



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ATEBUBU-AMANTEN DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHD	Prestea Huni-Valley District
PHDA	Prestea Huni-Valley District Assembly
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School

TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	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 Atebubu Amanten District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 105,938 representing 4.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.7 percent and females represent 49.3 percent. About 53 percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 102.7. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 89.4, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (91.0) than that of females (87.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.0. The General Fertility Rate is 118.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.9 per 1000. Majority of the migrants who were born in another region came from the Northern Region (27.9). Slightly over a quarter (26.8%) of the migrants have stayed in the locality of residence for 1-4 years and 20.0 percent have stayed for 20 years and over.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 104,244 with a total number of 20,349 households. The average household size in the district is 5.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 47.4 percent. Spouses form about 10 percent. About 40 percent of the household population live in extended family households (i.e. head, spouse, and head's relatives).

Marital status

About four in ten (45.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43.1 percent have never married, 2.9 percent are in consensual unions, 4.7 percent are widowed and 2.9 percent are divorced. Females marry earlier than males. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (69.0%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (35.2%). At age 65 years and older, widowed females account for as high as 58.9 percent while widowed males account for only 9.7 percent. Among the married, 63.5 percent have no education while 21.39.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About 89 percent of the married population are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 9.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (54.9%) are economically not active with 22.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 4.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 55.7 percent are literate and 44.3 percent are non-literate. About 58 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and Ghanaian languages while 35.5 are literate in English only. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 37.4 percent has never attended school, 41.6 percent are currently attending and 21.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 76.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.6 percent are employed while 3.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percent of them are students (62.8%), performing household duties (29.8%) and disabled or too sick to work (7.1%). About six out of ten of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 66.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13.9 percent in service and sales, and 8.6 percent in craft and related. A higher proportion of males (71.3%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than females (60.7%)

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 61.0 percent are self-employed without employees and 18.2 percent are contributing family workers. The proportion of males (63.6%) who are self-employed without employees is higher than females (58.4%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 92.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.1 percent.

Information communication technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 29.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 35.4 percent as compared to 23.6 percent of females. About two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 577 households representing 2.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (3.2%) than females (3.1%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34.6 percent followed by emotion disability (22.8%). Employed persons 15 years and older with disability constitute 65.1 percent.

Agriculture

As high as 70.2 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (89.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 90.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (95.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Atebubu Amanten District is 14,553 representing 4.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (54.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 30.0 percent are separate houses and 4.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (59.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 23.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 13.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 58.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 35.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (77.6%) and mud/earth (21.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.1 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (51.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity remains the most commonly used source of lighting (45.4%) followed by flashlight/touch (33.2%) and kerosene lamp (19.7%). Majority of the households (92.1 percent) used wood fuels (wood and charcoal) as a main source of energy for cooking. Wood is the main source of cooking fuel for most rural households (89.7%), followed by charcoal (7%). In the urban areas, majority of households (58.9%) used charcoal, wood (28.9%) and gas (3.9%). The most common sources of drinking water for households are protected well (35.2%), boreholes/pumps/tube well (21.8%) and river/stream (15.2).

About 48 percent of households in the district have no toilet facility, 36.4 percent used public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan, etc.), 8.8 percent used Pit latrine and 2.9 percent used WC. The most common bathing facilities used by households in the district are shared open cubicle (27.8%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (24.5%), own bathroom for exclusive use (19.3%) and open space around house (15.6%).

Waste disposal

The most widely used methods of disposing solid waste in the district are Public dump-open space (38.1%), public dump-container (30.7%), dump indiscriminately (20.9%); and only 3.1 percent of households bury their refuse. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.4 percent. Majority of urban households (55.8%) use public dump (container) while in the rural areas it is public dump (open space), accounting for 31.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (61.5%) and onto the street (32.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Atebubu-Amanten District is one of the twenty seven (27) districts in the Brong–Ahafo Region and has Atebubu as its administrative capital. The Atebubu-Amanten District was carved out of the then Atebubu District in 2004. The district was divided into two. One was named Pru and the other Atebubu-Amanten District. The legislative instrument that mandated its establishment under the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) in 2004 is LI 1770.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

Atebubu-Amanten District is located between latitudes 7° 23”N and 8° 22”N and longitudes 0° 30’W and 1° 26’W. It shares boundaries with the Pru District to the North, the Sene District to the East and to the West Kintampo South and Nkoranza North all in the Brong-Ahafo Region. To the South, it is bounded by three districts in the Ashanti Region namely Ejura-Sekyedumase, Sekyere East and Sekyere West districts. The district capital (Atebubu) is about 158 km from the regional capital, Sunyani. The district has a surface area of about 2,624 square kilometres.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

Relief of the district is presented in Figure 1.1. The district has a plain landscape with rolling and undulating land surface with a general elevation of between 60-300 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. The area is mainly drained by the Pru River which is a tributary to the Volta Lake. It flows across the Northern part of the district. Other important streams in the district include the Nyomo and Bresuo rivers. The sluggish flows of these rivers permit the deposition of alluvial soils on the river beds and along their banks.

The water table in the district is however very low, resulting in the drying of water bodies including wells and boreholes especially during the dry season. Water from the Pru river is currently been treated to be supplied to the inhabitants of the Atebubu Township and a few surrounding communities.

1.2.3 Climate

The district experiences the tropical continental or interior savannah type of climate; which is a modified form of the wet semi-equatorial type of climate. This is due to the location of the district in the transitional zone, (between the two major climatic regions in Ghana.) The mean monthly temperature ranges from 30°C in March to 24°C in August. Mean annual temperature ranges between 26.5°C and 27.2°C. In extreme cases temperatures rise to about 40°C. The district comes under the influence of the Northeast Trade Winds (Harmattan) between November and March/April. The total annual rainfall is between 1,400 mm to 1,800 mm and occurs in two seasons. The first rainy season begins in May or June whilst the second rainy season begins in September or October. The difference between the minor and the major seasons is hardly noticed because of the transitional nature of the area.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The district falls within the interior wooded savannah or tree savannah. However, owing to its transitional nature, the area does not totally exhibit typical savannah conditions. The savannah is heavily wooded, though most of the trees are not as tall and gigantic as those in the moist deciduous forest. It is believed that the transitional zone was once forested and that the savannah conditions currently prevailing have been the result of human activities.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The District Assembly is headed by a District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the political head, and the District Coordinating Director (DCD) in charge of the administrative issues of the district. The general assembly is the highest decision making body of the district. The district is divided into 31 electoral areas with 132 polling stations. It has one urban council that is Atebubu-AmantenTown council and five area councils: Nyoamoase, Jato Zongo, Garidema, Duabone and Konkrompe. The map of the district shows the demarcations of the various communities is presented in Figure

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

There are two traditional Paramount Chiefs in the district ruling from Atebubu and Amanten. These Paramount Chiefs were together under one traditional leadership structure until some few years ago when a protracted litigation culminated in a separation, and each one became autonomous. The two stools however collaborate in promoting the development of the district. The tradition of communal spirit, both in terms of labour and funding, is a major project implementation strategy of the district. This spirit has however become very low or almost non-existent in the urban communities as compared to the rural areas. The traditional set-up is endowed with some cultural practices such as puberty rites, prevention of farming around water bodies and the declaration of Fridays as days of mandatory rest whereby agricultural activities are forbidden.

1.4.1 Social structure

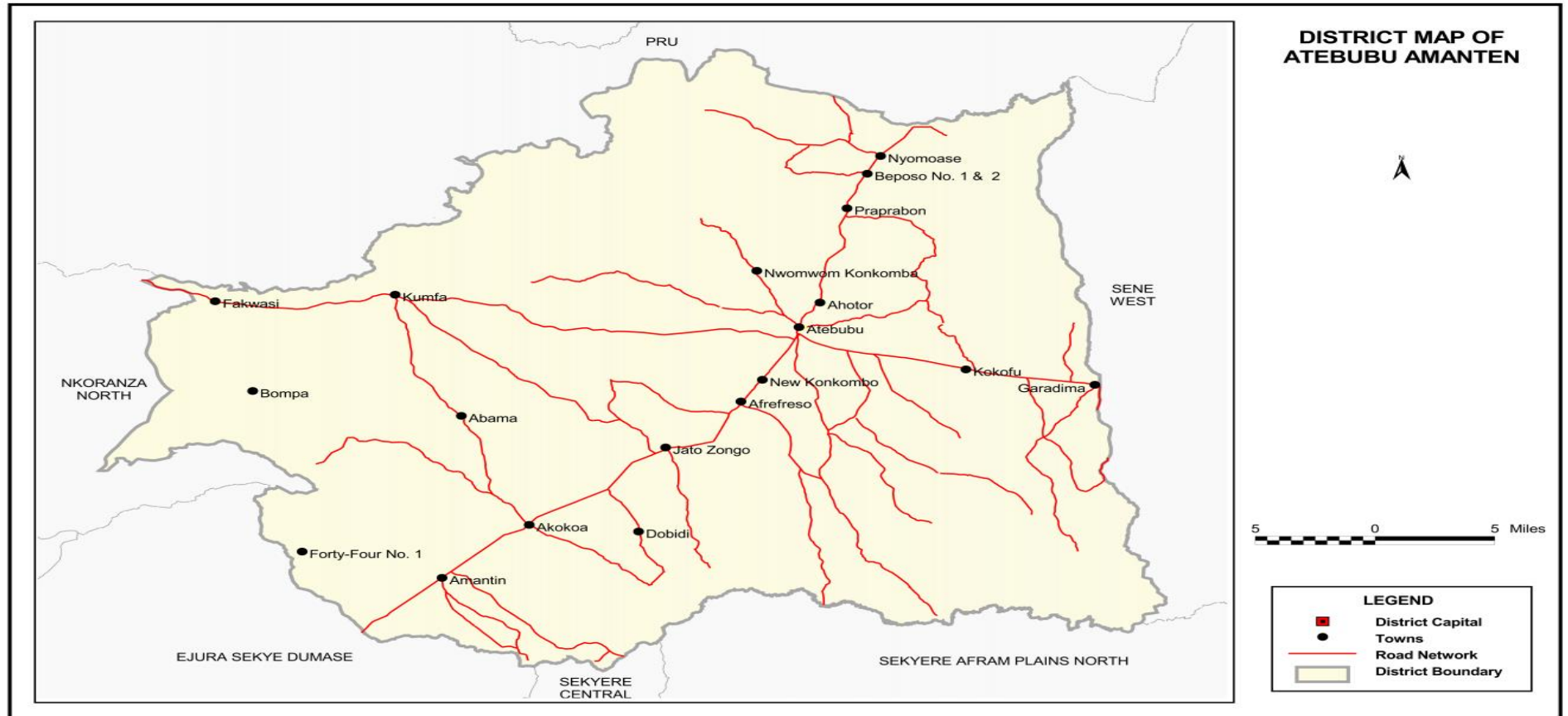
The district is predominantly dominated by the Akans (Bonos) followed by the non-Akans such as; Konkombas, Dagaabas, Bisa, Bimobas, Sisala, Dagombas, Basare, Khokosi and Kusasis.

1.4.2 Festivals

The traditional colourful festival known as Foyawoo is organized by the two paramount chiefs of the district in September every year by the people of Atebubu, Kwafie and Amanten traditional areas. It is typically associated with colourful durbar of chiefs who are carried in palanquins and accompanied by drummers, horn blowers and singers. Sacrifices and prayers are offered to the gods and the ancestors to ask for prosperity, peace, tranquillity, good health and long life in all endeavours. This festival therefore plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the district and the region as a whole.

The establishment of the district education endowment funds, through the initiative of the two paramount chiefs; uses the festival season to solicit for funds in support of needy but brilliant students. It serves as a platform to educate the people about the importance of educating the girl child. It is also an opportunity to mobilize resources for the overall development of the district.

Figure 1.1: District map of Atebubu-Amanten



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic activities/potential

This section looks at the economic activities being carried out by the Atebubu–Amanten district. It intends to highlight the opportunities in the various economic sectors. The district is well noted for its cultivation of yam. This is as a result of the rich soil and the prevailing condition of the area. The district contributes immensely to the local food requirement of the country. Other food crops such as maize, cassava, beans are cultivated on a large scale.

1.5.2 Social infrastructure

There are a number of social infrastructures in the district. Some of them, are teacher training college, two senior high schools (one at Atebubu and the other at Amanten), and a number of junior high and primary schools at various towns and villages. The district can also boast of one hospital facility at Atebubu and a few chip compounds. There are a number of communications networks in the district which include MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, expresso and GLO. Financial institutions in the district include; Agricultural Development Bank, Yabra Rural Bank and Amanten and Kasei Rural Bank. Also, hotel services are provided in the district.

1.5.3 Transportation

Along with the newly created Pru district, Atebubu-Amanten serves as a transit point between the northern and southern sectors of the country. The construction of the Jato-ZongoYeji road further opens and enhances vehicular traffic on this road linking the northern and the southern sectors of the country. This positioning has the potential of increasing the marketing potential of the district and opening it up for investment. From Atebubu to Yeji is 69 km with a first class road, to Ejura is 60 km. The Ghana Social Opportunity Project is currently constructing a 3 km road from Nyomoase to Bachasu. However, there are a number of feeder roads from the villages linking to the district capital.

1.5.4 Tourism

The Tortoise’s shrine has a significant tourist attraction in the district. It has a historical connection with the movement of the people of Duabone from Nkoranza to the present settlement. The tortoises are found in huge numbers with the Chief Priest of the shrine in his house at Duabone.

Another tourist attraction in the district is the Magical Bell of Atebubu. The Bell, which is believed to have descended from heaven, is presently being kept at the Anglican Primary School, Atebubu. Another is the Brass object with a chain attached to it, hanging on the “Dade Tree”, which is believed to have been used by the first settlers at Atebubu when they were descending from heaven. There is also a Bee Shrine at Atebubu, believed to have been used by the people of Atebubu during the era of intertribal wars as an army to fight against invaders.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a

modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with

the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record

books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of

counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

- a) Educational institutions
- b) Children's and old people's homes
- c) Hospitals and healing centres
- d) Hotels

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the

person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had

during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size and age-sex structure is one of the most basic ways to understand social and economic implication of fertility, mortality and migration dynamics. The changes over time in age and sex composition give insights into changing phenomenon and highlight in future social and economic challenges. This section discusses the age and sex composition of the Atebubu-Amanten District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The Atebubu-Amanten District has a total population of 105,938. This comprises 50.7% males and 49.3% female. This pattern is different from the regional level where females are more than males. This may be due to the fact that, the district is a farming community and majority of males migrate to the area for farming activities. The land size is 2,624 km² with a population density of 40.3 persons / km².

With respect to locality of residence, 46.7 percent of the population lives in the urban areas and 53.3 percent in the rural communities. However from age 15-29 the trend is different. Rural communities have lesser persons of the same age cohort as compared to the urban areas. This may be as a result of education and economic activities. Therefore, there is the need for planners and policy makers to redevelop strategies to make the rural areas accessible to educational facilities and other economic ventures.

Table 2.1 presents the population by five year age groups, sex and type of locality in the Atebubu-Amanten District. Children under five years constitute 15.5 percent of the total population of the district. Within this age group male population which constitutes 15.6 percent of the population while females in that category representing 15.4 percent of the population. The table further reveals that about 52.8 percent of the population are in the working age (15-64). This implies that more than half of the population is within the labour force.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	105,938	53,674	52,264	102.7	49,497	56,441
0 - 4	16,436	8,375	8,061	103.9	6,903	9,533
5 - 9	15,649	8,123	7,526	107.9	6,647	9,002
10 - 14	13,498	6,957	6,541	106.4	6,396	7,102
15 - 19	11,769	6,188	5,581	110.9	6,107	5,662
20 - 24	9,251	4,521	4,730	95.6	4,865	4,386
25 - 29	8,207	3,749	4,458	84.1	4,181	4,026
30 - 34	6,838	3,349	3,489	96.0	3,284	3,554
35 - 39	5,466	2,840	2,626	108.1	2,531	2,935
40 - 44	4,661	2,405	2,256	106.6	2,123	2,538
45 - 49	3,395	1,775	1,620	109.6	1,504	1,891
50 - 54	2,947	1,467	1,480	99.1	1,377	1,570
55 - 59	1,648	917	731	125.4	790	858
60 - 64	1,737	892	845	105.6	726	1,011
65 - 69	947	494	453	109.1	446	501
70 - 74	1,440	649	791	82.0	670	770
75 - 79	856	387	469	82.5	421	435
80 - 84	648	302	346	87.3	292	356
85+	545	284	261	104	234	311
All Ages	105,938	53,674	52,264	102.7	49,497	56,441
0-14	45,583	23,455	22,128	106.0	19,946	25,637
15-64	55,919	28,103	27,816	101.0	27,488	28,431
65+	4,436	2,116	2,320	91.2	2,063	2,373
Age-dependency ratio	89.4	91.0	87.9		80.1	98.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Sex ratio

The sex ratio in most populations favours males at birth. The average sex ratio at birth in most populations is about 105 to 106. The sex ratio at birth in African populations is reported to be 103. The sex ratio decreases with age as a result of differences in death rates at all ages which favours females. The sex ratio is also influenced by migration patterns. It measures the number of males per 100 females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100.

The district has a sex ratio of 102.7 which implies that for every 100 female there are 102.7 males. The table shows that age 50-59 has the highest sex ratio of 125.4 in the district as compared to the various age groups which indicates that there are about 26 percent males more than females. In general, age 0-19, 35-49, 55-69 and 85-94 all exhibit male dominance over female. However, age 95-99 has the least sex ratio of 81 which means that for every 100 females there are 19 percent less male.

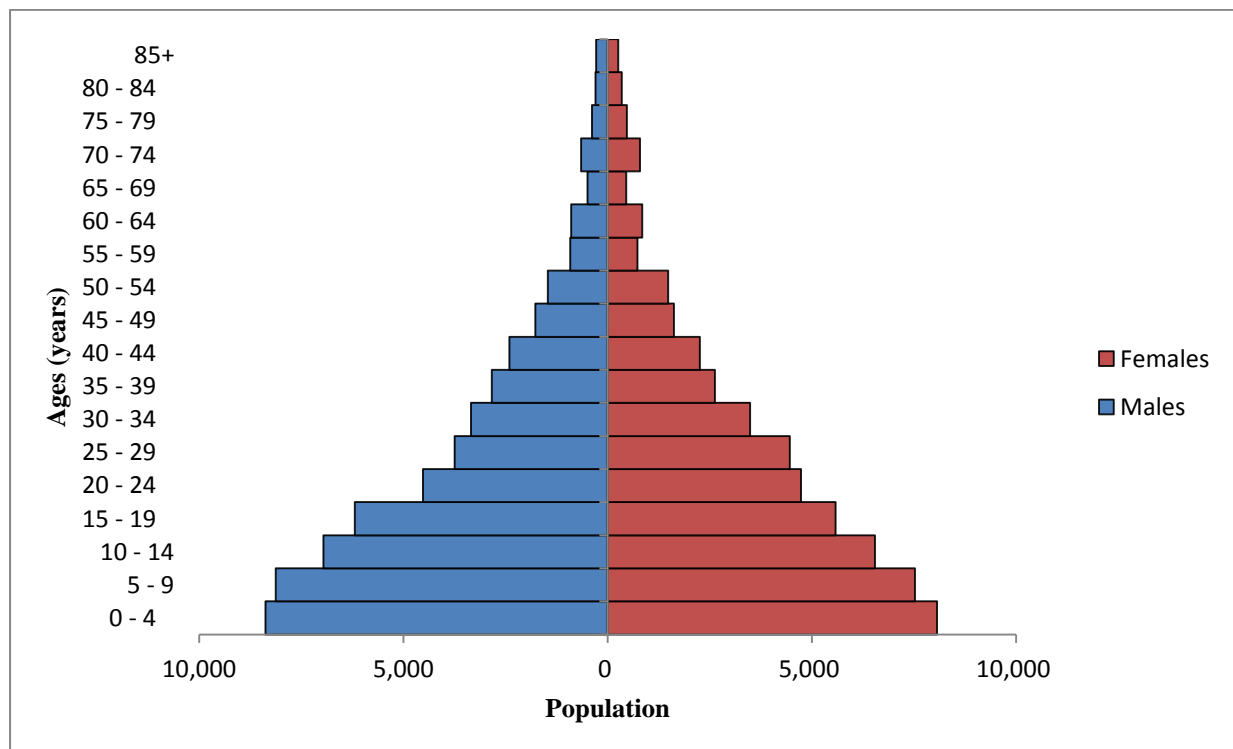
2.2.2 Age dependency

Dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. It relates the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years and over) to the working-age population (15-64 years old). It shows the potential effects of changes in age structure for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs. The district has age dependency ratio of 89.5 which means that for every 100 population in the labour force there are about 89 dependents.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population in Atebubu-Amanten District. This age structure is the result of past fertility, mortality and migration in the region. It is in the form of a pyramid, with a broad base and a narrow apex. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age groups 0-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the district. This type of age structure is typical of most developing countries.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district. This section provides analysis of the fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows reported total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR) by district in Brong Ahafo Region. The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The general fertility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of births in a given year by the number of women aged 15 to 49 and multiplying by 1,000. Crude birth rate

is the number of births per 1,000 persons in a population over a given period of time (i.e. 1 year). It is a ratio of the number of births to the total population. The total fertility rate for the region is 3.6 with a general fertility of 105.9 and a crude birth rate of 26.3. The total fertility rate for the district is 4.0 children per woman which is higher than the regional value of 3.6 indicating that the district population is growing faster as compared to the region as a whole. The district has a general fertility rate of 118.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years and crude birth rate of 27.8 per 1000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.6	105.9	26.3
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	27.7
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96.0	25.1
Atebubu Amanten	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.0	118.7	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.0	121.1	29.7
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.0	122.4	28.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25.0
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3.0	84.6	21.0
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.0	120.3	28.9
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105.0	27.4
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25.0
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28.0
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.3 presents females 12 years and older by sex of children ever born and children surviving. The total number of females for all the age categories is 33,829. Children ever born are 96,765 while children surviving are 80,300 which mean there are 16,465 dead. At age 15-19 the number of females (5,582) is higher than the various age groups.

However, children ever born in this cohort is very low (684). But children surviving are very high even though the survival rate for female children is higher than that of male children. At age 30-34, total number of females seems to be moderately low, children ever born are high (12,168). The rate for female surviving is lower as compared to male children. Out of the number of male children ever born (6,105) 691 died as compared to 662 female who died. The table further indicates that, at age 60+ children ever born are higher than the various age groups but children surviving is very low (15,428) with a difference of 6,135 persons.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	33,829	96,765	49,029	47,736	80,300	40,234	40,066
12-14	3,693	14	6	8	13	6	7
15-19	5,581	684	351	333	623	313	310
20-24	4,730	4,350	2,278	2,072	3,909	,985	1,924
25-29	4,458	9,490	4,779	4,711	8,516	4,255	4,261
30-34	3,489	12,168	6,105	6,063	10,815	5,414	5,401
35-39	2,626	12,161	6,195	5,966	10,691	5,375	5,316
40-44	2,256	12,398	6,197	6,201	10,554	5,228	5,326
45-49	1,620	9,598	4,978	4,620	8,174	4,202	3,972
50-54	1,480	9,625	4,938	4,687	7,806	3,926	3,880
55-59	731	4,714	2,387	2,327	3,771	1,892	1,879
60+	3,165	21,563	10,815	10,748	15,428	7,638	7,790

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provides an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by the district and Brong-Ahafo Region. The computed crude death rate for Atebubu-Amanten District is 5.9 deaths per 1,000 populations in the year preceding the census. This is quite lower than the regional value of 6.1 deaths per 1,000 populations.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5.0
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7.0
Atebubu Amanten	105,938	625	5.9
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7.0
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8
Tain	88,104	566	6.4
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.4
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9
Tano South	78,129	542	6.9
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Sene East	61,076	271	4.4
Techiman North	59,068	427	7.2
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0
Asutifi South	53,584	227	4.2
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	399	7.8
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8
Banda	20,282	191	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Death is a natural phenomenon and is inevitable in every one's life in every society. However, the rate at which it occurs in one's society raises questions as to what causes it. Table 2.5 presents information on causes of deaths by district and Brong Ahafo Region. Table 2.5 indicates that, deaths caused by accidents, violence, homicide or suicide constitute almost 10 percent of all household deaths in the district while all other causes of death constitute about 90 percent. Death by accidents/violence/homicide/suicide in the district is relatively higher than in the region (8.7%).

Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households

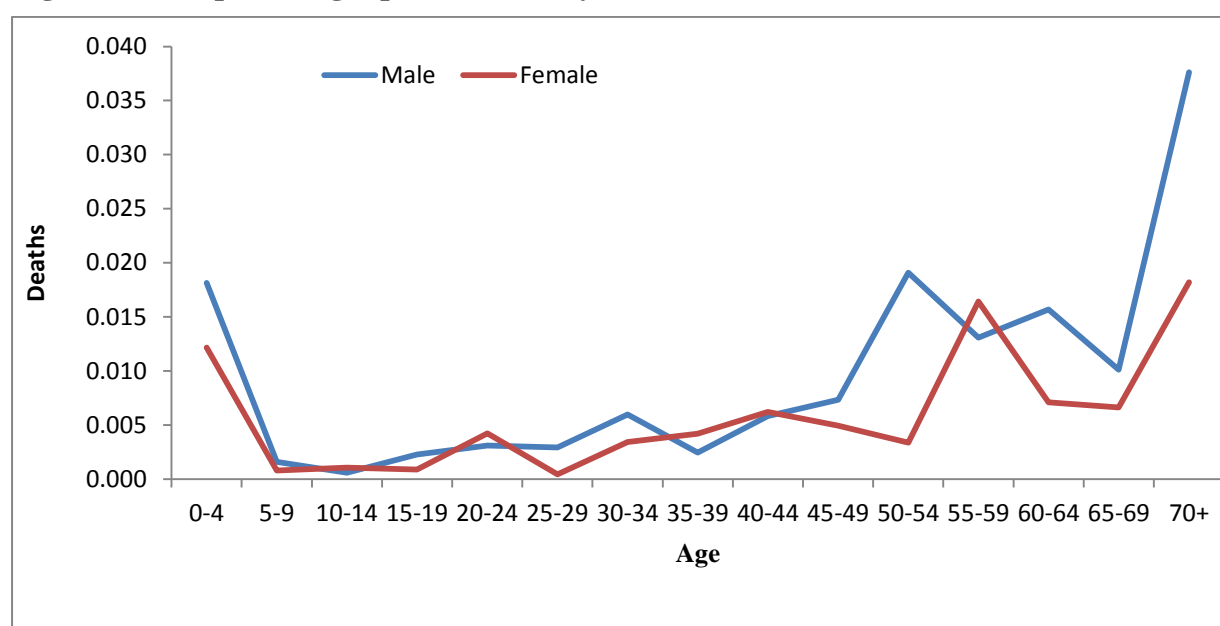
Region/District	Total Population	Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo Region	2,310,983	8.7	91.3
Techiman Municipal	147,788	12.1	87.9
Berekum Municipal	129,628	9.2	90.8
Pru	129,248	6.3	93.7
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	10.4	89.6
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	7.9	92.1
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	9.1	90.9
Atebubu Amanten	105,938	9.9	90.1
Nkoranza South	100,929	11.5	88.5
Asunafo South	95,580	8.3	91.7
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	8.2	91.8
Jaman South	92,649	10.7	89.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	7.4	92.6
Tain	88,104	5.5	94.5
Sunyani West	85,272	15.2	84.8
Jaman North	83,059	6.2	93.8
Kintampo South	81,000	7.5	92.5
Tano North	79,973	6.9	93.1
Tano South	78,129	8.7	91.3
Nkoranza North	65,895	4.7	95.3
Techiman North	59,068	8.2	91.8
Sene West	57,734	9.9	90.1
Asutifi South	53,584	9.3	89.9
Asutifi North	52,259	6.8	93.7
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	8.8	91.2
Dormaa West	47,678	9.5	90.5
Banda	20,282	5.8	94.2
Sene East	61,076	8.1	91.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific deaths by sex. From age 0-9 the total deaths of males in the district is relatively higher than their female counterparts. The figure also shows that the rate at which males die is slightly higher than that of females within the age group of 10-34. In the age group 34-49 years, females tend to die more than males; this could be an indication of a relatively high maternal mortality in the district. Similarly, this trend continues in age 55-59. However, at age 60+ the rate of deaths for males in the district increases far more than the females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The places of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any given territory. This section presents information on birth place by duration of residence of migrants (see Table 2.6). The total migrant populations is 30,591. Out of this, 30.6 percent were born elsewhere in the region. For those born in another region, 27.9 percent born in the Northern Region which is the highest among the regions and the second highest region is the Upper West Region which constitutes 12.7 percent. Next is the Ashanti region with a percentage of 10.4. About 21.4 percent of the population in the category of born in another region stayed less than one year in Greater Accra Region. Similarly, 33.8 percent stayed within the period of 1-4 years in the same region while 33.7 percent stayed in the Volta region. Among the regions, Upper East constitutes the highest (31.5%) of persons who stayed 20 years and over.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	30,591	13.8	26.8	16.9	19.1	20.0
Born elsewhere in the region	9,351	14.9	31.1	20.2	17.9	15.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	305	16.1	27.5	16.4	21.0	19.0
Central	282	11.3	33.7	17.7	11.7	25.5
Greater Accra	411	21.4	33.8	20.2	15.1	9.5
Volta	1,452	19.4	33.7	18.1	15.7	13.1
Eastern	776	19.8	25.9	17.7	18.2	18.4
Ashanti	3,176	16.6	30.6	16.8	17.0	19.0
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	8,541	12.3	26.8	15.2	21.2	24.4
Upper East	2,425	11.2	18.7	14.6	24.0	31.5
Upper west	3,872	13.4	21.8	18.0	23.2	23.5
Outside Ghana	1,072	13.1	30.6	15.1	16.0	25.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis on household population by composition, structure, marital status, educational level, economic activity, nationality and religious affiliation. This information is being used by policymakers and planners for planning and development purposes since changes at the household composition and structure have an impact on the distribution of goods and services.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows information on household size by type of locality. There are 20,349 households in the district with a household population of 104,244. The average household size in the district is 5.1 persons. The results also indicate that the average household size is larger in rural (5.8) than in urban areas (4.5).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total	Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	104,244	48,653	46.7	55,591	53.3
Number of households	20,349	10,712	52.6	9,637	47.4
Average household size	5.1	4.5		5.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by composition and sex

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. Children constitute the highest proportion (47.4%) followed by heads (19.5%), spouse (10.1%) and other relative (7.7%). The lowest proportion is for adopted/foster children (0.2%). In both male and female headed households children still constitute the highest proportion of over 40 percent and grandchildren over five percent.

The major differences between male and female headed households are in headship, spouse, parent/parent-in-law, son/daughter-in-law and sibling rates. In male headed households, head constitute 27.3 percent compared to less than half this percentage (11.6%) in female headed households.

One in five persons in a female headed household is a spouse compared to only one in 100 in male headed households. The percentages for parent/parent-in-law and son/daughter-in-law are lower (0.3% and 0.2%) in male than in female (2.0% and 1.0%) headed households. However, siblings (i.e. brother/sister) are more likely to live in a male headed households (6.5%) than in a female headed household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	104,244	100.0	52,838	100.0	51,406	100.0
Head	20,349	19.5	14,402	27.3	5,947	11.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,557	10.1	557	1.1	10,000	19.5
Child (son/daughter)	49,378	47.4	26,112	49.4	23,266	45.3
Parent/parent in-law	1,188	1.1	174	0.3	1,014	2.0
Son/daughter in-law	664	0.6	128	0.2	536	1.0
Grandchild	5,789	5.6	2,965	5.6	2,824	5.5
Brother/Sister	5,548	5.3	3,419	6.5	2,129	4.1
Step child	991	1.0	522	1.0	469	0.9
Adopted/foster child	239	0.2	94	0.2	145	0.3
Other relative	7,997	7.7	3,492	6.6	4,505	8.8
Non-relative	1,544	1.5	973	1.8	571	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure is derived from the information on the relationship of each household member to the head of the household. Table 3.3 presents information on household population by structure and sex. The table shows that the highest proportion (31.9%) of the household population lives in extended family households (i.e. head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives), followed by nuclear family (i.e. head spouse(s) and children) households which constitute 29 percent. The third largest is single parent extended (12.6%). This is followed by single parent nuclear (8.6%) households. The remaining types constitute less than 10 percent each.

The pattern observed in male and female headed households do not differ from the general district pattern, except for slight variations in the percentages.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	104,244	100.0	52,838	100.0	51,406	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	3,059	2.9	2,207	4.2	852	1.7
Head and a spouse only	1,010	1.0	510	1.0	500	1.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	30,239	29.0	15,770	29.9	14,469	28.2
Single parent Nuclear	8,927	8.6	3,792	7.2	5,135	10.0
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	33,224	31.9	17,110	32.4	16,114	31.4
Extended + non relatives	2,639	2.5	1,433	2.7	1,206	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,133	3.0	1,667	3.2	1,466	2.9
Single parent Extended	13,134	12.6	5,646	10.7	7,488	14.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,176	1.1	532	1.0	644	1.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,703	7.4	4,171	7.9	3,532	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Marriage is a cherished institution in various parts of Ghana, and early marriage and several forms of marriage can be found in many parts of the country. Various forms of marriage are customary, ordinance and religious marriages. This section presents information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and socio-economic characteristics.

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. Nearly half (45.2%) of these persons in the district are married, while 2.9 percent are in informal unions/living together. Those separated or divorced constitute 4.1 percent while another 4.7 percent are widowed. A large proportion (43.1%) has never married.

The district pattern of marriage is not different for the sexes. However, there are large variations in the proportions never married and widowed by sex. The majority of males (51%) have never married compared to 35.2 percent for females. The percentage of widows (8.1%) is almost seven times the percentage of widowers (1.2%)

Apart from the proportions never married and divorced which generally decline with age, the percentages for all the other marital status increase with age up to a point and decline thereafter. These age groups which recorded the highest percentages are 20-24 for informal unions/living together (6.6%), 45-49 for married (80.9%), age group 50-54 for separated (2.7%), age group 55-59 for divorced (8.2%). The proportion never married declines more sharply for females than males, while the rates for those in informal unions/living together are higher for females up to age group 40-44, thereafter rates for males are higher for the remaining age groups.

Married rate for females also increases more rapidly reaching a peak (81.9%) at age group 35-39 before declining, while the rates for males increase slowly reaching a peak (84.9%) at age group 50-54 before declining.

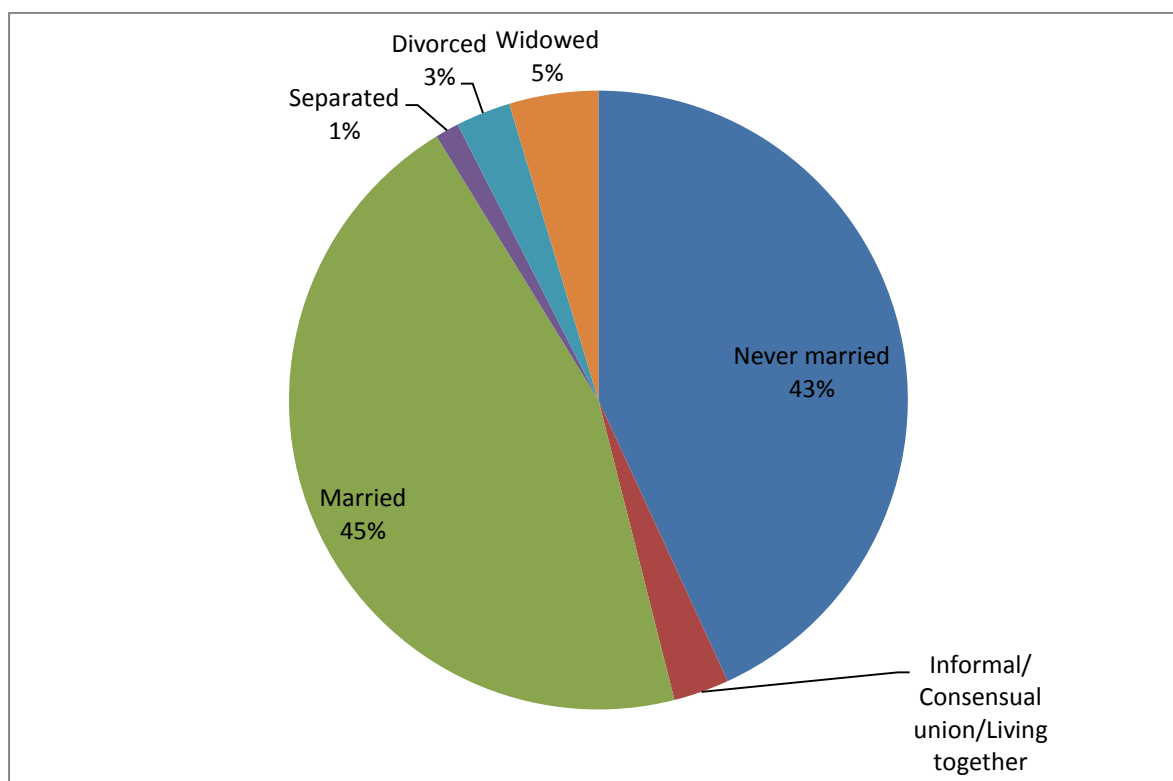
Divorce rates also show marked differences by age and sex. The rates for males increase very slightly reaching a peak of less than 10 percent at age 65 years and older, compared to the rates for females which increase more rapidly reaching 9.7percent at age group 45-49 and 7.0percent by 65 years and older.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	68,051	100.0	43.1	2.9	45.2	1.2	2.9	4.7
12 - 14	7,696	100.0	95.1	0.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,769	100.0	91.0	1.8	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	9,251	100.0	64.3	6.6	27.5	0.6	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	8,207	100.0	37.0	5.8	53.5	1.3	1.7	0.7
30 - 34	6,838	100.0	17.3	3.8	72.5	2.0	3.0	1.4
35 - 39	5,466	100.0	8.1	3.4	79.8	2.2	4.4	2.2
40 - 44	4,661	100.0	5.2	1.6	80.9	2.4	5.5	4.5
45 - 49	3,395	100.0	3.5	1.5	78.9	2.7	7.3	6.0
50 - 54	2,947	100.0	2.2	1.0	76.2	2.5	7.9	10.2
55 - 59	1,648	100.0	3.2	1.3	71.8	1.7	8.2	13.8
60 - 64	1,737	100.0	2.2	0.7	67.4	2.0	7.4	20.3
65+	4,436	100.0	4.6	0.7	51.5	1.6	6.2	35.4
Male								
Total	34,222	100.0	51.0	2.1	42.5	1.1	2.0	1.2
12 - 14	4,003	100.0	94.7	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,188	100.0	94.7	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,521	100.0	84.5	2.8	11.9	0.2	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	3,749	100.0	57.8	5.3	35.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
30 - 34	3,349	100.0	27.4	4.1	64.3	1.8	1.9	0.5
35 - 39	2,840	100.0	12.7	3.6	77.8	1.9	3.6	0.5
40 - 44	2,405	100.0	8.0	2.0	82.4	2.5	4.2	0.9
45 - 49	1,775	100.0	5.2	1.3	84.3	3.0	5.1	1.1
50 - 54	1,467	100.0	3.7	1.2	84.9	2.5	4.8	2.8
55 - 59	917	100.0	3.5	1.6	82.7	2.0	6.2	4.0
60 - 64	892	100.0	2.9	0.9	82.5	2.5	5.5	5.7
65+	2,116	100.0	6.3	0.8	75.8	2.1	5.2	9.7
Female								
Total	33,829	100.0	35.2	3.7	47.9	1.4	3.7	8.1
12 - 14	3,693	100.0	95.5	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,581	100.0	86.9	3.4	9.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	4,730	100.0	45.0	10.2	42.5	0.9	1.1	0.4
25 - 29	4,458	100.0	19.4	6.2	69.0	1.8	2.5	1.1
30 - 34	3,489	100.0	7.5	3.6	80.4	2.2	4.1	2.2
35 - 39	2,626	100.0	3.2	3.1	81.9	2.5	5.2	4.1
40 - 44	2,256	100.0	2.2	1.1	79.3	2.3	6.9	8.2
45 - 49	1,620	100.0	1.7	1.8	73.1	2.3	9.7	11.5
50 - 54	1,480	100.0	0.7	0.7	67.6	2.4	10.9	17.5
55 - 59	731	100.0	2.9	0.8	58.1	1.4	10.7	26.1
60 - 64	845	100.0	1.4	0.6	51.4	1.5	9.5	35.6
65+	2,320	100.0	3.1	0.6	29.4	1.0	7.0	58.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1: Percentage of persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by sex and level of education

Table 3.5 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From the table, out of a population of 29,353 never married persons, 62.1 percent have basic education while 0.4 percent have tertiary education in the district. Table 3.5 also shows that out of the population of 30,754 married persons, 63.5 percent have no education with only 28.2 percent at the basic level.

With regards to sex, males numbered 34,222 with 45.7 percent having basic education while 1.1 percent has the tertiary education in the district. For never married males, 59.8 percent are at the basic level and 14.9 percent have secondary education. Out of the total population of 14,540 married persons, 57.3 percent have no formal education while 30 percent have basic education and 6.5 percent have secondary education.

Never married females are 11,909 with 65.4 percent at the basic level and 0.2 percent at the tertiary level. Married females have a population of 16,214. Out of this, 69 percent have no education while 26.3 percent have basic education and 0.5 have vocational/technical/commercial education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	68,051	100.0	45.3	43.0	8.4	0.5	2.1	0.6
Never married	29,353	100.0	21.3	62.1	13.7	0.4	2.1	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,981	100.0	33.9	51.2	11.0	0.9	2.0	0.9
Married	30,754	100.0	63.5	28.2	4.4	0.6	2.3	0.9
Separated	848	100.0	62.3	31.3	4.1	0.5	1.5	0.4
Divorced	1,948	100.0	59.9	34.5	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.4
Widowed	3,167	100.0	85.0	13.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
Male								
Total	34,222	100.0	39.1	45.7	10.8	0.5	2.8	1.1
Never married	17,444	100.0	22.0	59.8	14.9	0.4	2.4	0.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	728	100.0	28.8	48.9	15.2	0.8	4.1	2.1
Married	14,540	100.0	57.3	30.4	6.5	0.8	3.3	1.8
Separated	388	100.0	69.3	24.5	3.6	0.3	1.8	0.5
Divorced	696	100.0	57.2	34.6	4.6	0.7	2.6	0.3
Widowed	426	100.0	76.5	20.0	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.2
Female								
Total	33,829	100.0	51.6	40.3	5.9	0.5	1.4	0.2
Never married	11,909	100.0	20.3	65.4	11.9	0.5	1.5	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,253	100.0	36.9	52.6	8.5	1.0	0.8	0.2
Married	16,214	100.0	69.0	26.3	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.2
Separated	460	100.0	56.3	37.0	4.6	0.7	1.3	0.2
Divorced	1,252	100.0	61.4	34.4	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.4
Widowed	2,741	100.0	86.3	11.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

3.3.3 Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows a total of 68,051 persons aged 12 years and older in the district. Out of this, married persons constitute 89.2 percent of employed, 1.8 percent of unemployed and 9.0 percent of economically not active in the district.

With regards to employed population, never married persons constitute 77.2 percent which is the highest in the district, economically not active constitute 15.1 percent, and 7.2 percent being unemployed population.

The economically not active constitute males (50.8%) have never married, employed rate of 46.8 percent compared to economically not active females who have never married (61.0%) with 36.0 percent employed as well as 3.0 percent of the unemployed. This may be as a result of most of them being in school.

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents information on population by nationality and sex. About 93.1 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians (by birth and naturalization). With 2.7 percent holding dual citizenship and one percent of them are Ghanaian by naturalization. There are 4,420 non Ghanaians in the district constituting 4.2 percent of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,938	100.0	53,674	100.0	52,264	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	97,568	92.1	49,446	92.1	48,122	92.1
Dual Nationality	2,863	2.7	1,344	2.5	1,519	2.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,087	1.0	552	1.0	535	1.0
ECOWAS	3,461	3.3	1,830	3.4	1,631	3.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	630	0.6	326	0.6	304	0.6
Other	329	0.3	176	0.3	153	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 gives information on population by religion and sex. The information in Table 3.8 indicates that the Christian faith had the majority of followers (52.6%) in the district, followed, by the Islamic faith with 33.5 percent. Males recorded higher proportions than females among persons with no religion, traditionalists, Moslems (Islam) and Catholics.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,938	100.0	53,674	100.0	52,264	100.0
No Religion	8,239	7.8	4,707	8.8	3,532	6.8
Catholic	15,151	14.3	7,711	14.4	7,440	14.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	10,117	9.5	4,846	9.0	5,271	10.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	20,364	19.2	9,668	18.0	10,696	20.5
Other Christians	10,184	9.6	4,741	8.8	5,443	10.4
Islam	35,462	33.5	18,581	34.6	16,881	32.3
Traditionalist	5,882	5.6	3,153	5.9	2,729	5.2
Other (Specify)	539	0.5	267	0.5	272	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.2 present information on population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. Age 15-19 has the highest population of literates (9,716). This number declines with increasing age. However, the highest proportion of literates in English and Ghanaian Language are recorded for males of higher age groups of 65 and older, 60-64, and 55-59. Age groups 35-39 and 40-44 also recorded male literacy rates of over 60 percent in English and Ghanaian Language. Male literacy rates in English and Ghanaian Language are higher than females at all ages. The lowest male literacy rates in English and Ghanaian Language (over 50%) are for the four youngest age groups. This trend ought to be of great

concern to district education authorities. The highest overall female literacy rates (over 40%) are recorded for four youngest age groups, while the lowest overall literacy rates are for the three oldest age groups.

The number of non-literates increases with increasing age and peaks at age group 25-29, there after it declines till age group 55-59 but rises for persons 60 years and older. The proportion of non-literates is higher for females at all ages than for males, and reaches a peak of over 60 percent for age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

With respect to figure 3.2, females who can read and write English language only, or Ghanaian Language only are higher than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the proportion of males who can read and write both English and a Ghanaian language are higher than their female counterparts in the district. It also indicates that females, from age 40-44 to 65+ recorded zero (0) for persons who can read and write in English and French. In considering persons who can read and write English, French and Ghanaian language the number is very small in the district. Despite this, males are higher than females.

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

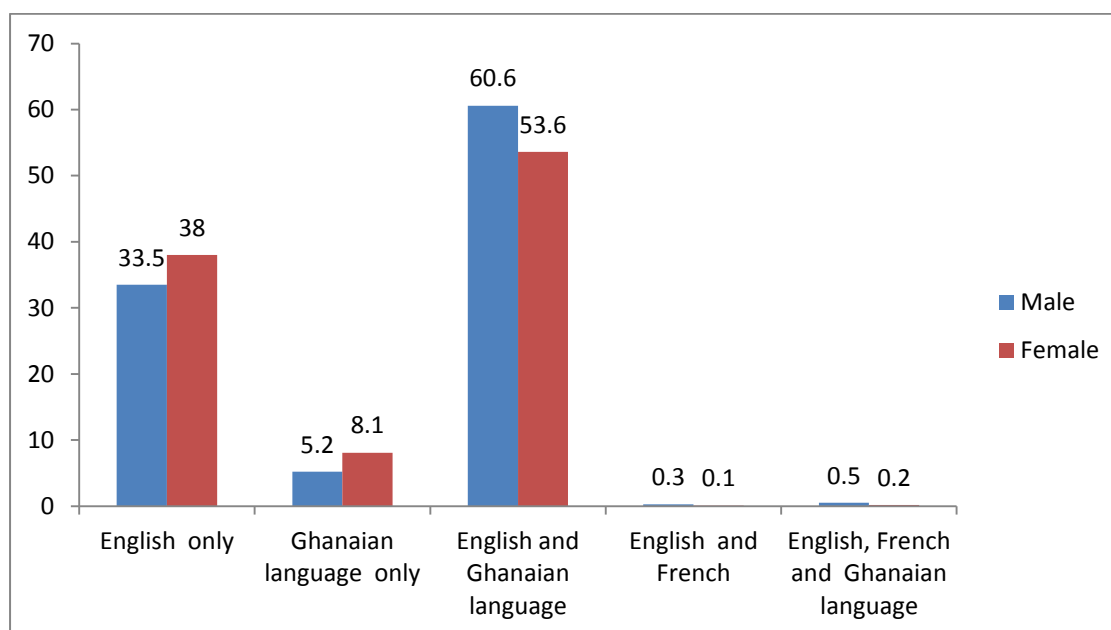
Sex/Age group	Literate							
	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English and French and Ghanaian Language
Both sexes								
Total	31,071	39,135	100.0	35.5	6.5	57.5	0.2	0.4
11-14	930	8,921	100.0	43.9	5.9	49.8	0.1	0.2
15-19	2,053	9,716	100.0	36.9	4.5	58.3	0.1	0.2
20-24	3,519	5,732	100.0	31.0	5.8	62.5	0.3	0.4
25-29	3,972	4,235	100.0	33.7	7.1	58.5	0.2	0.5
30-34	3,922	2,916	100.0	33.2	7.8	58.3	0.2	0.6
35-39	3,304	2,162	100.0	31.4	9.6	58.3	0.3	0.5
40-44	3,100	1,561	100.0	31.5	8.9	58.5	0.0	1.1
45-49	2,210	1,185	100.0	28.4	11.1	60.2	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,926	1,021	100.0	25.5	7.2	66.9	0.2	0.2
55-59	1,018	630	100.0	25.4	10.6	63.5	0.2	0.3
60-64	1,326	411	100.0	27.0	7.1	65.2	0.2	0.5
65+	3,791	645	100.0	25.6	8.8	64.8	0.3	0.5
Male								
Total	13,486	21,849	100.0	33.5	5.2	60.6	0.3	0.5
11-14	450	4,666	100.0	42.8	5.7	51.1	0.2	0.3
15-19	903	5,285	100.0	36.1	3.7	59.9	0.2	0.2
20-24	1,352	3,169	100.0	28.3	4.2	66.5	0.4	0.6
25-29	1,474	2,275	100.0	31.5	5.1	62.5	0.4	0.7
30-34	1,649	1,700	100.0	31.2	5.2	62.4	0.4	0.8
35-39	1,507	1,333	100.0	30.1	6.6	62.3	0.4	0.7
40-44	1,447	958	100.0	26.6	7.3	64.4	0.0	1.7
45-49	1,083	692	100.0	26.9	8.2	64.3	0.1	0.4
50-54	882	585	100.0	24.4	5.5	69.6	0.3	0.2
55-59	483	434	100.0	23.0	7.8	68.4	0.2	0.5
60-64	601	291	100.0	24.7	4.8	69.4	0.3	0.7
65+	1,655	461	100.0	22.8	7.6	68.5	0.4	0.7

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Female								
Total	17,585	17,286	100.0	38.0	8.1	53.6	0.1	0.2
11-14	480	4,255	100.0	45.2	6.2	48.4	0.0	0.2
15-19	1,150	4,431	100.0	38.0	5.4	56.3	0.1	0.3
20-24	2,167	2,563	100.0	34.3	7.8	57.6	0.2	0.2
25-29	2,498	1,960	100.0	36.4	9.4	53.9	0.1	0.3
30-34	2,273	1,216	100.0	35.9	11.4	52.5	0.0	0.2
35-39	1,797	829	100.0	33.4	14.4	51.9	0.2	0.1
40-44	1,653	603	100.0	39.3	11.4	49.1	0.0	0.2
45-49	1,127	493	100.0	30.4	15.2	54.4	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,044	436	100.0	26.8	9.6	63.3	0.0	0.2
55-59	535	196	100.0	30.6	16.8	52.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	725	120	100.0	32.5	12.5	55.0	0.0	0.0
65+	2,136	184	100.0	32.6	12.0	55.4	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2: Literacy persons 11 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

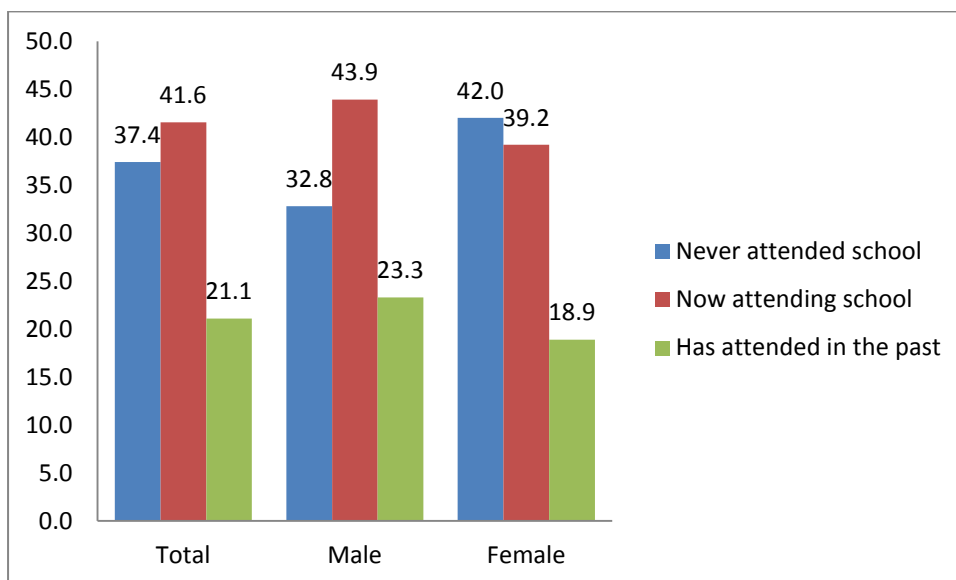
Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. There are 40,008 persons who are currently attending school in the district. Out of this primary constitutes 50.5 percent in the district and only 0.8 percent are in tertiary institutions.

The total number of males currently attending school is 21,389 out of the total male population; 10,509 are in the primary constituting 49.1 percent, 7.7 percent are in the SSS/SHS and only 1.1 percent are at the tertiary level. On the other hand, there are 18,619 females currently attending school with 52 percent being in primary, 5.8 percent in the SSS/SHS and 0.4 percent in at tertiary level.

The table further shows that, there are 20,292 persons who attended school in the past. Out of this 29.2 percent attended JSS/JHS, 12.2 percent attended the SSS/SHS and only 5 percent attained tertiary in the district. Males who attended school in the past were 11,332. Out of this, 26.9 percent attended JSS/JHS, 1.6 percent attended vocational/technical/commercial school (which is the lower among the male categories) and almost 7 percent attended tertiary. However, 8,960 females attended school in the past. Out of this, those who attended primary have the highest proportion of 35.6 percent, 9 percent attended SSS/SHS and almost 3 percent attended tertiary. In comparing both current and past attendance in the district, there has been a tremendous increase.

Figure 3.3 indicates population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, had attended school in the past or had never attended school. There are more females (42.07%) who had never attended school than males (32.8%). The proportion of persons 3 years and older who has attended school in the past is 23.3 percent for males and 18.9 percent for females. The proportion of currently attending school is higher for males (43.9%) than for females (39.2%).

Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,008	100.0	21,389	100.0	18,619	100.0	20,292	100.0	11,332	100.0	8,960	100.0
Nursery	2,472	6.2	1,261	5.9	1,211	6.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	8,039	20.1	4,125	19.3	3,914	21.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	20,194	50.5	10,509	49.1	9,685	52.0	6,134	30.2	2,947	26.0	3,187	35.6
JSS/JHS	6,143	15.4	3,548	16.6	2,595	13.9	5,928	29.2	3,047	26.9	2,881	32.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3,449	17.0	2,060	18.2	1,389	15.5
SSS/SHS	2,713	6.8	1,639	7.7	1,074	5.8	2,484	12.2	1,674	14.8	810	9.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	508	2.5	386	3.4	122	1.4
vocational/technical/commercial	29	0.1	11	0.1	18	0.1	334	1.6	176	1.6	158	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	95	0.2	51	0.2	44	0.2	443	2.2	274	2.4	169	1.9
Tertiary	323	0.8	245	1.1	78	0.4	1,012	5.0	768	6.8	244	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Population census constitutes one of the fundamental and relevant sources of information for labour and employment data in every country. The production of goods and services largely depends on a country's labour force that is economically active. This chapter therefore presents analysis on economic characteristics which include economic activity status, occupation and industry. It also talks about employment status and employment sector.

4.2 Activity Status

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in the population of the Atebubu-Amanten District. Generally, 76.2 percent are economically active and 23.8 percent are economically not active. A slightly higher proportion of males (76.9%) than females (75.5%) are economically active, while a higher proportion of females (24.5%) than males (23.1%) are economically not active.

For the entire district, 96.6 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed, with little difference by sex, while 3.4 percent are unemployed. Three out of five (60.6%) unemployed persons in the district were first time job seekers. This rate is higher among males (68.3%) than females (56.2%). Among the unemployed, the proportion of persons who worked before, seeking work and available is higher for females (43.8%) than for males (31.7%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,355	100.0	30,219	100.0	30,136	100.0
Economically active	45,994	76.2	23,250	76.9	22,744	75.5
<i>Employed</i>	44,416	96.6	22,673	97.5	21,743	95.6
<i>Worked</i>	43,222	97.3	22,203	97.9	21,019	96.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,114	2.5	427	1.9	687	3.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	80	0.2	43	0.2	37	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,578	3.4	577	2.5	1,001	4.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	621	39.4	183	31.7	438	43.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	957	60.6	394	68.3	563	56.2
Economically not active	14,361	23.8	6,969	23.1	7,392	24.5
Did home duties (household chore)	2,163	15.1	466	6.7	1,697	23.0
Full time education	9,018	62.8	5,240	75.2	3,778	51.1
pensioner/retired	171	1.2	127	1.8	44	0.6
Disabled/sick	645	4.5	313	4.5	332	4.5
Too old/young	1,783	12.4	563	8.1	1,220	16.5
Other	581	4.0	260	3.7	321	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also shows that for the economically not active population, full time education constitutes 62.8 percent for persons in the district, with substantial variation by sex: three out of four for males and half of the females. Of those who did home duties (household chores), the rate for females was more than three times (23%) that of the males (6.7%).

4.2.2 Economic activity status

Table 4.2 shows, employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. Out of a total population of 60,355 of the population 15 years and older in the district, 73.6 percent are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 23.8 percent are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	60,355	100.0	44,416	73.6	1,578	2.6	14,361	23.8
15 - 19	11,769	100.0	3,847	32.7	246	2.1	7,676	65.2
20 - 24	9,251	100.0	6,061	65.5	528	5.7	2,662	28.8
25 - 29	8,207	100.0	6,997	85.3	344	4.2	866	10.6
30 - 34	6,838	100.0	6,299	92.1	178	2.6	361	5.3
35 - 39	5,466	100.0	5,139	94.0	92	1.7	235	4.3
40 - 44	4,661	100.0	4,404	94.5	71	1.5	186	4.0
45 - 49	3,395	100.0	3,231	95.2	39	1.1	125	3.7
50 - 54	2,947	100.0	2,792	94.7	21	0.7	134	4.5
55 - 59	1,648	100.0	1,507	91.4	16	1.0	125	7.6
60 - 64	1,737	100.0	1,425	82.0	31	1.8	281	16.2
65+	4,436	100.0	2,714	61.2	12	0.3	1,710	38.5
Male								
Total	30,219	100.0	22,673	75.0	577	1.9	6,969	23.1
15 - 19	6,188	100.0	2,000	32.3	94	1.5	4,094	66.2
20 - 24	4,521	100.0	2,902	64.2	181	4.0	1,438	31.8
25 - 29	3,749	100.0	3,247	86.6	140	3.7	362	9.7
30 - 34	3,349	100.0	3,157	94.3	68	2.0	124	3.7
35 - 39	2,840	100.0	2,731	96.2	35	1.2	74	2.6
40 - 44	2,405	100.0	2,318	96.4	18	0.7	69	2.9
45 - 49	1,775	100.0	1,731	97.5	14	0.8	30	1.7
50 - 54	1,467	100.0	1,425	97.1	6	0.4	36	2.5
55 - 59	917	100.0	872	95.1	6	0.7	39	4.3
60 - 64	892	100.0	769	86.2	11	1.2	112	12.6
65+	2,116	7	1,521	71.9	4	0.2	591	27.9
Female								
Total	30,136	100.0	21,743	72.1	1,001	3.3	7,392	24.5
15 - 19	5,581	100.0	1,847	33.1	152	2.7	3,582	64.2
20 - 24	4,730	100.0	3,159	66.8	347	7.3	1,224	25.9
25 - 29	4,458	100.0	3,750	84.1	204	4.6	504	11.3
30 - 34	3,489	100.0	3,142	90.1	110	3.2	237	6.8
35 - 39	2,626	100.0	2,408	91.7	57	2.2	161	6.1
40 - 44	2,256	100.0	2,086	92.5	53	2.3	117	5.2
45 - 49	1,620	100.0	1,500	92.6	25	1.5	95	5.9
50 - 54	1,480	100.0	1,367	92.4	15	1.0	98	6.6
55 - 59	731	100.0	635	86.9	10	1.4	86	11.8
60 - 64	845	100.0	656	77.6	20	2.4	169	20.0
65+	2,320	100.0	1,193	51.4	8	0.3	1,119	48.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

The pattern of the distribution of the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age is similar for both males and females. For the employed population of males, 45-49 age group constitute the highest percentage (97.5) with 1.7 percent being economically not active and unemployed constitute 0.8 percent within the same age group. However, female age group 45-49 also had the highest percentage (92.6), economically not active being 5.9 percent, and 1.5 percent are unemployed

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the main occupations of employed persons 15 years and older by sex in the district. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers employed almost seven in ten (66.1%) persons who worked or did not but had a job to return to in the seven days prior to the Census Night. And almost 14 percent are service and sales works while 8.6 percent are engaged in craft and related trades workers in the district.

Analysis of the sex composition by occupation in Table 4.3 shows male dominance in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers with a proportion of 71.3% compared to 60.7% for females. However, females are nearly four times (22.4%) more likely to be service and sales workers than males (5.8%). With the exception of clerical support works, service and sales works, crafts and related trades work and elementary occupation where females dominate, the rest of the occupational activities are male dominated. It is therefore obvious that, males and females are selective in certain occupations irrespective of how lucrative it is within the district.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,416	100.0	22,673	100.0	21,743	100.0
Managers	456	1.0	251	1.1	205	0.9
Professionals	1,609	3.6	1,061	4.7	548	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	353	0.8	251	1.1	102	0.5
Clerical support workers	241	0.5	116	0.5	125	0.6
Service and sales workers	6,174	13.9	1,308	5.8	4,866	22.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	29,348	66.1	16,160	71.3	13,188	60.7
Craft and related trades workers	3,802	8.6	1,723	7.6	2,079	9.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,336	3.0	1,274	5.6	62	0.3
Elementary occupations	1,094	2.5	526	2.3	568	2.6
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Out of the employed population of 44,416, the majority (66.1%) is employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in the district, followed by 11.2 percent in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles while manufacturing constitutes 5.8 percent.

In terms of sex analysis, seven out of ten males are into agriculture forestry and fishing industry and 6.3 percent are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. On the other hand six out of ten females are engaged in agriculture forestry and fishing industry and only 0.5 percent are into public administration and defence; compulsory

social security. The table further shows that, other major industries such as financial and insurance activities (0.5%) and education (4.1%) are dominated by males. It also shows that females recorded zero percent in mining and quarrying, and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,416	100.0	22,673	100.0	21,743	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	29,342	66.1	16,235	71.6	13,107	60.3
Mining and quarrying	32	0.1	32	0.1	0	0.0
Manufacturing	2,565	5.8	732	3.2	1,833	8.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	26	0.1	25	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	52	0.1	26	0.1	26	0.1
Construction	513	1.2	498	2.2	15	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,986	11.2	1,429	6.3	3,557	16.4
Transportation and storage	1,281	2.9	1,250	5.5	31	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,277	2.9	132	0.6	1,145	5.3
Information and communication	61	0.1	46	0.2	15	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	172	0.4	107	0.5	65	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	165	0.4	64	0.3	101	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	78	0.2	58	0.3	20	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	439	1.0	329	1.5	110	0.5
Education	1,476	3.3	932	4.1	544	2.5
Human health and social work activities	287	0.6	147	0.6	140	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	99	0.2	87	0.4	12	0.1
Other service activities	1,414	3.2	477	2.1	937	4.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use	150	0.3	66	0.3	84	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

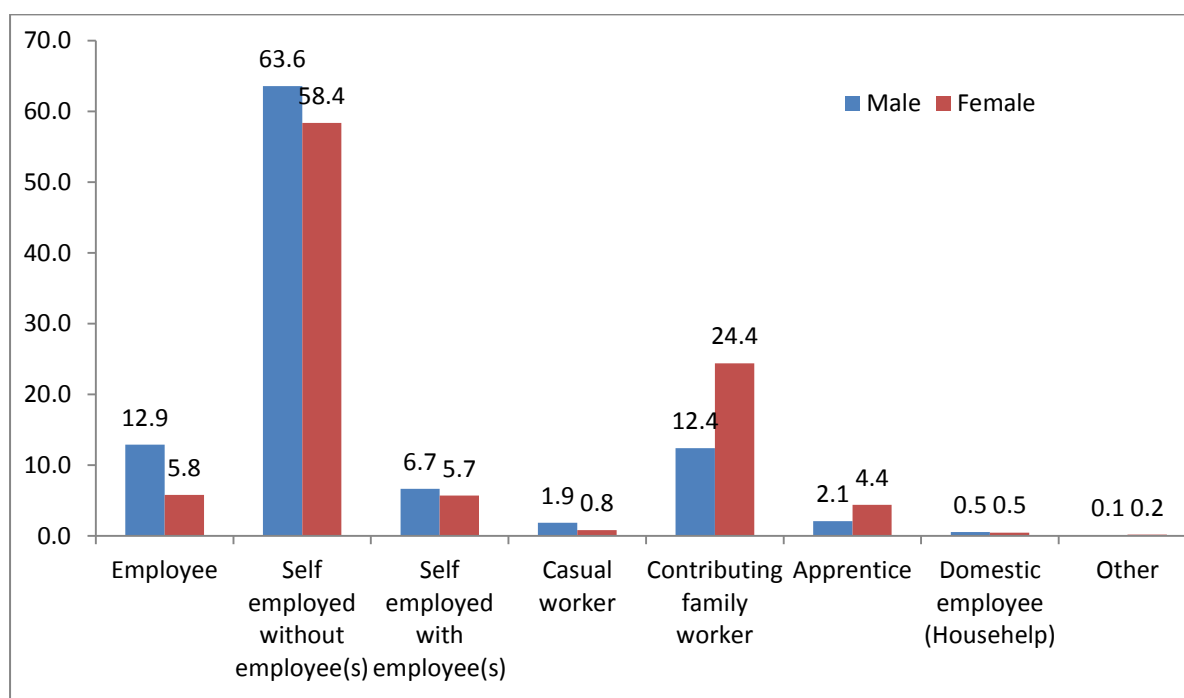
The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress towards modernization of the economy and the relative capacity of the various sectors to create jobs. Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Three out of five employed persons in the district are self-employed without employee(s). The second highest is contributing family worker (18.2%), followed by employees constituting 9.4 percent, and the least is others with less than one percent. A similar pattern prevails by sex. However, for the males employees present the second largest group.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,416	100.0	22,673	100.0	21,743	100.0
Employee	4,178	9.4	2,918	12.9	1,260	5.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	27,107	61.0	14,414	63.6	12,693	58.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,742	6.2	1,508	6.7	1,234	5.7
Casual worker	594	1.3	422	1.9	172	0.8
Contributing family worker	8,104	18.2	2,806	12.4	5,298	24.4
Apprentice	1,419	3.2	469	2.1	950	4.4
Domestic employee (House help)	218	0.5	117	0.5	101	0.5
Other	54	0.1	19	0.1	35	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows percentage distribution of employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The figure shows that majority of the employed population 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s) with male being more than females. On the other hand with contributing family worker and apprentice females dominate.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

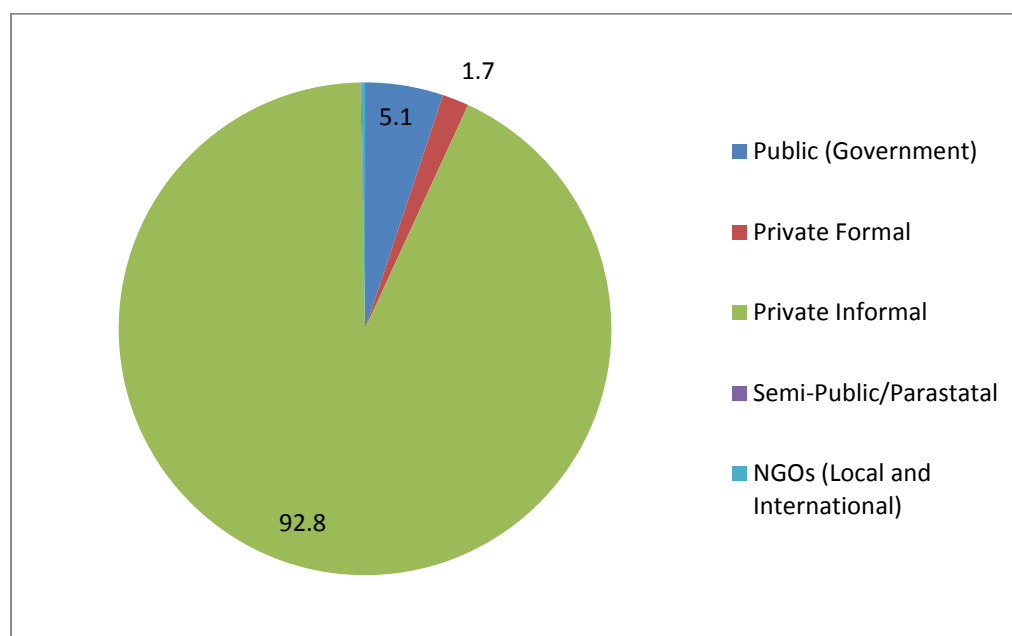
Table 4.6 presents information on sector of employment for persons 15 years and older in the Atebubu-Amanten District. About nine in ten persons who are employed are in the private informal sector. The public sector accounts for only 5.1 percent of all employed persons 15 years and older while the private formal sector employs only 1.7 percent. Table 4.6 reveals, more females in the Atebubu-Amanten District are engaged in the private informal than their male counterparts. However, males in the public sector are more than females. Figure 4.2 shows that, majority of the people in the district are engaged in the private informal sector. Only few people are in the public (Government) and private formal sectors.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,416	100.0	22,673	100.0	21,743	100.0
Public (Government)	2,278	5.1	1,481	6.5	797	3.7
Private Formal	772	1.7	502	2.2	270	1.2
Private Informal	41,229	92.8	20,613	90.9	20,616	94.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	27	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	104	0.2	58	0.3	46	0.2
Other International Organizations	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2: Percentage of employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, and promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desktop and laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on ownership and usage of information and communication and technology in the district.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 gives information on the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex. The table shows that there are a total of 20,090 mobile phone owners in the district. This constituted 29.5 percent of the population 12 years and older. Out of the total, more males (35.4%) own mobile phones than their female (23.6%) counterparts in the district.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also presents information on population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex. Out of the total population of 68,051 who answered the question on internet facility usage, only 1,446 (2.1%) use the internet facility in the district. Out of the total population using internet facility, the majority are males ((3.1%) with females constituting a little of (1.1%)). Comparing the district value of 2.1 percent to that of the regional value of 3.4 percent the use of internet in the district is very low.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,051	100.0	20,090	29.5	1,446	2.1
Male	34,222	50.3	12,119	35.4	1,061	3.1
Female	33,829	49.7	7,971	23.6	385	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-study and the use of the internet. Table 5.2 also presents information on households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head. With a total of 20,349 households who responded to the question on ownership of desktop/laptop computers, only 577 (2.8%) of them owned these items in the district. Once again, male headed households were in the majority (70.8%) while female headed households represented only 29.2 percent.

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

Sex	Number of households		desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,349	100.0	577	2.8
Male	14,402	70.8	466	3.2
Female	5,947	29.2	111	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges. Disabilities of whatever form or type can limit an individual's ability to function to his or her full potential. The 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of fundamental human rights of all persons with disabilities. Despite various summits and conventions, people with disabilities have continued to experience a variety of barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability. In Ghana, steps have been taken (including the Disability Fund) to ensure that PWDs develop their full potentials for the development of the country. With appropriate and meaningful policies, people with disabilities can live a meaningful and dignified life in the Atebubu-Amanten District while contributing positively to the development of the district. This chapter presents information on disability using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there were 3,293 persons with some form of disability, and this constitute 3.1 percent of the population in the district. However, the proportions vary marginally between male and female with male recording the higher rate of 3.2 percent and female following closely with 3.1 percent.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 provides the percentage of disabled persons who are affected by the various types of disabilities. The prevalence of sight disability was the highest (34.6%) followed by emotional (22.8%), physical (21.6%), hearing (16.4%), speech (11.0%) intellectual disability (11.0%) and lastly other disability (6.3%).

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 provides information on persons with disability by type of locality and sex. It shows that rural areas have a higher proportion of PWDs (1.8%) than urban localities (1.3 %). In urban areas, females have a higher rate (1.4%) of those with PWD than males (1.2%). However, in rural communities males have a higher proportion (2.0%) of those with PWD than females (1.6%). Among rural settlements the percentage of males with sight impairment (34.0%) is higher than that of female (33.0%) while in urban locality, physical impairment is higher for females (25.9%) than their male counterparts (23.5%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	105,938	100.0	53,674	100.0	52,264	100.0
No disability	102,645	96.9	51,982	96.8	50,663	96.9
With a disability	3,293	3.1	1,692	3.2	1,601	3.1
Sight	1,139	34.6	565	33.4	574	35.9
Hearing	541	16.4	263	15.5	278	17.4
Speech	471	14.3	264	15.6	207	12.9
Physical	712	21.6	345	20.4	367	22.9
Intellectual	363	11.0	181	10.7	182	11.4
Emotional	751	22.8	393	23.2	358	22.4
Other	206	6.3	113	6.7	93	5.8
Urban						
Total	49,497	46.7	24,135	45.0	25,362	48.5
No disability	48,108	45.4	23,502	43.8	24,606	47.1
With a disability	1,389	1.3	633	1.2	756	1.4
Sight	500	36.0	205	32.4	295	39.0
Hearing	187	13.5	88	13.9	99	13.1
Speech	186	13.4	101	16.0	85	11.2
Physical	345	24.8	149	23.5	196	25.9
Intellectual	162	11.7	85	13.4	77	10.2
Emotional	289	20.8	139	22.0	150	19.8
Other	106	7.6	53	8.4	53	7.0
Rural						
Total	56,441	53.3	29,539	55.0	26,902	51.5
No disability	54,537	51.5	28,480	53.1	26,057	49.9
With a disability	1,904	1.8	1,059	2.0	845	1.6
Sight	639	33.6	360	34.0	279	33.0
Hearing	354	18.6	175	16.5	179	21.2
Speech	285	15.0	163	15.4	122	14.4
Physical	367	19.3	196	18.5	171	20.2
Intellectual	201	10.6	96	9.1	105	12.4
Emotional	462	24.3	254	24.0	208	24.6
Other	100	5.3	60	5.7	40	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 gives distribution of population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. There are 2,524 persons 15 years and older with disability in the district. Employed persons 15 years and older with disability constitute 65.1 percent, unemployed PWD are 2.2 percent of all the PWDs 15 years and older, while the economically not active PWD constitutes 32.8 percent in the district.

The type of disability that an individual has can affect his/her likelihood of participating in the labour market. People with emotional impairment have a rate of 71.2 percent of persons employed, where economically not active of people with emotional impairment constitute 25.9 percent, and the unemployed being 2.9 percent. Hearing disability also 65.3 percent of persons employed, economically not active 33.1 percent, and unemployed persons having 1.6 percent of all persons with hearing disability.

Employed males with disability constitute 67.6 percent, where economically not active being 30.9 percent, and only 1.6 percent of the unemployed in that category. Comparing females

with disability, 62.4 percent from the employed females, economically not active constitute 34.6 percent and unemployed females with disability being 2.9 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	60,355	100.0	44,416	73.6	1,578	2.6	14,361	23.8
No disability	57,831	100.0	42,774	74.0	1,523	2.6	13,534	23.4
With a disability	2,524	100.0	1,642	65.1	55	2.2	827	32.8
Sight	964	100.0	621	64.4	18	1.9	325	33.7
Hearing	369	100.0	241	65.3	6	1.6	122	33.1
Speech	280	100.0	173	61.8	6	2.1	101	36.1
Physical	575	100.0	306	53.2	13	2.3	256	44.5
Intellectual	264	100.0	123	46.6	5	1.9	136	51.5
Emotional	587	100.0	418	71.2	17	2.9	152	25.9
Other	151	100.0	78	51.7	3	2.0	70	46.4
Male								
Total	30,219	100.0	22,673	75.0	577	1.9	6,969	23.1
No disability	28,936	100.0	21,806	75.4	558	1.9	6,572	22.7
With a disability	1,283	100.0	867	67.6	19	1.5	397	30.9
Sight	471	100.0	318	67.5	6	1.3	147	31.2
Hearing	166	100.0	114	68.7	3	1.8	49	29.5
Speech	160	100.0	109	68.1	5	3.1	46	28.7
Physical	289	100.0	159	55.0	1	0.3	129	44.6
Intellectual	137	100.0	67	48.9	3	2.2	67	48.9
Emotional	307	100.0	225	73.3	7	2.3	75	24.4
Other	88	100.0	50	56.8	2	2.3	36	40.9
Female								
Total	30,136	100.0	21,743	72.1	1,001	3.3	7,392	24.5
No disability	28,895	100.0	20,968	72.6	965	3.3	6,962	24.1
With a disability	1,241	100.0	775	62.4	36	2.9	430	34.6
Sight	493	100.0	303	61.5	12	2.4	178	36.1
Hearing	203	100.0	127	62.6	3	1.5	73	36.0
Speech	120	100.0	64	53.3	1	0.8	55	45.8
Physical	286	100.0	147	51.4	12	4.2	127	44.4
Intellectual	127	100.0	56	44.1	2	1.6	69	54.3
Emotional	280	100.0	193	68.9	10	3.6	77	27.5
Other	63	100.0	28	44.4	1	1.6	34	54.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents information on population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. There are 96,199 persons in this age group with 3,147 being those of PWD accounting for 3.3 percent. Out of the total population of 3,147 persons with disability, 1,626 never attended school constituting 51.7 percent, 1,176 accounting for 37.4 percent are in Basic school, and 170 are in SSS/SHS and higher (5.4%)

For those with sight impairment, 669 out of total population of 1,100 with sight disability never attended school which constitute 60.8 percent, 336 are in the Basic school accounting for 30.5 percent and 51 persons attended SSS/SHS and higher.,

Among the various forms of disability i.e. sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairment, the highest proportion of persons are found in Never in school category of education, and it is followed by Basic educational categories.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	96,199	100.0	35,899	37.3	10,511	10.9	41,848	43.5	7,941	8.3
No disability	93,052	100.0	34,273	36.8	10,336	11.1	40,672	43.7	7,771	8.4
With a disability	3,147	100.0	1,626	51.7	175	5.6	1,176	37.4	170	5.4
Sight	1,100	100.0	669	60.8	44	4.0	336	30.5	51	4.6
Hearing	514	100.0	281	54.7	36	7.0	177	34.4	20	3.9
Speech	437	100.0	188	43.0	45	10.3	173	39.6	31	7.1
Physical	681	100.0	386	56.7	29	4.3	228	33.5	38	5.6
Intellectual	347	100.0	192	55.3	23	6.6	124	35.7	8	2.3
Emotional	718	100.0	321	44.7	31	4.3	316	44.0	50	7.0
Other	191	100.0	95	49.7	16	8.4	70	36.6	10	5.2
Male										
Total	48,674	100.0	15,953	32.8	5,386	11.1	22,111	45.4	5,224	10.7
No disability	47,064	100.0	15,222	32.3	5,293	11.2	21,455	45.6	5,094	10.8
With a disability	1,610	100.0	731	45.4	93	5.8	656	40.7	130	8.1
Sight	546	100.0	276	50.5	26	4.8	207	37.9	37	6.8
Hearing	248	100.0	122	49.2	19	7.7	94	37.9	13	5.2
Speech	247	100.0	91	36.8	24	9.7	104	42.1	28	11.3
Physical	336	100.0	178	53.0	14	4.2	115	34.2	29	8.6
Intellectual	175	100.0	97	55.4	11	6.3	61	34.9	6	3.4
Emotional	374	100.0	156	41.7	14	3.7	169	45.2	35	9.4
Other	105	100.0	50	47.6	7	6.7	40	38.1	8	7.6
Female										
Total	47,525	100.0	19,946	42.0	5,125	10.8	19,737	41.5	2,717	5.7
No disability	45,988	100.0	19,051	41.4	5,043	11.0	19,217	41.8	2,677	5.8
With a disability	1,537	100.0	895	58.2	82	5.3	520	33.8	40	2.6
Sight	554	100.0	393	70.9	18	3.2	129	23.3	14	2.5
Hearing	266	100.0	159	59.8	17	6.4	83	31.2	7	2.6
Speech	190	100.0	97	51.1	21	11.1	69	36.3	3	1.6
Physical	345	100.0	208	60.3	15	4.3	113	32.8	9	2.6
Intellectual	172	100.0	95	55.2	12	7.0	63	36.6	2	1.2
Emotional	344	100.0	165	48.0	17	4.9	147	42.7	15	4.4
Other	86	100.0	45	52.3	9	10.5	30	34.9	2	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

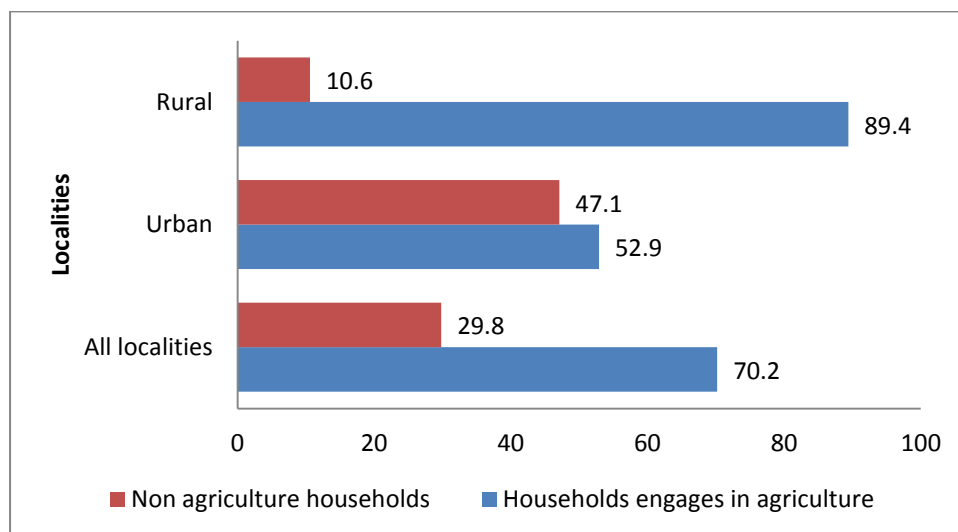
7.1 Introduction

Atebubu-Amanten District is rich in good soil and climatic conditions. This is conducive for the cultivation of various cash and food crops such as cashew, yam and groundnut among others. Majority of the economically active population in the district are engaged in agriculture. This chapter discusses households engaged in agricultural activities and non-agricultural households in the district. It also discusses types of farming activities and types of livestock, number and keepers.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents information on households in agriculture and non-agricultural households by locality in the district. The figure indicates that, seven in ten (70.2%) households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The figure further shows that, 52.9 percent of households in the urban areas of the district are engaged in agriculture while 89.4 percent of their rural counterparts are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Agriculture and non-agricultural households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the distributions of agricultural households in the district by major farming activities and by locality. The four major activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. From the table, 14,283 agricultural households in the district are engaged in different farming activities. It shows that, households can be engaged in one or more activities in the district. There are 14,283 agricultural households in the district representing 70.2 percent. This is slightly higher than the regional average (68.5%). About 95.5 percent of the agricultural households in the district are engaged in crop farming, this is the highest value in the district. The second largest agricultural activity in the district is livestock rearing which is carried out by 37.9 percent of households.

With respect to localities, out of the total of 10,712 households in the urban areas of the district, 52.9 percent are agricultural households. Out of the 52.9 percent households that are engaged in urban agriculture, 90.6 percent are engaged in crop farming while 33.1 percent are in to livestock rearing. On the other hand, out of the 9,637 households in the rural areas of the district, 89.4 percent constitutes agricultural households out of which 98.7 percent are engaged in crop farming and 41.0 percent in livestock rearing. The table shows that, the percentage of agricultural households in the major farming activities in the rural areas of the district are relatively higher than their urban counterparts.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Activity type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	20,349	100.0	10,712	100.0	9,637	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	14,283	70.2	5,668	52.9	8,615	89.4
Crop farming	13,637	95.5	5,138	90.6	8,499	98.7
Tree planting	128	0.9	52	0.9	76	0.9
Livestock rearing	5,411	37.9	1,875	33.1	3,536	41.0
Fish farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock, animal reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district. It occurs throughout the district both in urban and rural communities since the district lies between Semi Deciduous Forest and the Savanna Zone. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared, numbers and keepers of livestock in the district. From the table, there are 179,782 animals reared in the district. Out of this number, 50.5 percent constitute chicken which is the most dominant animals kept in the Atebubu-Amanten District. The second highest number of animals kept in the district is goat which represents 20.1 percent of the total number livestock while sheep comes third with 11.2 percent. Almost 6 percent (5.8%) are engaged in cattle rearing while only 0.3 percent engaged in grass cutter rearing.

The total number of animal keepers in the district is 9,708. Chicken keepers constitute 40.7 percent which is relatively higher than the various keepers (29.8 percent for goat and 13.2 percent for sheep).

With regards to average animals per keeper, chicken constitutes 23 percent while goat has a proportion of 12.5 percent. The table further shows that, some animals such as ducks and doves are in large numbers but with relatively few keepers in the district.

Table 7.2: Types of livestock, other animals and keepers

	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	
Total	179,782	100.0	9,708	100.0	18.5
Beehives	231	0.1	5	0.1	46.2
Cattle	10,436	5.8	360	3.7	29.0
Chicken	90,780	50.5	3,951	40.7	23.0
Dove	1,082	0.6	49	0.5	22.1
Duck	2,064	1.1	59	0.6	35.0
Goat	36,187	20.1	2,894	29.8	12.5
Grass-cutter	590	0.3	69	0.7	8.6
Guinea fowl	11,159	6.2	562	5.8	19.9
Ostrich	299	0.2	12	0.1	24.9
Pig	5,826	3.2	363	3.7	16.0
Rabbit	125	0.1	16	0.2	7.8
Sheep	20,146	11.2	1,283	13.2	15.7
Silk worm	200	0.1	10	0.1	20.0
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	414	0.2	31	0.3	13.4
Other (specify)	243	0.1	44	0.5	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is essential for the well-being of mankind. However, the conditions of the house are of significant importance in understanding the sanitation status of a household. Poor housing and sanitary conditions are usually associated with poor health and poverty in general. In addition, the condition of a structure could be an indicator of the welfare status of a household. This chapter presents information on housing stock, ownership status of dwelling, main construction material for outer wall of dwelling, main type of fuel used for lighting and cooking, type of toilet facility, access to improved water, and methods of disposing of waste in the district using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 gives information on stock of houses and households by type of locality. Overall the district has a total number of 14,553 housing units with 6,099 situated in the urban areas and 8,454 are in the rural communities. There are 20,349 households in the district with 10,712 households in urban areas while the rural communities have 9,637 households. The average household per house is 1.4 in the district which is lower than the country and the regional values of 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. The district has an average household size of 5.1 which is higher than the country (4.4) and regional (4.6) values. Average household size in urban areas (4.5) is lower than in rural localities (5.8).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	105,938	49,497	56,441
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	104,244	48,653	55,591
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	14,553	6,099	8,454
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	10,712	9,637
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	7.2	8.0	6.6
Average household size	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of head of household and type of locality

Table 8.2 shows information on type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Five out of ten (54.9%) households resides in compound dwelling units in the district while 30 percent of households live in separate houses.

Among the male headed households five out of ten (51.8%) lives in compound houses compared to six out of ten (62.3%) in female headed households; and about three out of ten lives in separate houses for both male (30.6%) and female (28.6%) headed households.

In terms of locality, two thirds (66.7%) of households live in compound houses in urban areas compared with 41.7 percent in rural areas. More households in rural communities (36.7%) live in separate houses than in urban areas (24.0%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	6,111	30.0	30.6	28.6	24.0	36.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	854	4.2	4.8	2.8	4.3	4.1
Flat/apartment	256,355	11,331	286	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	11,165	54.9	51.8	62.3	66.7	41.7
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,522	7.5	9.5	2.7	1.2	14.5
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	128	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0
Tent	10,343	871	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	2,393	29	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	190	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.4
Other	9,846	750	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Altogether, 59.2 percent of the households in the district reside in their own houses and 23 percent reside in units owned by other private individual, and 13.7 percent dwell in units owned by a relative who is not a household member.

Almost two thirds (64.7%) of dwelling in male headed households are owned by a household member while 20.4 percent are owned by other private individual. In female headed households about 46 percent of dwelling units are owned by a household member and other private individual constitutes almost 30 percent. Majority of the households' members live in their own houses in the rural areas (78.5%) compared to only 41.9 percent in urban areas. In urban localities 36.3 percent of dwelling units are owned by other private individual while the corresponding figure for rural areas is only 8.3percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	12,051	59.2	64.7	45.9	41.9	78.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	294	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.4	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	2,778	13.7	10.8	20.7	15.2	11.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	4,690	23.0	20.4	29.4	36.3	8.3
Private employer	83,610	9,509	107	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	59	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	307	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.5	0.5
Other	24,000	1,844	63	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

The different materials used for the construction of a house are usually viewed as a measure of the quality of housing as well as an indicator of health risk. During the census, data were collected on the main construction materials of the outer wall, floor and roof of dwelling units.

Table 8.4 presents information on main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. Overall, close to six in every ten houses (58.1%) had external walls made out of mud bricks and earth while over three in every ten (35.9%) households had dwellings with walls made out of cement blocks/concrete in the district. Rural-urban variations show that more urban houses (58.7%) have walls made out of cement block/concrete than rural houses (11.2%). The use of mud brick/earth for walls is more of a rural phenomenon (80.7%) than an urban one (37.1%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		Type of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	21,390	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	12,426	58.1	37.1	80.7
Wood	200,594	7,932	155	0.7	0.2	1.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	101	0.5	0.5	0.5
Stone	11,330	814	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	7,669	35.9	58.7	11.2
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	766	3.6	3.0	4.2
Bamboo	8,206	523	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	74	0.3	0.0	0.7
Other	39,206	1,496	142	0.7	0.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 gives information on materials for the floor of dwelling units. Almost eight in every ten houses (77.6%) had floors made up of cement/concrete and 21.1 percent of the dwelling units have floors made up of earth/mud in the district. In rural areas, 66.9 percent of the houses have their floor made up of cement/concrete with 32.4 percent made up of earth/mud. Among the urban localities, 87.2 percent of the floor of dwellings is made up of cement/concrete and 11.0 percent being made up of earth/mud.

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

Material for the floor	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	4,301	21.1	11.0	32.4
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	15,791	77.6	87.2	66.9
Stone	32,817	3,325	72	0.4	0.4	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	322	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	44	0.2	0.4	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	83	0.4	0.6	0.2
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	18	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	27	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roof of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The results reveal that 68.1 percent of households resided in dwellings roofed with metal sheets and almost three out of every ten (28.4%) houses in the district are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. Nine out of ten houses in urban localities are roofed with metal sheets (90.0%) while seven percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. On the other hand, the majority of dwelling units in rural communities (51.3%) are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to 44.5 percent for metal sheets in these areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	21,390	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	221	1.0	0.3	1.8
Wood	45,547	3,588	92	0.4	0.5	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	14,557	68.1	90.0	44.5
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	79	0.4	0.6	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	71	0.3	0.5	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	704	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	198	0.9	0.6	1.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	6,067	28.4	7.0	51.3
Other	35,935	3,292	96	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 gives information on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in the dwelling unit. The number of rooms used for sleeping gives an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Crowding in one sleeping room increases the risks of infectious diseases.

The results in Tables 8.7 reveal that overall, a little over half (52.1%) of households have only one sleeping room in the district, 25.3 percent have two rooms and 11.6 percent have three sleeping rooms. Nine in every ten (93.3%) one-member households in the district have one sleeping room and 5.2 percent have two sleeping rooms. Five in every ten (50.5%) of five-member households have one sleeping room compared to 31.5 percent with two sleeping rooms. About 14 percent of nine-member households have one sleeping room whereas 32.9 percent have two sleeping rooms. On the other hand, 40.8 percent of eight-member households have two sleeping rooms followed by 21.5 percent for three sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	20,349	100.0	52.1	25.3	11.6	5.8	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
1	3,059	100.0	93.3	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	2,089	100.0	76.4	20.5	2.3	0.5	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	*
3	2,406	100.0	70.3	20.4	7.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	2,493	100.0	63.2	26.0	6.6	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	2,311	100.0	50.5	31.5	12.2	4.2	1.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.1
6	2,130	100.0	38.3	38.6	16.0	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.2	*	0.0
7	1,530	100.0	26.2	42.0	20.7	7.5	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
8	1,213	100.0	17.7	40.8	21.5	13.4	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.2
9	942	100.0	13.6	32.9	26.3	15.5	6.5	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.4
10+	2,176	100.0	7.2	19.5	23.2	20.7	12.3	8.2	4.5	1.8	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The 2010 census collected information on the type of fuel that the household used for lighting, cooking as well as the kind of space used for cooking.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. Table 8.8 presents the distribution of main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. Electricity remains the most commonly used source of lighting (45.4%) followed by flashlight/touch (33.2%) and kerosene lamp (19.7%).

There is a huge gap between the urban and rural areas in terms of various source of lighting. In urban areas, electricity (main) constitutes 67.1 percent which is the highest followed by flashlight/touch 18.7 percent and kerosene lamp have a proportion of 12.2 percent as source of lighting among the urban dwellers. On the other hand, 49.4 percent of rural communities used flashlight/touch as the major source of lighting followed by kerosene lamp with a percentage of 28.1 and the use of electricity (main) constitutes 21.3 percent.

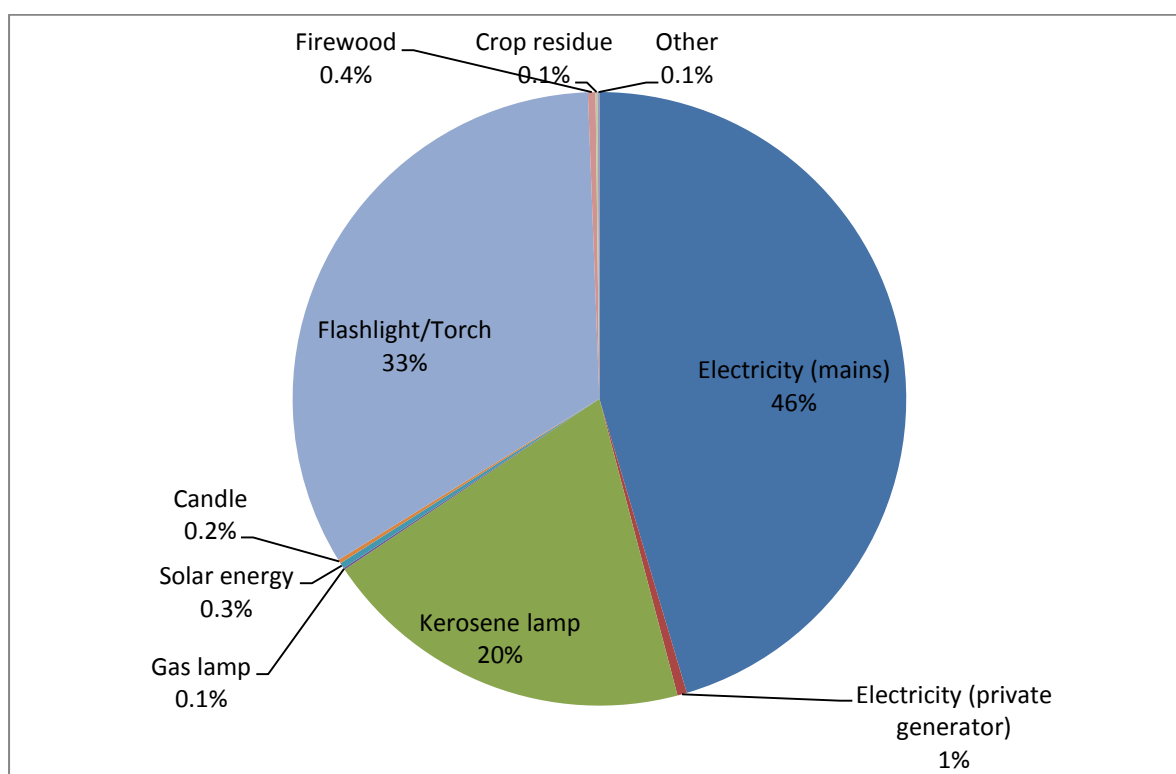
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	9,246	45.4	67.1	21.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	96	0.5	0.6	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	4,013	19.7	12.2	28.1
Gas lamp	9,378	793	30	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	64	0.3	0.4	0.2
Candle	41,214	1,662	38	0.2	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	6,766	33.2	18.7	49.4
Firewood	13,241	997	74	0.4	0.5	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	272	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	11	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows the distribution of source of lighting of dwelling unit in the district. The three main sources of non-natural lighting in households were electricity (mains) (46%), flashlight/torch (33%) and kerosene lamp (20%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is one percent (1%). And the proportion of dwelling units using firewood, crop residue, candle, solar energy, gas lamp and others is under 1% in the district.

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of source of lighting of dwelling unit



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Cooking fuel generally affects the quality of air for the members of a household. Most households use solid cooking fuels such as charcoal, wood and other biomass fuels which are usually a major cause of respiratory infections given that they emit a lot of smoke. During the 2010 Population and Housing Census data on the type of fuel that a household used for cooking and cooking space was collected.

The results in Table 8.9 shows that majority of the households (92.1 percent) used wood fuels (wood and charcoal) as a main source of energy for cooking. Five percent of households did not do any cooking and 2.2 percent used gas for cooking in the district.

Wood is the main source of cooking fuel for most rural households (89.7%), followed by charcoal (7%) and less than one percent each use crop residue, gas and electricity. Majority of urban households (58.9%) used charcoal for cooking, 28.9 percent used wood and 3.9 percent use gas while 7.5 percent did no cooking.

Table 8.9 shows that almost (45.7%) of the households in the district used open space in the compound for cooking, 18.7 percent cook on verandah, 12.3 percent under a structure with roof but without walls and 10.7 have a separate room for exclusive use of the household.

Open space in compound is the most common cooking space used by both urban (43.1%) and rural (48.7%) households. The second most common cooking space is verandah in urban areas (26.9%) and structure with roof but no walls in rural areas (20.1%). Separate room for exclusive use of household is the third most common in both urban (9.4%) and rural (12.1%) as space for cooking.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,022	5.0	7.5	2.3
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	11,738	57.7	28.9	89.7
Gas	996,518	36,641	455	2.2	3.9	0.3
Electricity	29,794	1,073	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	31	0.2	0.3	0.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	6,992	34.4	58.9	7.0
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	73	0.4	0.2	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,219	6.0	8.2	3.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	2,171	10.7	9.4	12.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	864	4.2	5.5	2.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	348	1.7	0.9	2.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	2,512	12.3	5.4	20.1
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	54	0.3	0.2	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	3,798	18.7	26.9	9.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	9,301	45.7	43.1	48.7
Other	21,007	1,614	82	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

The availability and accessibility to improved water is a crucial aspect of the health of household members; sources of drinking water supply in particular have a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. Water sources are often classified as “improved” and “unimproved”. Sources considered improved are pipe/public water in to homes, stand pipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected spring and rain water collection; unimproved are unprotected wells, and springs, vendors, and tanker trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

The main sources of drinking water and water for other domestic use for the Atebubu-Amanten District are presented in Table 8.10. The most common sources of drinking water for households are protected well (35.2%), boreholes/pumps/tube well (21.8%) and river/stream (15.2). Other sources used by more than five percent of households are sachet water (6.4%) unprotected well (6.4%) pipe borne outside dwelling (5.3%).

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

Sources of water	Total		Type of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban Percent	Rural Percent
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	138	0.7	1.0	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	1,080	5.3	4.3	6.4
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	680	3.3	3.8	2.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,439	21.8	10.5	34.4
Protected well	321,091	45,990	7,158	35.2	52.1	16.3
Rain water	39,438	1,044	422	2.1	3.7	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	41	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	35	0.2	0.3	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	1,297	6.4	11.8	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	1,303	6.4	10.5	1.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	35	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/stream	502,804	64,993	3,090	15.2	1.1	30.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	622	3.1	0.4	6.0
Other	3,972	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	132	0.6	0.9	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	891	4.4	2.7	6.2
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	642	3.2	3.6	2.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,829	18.8	8.3	30.5
Protected well	465,775	57,094	9,096	44.7	67.5	19.3
Rain water	39,916	965	355	1.7	3.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	50	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	26	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	1,351	6.6	10.8	2.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/stream	588,590	70,604	3,289	16.2	1.8	32.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	632	3.1	0.6	5.9
Other	10,302	982	27	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

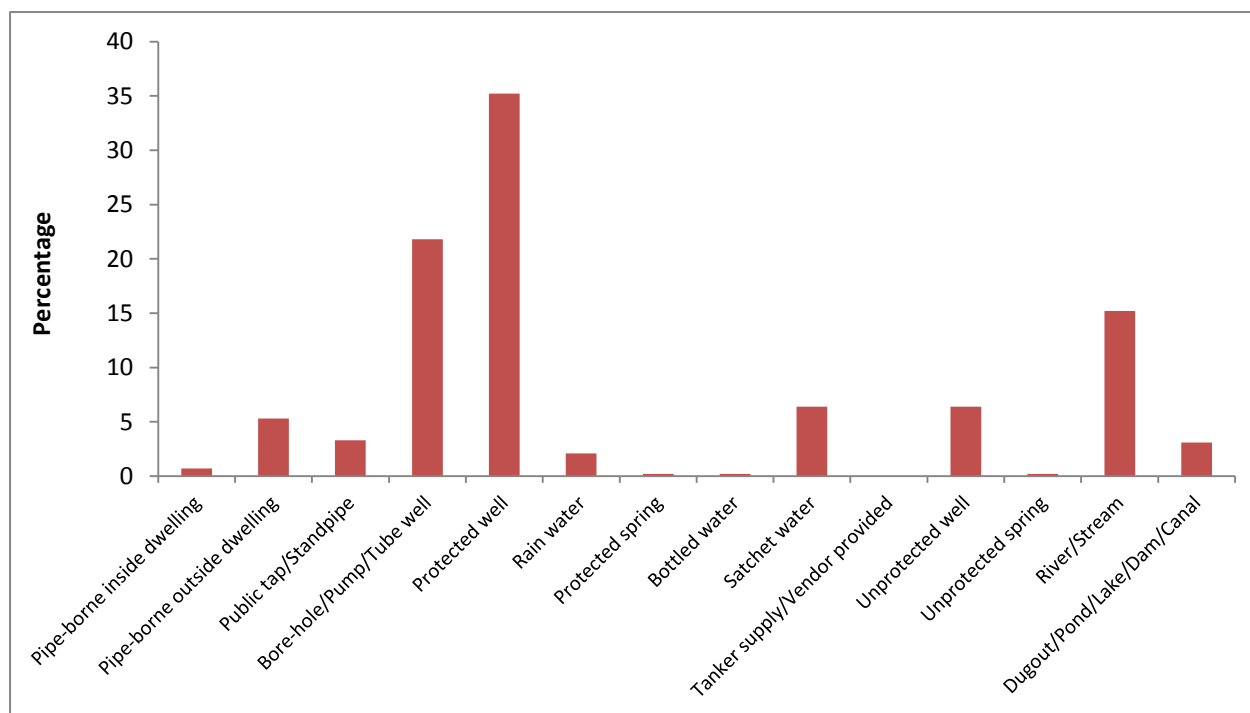
In the urban areas of the district, 52.1 percent of households obtained their drinking water from protected wells, 11.8 percent from sachet water, and 10.5 percent each from boreholes/pumps/tube well and unprotected well. In the rural areas, 34.4 percent of households obtained their drinking water from boreholes, 30.8 percent from river/stream, 16.3 percent from protected wells and 6.4 percent from pipe borne outside dwelling. The use of sachet water (0.4%) is very minimal and this may be due lack of electricity in the rural areas.

The source of water for other domestic use is similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet water. Almost 45 percent of households in the district use protected well, 18.8 percent use bore-hole/pump/tube well, 16.2 percent use river/stream and 4.4 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling.

Majority of urban households (67.5%) use water from protected well, 10.8 percent from unprotected well, 8.3 percent from bore-hole/pump/tube well and 3.6 percent from public tap/stand pipe. The most common sources for rural households are river/stream (32.1%), boreholes/pump/tube well (30.5%) and protected wells (19.3%).

Figure 8.2 shows that, majority of households in the Atebubu-Amanten District obtain their drinking water from protected wells. The rest are bore hole/pump/tube well, river/stream and sachet water while pipe borne inside dwelling is the least used as their source of drinking water.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of source of water for drinking



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The sanitation and hygiene of a household directly impact on the quality of life of its members. Use of appropriate toilet and bathing facilities is important in controlling hygiene related illnesses like diarrhoea, intestinal infections and cholera among others. The census collected data on the type of toilet and bathing facility that the household mainly used.

Table 8.11 shows type of toilet and bathing facility used by households by type of locality. The data show that 48.3 percent of the households in the district have no facilities (bush/beach/field), 36.4 percent used public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan, etc.), 8.8 percent used Pit latrine and 2.9 percent used WC.

The proportion of households that did not have any toilet facility in the dwelling unit is higher in the rural (68.5%) than urban (30.2%) areas. The use of public toilet is higher in urban (53.3%) compared to rural (17.5%) localities. Other facilities used are WC, Pit Latrine and KVIP.

The most common bathing facilities used by households in the district are shared open cubicle (27.8%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (24.5%), own bathroom for exclusive use (19.3%) and open space around house (15.6%). Other important facilities are private open cubicle (7.6%) and bathroom in another house (3.7%).

Bathing facilities used in urban households are shared open cubicle (33.7%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (32.3%), own bathroom for exclusive use (16.1%) and open space around house (8.9%). Open space around house in the rural communities recorded the highest percentage of 23.1 among the bathing facilities which households used followed by 22.8 percent of households who have own bathroom for exclusive use, shared open cubicle (21.2%) and shared separate bathroom in same house (15.9%).

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

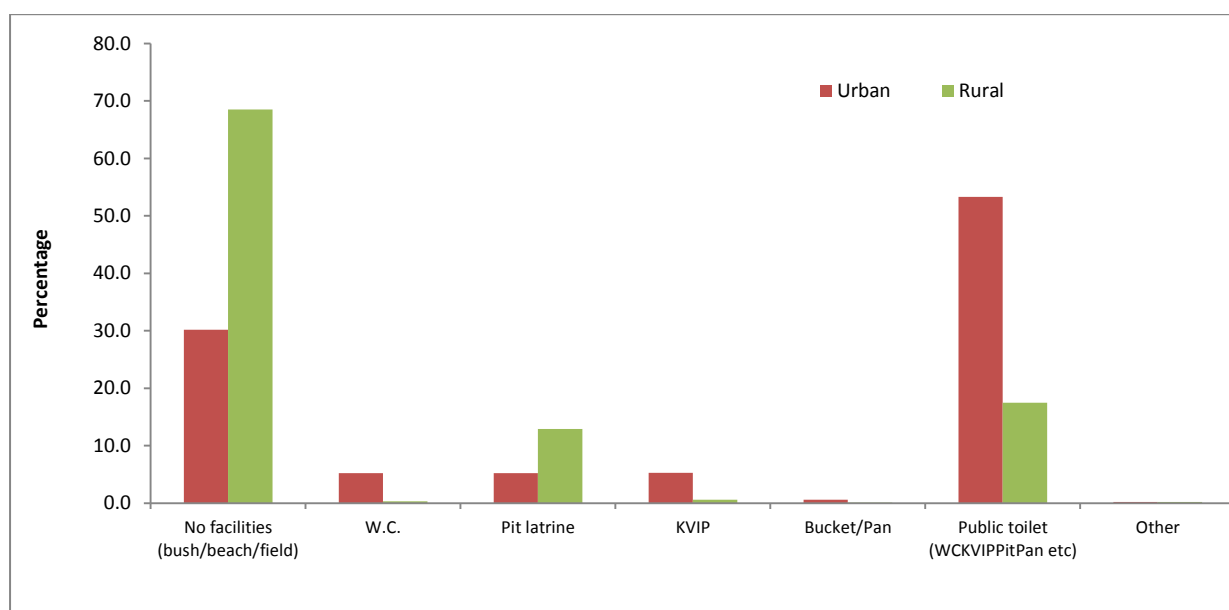
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	9,832	48.3	30.2	68.5
W.C.	839,611	32,800	582	2.9	5.2	0.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	1,800	8.8	5.2	12.9
KVIP	572,824	39,544	623	3.1	5.3	0.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	73	0.4	0.6	0.1
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	7,401	36.4	53.3	17.5
Other	23,385	1,541	38	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	3,926	19.3	16.1	22.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	4,986	24.5	32.3	15.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,550	7.6	5.8	9.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	5,657	27.8	33.7	21.2
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	226	1.1	0.4	1.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	754	3.7	2.3	5.2
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	3,179	15.6	8.9	23.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,104	39	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows the distribution of type of toilet facilities used by type of locality. The figure shows the various main types of toilet facilities used as reported in the 2010 PHC. The highest reported facilities were no facilities usage (bush/beach/field) which is higher in rural than in urban areas; public toilet usage (WC, KVIP, pit pan, etc.) are higher in urban areas as

compared to rural localities; pit latrine use is higher in rural than urban; and water closet (WC) usage is higher in urban than the in rural areas in the district.

Figure 8.3: Distribution of type of toilet facilities by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

One of the most serious challenges facing both rural and urban communities in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Good waste management practices help to prevent the spread of infections and improve the quality of the environment.

Table 8.12 presents information on the method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The most widely used methods of disposing solid waste in the district are Public dump-open space (38.1%), public dump-container (30.7%), dump indiscriminately (20.9%); and only 3.1 percent of households bury their refuse.

The majority of urban households (55.8%) use public dump (container), about one quarter (24.4%) use public dump (open space) and 11.3 percent dump indiscriminately. Majority of rural households (53.5%) use public dump (open space), 31.5 percent dump indiscriminately, 4.4 percent burn their refuse and 0.4 percent bury their refuse.

The method of liquid waste disposal is either through the sewage system, through drainage system into gutter, through drainage into pit (soak away), thrown in to street/outside, thrown into gutter, thrown into compound or other means. Out of 20,349 households in the district, 61.5 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound while 32.3 percent throw liquid waste onto street/outside, and only 2.8 percent dispose of liquid into gutter while only 0.9 percent throw waste through drainage in to a pit (soak away). Both urban and rural households dispose of their liquid waste throwing on to compound (51.5% and 72.7%), or throwing onto street/outside (39.7% and 23.9%).

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total		Type of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	481	2.4	1.7	3.1
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	876	4.3	4.2	4.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	6,247	30.7	55.8	2.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	7,754	38.1	24.4	53.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	4,244	20.9	11.3	31.5
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	639	3.1	2.0	4.4
Other	53,805	2,876	108	0.5	0.6	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,349	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	170	0.8	1.2	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	308	1.5	2.7	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	188	0.9	1.0	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	6,563	32.3	39.7	23.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	575	2.8	3.7	1.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	12,515	61.5	51.5	72.6
Other	38,294	1,239	30	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

9.1 Introduction

Governments all over the world recognize population as the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. Governments also explicitly recognize the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1980 with the district assembly, as the planning authority expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects. The district assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

This chapter discusses major findings, conclusion and policy implications of the analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data of Atebubu-Amanten District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population size and structure

The population of Atebubu-Amanten District is estimated as 105,938 with a little more than half (53.3%) living in rural communities. There are slightly more males (53,674) than females (52,264). About a third of the population is aged 15-34: that is the youth population. The working age population constitutes 52.8 percent of the total population in the district.

The district has age dependency ratio of 89.5 meaning for every 100 population in the labour force there are 89 people to support. And the urban age dependency ratio stands at 80.1 which is lower than that of the district as a whole. Sex ratio for the district is 102.7 which mean that for every 100 females there are 102.7 males.

The population pyramid has a broad base and a narrow apex. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females.

9.2.2 Nationality

About 93.1 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians (by birth and naturalization); and 2.7 percent hold dual citizenship. The remaining 4.2 percent of the population are non-Ghanaian.

9.2.3 Fertility, mortality and migration

The district has a total fertility rate of 4.0 children per woman which is higher than the regional value of 3.58. The crude birth rate is 28.1 live births for every 1000 population in the district. The general fertility rate is 118.7 live births per 1000 women aged 15-49. The district has 96,765 children ever born and 80,300 children surviving with male survival rate higher than female survival rate.

The crude death rate (CDR) in the district stands at 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population. About 10 percent of all household deaths are caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide while all other causes of deaths constitute about 90.0 percent

There are 30,591 migrants in the district.

9.2.4 Household size, composition and structure

There are 20,349 households in the district with a total population of 104,244. The average household size in the district is 5.1 (urban and rural average household size is 4.5 and 5.8 respectively). About one in five (19.5%) of the total household population are heads, 10.1 percent are spouses and 47.4 percent are children of heads of household. On the other hand 7.7 percent of the household populations are other relative. Almost 32.0 percent of the household population constitutes the extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) family members.

9.2.5 Marital status

There are more persons aged 12-14 years who have never been married in the district. This could be as a result of school attendance. Among the marital categories that have no education, widows recorded the highest of 85 percent, followed by married category of 63.5 percent. Almost 60 percent of married persons are employed. A little over three fourths (78.2%) of the never married are economically not active in the district.

9.2.6 Religion

Majority of the people in the district are Christians (52.6%), followed by Moslems (33.5%), and traditionalist (5.6%). About eight percent of the population does not practice any religion.

9.2.7 Literacy and education

Information on literacy was captured for persons 11 years and older. Out of the total literate population aged 11 years and older, 52.3 percent are males and 47.7 percent females. The number of non-literates increases with increasing age and peaks at age group 25-29, there after it declines till age group 55-59 but rises for persons 60 years and older. The proportion of non-literates is higher for females at all ages than for males, and reaches a peak of over 60 percent for age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

9.2.8 Economic activity

Out of the working population of 60,355, in the district, 76.2 percent are economically active while 23.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.6 percent are employed while 3.4 percent are unemployed. With the economically not active population majority (62.8%) is in full time education while 15.1 percent did home duties.

By industry, majority of males are into more physically demanding activities such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transportation and storage than females. Males

still emerged majority in public administration and defence and compulsory social security. However, females are dominant in manufacturing, wholesale and retail activities.

In terms of employment status, with a total of 44,416 population employed, 61 percent are self-employed without employee (s), 18.2 percent are contributing family worker while only 9.4 percent are employees. Out of 22,673 employed males, majority are self-employed without employee (63.6%); employee constitutes only 12.9 percent while contributing family worker is 12.4 percent. Out of a total of 21,745 employed females, majority are self-employed without employees (58.4%), contributing family worker is 24.4 percent and employee represents 5.8 percent. Females are almost twice higher than their male counterparts when it comes to contributing family worker. In the various employment sectors in the district, males are relatively higher than females.

9.2.9 Information communication technology

About 30 percent of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones in the district, with more males (60.3%) than females (39.7%). The internet is used by 2.1 percent of persons 12 years and older with males (73.4%) dominating once again compared to females (26.6). Less than three percent (2.8%) of households own a laptop or desktop computer, and out of those who own it, over 80 percent are in male headed households.

9.2.10 Disability

There are 3,293 persons with some form of disability, and this constitutes 3.1 percent of the population in the district. However, the proportions vary marginally between male and female. Sight is the most common type of disability (34.6%) followed by emotional (22.8%) and physical (21.6%) disability. Most disabled persons can be found in the rural (1.8%) communities than in the urban (1.3%) areas; and among 45,994 economically active population, 3.7 percent are disabled population. Among Persons with disability, the highest in employed category is emotional impairment (71.2%) and the least is intellectual impairment (46.6%). Again looking at the economically non-active disable population, the highest is intellectual impairment (51.5%) and the least emotional impairment (25.9%). Out of the total population of 3,147 persons with disability, 51.7 percent never attended school, 5.6 percent are in Pre-primary, and 5.4 percent are in Secondary/SHS and higher school

9.2.11 Agricultural activities

The total percentage of households engaged in agriculture in the district is 70.2 percent. The findings show that, 52.9 percent of households in the urban areas of the district are engaged in agriculture and 89.4 percent of households in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture. Of the agricultural households, 95.5 percent are engaged in crop farming, and 37.9 percent in livestock rearing. In terms of livestock keeping, out of 179,782 animals kept in the district, 50.5 percent are chicken, 20.1 percent are goat, 11.2 percent are sheep, and 5.8 percent are cattle.

9.2.12 Housing conditions

Over all, the district has a total number of 14,553 housing units of which 6,099 are situated in the urban area while 8,454 are in the rural communities, indicating that there are more housing units in the rural areas than in the urban localities.

Overall, 54.9 percent of households in the district resided in compound dwellings, 59.2 percent of which are owner-occupied. Five in every ten (52.1%) households in the district used only one room for sleeping.

In terms of main construction materials that were used to build the dwellings, 68.1 percent of all dwellings were roofed with metal sheets, close to six in every ten (58.1%) dwellings had mud brick/ earth walls and 77.6 percent of all dwellings had cement/concrete floor.

Electricity (main) is the most common source of lighting in the district. The urban areas recorded 67.1 percent of electricity (main) usage and flash/torch is the main source of lighting in the rural areas with 49.4 percent. Wood and charcoal are the most common source of fuel for cooking in the district. Protected well water is the main source of drinking water for 35.2 percent of the total households in the district. More than half 52.1 percent of the total households used protected well water for drinking in the urban locality compared to 16.3 percent in the rural areas.

In the district, 48.3 percent of households do not use any toilet facility while 36.4 percent of households had access to Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan). Public dumps (open space) are the most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the district (38.1%). This is more dominant in the rural areas (53.3%) compared to urban localities (24.4%). Public dump (container) had a proportion of 30.7 percent of solid waste disposal in the district. About 61.5 percent of liquid waste is thrown onto compound while 32.3 percent is thrown onto the street/outside in the district.

9.3 Conclusion

The Atebubu-Amanten District is endowed with natural resources and located in a strategic area that is serving a link between the north and the south. However, the working population of the district is dominated by people with no formal education and those with basic education. The educational background of the labour force is a true reflection of the structure of the economy of the district because majority of the households are engaged in agriculture and agricultural related activities followed by wholesale and retail activities. With this, concerted efforts should be geared towards improving the educational levels and strengthening the private sector of the district to complement government's efforts at creating jobs for the people.

Poor access to improved water sources for drinking and for domestic use and poor sanitation remains a serious challenge. The district assembly, stakeholders, individuals and all development partners should come on board to devise strategies to reduce if not eliminate completely this aged problem to harness the development of the district. If the analysis of this report in addition to the recommendations is carefully looked at, the Atebubu-Amanten District would be the most interesting place for economic ventures and for better life.

9.4 Policy Recommendations

The findings reveal that, out of the total population currently attending school (40,008) in the district, only 0.8 percent is in the tertiary institutions which is woefully inadequate and therefore needs strategies to improve the situation. It also indicates that, majority of the economically active population are engaged in the primary industry comprising agriculture forestry and fishing (66.1%). This is reflected in the type of economic sector and status consisting of private informal (92.8%) and self-employed without employees (61%). About 89 percent of households in the rural areas in the Atebubu-Amanten District are engaged in agricultural activities. Concerted efforts are needed to create a link between the private formal and private informal sectors. Any comprehensive policy to deal with poverty will have to target the rural communities where majority of the agricultural population lives. For

instance, constructing feeder roads to these rural communities would create access to farms for the transport of farm produce to commercial centres.

From age 0-9 the total deaths of males in the district is relatively higher than their female counterparts. It is also generally realized that, the rates at which males die is slightly higher than that of females. The females age cohort 34-49 years, tend to die more than males in the same cohort; this could be attributed to maternal mortality. Proactive measures are therefore needed to mitigate the rate of infant, child, male, and maternal deaths in the district. For instance, maternal and child health services should be strengthened most especially in the rural communities; provision of health facilities like Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds in the rural areas and incentive packages for health workers in rural areas.

Information and communication technology has become one of the most important tools that can turn around the fortunes of every country. Ownership and usage of mobile phones is only about 30 percent and out of this female ownership is only 39.7 percent. Households ownership and usage of computer is low (2.8%), again over 80 percent of ownership and usage of computers are in male headed households. On internet facility usage, a total of 1,446 persons were noted constituting 2.1 percent. Out of this, females usage constitute only 26.6 percent in the district. The very low rate of usage of internet, computer and phones facilities in the district especially usage by females, points to the fact that, there is a link cut off from the various parts of Ghana and the world as whole. This is a clear indication that, the district lags behind in terms of information and communication technology and therefore needs strategies to improve the situation.

One of the basic social services for every society is to access portable water for drinking. Unfortunately, substantial proportion of the people in the Atebubu-Amanten District still obtain their drinking water from unprotected wells (24.9%), greater proportion (38.9%) of those who do not have access to portable water are in rural locality. Drastic measures are therefore needed to give urgent attention to the situation. Rural communities access to electricity (main) is low (32.9%) compared to the urban areas; the gap therefore need be closed. The district's access to toilet facility is not good. The fact that 48.3 percent of households in the district do not have access to any toilet facility, call for agent attention to change the trend. The most common solid waste disposal in the district is public dump (open space) type. Since the societies in Ghana are becoming more urbanized, solutions has to be found for the problem before it get out of hand.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House Holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Atebubu	36,997	17,963	19,034	8,399	4,599
2	Amanten	11,697	5,748	5,949	2,179	1,416
3	New Konkrompe	4,573	2,310	2,263	772	557
4	Jato Zongo	3,901	2,094	1,807	682	537
5	Garadima	2,611	1,449	1,162	473	414
6	Kumfia	2,581	1,324	1,257	494	361
7	Beposo No. 1 & 2	2,344	1,210	1,134	371	275
8	Fakwasi	2,267	1,172	1,095	468	350
9	Nyomoase	1,913	903	1,010	371	343
10	Akoko	1,778	910	868	334	241
11	Prapabon	1,623	837	786	209	155
12	Kokofu	1,213	668	545	233	197
13	Forty-Four No. 1	1,209	646	563	193	157
14	Afrefreso	1,067	580	487	207	149
15	Bompa	927	493	434	150	155
16	Dobidi	902	460	442	135	149
17	Nwomwom Konkomba	880	473	407	130	130
18	Abama	844	436	408	123	106
19	Atetebu	803	424	379	134	84
20	Ahotor	797	413	384	107	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			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	Atebubu	36,997	5,128	4,822	4,738	4,504	3,683	3,281	2,518	1,916	1,639	1,154	1,062	600	546	322	401	683
2	Amanten	11,697	1,660	1,705	1,539	1,506	1,094	850	729	566	454	327	292	185	166	117	263	244
3	New Konkrompe	4,573	721	689	547	531	438	355	281	243	184	134	112	82	77	33	72	74
4	Jato Zongo	3,901	638	551	521	417	330	300	223	214	164	166	108	61	67	33	47	61
5	Garadima	2,611	452	422	347	274	182	176	160	150	79	106	62	36	45	27	29	64
6	Kumfia	2,581	419	409	343	219	158	200	149	181	134	92	64	53	48	14	26	72
7	Beposo No. 1 & 2	2,344	399	419	327	255	185	166	144	102	84	58	63	27	27	18	23	47
8	Fakwasi	2,267	385	351	255	198	209	183	141	122	93	89	87	29	45	25	23	32
9	Nyomoase	1,913	290	279	256	195	192	157	122	102	95	48	59	22	37	7	20	32
10	Akokoa	1,778	274	255	251	210	164	119	118	90	75	53	55	17	35	18	21	23
11	Praprabon	1,623	313	253	230	168	144	146	91	55	50	45	26	25	19	20	14	24
12	Kokofu	1,213	192	188	142	147	81	65	82	65	66	42	39	22	25	11	23	23
13	Forty-Four No. 1	1,209	193	182	134	145	106	98	69	64	67	38	35	8	25	16	13	16
14	Afrefreso	1,067	140	154	125	143	68	84	72	55	45	51	47	15	33	1	15	19
15	Bompa	927	166	157	88	92	74	62	60	47	58	36	23	16	14	13	10	11
16	Dobidi	902	144	152	122	106	72	66	45	35	43	33	23	12	9	7	15	18
17	Nwomwom Konkomba	880	161	164	112	59	67	61	69	45	43	31	14	12	5	2	11	24
18	Abama	844	173	134	112	87	65	51	50	38	31	22	27	10	15	7	13	9
19	Atetebu	803	115	120	119	97	88	50	37	49	30	23	23	5	14	7	6	20
20	Ahotor	797	133	116	123	74	56	55	54	38	60	12	22	11	12	4	8	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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