	0.1	3.3		
Other	26	0.1	0.0	0.1		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The type of facilities used by households as places of convenience and bathing are discussed in this section with the use of table 8.8.

#### 8.8.1 Bathing facility used by household

Figure 8.4 shows that 42.5 percent of households share separate bathrooms in the same house. Another 20.9 percent have their own bathrooms which are used exclusively, while 7.9 percent bath in private open cubicle. In the Ashanti Region, 44.5 percent of households share separate bathrooms in the same house.



Figure 8.4: Type of bathing facility used by households

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.12, more urban households (48.4%) share separate bathroom in the same house than rural households (39.8%). Also, 20.4 percent of urban households have their own bathrooms for exclusively use, while proportion of rural households in this category is 21.1 percent. Proportion of rural households (8.5%) with private open cubicles as bathrooms is relatively higher than the urban households (6.7%).

				Type of 1	ocality	cality		
Toilet facility/Bathing	Total		Tot	al				
facility	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural		
Toilet facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,300	5.6	3.4	6.7		
W.C.	839,611	261,106	2,128	9.3	16.9	5.8		
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	5,791	25.3	25.9	25		
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,536	11.1	16	8.8		
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	69	0.3	0.1	0.4		
Public toilet (WC/KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	11,002	48.1	37.3	53		
Other	23,385	3,867	69	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	4,774	20.9	20.4	21.1		
Shared separate bathroom in the same								
house	1,818,522	501,675	9,740	42.5	48.4	39.8		
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,817	7.9	6.7	8.5		
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,688	16.1	14.1	17		
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	52	0.2	0.1	0.3		
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	735	3.2	1.1	4.2		
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,887	8.2	9.1	7.8		
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	173	0.8	0	1.1		
Other	16,276	2,861	29	0.1	0	0.2		

## Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.12 further indicates that the use of public toilets in the rural areas (53.0%) is higher than the patronage of public toilet in urban areas (48.1%). More urban households (16.9%) use the WC with 5.8 percent of rural households using the same facility. On the other hand, proportion of urban households (25.9%) which use the pit latrine is slightly higher than households in the rural areas (25.0%). The proportion of households without toilet facilities (use of bush and field as place of convenience) in rural areas (6.7%) is higher than urban households (3.4%). Bucket or pan toilet facility is the lowest (0.3%) facility patronized in the District.

#### 8.8.2 Toilet facility used by household

Figure 8.5 shows the percentage distribution of toilet facilities by type. The figure depicts that 48.1 percent of households use the public toilets. Another 25.3 percent of households use pit latrines, and 9.3 percent use the W.C. facility. Majority of households in the Region (43.3%) also use the public toilet.



#### Figure 8.5: Type of toilet facility used by households

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Despite the efforts of Zoom Lion Ghana Limited and other waste management companies, waste management remains a major challenge to the District and the country at large. Table 8.13 shows the means of waste disposal in the District

#### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Figure 8.6 shows the method of solid waste disposal in the Bosomtwe District. The results show that majority of households (65.9%) dispose off their solid waste at public dumps (open space). Also, 6.8 percent of households dump their waste indiscriminately, while only 3.9 percent have their solid waste collected. The use of public dump (open space) is also widely used as a method of solid waste disposal in the Ashanti Region with 41.9 percent of households.



Figure 8.6: Method of solid waste disposal

As shown in Table 8.13, the method of solid waste disposal by type of locality shows that 71.5 percent of households in the rural areas and 53.7 percent of urban households dispose their refuse at a public dump site. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse is common in the rural areas (8.3%) than in the urban localities (3.6%).

#### 8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The disposal of liquid waste on the street/outside, on the compound and in the gutter is quite predominant in the Bosomtwe District with proportions of 40.7 percent, 39.0 percent and 12.7 percent respectively. The use of sewerage system (0.9%) as a means of disposing liquid waste is very low in the District, with the proportion of urban areas (1.3%) slightly higher than the rural areas (0.7%).

			-	Type of locality			
	То	otal	Tot	Total			
Method of waste disposal	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural	
Solid waste							
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Collected	785,889	102,035	889	3.9	5.5	3.1	
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,690	7.4	12.0	5.3	
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,126	9.3	16.9	5.8	
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	15,098	65.9	53.7	71.5	
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,567	6.8	3.6	8.3	
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	1,404	6.1	8.0	5.3	
Other	53,805	7,540	121	0.6	0.3	0.6	
Liquid waste							
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	22,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	208	0.9	1.3	0.7	
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	831	3.6	4.4	3.3	
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	608	2.7	3.4	2.3	
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	9,326	40.7	31.9	44.8	
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	2,916	12.7	18.4	10.1	
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	8,928	39.0	40.3	38.4	
Other	38,294	3,550	78	0.3	0.2	0.4	

#### Table 8.13: Method of solid waste disposal by type of locality

## CHAPTER NINE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

#### 9.1 Summary of Findings

#### **Demographic Characteristics**

The population of the Bosomtwe District is 93,910. This represents nearly two percent of the population in Ashanti Region. The District's population density is 222.3 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the Regional density of 196 persons per sq. km. The District's population is primarily rural (69.8 percent).

The age structure of the District follows the national pattern which reflects a youthful population. Children less than 5 years constitute 14.4 percent of the total population and those less than 15 (0-14 years) represent 40.6 percent. The elderly population (65 years and over) constitute only 4.8 percent of the population. The dependent population constitutes 45.4 percent which is higher than the Regional average of 42.0 percent. The age and sex structure show a high percentage of males than females in the age groups from 0-14 years but a higher percentage of females than males for all the other age cohorts except for 40-44 age group where males outnumber females.

Fertility is quite high in the District and child bearing goes on through-out the entire reproductive period (15-49 years). General Fertility Rate is 109.4 per 1000 women, Crude Birth Rate is 27.6 per 1000 population and Total Fertility Rate is 3.5 per woman in the Bosomtwe District.

Almost half of the District's population consists of migrants (44.9%). The migrant population is made up of 65.8 percent born elsewhere in Ashanti region, 32.8 percent born in other regions outside Ashanti Region and 1.3 percent born outside Ghana.

The proportion of mortality in the population is highest among the age group 0-4 years (27.0%), followed by 70 years and older age group (19.0%).

#### Social characteristics

There are 22,895 households in the District, with an average household size of 4 persons slightly lower than the regional average of 4.1 persons. Within the household structure, 30.4 percent is made up of the nuclear household. Another 16.7 percent is the extended family and 17.8 percent forms the single parent extended family household. The high proportion of the single parent extended households may be due to the incidence of separated, divorced or widowed.

The proportion of persons 12 years and older married is 38.0 percent, while the proportion of never married is 39.9 percent in the District at the time of the Census. However, a higher percentage of males (47.7%) than females (33.1%) have never married.

The results show that 70.7 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and a Ghanaian language, while 13.9 percent are literate in English only. An overwhelming majority (96.4%) of the population in the District are Ghanaians by birth.

#### **Economic characteristics**

The economically active (15 years and older) population of the District is 73.2 percent which is higher than the Regional average of 69.4 percent. On the other hand, the economically not active population is 26.8 percent which is lower than the Regional average of 30.6 percent. Of the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed and 7.5 percent are unemployed with majority of the employed population in the private informal sector.

#### Information Communication Technology

In general, the percentage of people 12 years and older, having mobile phones is relatively high in the District. Out of the total population of 93,910 in the Bosomtwe District, 62,792 representing (51.4%) have mobile phones. The proportion of males having mobile phones (52.5%) is higher than females (47.5%). Only 3.9 percent use internet facility which is lower than the Regional average of 8.9 percent. Also only 4.4 percent of the households own desktop and laptop computers which is lower than the Regional average of 9.3 percent.

#### Disability

In the District, 2,755 (2.9 percent) of the total population has some form of disabilities. This is higher than the Regional average of 2.6 percent. There are generally more male PWDs than females. Visual or sight (44.4%) disability form the majority in the District, followed by physical (29.5%) while hearing disability forms 13.5 percent. PWDs that live in the rural areas (3.2%) are higher than those in the urban areas (2.3%). Rural development programmes must, therefore, take into account the proportion of PWDs living in rural communities. The PWDs employed in the District is 50.8 percent, unemployed is made up of only 3.5 percent, while the economically not active PWDs in the District is 45.7 percent.

#### Agricultural activity

Households in the District engaged in agricultural activities computed form 48.0 percent which is relatively higher than the Ashanti Regional average of 36.6 percent. Proportion of agricultural activities by households in the rural areas of the District is 85.7 percent, while the urban areas constitute 14.3 percent. A higher proportion of households are engaged in crop farming (97.6%) compared to livestock rearing (17.2%) and tree planting (0.3%).

#### **Housing conditions**

There are 15,525 houses in the Bosomtwe District and 22,895 households. Most of the houses are owned by household members. The average household per house is 1.5, lower than the National (1.6) and Regional figure of 2, while the average household size for urban areas is 3.9 and rural areas is 4.1. Population per house is 5.9 in the District. Most (51.1%) of the population live in compound houses and very low proportions of persons live in kiosks (0.3%), tents (0.1%) and uncompleted buildings (3.8%).

Ownership of dwelling units in the District mainly comprises a household member (44.0%), other private individual (27.0%) and a relative who is not a household member (26.0%). Metal sheet (96.5%) is the main roofing materials used in the District. For floors and walls, concrete/cement blocks is the main building material used. It is 77.9 percent for the floor and 73.2 percent for walls.

The main source of water for households in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube well (54.1%) and electricity (69.5%) is the main source of lighting for houses in both urban and rural

localities. The findings indicate that wood (43.3%); charcoal (34.7%) and gas (13.8%) are the three main sources of cooking fuel in the District.

Public toilet (48.1%) is the main toilet facility for most households in the District, especially in the rural areas (53.0%). Also, proportion of households without toilet facilities and they use the bush and open spaces is only 5.6 percent. Shared separate bathroom in the same house (42.5%) is the main bathing facility in the District: urban (48.4%) and rural (39.8%). The main means of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump in open space (65.9%).

#### 9.2 Conclusion

The Bosomtwe District is one of the thirty districts of Ashanti Region with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the District. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry, mining and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the District are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the District are also diverse in several respects.

The population by sex indicates that females (52.3%) outnumber the males (47.7%). The age dependency ratio is also quite high because of the large proportion of children. The population is largely youthful, with the potential to grow rapidly.

The population dynamics of the District may be determined largely by fertility and mortality levels. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to the District. Persons of Ghanaian parentage (96.4%) constitute a large percentage of the population in the Bosomtwe District. Residents of the District are of diverse socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower especially among widowed women.

The average size of household (4 persons) is relatively high in the District with rural households (4.1 persons) having a higher proportion than the urban households (3.9 persons). Nuclear families constitute large proportion of both rural and urban households, indicating that extended family living arrangements are gradually diminishing. The prevalence of multiple disabilities is also common in the District. Persons with disability are concentrated more in the rural than urban areas.

The employment characteristics of the population in the District show a higher rate of employment in low skill informal production sector mostly self-employed without employees. Such production sectors hardly generate employment for others. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity especially in the rural areas of the District engaging nearly half of all the households (48%).

#### 9.3 Policy Implications

The population characteristics of the District, underscore the need to develop and implement population policies and programs. A clearly defined policy on population is therefore the basis for a meaningful intervention in the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender, agriculture, is highlighted, and this is relevant in mainstreaming population factors into sectorial policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction. The youthful population of the District is a potential which can be harnessed for development. However, it also informs decisions on what government agencies (Assembly) could do to provide the pace to accommodate the rapid population growth. This is so because, when population increases it puts pressure on the existing social amenities. Consequently, the demand for education, health, sanitation among others begins to increase. It will also intensify unemployment, especially in rural and urban informal sectors of economic activity.

Additionally, there will be more pressure on the working age population for food, shelter, and clothing among others towards the up-keep of the increasing dependent population. Family planning should be one of the critical policy interventions to be looked at to slow down the growth of dependent population in the future.

The majority of the population in the rural areas implies that, the demand for social amenities would increase. It may also have impact on the environment for increase in demand for wood to be used as fuel (which is currently 56.9 percent in the rural areas) and agricultural land, which in turn, can result in an increased rate of deforestation.

Implementation of programmes designed to reduce the fertility rate should be intensified and sustained. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.5 is relatively high and this situation should prompt the District Population Advisory Committees to put in place population management policies aimed at educating the population, through advocacy programmes, on the need of a smaller family size.

The increase rate of under-five mortality in the District is a threat to achieving the MDGs at the local and national levels. With respect to this, the Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service (GHS), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and International Organizations such as the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) should come up with pragmatic measures of reducing the under-five mortality rate in the District.

The high literacy level among the populace is a good indicator of socio-economic development. The majority of the populace who can read and write in English and a Ghanaian Language implies that the communication of policy to the people in the District will not be difficult.

Information Communication Technology is expanding rapidly, particularly the use of mobile phone. The District's share of mobile phone usage is quite appreciable but the percentage of the people using internet services is relatively low. The use of internet boosts business transactions more especially with financial institutions. The government should encourage network providers to design packages that would enhance information flow in the country and also enable farmers to access information on market price of their produce, market centers in the country, modern farming techniques, transportation among others.

The apparent crowding of sleeping rooms has health implications. Increasing the housing stock with more sleeping rooms is likely to reduce the crowding. The material for the construction of dwelling units are of considerable quality as the majority of outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, floors are paved with cement/concrete and metal sheets are used for roofing. These are signs of improvement in the quality of dwelling units, making them able to withstand rain and other storms that render poorly constructed dwellings uninhabitable.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal species, and so on, part of government policy has been to discourage the use of

wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking and to encourage the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The efforts have not yet yielded the desired results as significant proportions of households depend on charcoal (34.7%) and wood (43.3%) as fuel for cooking. Proportion of the use of LPG as a source of fuel for cooking by households is 13.8 percent. Among the challenges of the use of LPG is irregular supply of the product. This challenge needs to be addressed to ensure that many more people use LPG as fuel for cooking. Policy interventions can also target the use of kerosene stoves with efficient combustion capability.

Over two fifths of dwelling units use public toilet facilities and about 6 percent have no access to a toilet facility and therefore use the bush. Defecating indiscriminately in the bush and elsewhere is unhygienic and must be discouraged. Efforts should therefore be made to provide more public toilets in accessible places.

Solid waste management is a serious challenge. The designated public dumps receive solid waste from nearly three quarters of dwelling units. The proportion of households that dump solid waste indiscriminately may seem small (6.8%) but the practice is unhygienic. It has repercussions for public health and the environment. Appropriate strategies need to be designed to address the public waste management problem

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## APPENDICES

	Total		U	rban	Rural	
Household Composition	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	92,253	100.0	27,916	100.0	64,337	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,543	4.9	1,427	5.1	3,116	4.8
Household with head and a spouse only	1,886	2.0	676	2.4	1,210	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	12,418	13.5	3,675	13.2	8,743	13.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	28,020	30.4	9,231	33.1	18,789	29.2
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,369	16.7	4,703	16.8	10,666	16.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,181	1.3	606	2.2	575	0.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,098	3.4	891	3.2	2,207	3.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,390	17.8	4,080	14.6	12,310	19.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,162	1.3	276	1.0	886	1.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,186	8.9	2,351	8.4	5,835	9.1

### Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

		Popula	ation in oc	ccupied	Popula	Population engaged in		
			units	_	agricu	agricultural activities		
Activity/Type of crop	Households	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total households in occupied units	22,895	92,253	44,049	48,204	18,683	8,381	10,302	
Households engaged in agricultural								
activities	10,997	50,386	23,769	26,617	18,683	8,381	10,302	
Households engaged in crop								
farming or tree growing	10,744	49,213	23,158	26,055	18,158	8,071	10,087	
Households engaged in crop								
farming	10,732	49,160	23,130	26,030	18,117	8,047	10,070	
Agro forestry (tree planting)	29	144	79	65	73	41	32	
Alligator pepper	2	10	6	4	4	2	2	
Apples	5	33	15	18	18	7	11	
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda,								
cauliflower)	11	48	14	34	21	6	15	
Avocado	4	12	5	7	6	3	3	
Banana	3	8	6	2	4	3	1	
Beans	98	547	285	262	201	95	106	
Black pepper	43	181	78	103	80	32	48	
Black berries	2	8	4	4	8	4	4	
Cabbage	119	533	282	251	211	137	74	
Carrot	75	377	180	197	145	78	67	
Cashew	22	84	40	44	36	17	19	
Cassava	6,857	32,378	15,041	17,337	11,717	4,804	6,913	
Citronella	17	85	39	46	28	10	18	
Citrus	131	649	305	344	215	123	92	
Cloves	5	20	10	10	7	4	3	
Cocoa	4,630	21,978	10,570	11,408	8,349	3,989	4,360	
Coconut	46	222	112	110	77	34	43	
Cocoyam	1,503	7,109	3,220	3,889	2,611	1,007	1,604	
Cocoyam /taro (kooko)	114	600	258	342	206	67	139	
Coffee	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	
Cola	3	12	6	6	3	2	1	
Cotton	4	13	5	8	4	3	1	
Cucumber	20	108	53	55	53	23	30	
Egg plant	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	
Gallic	2	7	5	2	6	4	2	

# Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming bytype of crop and population engaged

		Popula	ation in o	ccupied	Populatio	Population engaged in			
			units		agricultu	agricultural activities			
Activity/type of crop	Households	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
Garden eggs	165	818	395	423	312	162	150		
Ginger	7	34	16	18	11	6	5		
Groundnut	25	108	59	49	44	20	24		
Guava	9	36	23	13	21	13	8		
Kenaf	2	6	2	4	3	1	2		
Lemon grass	1	3	0	3	1	0	1		
Lettuce	24	108	54	54	40	29	11		
Maize	3,066	14,748	7,074	7,674	5,423	2,433	2,990		
Mango	5	38	20	18	8	3	5		
Melon (agusi)	2	12	2	10	4	2	2		
Millet	11	52	28	24	21	13	8		
Mushroom	2	12	4	8	3	1	2		
Nut meg	2	8	2	6	4	1	3		
Oil palm	1,066	5,271	2,550	2,721	1,923	974	949		
Okro	175	874	398	476	328	148	180		
Onion	30	149	69	80	60	28	32		
Pawpaw	14	59	32	27	25	5	20		
Peas	3	11	4	7	7	1	6		
Pepper	378	1,761	821	940	631	281	350		
Pineapple	20	123	59	64	40	23	17		
Plantain	6,578	31,032	14,359	16,673	11,281	4,589	6,692		
Potatoes	2	9	8	1	2	2	0		
Rice	128	708	345	363	262	144	118		
Sorghum	1	7	3	4	3	0	3		
Soya beans	1	1	1	0	1	1	0		
Spinach	1	7	3	4	1	1	0		
Sugarcane	49	235	112	123	82	47	35		
Sweet pepper	1	7	3	4	2	1	1		
Sweet potatoes	1	4	3	1	2	1	1		
Tiger nut	2		2	8	4	0	4		

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

			Sex	House		
S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	holds	Houses
1	Essereso	8,150	4,025	4,125	2,030	1,058
2	Jachie	7,337	3,409	3,928	1,974	976
3	Feyiase	5,961	2,888	3,073	1,559	1,045
4	Aputuogya	5,414	2,626	2,788	1,263	891
5	Kuntanase	3,583	1,700	1,883	941	568
6	Adagya	3,261	1,563	1,698	767	589
7	Pramso	3,259	1,417	1,842	815	429
8	Abuontem	3,132	1,521	1,611	685	455
9	Sawua	3,119	1,515	1,604	816	509
10	Esaso	2,826	1,361	1,465	632	435
11	New Brodekwano	2,322	1,079	1,243	571	433
12	Pranyase	1,990	956	1,034	498	328
13	Piase	1,866	887	979	445	339
14	Aduaben	1,665	785	880	388	303
15	Nyameani	1,608	801	807	407	291
16	Abidjan Nkwanta	1,587	792	795	384	322
17	Abrankese-Swedru	1,580	730	850	366	214
18	Asisiriwa	1,559	744	815	337	278
19	Fayiase	1,513	687	826	358	252
20	Beposo	1,353	688	665	337	286

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

		A11								Age	Group							
S/No.	Community Name	ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Essereso	8,150	1,108	1,020	919	824	817	767	750	578	404	284	230	142	105	67	63	72
2	Jachie	7,337	975	883	928	890	650	600	527	430	320	225	241	138	119	102	134	175
3	Feyiase	5,961	867	738	731	533	543	609	490	431	303	234	150	79	81	55	45	72
4	Aputuogya	5,414	760	688	623	549	493	521	471	405	313	183	154	91	60	39	26	38
5	Kuntanase	3,583	454	408	472	388	302	303	259	201	165	131	141	80	56	39	79	105
6	Adagya	3,261	524	413	395	338	295	289	264	204	190	97	89	41	41	24	32	25
7	Pramso	3,259	428	386	372	370	324	281	232	175	137	110	104	69	57	49	75	90
8	Abuontem	3,132	437	417	417	336	265	291	217	216	156	104	90	64	48	22	24	28
9	Sawua	3,119	421	454	392	323	289	241	217	180	133	109	100	67	58	24	52	59
10	Esaso	2,826	314	355	392	329	253	258	232	195	145	127	92	45	31	21	16	21
11	New Brodekwano	2,322	354	346	343	242	135	116	142	103	119	93	71	52	40	40	52	74
12	Pranyase	1,990	272	253	263	213	180	160	157	144	109	58	46	38	28	16	14	39
13	Piase	1,866	196	264	285	199	114	122	101	84	87	85	76	56	49	26	41	81
14	Aduaben	1,665	296	266	237	142	97	85	103	109	60	54	70	36	33	23	23	31
15	Nyameani	1,608	242	205	217	149	128	103	98	70	72	55	74	52	46	23	30	44
16	Abidjan Nkwanta	1,587	227	181	200	161	145	155	133	109	68	59	58	23	24	15	11	18
17	Abrankese-Swedru	1,580	242	234	231	141	118	131	96	80	73	58	52	18	18	3	38	47
18	Asisiriwa	1,559	254	263	197	169	86	98	73	76	63	52	52	45	38	19	34	40
19	Fayiase	1,513	200	166	190	153	173	152	120	99	86	41	40	29	23	16	15	10
20	Beposo	1,353	188	178	153	138	115	92	63	63	58	47	70	35	50	13	42	48

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

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