



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ABURA-ASEBU-KWAMANKESE DISTRICT



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAKD	Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS	Community Health Based Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School

JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

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 Abura Asebu Kwamankese District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 117,185 representing 5.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.2 percent and females represent 52.8 percent. Ninety percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 89.3. The population of the district is youthful (40.5%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 89.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (94.6) than that of females (84.6).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.1. The General Fertility Rate is 119.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.3 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 46 deaths per 1000 population while for the females the highest death rate of 37 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.0 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (56.0 percent) living in the district were born in the Western region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East constitute 9.2 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 114,220 with a total number of 28,704 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.3 percent. Spouses form about 9.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.9 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.9 percent have never married, 4.0 percent are in consensual unions, 7.0 percent are widowed, 6.3 percent are divorced and 1.8 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females

(63.6%) are married compared to a little above one-fourth of males (42.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.2 percent while widowed males account for only 13.3 percent. . Among the married, 38.3 percent have no education while about 8.4 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About nine out of ten (86.3%) of the married population are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 11.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.9%) are economically not active with 3.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

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

Literacy and Education

Of the population 11 years and above, 70.8 percent are literate and 29.2 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.1 %) than that of females (47.9%). Seven out of ten people (69.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 25.5 percent has never attended school, 41.6 percent are currently attending and 32.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 71.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.3 percent are employed while 4.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.4%), 19.1% perform household duties and 5.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 50.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 14.7 percent in service and sales, 19.5percent in craft and related trade, and 6.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 65.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 11.1 percent are contributing family workers, 1.3 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.2 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 44.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.0 percent as compared to 32.2 percent of females. A little over four percent (4.1%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 919 households representing 3.2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.1 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 lower (3.9%) than females (4.3 %). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.7 percent followed by physical disability (29.2%). About 3.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 48.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About 60.7 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 33.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (92.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District is 20,803 representing 6.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (59.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 31.7 percent are separate houses and 4.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (55.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 25.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.0 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete accounting for 49.0 percent with mud or mud bricks constituting 46.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (90.1%) and mud/earth (7.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (58.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (90.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 22.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (65.7%), kerosene lamp (26.0.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (80.6%). The proportion for rural (83.1%) is higher than that of urban (58.8%). The four

main sources of water in the district are borehole, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (32.2%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 39.9 percent followed by pit latrine (20.2%). About 23.5 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Nearly thirty percent (29.7%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 22.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 71.3 percent. About four in ten households (4.1%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (35.1%) and onto the street (34.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter gives a brief overview of the history, physical features, political and administrative structures, cultural and social structures, local economy as well as the demography of the District. It also gives information on organisation of the report and provides definitions of concepts used.

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District (AAKD) is one of the 20 political districts in the Central Region. It was carved out of the erstwhile Mfantseman District Council in 1988 and was established by Legislative Instrument, L.I.1381 with Abura Dunkwa as the capital.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The district covers a total area of 380 square kilometers. It is located between latitude 5°05'N and 5°25'N and longitude 1°5'W, and 1°20'W. It is bounded on the North, by Assin South District, on the East by Mfantseman Municipal, on the South-East by a 5km stretch of the Gulf of Guinea, on the South by Cape Coast Metropolitan and on the West by Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira District.

1.2.2 Topography

The district is basically low-lying and undulating with elevations between 20 and 80 meters above sea level. Two notable topographical features occur in the form of mountains (Aburabura and Katakya) with elevations high enough to constitute the only critical farthest landmarks which fishermen in Moree observe on the high seas in their fishing activities in the Gulf of Guinea.

1.2.3 Climate

AAK falls within the Evergreen and Semi deciduous forest zones. The area thus experiences a double maxima rainfall. The major raining season starts at the end of April, peaking in May-June and declining in July. The minor rainy season begins in October and reaches a peak in November, declining by the middle of December.

Annual rainfall in the southern part of the District and the coastal savanna area around Moree is generally lower between 100cm and 110cm, than in the northern interior, ranging between 110cm and 170 cm. However, the area close to the margin of the forest zone which comprises part of the Kakum valley experiences annual rainfall of about 190cm

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation consists of dense scrub tangle in the south, stretching to Asebu and Abakrampa. Deciduous forest covers the northern and south western portions and merges with the tropical rain forest of the Kakum valley along the south eastern stretch of the district. Beyond this area and covering almost the rest of the district, the vegetation gradually becomes secondary thick

bushes with isolated ‘onyaa’ trees, an uneconomic and small-sized diameter trees as a result of centuries of farming, logging and bush farming.

1.2.5 Geology and Soil

The District consists of upper and lower Brimian rocks of granite formation which is of good quality for the manufacture of products and materials for road and industrial construction. Near Bosomin area in the Kwamankese Traditional area is underlain by the Cape Coast granite an estimated 2.5 million-ton deposit of kaolinite for emulsion and oil paint production. Although several metals, such as gold, talc and diamonds are believed to exist, appropriate studies are required to confirm their economic and industrial potential for exploration.

The soils within the District have not been studied extensively in terms of type. However the continuous cultivation of tree crops such as citrus, oil palm, cocoa, coconut and food crops like cassava, maize, plantain, yam, and some vegetables suggest some level of suitability for some types of crops.

1.2.6 Drainage

The District is basically drained by three water bodies, the Kakum River, the Kura River and the Mankensu Spring. There are also several streams and swamps, which join other streams and flow into rivers especially in the rainy seasons.

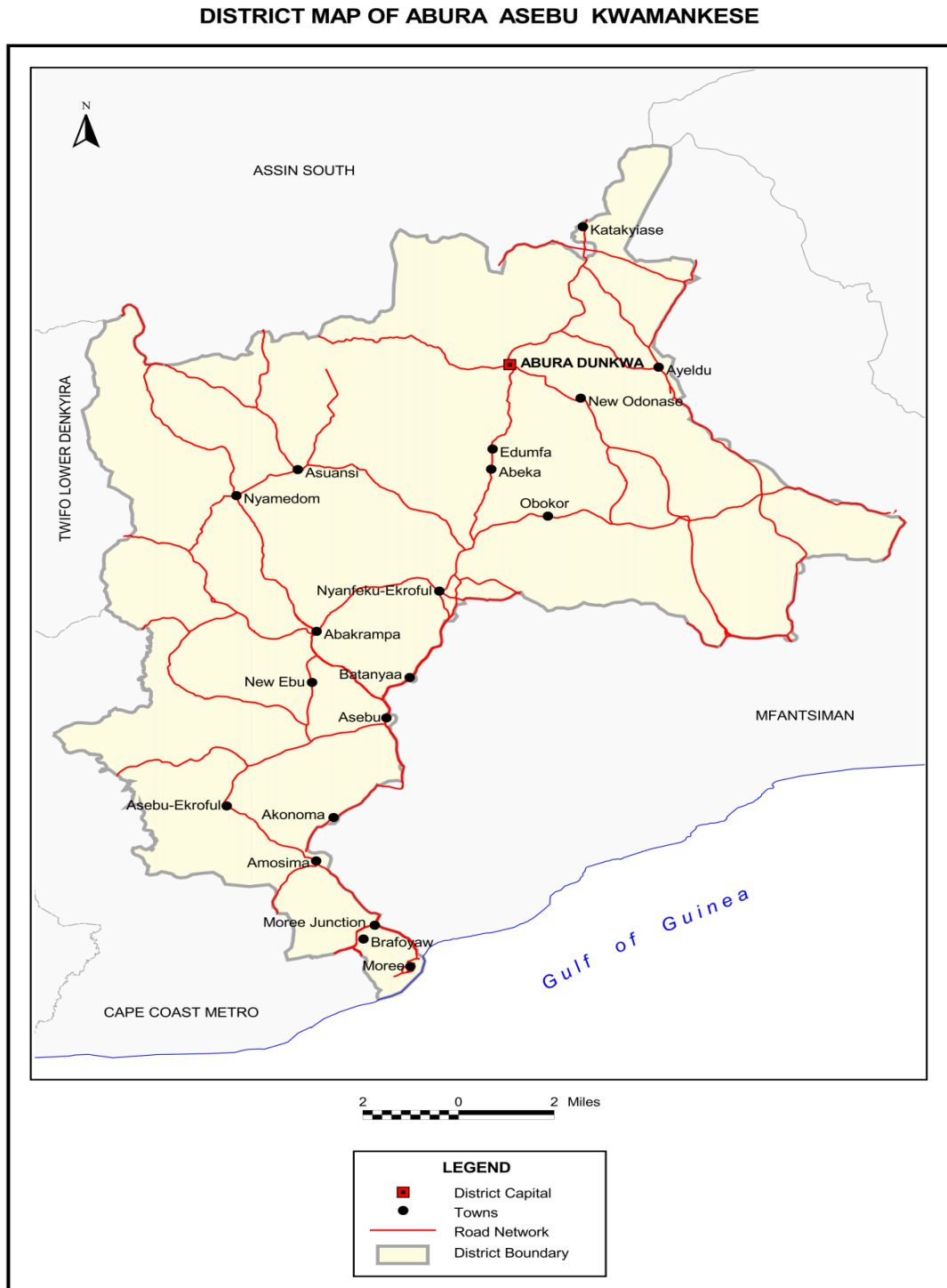
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly has one (1) constituency, eight (8) Area Councils, thirty-one (31) electoral areas (18 in Abura traditional council, 10 in Asebu traditional council and 3 in Kwamankese traditional council) and ninety-two (92) Unit Committees.

The assembly is made up of forty-four (44) members, with thirty-one (31) elected and thirteen (13) appointed. There are ten (10) female members, which is an improvement over the previous Assembly. There is also the Member of Parliament who is an Ex-Officio Member.

Traditionally, the district has three paramountcies, namely the Asebu traditional area on the south with the paramount seat at Asebu, Abura traditional area which lies further inland towards the north and north-west, with the paramount seat at Abakrampa and Kwamankese traditional area on the north-east with the paramount seat at Ayeldu.

Figure 1.1: District map of Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social Structure

The district has touristic features which when developed and packaged well would generate a lot of revenue. Among them are:

- Fort Nassau at Moree
- Rock Deposits in the Sea at Moree once believed to have been human beings
- Asebu Amanfi Stool, a rock which carries the foot and fingerprints of Asebu Amanfi founder of Asebu

The district celebrates festivals such as:

- Odumkwaa Festival by the people of Abura Dunkwa during Easter
- Amoakyer Afahye for the people of Abakrampa in April
- Kae Kro at Asebu on 25th November every year
- Okyir festival at Edumfa in October
- Abangye festival of Moree in the first week of September

1.5 Economy

The people of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District are mainly farmers with some of the population engaged in trading. Cereal (Maize) is the most common agricultural product found in the District together with, cassava, pepper, pineapple, watermelon, sweet potatoes, plantain, yam, cocoyam, okra, tomatoes and others. A section of the population especially the men folk also earn their living through fishing.

The District is endowed with natural resources and historical tourist attraction sites. These natural phenomenon provides a cool and serene atmosphere for good relaxation and recreational activity especially tourism.

The Abura-Asebu market which forms the commercial centre of the District is strategically located making it easy to reach from all the satellite towns that form the District. It has vast untapped resources potential for its development

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. Outdoor 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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of residence of

persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had

access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and

concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through changes in fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a greater extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality (PHC National Analytical Report, 2010).

This chapter examines the population size and distribution, age and sex structure, dependency ratios, fertility, mortality as well as migration in the municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Population distribution is the arrangement of the population in given area according to natural and environmental conditions and requirements of the society. It could also be said to be the arrangement or spread of people living in a given area or how the population of an area is arranged according to variables such as age, race, or sex. This is usually described by the population density which is calculated by the rate between the numbers of people in an area to the total area.

Dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (population under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those within the working age group of 15-64 years.

2.2.1 Population by Size, Sex and type of locality

In 2010, the total population of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District according to the 2010 PHC is 117,185 which represent (5.3%) of the total population of the central region. Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by age, sex and locality of residence. There are 55,275 males (47.2%) and 61,910 females (52.8%). The distribution of the population by locality indicates that (66.4%) of the residents live in rural areas while the remaining (33.6%) reside in urban areas. Thus district is predominantly rural.

The sex ratio for the district as shown in table 2.1 is 89.3. This means that there were more females than males in the district, In other words for every 89 males there are 100 females. The age dependency ratio in the district in 2010 was 89.2. This implies that every 100 persons in the working - age population (15-65 years) economically support about 89 dependents. In terms of locality, the age dependency ratio is higher in the rural (91.4) than the urban (85.2) in the district.

Similarly, the age dependency ratio in the district for the male (94.6) is higher than that of the female counterpart (84.6).

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

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	117,185	100.0	55,275	61,910	89.3	39,428	77,757
0 - 4	16,571	14.1	8,282	8,289	99.9	5,849	10,722
5-9	15,567	13.3	7,879	7,688	102.5	5,079	10,488
10-14	15,386	13.1	7,886	7,500	105.1	4,828	10,558
15 - 19	13,094	11.2	6,769	6,325	107.0	4,434	8,660
20 - 24	9,122	7.8	4,293	4,829	88.9	3,417	5,705
25 - 29	7,352	6.3	3,219	4,133	77.9	2,896	4,456
30 - 34	6,235	5.3	2,678	3,557	75.3	2,288	3,947
35 - 39	5,805	5.0	2,535	3,270	77.5	1,995	3,810
40 - 44	5,272	4.5	2,377	2,895	82.1	1,715	3,557
45 - 49	4,531	3.9	1,937	2,594	74.7	1,373	3,158
50 - 54	4,589	3.9	1,951	2,638	74.0	1,418	3,171
55 - 59	3,057	2.6	1,394	1,663	83.8	914	2,143
60 - 64	2,874	2.5	1,247	1,627	76.6	845	2,029
65 - 69	1,930	1.6	827	1,103	75.0	611	1,319
70 - 74	2,227	1.9	857	1,370	62.6	626	1,601
75 - 79	1,235	1.1	456	779	58.5	389	846
80 - 84	1,139	1.0	349	790	44.2	385	754
85 - 89	603	0.5	202	401	50.4	192	411
90 - 94	398	0.3	94	304	30.9	124	274
95 - 99	198	0.2	43	155	27.7	50	148
All Ages	117,185		55,275	61,910	89.3	39,428	77,757
0-14	47,524		24,047	23,477	102.4	15,756	31,768
15-64	61,931		28,400	33,531	84.7	21,295	40,636
65+	7,730		2,828	4,902	57.7	2,377	5,353
Age-dependency ratio	89.2		94.6	84.6		85.2	91.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

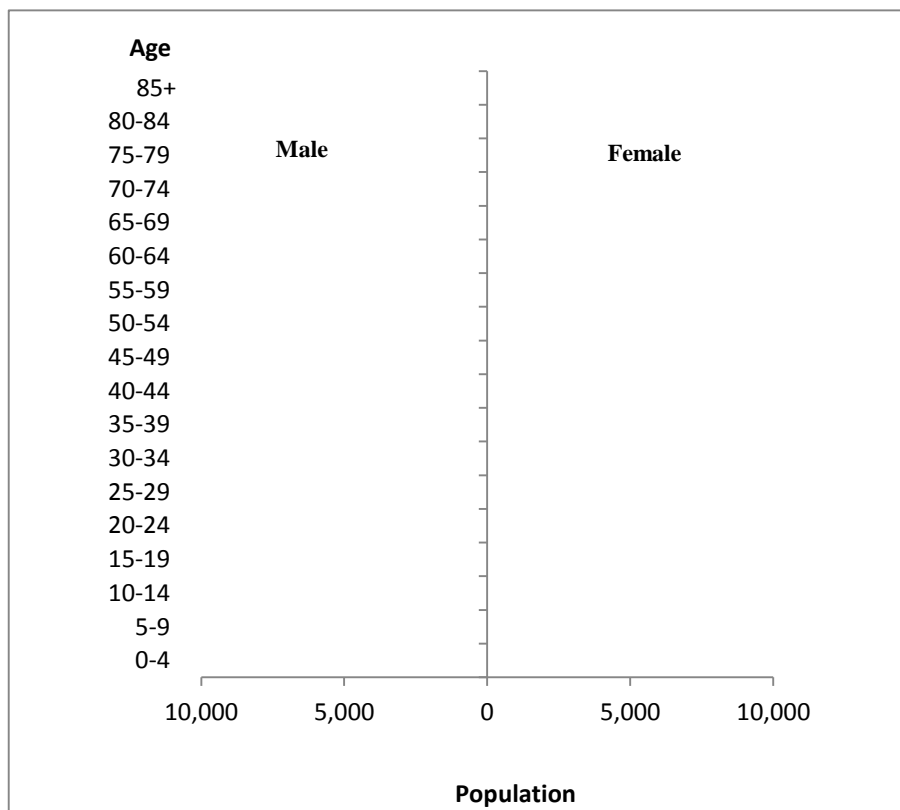
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex composition of any population has wide implications for a number of socio-economic indicators including the welfare of the people. Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the district in the form of population pyramid. This shows that the District's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. The population Aged 0-14 years is 47,524 (40.5%) out of the district total of 117,185. This proportion is quite high compared to both the regional and national figures of 39.5 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively. This should draw the attention of planners towards preparing adequate educational infrastructure for the development of this youthful base which will grow and enhance the economic growth of the district.

Generally, there are more females than males in all the age groups with exception of the ages between 4 and 20 years. Given this female dominance an effective gender programmes should be

effected here to tap on this human capital for economic enhancement. The sex ratio of 89.3 for the district indicates that, for every hundred females, there are about 89 males.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality Migration

The changes in population are as a result of fertility, mortality and migration. High fertility rates coupled with low mortality rates results in high population. To determine how the demography of the district will change, it is important to know the fertility, mortality, and migration patterns.

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of children born to women. Fertility is affected by cultural, social, economic and health factors such as the proportion of women in sexual union, the percentage of women using contraception, the level of induced abortion amongst others. Information on fertility is crucial for district planners and others who seek to formulate explicit policies to reduce high population growth which adversely affect social and economic development.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive period.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.2 presents reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in the Central Region of Ghana. As shown in the table, the total fertility rate for the district is 4.1 as compared to the Central Regional average of 3.6. A total fertility rate of 4.1 indicates that, on average, a woman in the municipality would have 4 children by the time she passes through her reproductive age conforming to current fertility rates. The district also recorded crude birth rate of 28.2 per 1000 population and a general fertility rate of 119.8, which were both higher than the respective regional rates (26.5 and 105.3).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4

Source: Computed from the 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

Cumulative (lifetime) fertility

The mean number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents 12 years and older. Table 2.3 shows the children ever born and the mean number of children ever born in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District. The table indicates that the district's average of completed family size was 2.3 in 2010. As expected, the

average number of children ever had born increases consistently with age of mother. The reported mean number of children for young teenage girls (12-19 years) is less than one indicating a low level of teenage fertility in district. Overall, the distribution of the number of children surviving follows the same pattern as children ever born. The higher the average number of children ever bore, the higher the survivorship. Improvement in health maternal and child health care in the district such as postnatal care, immunization and nutrition may have accounted for the high level of child survivorship within the district.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male		Female		
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages	42,736	139,151	68,676	70,475	112,264	54,963	80.0	57,301	81.3	
12 - 14	4,303	10	5	5	9	4	80.0	5	100.0	
15 - 19	6,325	921	407	514	841	362	88.9	479	93.2	
20 - 24	4,829	4,547	2,227	2,320	4,115	1,952	87.7	2,163	93.2	
25 - 29	4,133	8,369	4,253	4,116	7,578	3,780	88.9	3,798	92.3	
30 - 34	3,557	11,947	5,959	5,988	10,802	5,349	89.8	5,453	91.1	
35 - 39	3,270	14,536	7,253	7,283	12,975	6,416	88.5	6,559	90.1	
40 - 44	2,895	15,051	7,494	7,557	13,025	6,458	86.2	6,567	86.9	
45 - 49	2,594	14,793	7,448	7,345	12,375	6,178	82.9	6,197	84.4	
50 - 54	2,638	15,771	7,823	7,948	12,874	6,405	81.9	6,469	81.4	
55 - 59	1,663	10,353	5,039	5,314	8,140	3,943	78.2	4,197	79.0	
60 +	6,529	42,853	20,768	22,085	29,530	14,116	68.0	15,414	69.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three major components of population change. Its significant role in determining the growth of a population cannot be over emphasised. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. This section of the report examines mortality in the district.

Table 2.4 indicates that 974 household deaths were recorded in the district within 12 months preceding census while that of the crude death rate was 8.3 compared to the regional household deaths and crude death rate of 16,694 and 7.6 respectively.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Total deaths, Cause of death

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of total deaths and cause of death (whether death due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide, as well as all other causes). It shows that 12 percent of the total death was due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide, while all other unspecified causes of death constituted 88 percent.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

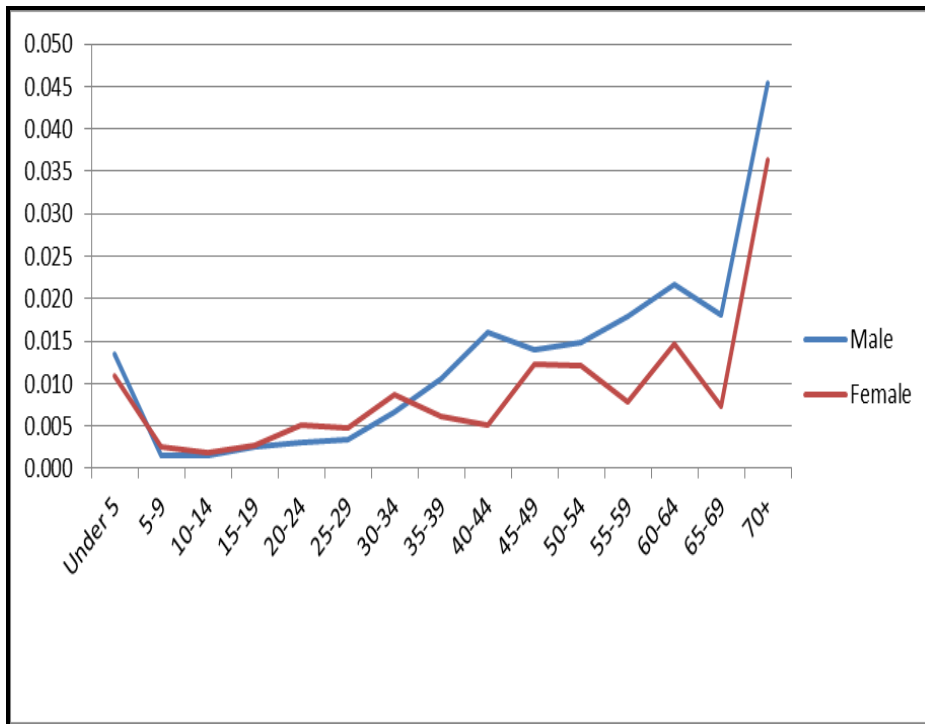
District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	149	11.3	1,172	88.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	881	113	12.8	768	87.2
<i>Cape Coast South</i>	608	93	15.3	515	84.7
<i>Cape Coast North</i>	273	20	7.3	253	92.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	117	12	857	88.0
Mfantiman	994	128	12.9	866	87.1
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	562	30.7	1,266	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	179	13.3	1,162	86.7
Effutu Municipal	502	59	11.8	443	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	114	10.2	1,007	89.8
Ewutu Senya	655	97	14.8	558	85.2
Agona East	668	59	8.8	609	91.2
Agona West Municipal	889	70	7.9	819	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	123	11	991	89.0
Assin South	753	90	12	663	88.0
Assin North Municipal	1,080	150	13.9	930	86.1
TwifoAti Morkwa	339	51	15	288	85.0
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	542	54	10	488	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	414	90	21.7	324	78.3
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	455	54	11.9	401	88.1
Ekumfi	559	36	6.4	523	93.6
Awutu Senya East Municipal	264	55	20.8	209	79.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population by age specific death rate by sex

Figure 2.2 show the population of deceased person by sex and age specific death rate. From the figure, male deaths are higher than female deaths for the under 5 age cohort. There is however a sharp decrease of death for the 5-9 age cohort which might be due to under 5 immunization programme. The figure also indicates that, females age specific death rate is higher than that of males for the 15-34 age cohort perhaps due to maternal mortality. It could also be observed that males age specific death rates are higher than females among all the age cohorts from 35-70+.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Migration

In the 2010 census, migration in a population was measured by combining data on the place of birth, place of enumeration, duration of stay at place of enumeration and emigration of former household members outside the borders of Ghana. Table 2.6 shows the pattern of migration in AAK district. The district recorded a total of 28,529 migrants with varying duration of residence in the district. Migrants with duration of residence between 1-4 years have the highest proportion of 26.9 percent, while migrants with duration of residence between 5-9 years constitute the least proportion of 16.1 percent. In terms of the origins of migrants born in other regions into the district, the data shows that migrants from Western region constitute the highest proportion. Migrants from the Upper East (9.2%) and Upper West (9.9%) regions have the least duration of residence among those who have been in the district for twenty years and more.

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	28,529	18.6	26.9	16.1	18.1	20.2
Born elsewhere in the region	16,759	16.6	26.8	15.5	18.0	23.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	3,040	20.9	23.3	17.8	18.9	19.2
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	1,574	18.4	37.0	14.7	15.3	14.6
Volta	640	24.4	28.9	13.9	17.5	15.3
Eastern	1,074	22.7	21.6	17.9	17.7	20.1
Ashanti	2,489	22.6	29.1	15.3	16.0	17.0
Brong Ahafo	617	34.0	24.0	17.7	13.1	11.2
Northern	265	27.5	24.5	14.3	17.7	15.8
Upper East	346	15.9	22.5	26.9	25.4	9.2
Upper west	141	28.4	14.2	29.8	17.7	9.9
Outside Ghana	1,584	17.0	28.7	17.8	24.1	12.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be judged by the social characteristics of the population. Social characteristics include household groups and their characteristics such as the living arrangements, education, religious affiliation, and marital characteristics among others. This chapter assesses the social characteristics of the population in the district. In this chapter, attention will be focused on the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education in the district.

3.2 Household size and composition

A household is simply referred to as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house and share a common housekeeping arrangement as one unit. The relationship to the head of household and other members of the household could take any form depending on how the household members are related to the head either by blood or as house helps in which ever capacity. The choice of household head is prerogative of the household members. He/She is usually a member of the household who is recognised as such by the other members of the household. Generally, the head of household carries the economic and social responsibilities for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head (PHC, 2010).

3.2.1 Household Size by locality

Household size is the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex or residential status. The welfare of household members sometimes tends to be linked to household size. This is because the resources that are available to the individual household members may be influenced by the size of the household. The information on household size is also important for planning purposes regarding provision of social amenities, among other services that are provided at household level (Eastern regional report, 2010).

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality. The total household population in the district is 114,220. Out of the total of 28,704 households identified in the district, 9,914 (34.5%) households are living in the urban areas of the district and 18,790 (65.4%) living in the rural areas. The average households per house are 1.4 in the district. In the urban areas it is 2.1 and 1.2 in the rural areas. The average population in a house is 5.5 in the district, in the urban areas it is 8.3 and 4.7 in the rural areas. The average household size for the district is 4, it is however, 3.9 in the urban areas and 4.0 in the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	117,185	39,428	77,757
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	114,220	38,836	75,384
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	9,914	18,790
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.5	8.3	4.7
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition is a derived variable that classifies all household members according to their relationships to the head of the household. It is determined by how the members of the household are related to the head of the household. The relationship need not be by blood usually the composition of the household determines a person's household size.

Table 3.3 shows the Household population by composition and sex. The data indicates that Out of the total household population of (114,220), about 53,816 or 47.1 percent are males with 60,404 or 52.9 percent being females. Also 25.1 percent of the household populations are heads, while 9.6 percent are spouses. Children constitute 42.3 percent of the household population while non-blood relations constitute 1.2 percent. Among the male household population, household heads constitute 30.0 percent compared to 20.8 percent female household heads among the female household population. Females are predominantly spouses of heads (16.3%) as against male spouse of (2.1%). There are more daughters in law (0.5%) in the households than sons- in- law (0.3%) in law. It also significantly clear that child adoption is not common in the district as adopted or foster child constitutes (0.3) the least component of the household structure.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	114,220	100.0	53,816	100.0	60,404	100.0
Head	28,704	25.1	16,168	30.0	12,536	20.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,970	9.6	1,112	2.1	9,858	16.3
Child (son/daughter)	48,302	42.3	23,930	44.5	24,372	40.3
Parent/Parent in-law	972	0.9	114	0.2	858	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	441	0.4	136	0.3	305	0.5
Grandchild	14,550	12.7	7,272	13.5	7,278	12.0
Brother/Sister	2,591	2.3	1,331	2.5	1,260	2.1
Step child	851	0.7	431	0.8	420	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	331	0.3	138	0.3	193	0.3
Other relative	5,186	4.5	2,401	4.5	2,785	4.6
Non-relative	1,322	1.2	783	1.5	539	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure in this context refers to the type of relationship, whether related by blood or unrelated to the head of the household between or among household members who were present on census night. Grouping of households depend on whether it is a single member household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations (PHC, 2010)

Table 3.4 shows households with head only (single member household) constituted 5.7 percent of the total number of households. Households composed of head and his or her spouse constituted only 2.0 percent of all households. Nuclear family households, consisting of both parents and their biological/adopted children constitute about a quarter of total households (29.9%), while single parent extended was 20.5 percent of the total households. In addition households with other family members (extended families) accounted for 15.0 percent of households. Extended + non relatives household constitutes the least component (1.0%) of the household structure.

In terms of the sexes, there are more male single person households (7.8%) than female single person households (3.9%). Nuclear family households constitutes 32.6percent and extended household, 15.6 percent were more prevalent in the male household population than female household population where nuclear constitutes 27.5 percent and 14.5percent for the extended family. The proportion of households comprising head and spouse only was slightly higher in the male household population than female household population (2.0% against 1.9%). In contrast, there were more female single parent nuclear households (14.8%) than male single parent nuclear households (. 12.0%)

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	114,220	100.0	53,816	100.0	60,404	100.0
Head only	6,544	5.7	4,185	7.8	2,359	3.9
Head and a spouse only	2,340	2.0	1,180	2.2	1,160	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	34,146	29.9	17,540	32.6	16,606	27.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	17,185	15.0	8,422	15.6	8,763	14.5
Extended + non relatives	1,149	1.0	584	1.1	565	0.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,995	2.6	1,475	2.7	1,520	2.5
Single parent Nuclear	15,404	13.5	6,450	12.0	8,954	14.8
Single parent Extended	23,399	20.5	8,947	16.6	14,452	23.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,193	1.0	476	0.9	717	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	9,865	8.6	4,557	8.5	5,308	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

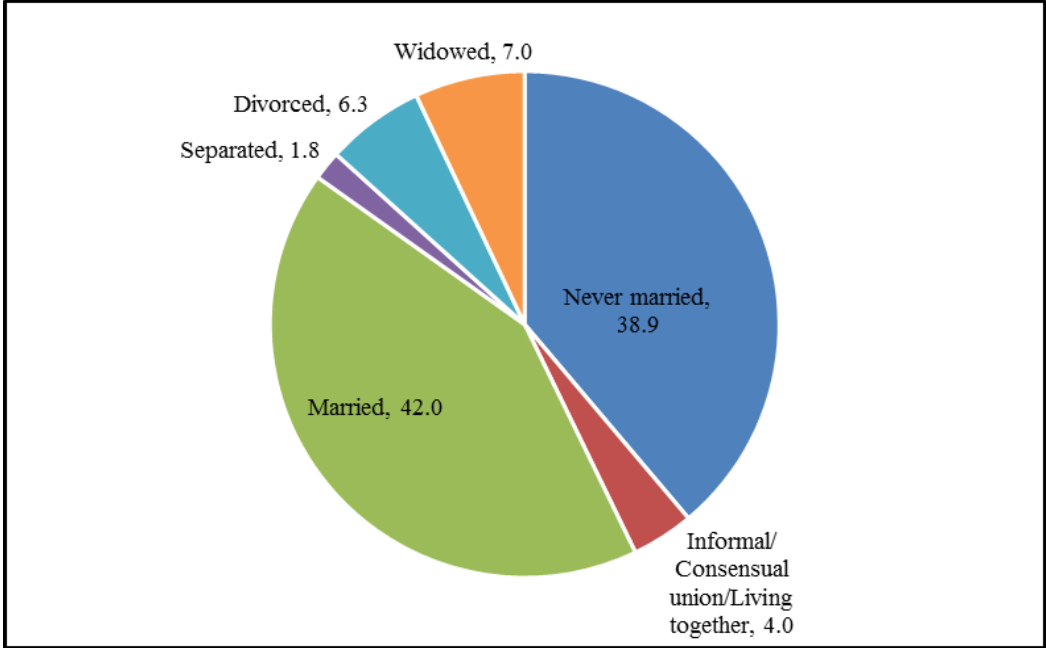
3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 population and housing census considered marital status as never married, informal/consensual union/living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed. This was limited to persons 12 years and older

A person's marital status indicates whether the person is married or not. The questions about marital status appear on many survey questionnaire and forms, including censuses. In the simplest sense, the only possible answers are married or single. However, Some unmarried people object to describing themselves in such a simplistic manner as single, and often other options are given, this may include; divorced, widowed, cohabiting, living together, loose union, civil union, domestic partnership, and unmarried partners. In most research, surveys and censuses however, knowing that people are divorced, widowed, or in a relationship is more useful than simply knowing that they are unmarried. The category of married would also cover the situation of the person being separated. In many cases, people who are in a committed cohabiting relationship are said to be married, and some laws require them to do so.

Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status. The data indicate that 38.9percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have never married, 42.0 percent were married and 4.0 percent were in informal/consensual union/living together whilst about 6.3 percent were divorced and the widowed were 7.0 percent and 1.8separated

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. Very high proportions of both adolescents (12-19 years) and those within the age bracket 20-24 years had never been married. Schooling and apprenticeship training may account for the never been married status of these young cohorts. Overall, the married increases with age up to age 40-44 years where the highest proportion is found and then it begins to declining at the older ages. Widowhood also increases with age and peaks at age 65 years and older (41.1%). The high incidence of widowhood among the elderly population calls for policy action to ameliorate the impact of widowhood in the district.

For the sexes, there are more males (47.8%) who have never been married than females (31.1%). In contrast, a higher proportion of females were widowed (11.3%) compared to their male counterparts 1.8 percent. Separation and divorce were also more common among females (2.3% and 8.0% respectively) than males (1.4% and 4.2% respectively).

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
Total	78,570	100.0	38.9	4.0	42.0	1.8	6.3	7.0
12-14	8,909	100.0	96.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,094	100.0	91.1	1.9	6.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,122	100.0	63.1	7.0	27.2	0.9	1.3	0.4
25 - 29	7,352	100.0	31.0	9.0	54.4	2.0	2.8	0.7
30 - 34	6,235	100.0	13.6	7.3	69.7	2.4	5.5	1.5
35 - 39	5,805	100.0	6.4	6.6	75.5	2.3	6.6	2.5
40 - 44	5,272	100.0	4.3	4.4	75.9	3.1	8.7	3.8
45 - 49	4,531	100.0	2.8	4.0	73.1	3.3	11.0	5.8
50 - 54	4,589	100.0	2.1	2.0	67.8	3.6	14.3	10.1
55 - 59	3,057	100.0	1.8	2.5	62.1	3.3	15.7	14.6
60 - 64	2,874	100.0	2.4	1.4	54.6	3.2	17.4	21.0
65+	7,730	100.0	2.5	1.0	36.1	3.1	16.1	41.1
Male								
Total	35,834	100.0	47.8	3.5	41.4	1.4	4.2	1.8
12-14	4,606	100.0	96.2	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,769	100.0	95.7	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,293	100.0	82.1	4.1	12.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	3,219	100.0	45.6	9.0	42.7	0.8	1.6	0.2
30 - 34	2,678	100.0	20.7	7.6	66.4	1.9	2.9	0.5
35 - 39	2,535	100.0	8.8	7.4	76.4	1.9	4.5	0.9
40 - 44	2,377	100.0	5.9	4.8	78.8	2.8	6.4	1.3
45 - 49	1,937	100.0	3.8	3.9	81.2	2.4	7.0	1.7
50 - 54	1,951	100.0	3.2	2.5	80.7	3.0	8.9	1.8
55 - 59	1,394	100.0	2.2	3.2	77.8	2.7	10.2	4.0
60 - 64	1,247	100.0	3.5	1.7	73.4	2.7	13.2	5.5
65+	2,828	100.0	3.1	1.6	63.1	3.3	15.7	13.3

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	42,736	100.0	31.4	4.3	42.6	2.3	8.0	11.3
12-14	4,303	100.0	96.8	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,325	100.0	86.2	3.2	9.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	4,829	100.0	46.1	9.6	40.3	1.3	2.0	0.7
25 - 29	4,133	100.0	19.6	9.0	63.6	2.9	3.8	1.1
30 - 34	3,557	100.0	8.2	7.2	72.2	2.8	7.4	2.3
35 - 39	3,270	100.0	4.6	6.0	74.8	2.6	8.2	3.8
40 - 44	2,895	100.0	2.9	4.0	73.5	3.3	10.5	5.7
45 - 49	2,594	100.0	2.1	4.0	67.1	3.9	14.0	8.8
50 - 54	2,638	100.0	1.4	1.7	58.2	4.1	18.3	16.3
55 - 59	1,663	100.0	1.6	1.9	48.8	3.8	20.4	23.5
60 - 64	1,627	100.0	1.5	1.2	40.2	3.5	20.7	32.9
65+	4,902	100.0	2.1	0.7	20.6	3.0	16.4	57.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by level of education

Table 3.5 shows that majority 56.8 percent of persons 12 years and older have had basic education as compared to (8.1%) for secondary education. Only (1.0%) have had tertiary levels of education. Among the married population 38.3 percent had no education and 50.9 percent have basic education and 4.4 percent had secondary education whilst only 1.3 percent have tertiary. Persons in all the categories of marital status have had some level of basic education with the never been married category and informal/consensual union/living recording the highest, 71.7 percent and 58.9 percent respectively. Also, all the categories recorded very low percentages for secondary and tertiary education. The situation is the same regarding the sexes.

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	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	78,570	100.0	29.9	56.8	8.1	1.6	2.6	1.0
Never married	30,544	100.0	8.4	71.7	14.7	1.3	2.7	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,115	100.0	31.3	58.9	6.2	1.4	1.8	0.3
Married	33,030	100.0	38.3	50.9	4.4	2.0	3.0	1.3
Separated	1,453	100.0	43.2	49.1	3.4	1.5	2.0	0.8
Divorced	4,926	100.0	52.0	42.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.3
Widowed	5,502	100.0	74.9	22.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2
Male								
Total	35,834	100.0	19.7	62.4	10.2	2.2	3.8	1.7
Never married	17,120	100.0	8.8	70.2	15.1	1.5	3.1	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,262	100.0	25.6	60.8	7.8	2.4	3.1	0.3
Married	14,822	100.0	28.5	55.5	5.9	2.9	4.9	2.3
Separated	488	100.0	32.8	55.7	4.9	2.5	3.1	1.0
Divorced	1,489	100.0	34.9	56.5	3.2	2.8	2.2	0.5
Widowed	653	100.0	52.8	38.3	2.6	1.8	2.9	1.5
Female								
Total	42,736	100.0	38.5	52.0	6.3	1.1	1.5	0.5
Never married	13,424	100.0	8.0	73.7	14.2	1.2	2.3	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,853	100.0	35.2	57.7	5.1	0.8	0.9	0.3
Married	18,208	100.0	46.4	47.2	3.2	1.2	1.4	0.5
Separated	965	100.0	48.5	45.7	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.7
Divorced	3,437	100.0	59.4	36.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.2
Widowed	4,849	100.0	77.9	20.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status and economic activity

Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by marital status, economic activity status and sex. The table shows among the population never married which constitutes 38.9 percent of the population 12 years and older. 33.8 percent are employed and 3.3 percent are unemployed whilst 62.9 percent are economically not –active. Among the married population 84.5 percent are employed where as 2.7 are unemployed and 12.7 percent are economically not active.

Among the male population the married constitute 41.3 percent out of this 86.3percent are employed and 2.4 percent are unemployed whilst 11.4 percent are economically not active

Similarly among the female population 12 years and older, the married constitute 42.6 percent out of this 83.1 percent are employed 3.0 percent unemployed and 13.8 percent economically not-active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	78,570	100.0	48,795	62.1	2,319	3.0	27,456	34.9
Never married	30,544	100.0	10,320	33.8	997	3.3	19,227	62.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,115	100.0	2,511	80.6	144	4.6	460	14.8
Married	33,030	100.0	27,923	84.5	903	2.7	4,204	12.7
Separated	1,453	100.0	1,129	77.7	50	3.4	274	18.9
Divorced	4,926	100.0	3,752	76.2	141	2.9	1,033	21.0
Widowed	5,502	100.0	3,160	57.4	84	1.5	2,258	41.0
Male								
Total	35,834	100.0	21,952	61.3	1,059	3.0	12,823	35.8
Never married	17,120	100.0	6,231	36.4	610	3.6	10,279	60.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,262	100.0	1,115	88.4	30	2.4	117	9.3
Married	14,822	100.0	12,786	86.3	350	2.4	1,686	11.4
Separated	488	100.0	373	76.4	15	3.1	100	20.5
Divorced	1,489	100.0	1,095	73.5	50	3.4	344	23.1
Widowed	653	100.0	352	53.9	4	0.6	297	45.5
Female								
Total	42,736	100.0	26,843	62.8	1,260	2.9	14,633	34.2
Never married	13,424	100.0	4,089	30.5	387	2.9	8,948	66.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,853	100.0	1,396	75.3	114	6.2	343	18.5
Married	18,208	100.0	15,137	83.1	553	3.0	2,518	13.8
Separated	965	100.0	756	78.3	35	3.6	174	18.0
Divorced	3,437	100.0	2,657	77.3	91	2.6	689	20.0
Widowed	4,849	100.0	2,808	57.9	80	1.6	1,961	40.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are categorized as Ghanaian by birth, by dual nationality and by naturalization.

Table 3.7 shows that 96.4 percent of all residents in the district are Ghanaians by birth, 1.5 percent is Ghanaians by dual citizenship, and 0.5 percent is Ghanaians by naturalization. The percentage of non-Ghanaians in the district is 1.6 comprising of nationals of ECOWAS states, African countries other than ECOWAS and all other countries put together.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,185	100.0	55,275	100.0	61,910	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	112,939	96.4	53,199	96.2	59,740	96.5
Dual Nationality	1,796	1.5	854	1.5	942	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	562	0.5	270	0.5	292	0.5
ECOWAS	896	0.8	482	0.9	414	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	519	0.4	231	0.4	288	0.5
Other	473	0.4	239	0.4	234	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The religious affiliations of the population in the district are shown in Table 3.8. Table 3.8 indicates that the dominant religion in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District is Christianity (85.6%), followed by Islam (4.9%) and adherents of no religion (8.3%). Less than (1%) of the population adhered to traditional religion (0.7%). Among Christians, a higher proportion belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (25.9%), followed by other Christians (25.6%), Protestant churches (18.9) and Catholics (15.2%). There was not much difference in the variation of religious affiliation by sex, with the notable exception that a higher proportion of males (10.9%) than females reported having no religion (6.0%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,185	100.0	55,275	100.0	61,910	100.0
No Religion	9,750	8.3	6,019	10.9	3,731	6.0
Catholic	17,765	15.2	8,192	14.8	9,573	15.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,104	18.9	10,177	18.4	11,927	19.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	30,308	25.9	13,989	25.3	16,319	26.4
Other Christians	29,958	25.6	13,186	23.9	16,772	27.1
Islam	5,690	4.9	2,968	5.4	2,722	4.4
Traditionalist	795	0.7	419	0.8	376	0.6
Other (Specify)	815	0.7	325	0.6	490	0.8

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

There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development

Generally, literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is very vital for the district and the nation as a whole, as literacy not only facilitates access to information but also enhances society's

advancement. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on literacy in three languages namely Ghanaian language, English language and French

The 2010 PHC shows that, Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District has literacy rate of 70.8, which represent 57,547 of the population aged 11 years and older. Table 3.9 shows that, Literacy in both English and Ghanaian Language recorded the highest proportions. For all ages, the highest proportion of literacy in English and Ghanaian Language was recorded for those aged 60-64.

Those who can read write and understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes. Comparatively there are more literate males than literate females in the district, 80.7 percent compared with 62.4 percent.

The table indicates that for male and female literacy, persons aged 15-19 years for both categories, recorded the highest level of literacy in absolute terms or figures.

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

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	23,680	57,547	100.0	20.9	8.8	69.5	0.2	0.7
11-14	503	11,063	100.0	31.0	5.9	62.7	0.1	0.3
15-19	993	12,101	100.0	20.4	4.4	74.7	0.1	0.4
20-24	1,519	7,603	100.0	19.1	6.6	73.2	0.2	0.8
25-29	1,950	5,402	100.0	19.4	9.9	69.6	0.2	0.9
30-34	2,078	4,157	100.0	20.1	12.7	65.7	0.6	0.9
35-39	2,300	3,505	100.0	19.2	14.9	64.9	0.2	0.8
40-44	2,214	3,058	100.0	19.0	14.1	65.3	0.7	0.9
45-49	1,856	2,675	100.0	17.1	14.3	67.4	0.2	0.9
50-54	1,912	2,677	100.0	15.5	12.0	71.2	0.3	1.0
55-59	1,259	1,798	100.0	14.0	10.8	74.2	0.2	0.7
60-64	1,529	1,345	100.0	10.6	11.2	77.2	0.1	1.0
65+	5,567	2,163	100.0	12.1	14.0	72.9	0.2	0.8
Male								
Total	7,147	30,018	100.0	19.0	7.2	72.7	0.2	0.8
11-14	266	5,671	100.0	30.9	5.6	63.0	0.1	0.3
15-19	467	6,302	100.0	20.1	3.9	75.6	0.1	0.3
20-24	572	3,721	100.0	16.2	4.9	77.8	0.2	0.9
25-29	707	2,512	100.0	16.2	8.2	73.9	0.5	1.2
30-34	671	2,007	100.0	17.2	10.3	70.8	0.7	0.9
35-39	737	1,798	100.0	17.0	12.3	69.2	0.2	1.2
40-44	659	1,718	100.0	15.9	10.8	71.2	0.7	1.4
45-49	525	1,412	100.0	15.6	10.3	72.7	0.2	1.1
50-54	513	1,438	100.0	13.3	8.7	76.1	0.4	1.5
55-59	341	1,053	100.0	11.7	8.3	78.6	0.4	1.0
60-64	347	900	100.0	9.6	7.8	81.4	0.1	1.1
65+	1,342	1,486	100.0	8.9	11.7	78.5	0.1	0.8

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

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	16,533	27,529	100.0	22.9	10.5	65.9	0.2	0.5
14-Nov	237	5,392	100.0	31.0	6.3	62.3	0.1	0.4
15-19	526	5,799	100.0	20.7	4.9	73.8	0.1	0.5
20-24	947	3,882	100.0	21.8	8.2	68.9	0.3	0.8
25-29	1,243	2,890	100.0	22.1	11.4	65.8	0.0	0.6
30-34	1,407	2,150	100.0	22.7	15.0	60.9	0.4	0.9
35-39	1,563	1,707	100.0	21.5	17.6	60.4	0.2	0.3
40-44	1,555	1,340	100.0	23.1	18.2	57.8	0.6	0.3
45-49	1,331	1,263	100.0	18.8	18.8	61.5	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,399	1,239	100.0	18.1	15.9	65.5	0.1	0.5
55-59	918	745	100.0	17.3	14.4	68.1	0.0	0.3
60-64	1,182	445	100.0	12.8	18.0	68.5	0.0	0.7
65+	4,225	677	100.0	19.2	18.9	60.7	0.4	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

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

School attendance by the 2010 PHC refers to a full time education in an educational institution. By this we are referring to a Nursery or Kindergarten for Pre-school, Primary, Middle, Junior Secondary or Junior High Secondary School, for Basic school, or Senior Secondary, a Teacher training institution or a University or an analogous type of school where a person can receive general education in which the emphasis of the educational training is not on any vocation, skill or trade.

The 2010 PHC sought for information on whether persons 3 years and older have ever attended school in the past, currently attending or have never attended school.

The census data showed that, 44,699 persons who are three years and older are currently attending school in the district. Those in primary school constitute 21,803 (48.8%). Of a total number of the males three years and older (23,250), 48.4 percent are in primary school while out of a total of 21,419 females 3years and older, 10,561 persons representing 49.3 percent are in primary school. It is observed that these numbers begin to dwindle in JHS/SSS and higher levels to a very negligible figure at post graduate (Certificate, Diploma, Masters, and PHD) level. The observation of the dwindling of school attendance at higher levels should catch the attention of planners as this may not augur well for economic wellbeing and development.

Furthermore, the data revealed that, 35,291 persons, 3 years and older attended school in the past. In this category however, those who attended up to JSS/JHS constitute the largest number (10,714) which represents 30.4 percent, followed by those who attended Middle school (9,590) which is 27.2 percent. More males have attended school in the past at all levels of education than females with the exception of primary and JSS/JHS where females outnumbered the males. The table shows that there were no signs in the past that children attended nursery and kindergarten while currently there is evidence of children with nursery and kindergarten school.

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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,669	100.0	23,250	100.0	21,419	100.0	35,291	100.0
Nursery	3,156	7.1	1,552	6.7	1,604	7.5	0	0.0
Kindergarten	7,635	17.1	3,858	16.6	3,777	17.6	0	0.0
Primary	21,803	48.8	11,242	48.4	10,561	49.3	8,637	24.5
JSS/JHS	7,991	17.9	4,198	18.1	3,793	17.7	10,714	30.4
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9,590	27.2
SSS/SHS	3,139	7.0	1,767	7.6	1,372	6.4	2,428	6.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	793	2.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	172	0.4	122	0.5	50	0.2	1,083	3.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	127	0.3	62	0.3	65	0.3	563	1.6
Post-secondary diploma	395	0.9	274	1.2	121	0.6	937	2.7
Bachelor degree	231	0.5	159	0.7	72	0.3	450	1.3
Post graduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD, etc.)	20	0.0	16	0.1	4	0.0	96	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are relevant for development planning, programming and other purposes. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their populations and thereby achieve their human development goals. The economic characteristics of a population also help in analysing population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies and programmes can be adopted. Population and development interrelationship has been a key area of research and policy concern in developing countries such as Ghana. Rapid population increase exacerbates economic stagnation and associated unemployment challenges. The various international conferences on population and development are indications of the importance of the subject to the international community. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), organised by the United Nations and its agencies was a landmark in this regard and its official document titled “Programme of Action” continues to be a reference for population policies (GSS, 2010)

It is on the basis of this that the economic characteristics of the district are assessed. This chapter therefore analyses key areas such as the different activities of the population 15 years and older, enumerated in the district. It is in relation to their roles as workers or non-workers, the type of occupation they engaged in, the type of industries they worked in, their employment status and the employment sector that they belong to.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Economic activity status and sex is shown in Table 4.1 Out of a total of 69,661 persons, 15 years and older interviewed on economic activity status, 49,603 (71.2%) are economically active while 20,058 (28.8%) are economically not active. The Table further shows that 95.3 percent of the economically active populations are employed and only 4.7 percent are unemployed in the district. At the regional level, the situation varies slightly with the average economic active population accounting for 69.7 percent and economic not active 30.3 percent while the employed and unemployed constitute 94.8 percent and 5.2 percent respectively. The activity status of males and females in separate categories showed that 71.1 percent of males aged 15 years and above are economically active, with 71.3 percent of females in the same age category also economically active. Out of the populations of persons aged 15 years and older who are economically active, the employment rate among the males is 95.2 percent while that of females is 95.4 percent.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,661	100.0	31,228	100.0	38,433	100.0
Economically active	49,603	71.2	22,210	71.1	27,393	71.3
Employed	47,292	95.3	21,154	95.2	26,138	95.4
<i>Worked</i>	43,696	92.4	19,613	92.7	24,083	92.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,457	7.3	1,475	7.0	1,982	7.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	139	0.3	66	0.3	73	0.3
Unemployed	2,311	4.7	1,056	4.8	1,255	4.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,100	47.6	456	43.2	644	51.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,211	52.4	600	56.8	611	48.7
Economically not active	20,058	28.8	9,018	28.9	11,040	28.7
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	4,264	21.3	1,295	14.4	2,969	26.9
<i>Full time education</i>	9,000	44.9	5,063	56.1	3,937	35.7
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	517	2.6	392	4.3	125	1.1
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	1,797	9.0	722	8.0	1,075	9.7
<i>Too old/young</i>	2,906	14.5	842	9.3	2,064	18.7
<i>Other</i>	1,574	7.8	704	7.8	870	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Table 4.2 shows that 71.0percent of persons aged 15-19 years have the highest proportion of the economically not active persons. This may be due to the fact that at this age group they are probably might be in school. The table indicates again that age cohort 45-49 have 90.4percent employed persons, 2.8 unemployed and 6.9 being economically not active. In terms of sex, the situations are not different as persons aged 15-19 years have the highest proportion of economically not active, in both males (70.9%) and females (71.1%). Persons aged 45-49 years have the highest proportion of male (92.7) employed while that of females was recorded by age cohort 50-54 (89.3). However, persons aged 20-24 years have the highest proportion of the unemployed in both males (6.8%) and females (7.7%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total								
Total	69,661	100.0	47,292	67.9	2,311	3.3	20,058	28.8
15-19	13,094	100.0	3,549	27.1	251	1.9	9,294	71.0
20-24	9,122	100.0	5,326	58.4	664	7.3	3,132	34.3
25-29	7,352	100.0	5,927	80.6	355	4.8	1,070	14.6
30-34	6,235	100.0	5,352	85.8	288	4.6	595	9.5
35-39	5,805	100.0	5,172	89.1	184	3.2	449	7.7
40-44	5,272	100.0	4,692	89.0	156	3.0	424	8.0
45-49	4,531	100.0	4,095	90.4	125	2.8	311	6.9
50-54	4,589	100.0	4,137	90.2	110	2.4	342	7.5
55-59	3,057	100.0	2,646	86.6	60	2.0	351	11.5
60-64	2,874	100.0	2,226	77.5	79	2.7	569	19.8
65+	7,730	100.0	4,170	53.9	39	0.5	3,521	45.5
Male								
Total	31,228	100.0	21,154	67.7	1,056	3.4	9,018	28.9
15-19	6,769	100.0	1,862	27.5	107	1.6	4,800	70.9
20-24	4,293	100.0	2,362	55.0	292	6.8	1,639	38.2
25-29	3,219	100.0	2,671	83.0	172	5.3	376	11.7
30-34	2,678	100.0	2,354	87.9	143	5.3	181	6.8
35-39	2,535	100.0	2,317	91.4	81	3.2	137	5.4
40-44	2,377	100.0	2,142	90.1	90	3.8	145	6.1
45-49	1,937	100.0	1,796	92.7	45	2.3	96	5.0
50-54	1,951	100.0	1,781	91.3	45	2.3	125	6.4
55-59	1,394	100.0	1,244	89.2	26	1.9	124	8.9
60-64	1,247	100.0	959	76.9	37	3.0	251	20.1
65+	2,828	100.0	1,666	58.9	18	0.6	1,144	40.5
Female								
Total	38,433	100.0	26,138	68.0	1,255	3.3	11,040	28.7
15-19	6,325	100.0	1,687	26.7	144	2.3	4,494	71.1
20-24	4,829	100.0	2,964	61.4	372	7.7	1,493	30.9
25-29	4,133	100.0	3,256	78.8	183	4.4	694	16.8
30-34	3,557	100.0	2,998	84.3	145	4.1	414	11.6
35-39	3,270	100.0	2,855	87.3	103	3.1	312	9.5
40-44	2,895	100.0	2,550	88.1	66	2.3	279	9.6
45-49	2,594	100.0	2,299	88.6	80	3.1	215	8.3
50-54	2,638	100.0	2,356	89.3	65	2.5	217	8.2
55-59	1,663	100.0	1,402	84.3	34	2.0	227	13.7
60-64	1,627	100.0	1,267	77.9	42	2.6	318	19.5
65+	4,902	100.0	2,504	51.1	21	0.4	2,377	48.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the various occupations by sex. The category with the highest proportion is skilled agricultural and fishery workers who constitute 23,628 representing 50 percent of the district total of 47,292. Managers are 1.3 percent while professionals constitute 4.3 percent. Males dominate in almost all the categories with the exception of service and sale workers, crafts and related sales workers and elementary workers. Female managers are more than their male counterparts in absolute numbers but in terms of proportion, they both constitute 1.3 percent of their respective categories.

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	47,292	100.0	21,154	100.0	26,138	100.0
Managers	621	1.3	283	1.3	338	1.3
Professionals	2,049	4.3	1,308	6.2	741	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	518	1.1	348	1.6	170	0.7
Clerical support workers	321	0.7	201	1.0	120	0.5
Service and sales workers	6,958	14.7	1,172	5.5	5,786	22.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,628	50.0	12,280	58.1	11,348	43.4
Craft and related trades workers	9,209	19.5	2,982	14.1	6,227	23.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,836	3.9	1,797	8.5	39	0.1
Elementary occupations	2,148	4.5	779	3.7	1,369	5.2
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of employed persons (15 years and older)

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

Table 4.4 shows a distribution of the various industries by sex. Over five out of ten employed persons (50.4%) are engaged in agriculture forestry and fishing which constitutes the major economic activity in the district. Manufacturing has the second highest proportion (14.8 %) while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has the third highest proportion (12.2%). In the male category, 12,442 males are in the agriculture forestry and fishing industry which is the highest proportion (58.8), followed by manufacturing and transportation 7.6 percent each. Females who are in agriculture forestry and fishing constitute the highest proportion of 43.6 percent followed by manufacturing (20.6 %) and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.2 %).

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	47,292	100.0	21,154	100.0	26,138	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,843	50.4	12,442	58.8	11,401	43.6
Mining and quarrying	84	0.2	64	0.3	20	0.1
Manufacturing	6,989	14.8	1,610	7.6	5,379	20.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	61	0.1	50	0.2	11	0.0
Construction	1,171	2.5	1,160	5.5	11	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,780	12.2	1,294	6.1	4,486	17.2
Transportation and storage	1,654	3.5	1,618	7.6	36	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,749	5.8	194	0.9	2,555	9.8
Information and communication	118	0.2	104	0.5	14	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	127	0.3	84	0.4	43	0.2
Real estate activities	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	223	0.5	123	0.6	100	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	95	0.2	55	0.3	40	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	332	0.7	268	1.3	64	0.2
Education	1,888	4.0	1,256	5.9	632	2.4
Human health and social work activities	368	0.8	138	0.7	230	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	134	0.3	120	0.6	14	0.1
Other service activities	1,295	2.7	414	2.0	881	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	222	0.5	93	0.4	129	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

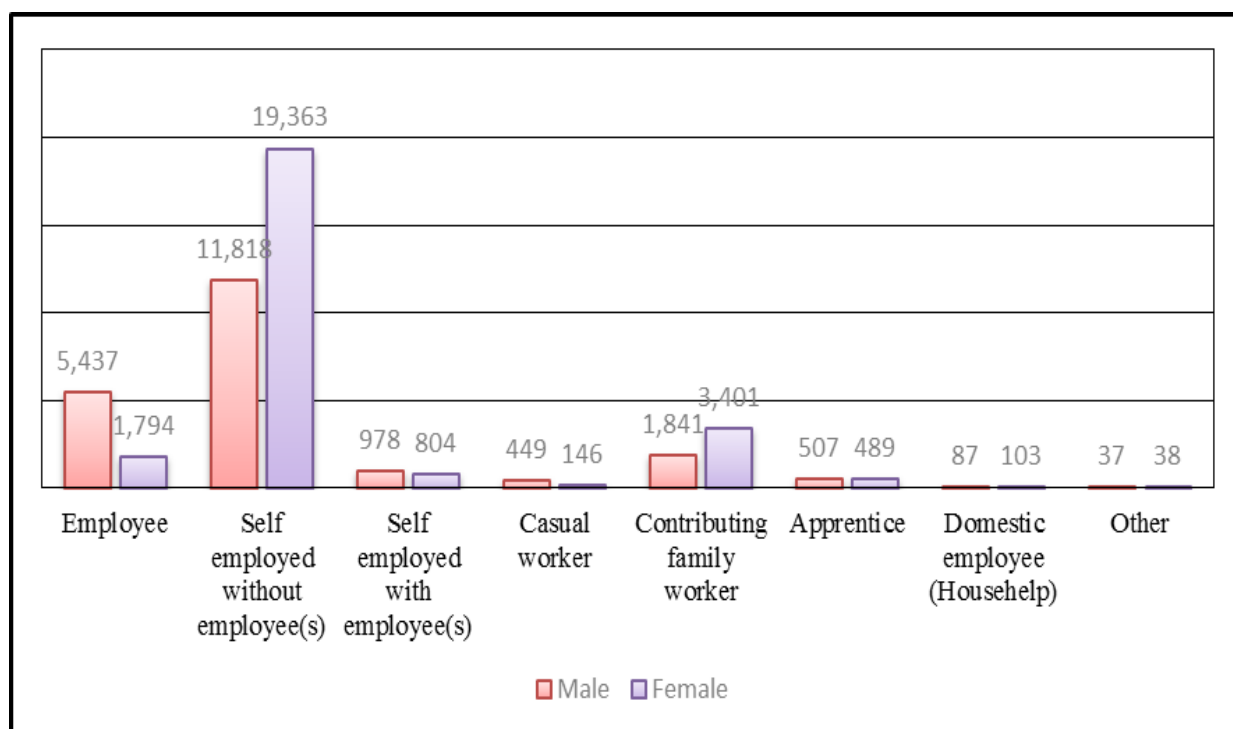
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employed Persons 15 years and older by Status of Employment

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. In all, eight employment status classifications were identified. These included employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help). All Persons who could not be catalogued under any of the above categories were classified as “other” by the 2010PHC.

The distribution of employed population 15 years and older and their employment status are given in Figure 4.1. The figure shows that the highest proportions of both males and females of the employed population are self- employed without employees. Those who work as employees are second, with contributing family workers following in that order. The trend is not different in the male and female categories.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the 2010 population and housing census were public/government, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (local and international) and other International organisations.

Table 4.5 shows that the private informal sector dominates the employment sector in the district employing 91.4 percent of the employed population in the district. The public/government sector follows with 5.2 percent, and the private formal sector with 3.0 percent. There are no female workers (0.0) in the other international organizations. A few females (0.0) in the semi-public/parastatal sector (11 absolute figure), and 0.2 percent in the NGO sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,292	100.0	21,154	100.0	26,138	100.0
Public (Government)	2,474	5.2	1,682	8.0	792	3.0
Private Formal	1,439	3.0	1,021	4.8	418	1.6
Private Informal	43,210	91.4	18,346	86.7	24,864	95.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	35	0.1	24	0.1	11	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	132	0.3	79	0.4	53	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The 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, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centers.(PHC, 2010)

This chapter analyses the ownership of mobile phones, use of the Internet, household ownership of desktop/laptop computers

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Pphones

The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that the proportion of persons 12 years and older in the Central region who own mobile phones is 44.9 percent. Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex. The data shows that the population 12 years and older within the district is 78,570, comprising 35,834(45.6%) males and 42,736(54.4%) females.

The table shows that 30,237(38.5%) persons out of a total of 78,570 persons 12 years and older owned mobile phone in the district. Among those with mobile phones the proportion of males is 46.0 percent and the females with mobile phones constitute 32.2 percent of the people with mobile phones. The proportion of males who have mobile phones is more (54.5%) than female (45.5%) having mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet facility

Table 5.1 further indicates that out of the population of 78,570 aged 12 years and older, only 3,251 or (4.1%) reported using the Internet facility in the district. There were variations in the usage of internet facility by sex. Among the males, those who use the internet constitute 6.0 percent and only 2.5 percent of females use the internet

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	78,570	100.0	30,237	38.50	3,251	4.10
Male	35,834	100.0	16,489	46.00	2,164	6.00
Female	42,736	100.0	13,748	32.20	1,087	2.50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Information management tools such as desktop and laptop computers facilitate the accessibility and processing of information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head. Out of the total number households of 28,704 there were only 919 households, representing (3.2%) of all households in the district that have desktop/laptop computers. In relation to the sex of the head of the household there is a wide variation in the ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Among the male headed household only 4.3 percent owned desktop/laptop computers whilst 1.8 percent of female headed households have desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	28,704	919	3.2
Male headed	16,168	689	4.3
Female headed	12,536	230	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. The Ghana 2010 Population and Housing was the first census in the country to include questions on disabilities.

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have be defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

This chapter examines the population with disability, types of disability, and the economic activity status of PWDs in the district.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 1,402 persons of the 4,855 district total are in the urban areas while 3,453 are in the rural areas. Females with visual (sight) disability in the rural areas have the highest proportion among the various disability types. More males (20.1%) have intellectual disability than females (14.9%) in urban areas. A similar situation also occurs in the rural areas with proportion of male (14%) slightly higher than females (13.2%). Emotional disability is higher among females in the urban (14.5%) areas but lower in the rural areas (11.3%). In the rural areas however, the figure is higher among males (13.6%) compared to females in the rural areas.

It must be noted that in terms of specific disabilities, the reported cases are not exclusive therefore there are incidences of multiple disabilities that were recorded as such during the 2010 PHC. It therefore means summing the reported percentages of individual disabilities may not add up to 100 percent.

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	117,185	100.0	55,275	100.0	61,910	100.0
Without disability	112,330	95.9	53,104	96.1	59,226	95.7
With disability	4,855	4.1	2,171	3.9	2,684	4.3
Sight	2,121	43.7	824	38.0	1,297	48.3
Hearing	775	16.0	337	15.5	438	16.3
Speech	783	16.1	451	20.8	332	12.4
Physical	1,416	29.2	621	28.6	795	29.6
Intellect	708	14.6	340	15.7	368	13.7
Emotion	610	12.6	281	12.9	329	12.3
Other	207	4.3	105	4.8	102	3.8
Urban						
Total	39,428	100.0	18,428	100.0	21,000	100.0
Without disability	38,026	96.4	17,825	96.7	20,201	96.2
With disability	1,402	3.6	603	3.3	799	3.8
Sight	563	40.2	217	36.0	346	43.3
Hearing	189	13.5	87	14.4	102	12.8
Speech	208	14.8	117	19.4	91	11.4
Physical	388	27.7	164	27.2	224	28.0
Intellect	240	17.1	121	20.1	119	14.9
Emotion	184	13.1	68	11.3	116	14.5
Other	55	3.9	23	3.8	32	4.0
Rural						
Total	77,757	100.0	36,847	100.0	40,910	100.0
Without disability	74,304	95.6	35,279	95.7	39,025	95.4
With disability	3,453	4.4	1,568	4.3	1,885	4.6
Sight	1,558	45.1	607	38.7	951	50.5
Hearing	586	17.0	250	15.9	336	17.8
Speech	575	16.7	334	21.3	241	12.8
Physical	1,028	29.8	457	29.1	571	30.3
Intellect	468	13.6	219	14.0	249	13.2
Emotion	426	12.3	213	13.6	213	11.3
Other	152	4.4	82	5.2	70	3.7

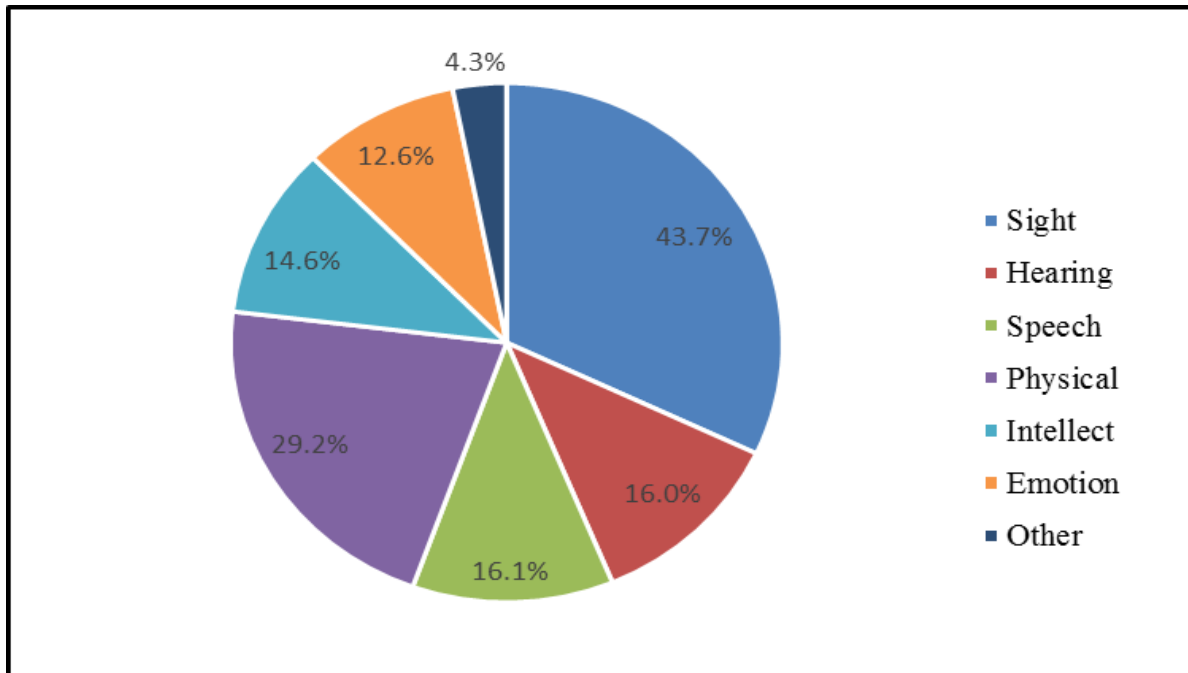
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The specific type of disability includes sight, Physical (mobility), speech, intellectual emotional and any other type of observed disability not here stated

Figure 6.1 shows type of disability for both sexes. The disability with the highest proportion in both sexes is sight (43.7%), followed by physical disability (29.2%), speech with (16.1%) and hearing (16.0%). Intellectual disability recorded 14.6 percent of disabilities while that of emotion was 12.6 percent. The least disability was recorded by others (4.3%).

Figure 6.1: Type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity status

Table 6.2 presents persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The national figure for Economically Active PWDs is 57.1%. As shown in Table 6.2, there is a total of 4,168 persons aged 15 years and older with different forms of disabilities in the district representing 5.9 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district. Out of this number, 2,163(51.9%) were employed, whilst 93 (2.2%) are unemployed and 1,912 (45.9%) are reported to be economically not active.

In relation to sex, the males 15 years and older with disabilities form 44.8 percent of the PWDs 15 years and older in the district and the female constitutes the remaining 55.2 percent. Out of the number for the males PWDs (976) 54.0 percent are employed, with 2.5 percent (46) being unemployed and 43.4 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the female 50.3 percent are employed and 2.0 percent are unemployed whilst 47.8 percent are economically not-active.

In relation to the specific disabilities for both male and female the proportion of economically not-active is over 39 percent.

Among the people with sight related disabilities 54.6 percent are employed with 1.8 percent being unemployed and 43.5 percent of them being economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,661	100.0	47,292	67.9	2,311	3.3	20,058	28.8
No disability	65,493	100.0	45,129	68.9	2,218	3.4	18,146	27.7
With a disability	4,168	100.0	2,163	51.9	93	2.2	1,912	45.9
Sight	1,927	100.0	1,053	54.6	35	1.8	839	43.5
Hearing	608	100.0	323	53.1	14	2.3	271	44.6
Speech	590	100.0	332	56.3	12	2.0	246	41.7
Physical	1,272	100.0	470	36.9	20	1.6	782	61.5
Intellectual	563	100.0	229	40.7	24	4.3	310	55.1
Emotional	519	100.0	242	46.6	25	4.8	252	48.6
Other	162	100.0	82	50.6	4	2.5	76	46.9
Male								
Total	31,228	100.0	21,154	67.7	1,056	3.4	9,018	28.9
No disability	29,422	100.0	20,178	68.6	1,010	3.4	8,234	28.0
With a disability	1,806	100.0	976	54.0	46	2.5	784	43.4
Sight	731	100.0	417	57.0	11	1.5	303	41.5
Hearing	257	100.0	138	53.7	9	3.5	110	42.8
Speech	326	100.0	193	59.2	6	1.8	127	39.0
Physical	546	100.0	209	38.3	14	2.6	323	59.2
Intellectual	274	100.0	111	40.5	11	4.0	152	55.5
Emotional	232	100.0	116	50.0	14	6.0	102	44.0
Other	80	100.0	44	55.0	0	0.0	36	45.0
Female								
Total	38,433	100.0	26,138	68.0	1,255	3.3	11,040	28.7
No disability	36,071	100.0	24,951	69.2	1,208	3.3	9,912	27.5
With a disability	2,362	100.0	1,187	50.3	47	2.0	1,128	47.8
Sight	1,196	100.0	636	53.2	24	2.0	536	44.8
Hearing	351	100.0	185	52.7	5	1.4	161	45.9
Speech	264	100.0	139	52.7	6	2.3	119	45.1
Physical	726	100.0	261	36.0	6	0.8	459	63.2
Intellectual	289	100.0	118	40.8	13	4.5	158	54.7
Emotional	287	100.0	126	43.9	11	3.8	150	52.3
Other	82	100.0	38	46.3	4	4.9	40	48.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 indicates population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District. The table depicts that 4,734 constitutes the PWDs in the district who are 3 years and older. Out of this about 48.2 percent never attended school. However, 2.3 percent had pre-primary and 41.4 percent had basic education whilst 8.0 percent had Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. Among the male PWDs 3 years and above 31.5 percent never attended school but 2.9 percent had pre-primary education and 53.8 percent had basic education whilst 11.8 percent had education up to the Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. Female's disability recorded 61.7 percent for those who have never attended school, 1.9 percent for primary, 31.5 for Basic and 4.9 percent for the Sec/SHS and higher. Other recorded the highest proportion of those

who have had basic educational level for both male (59.6%) and female (45.4%) among the various disability types.

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				
Total	107,329	100.0	25.5	10.1	54.7	9.7
No disability	102,595	100.0	24.5	10.4	55.3	9.8
With disability	4,734	100.0	48.2	2.3	41.4	8.0
Sight	2,087	100.0	50.8	1.7	38.8	8.7
Hearing	739	100.0	49.3	4.5	41.1	5.1
Speech	740	100.0	46.5	3.8	42.6	7.2
Physical	1,388	100.0	55.9	0.7	36.1	7.3
Intellectual	686	100.0	47.2	2.3	43.7	6.7
Emotional	597	100.0	48.4	2.7	40.9	8.0
Other	196	100.0	37.8	1.0	52.6	8.7
Male						
Total	50,267	100.0	18	10.8	58.6	12.7
No disability	48,160	100.0	17.4	11.1	58.8	12.7
With a disability	2,107	100.0	31.5	2.9	53.8	11.8
Sight	809	100.0	33.4	1.6	51.3	13.7
Hearing	317	100.0	34.4	5.4	53.0	7.3
Speech	423	100.0	34.8	4.7	50.8	9.7
Physical	606	100.0	36	1.2	50.5	12.4
Intellectual	330	100.0	34.2	2.1	53.6	10.0
Emotional	273	100.0	33.3	3.3	51.6	11.7
Other	99	100.0	27.3	1.0	59.6	12.1
Female						
Total	57,062	100.0	32.1	9.4	51.3	7.1
No disability	54,435	100.0	30.7	9.8	52.3	7.2
With a disability	2,627	100.0	61.7	1.9	31.5	4.9
Sight	1,278	100.0	61.8	1.7	30.9	5.6
Hearing	422	100.0	60.4	3.8	32.2	3.6
Speech	317	100.0	62.1	2.5	31.5	3.8
Physical	782	100.0	71.4	0.4	24.9	3.3
Intellectual	356	100.0	59.3	2.5	34.6	3.7
Emotional	324	100.0	61.1	2.2	31.8	4.9
Other	97	100.0	48.5	1.0	45.4	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the district and Ghana as a whole. Agriculture production is mainly the subsistence level engaging a much larger number of people than would have required if modern mechanization were employed

This chapter provides a description of household members and heads of households engaged in agricultural activities. These include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Excluded from this discussion are those engaged in fishing, hunting and other non-farming agricultural activities.

Agricultural and non-agricultural households

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be agricultural household if one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activities alone

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 reveals that 17,419 (60.6%) households engaged in agriculture, out of which 16,116 are into crop farming representing 92.5 percent. Of this number, 13,527 (96.0%) are in rural areas compared to urban (77.6%). Households engaged in fish farming (0.2%) form the least proportion among the various agricultural activities. The other households are into livestock rearing (41.5%) and tree planting (6.6%).

It must be noted that in view of the fact that one household could be involved in more than one agricultural activity, there is the possibility of multiple response here, hence, the sum of the percentages for the various agricultural activities may not yield a hundred (100) percent

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	28,704	100.0	9,914	100.0	18,790	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	17,419	60.7	3,331	33.6	14,088	75.0
Crop Farming	16,116	92.5	2,589	77.7	13,527	96.0
Tree Planting	1,141	6.6	18	0.5	1,123	8.0
Livestock Rearing	7,225	41.5	1,465	44.0	5,760	40.9
Fish Farming	28	0.2	6	0.2	22	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Table 7.2 gives a distribution of the number of livestock and keepers. In all, there are a total of 127,381 animals being kept by 10,413 owners. This gives an average of 12.2 animals per keeper. For chicken rearing, which has the highest number and keepers, there are a total of 72,954 chickens with 4,306 keepers which gives an average animal per keeper as 16. This means that, chicken alone constitute 57.3 percent of animals being reared and a corresponding 41.4 percent keepers. Specifically for goat rearing, which has the second highest number of animals and keepers, there are a total of 32,057 animals with 4,075 keepers giving an average of 7.9 goats per keeper. This translates into 25.2 percent of animals and 39.1 percent keepers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of Livestock/Animal	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	127,381	100.0	10,413	100.0	12.2
Beehives	6	0.0	2	0.0	3.0
Cattle	636	0.5	50	0.5	12.7
Chicken	72,954	57.3	4,306	41.4	16.9
Dove	802	0.6	52	0.5	15.4
Duck	1,209	0.9	96	0.9	12.6
Goat	32,057	25.2	4,075	39.1	7.9
Grass-cutter	554	0.4	42	0.4	13.2
Guinea fowl	903	0.7	46	0.4	19.6
Ostrich	265	0.2	17	0.2	15.6
Pig	1,203	0.9	115	1.1	10.5
Rabbit	480	0.4	27	0.3	17.8
Sheep	9,791	7.7	1,326	12.7	7.4
Silk worm	92	0.1	15	0.1	6.1
Snail	366	0.3	14	0.1	26.1
Turkey	340	0.3	35	0.3	9.7
Other (specify)	654	0.5	164	1.6	4.0
Fish farming	4,989	3.9	28	0.3	178.2
Inland fishing	50	0.0	1	0.0	50.0
Marine fishing	30	0.0	2	0.0	15.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITION

8.1 Introduction

In Ghana, there have been deficits in supply of most facilities including housing. The situation has worsened especially in the urban centers as a result of rural-urban migration increasing the rate of urbanization. The 2010 population and housing census is the second time a Population and Housing Census is done to assess the housing situation and their characteristics and conditions. Access to such basic services like toilet facilities, water and sanitation, the number of sleeping rooms, cooking space, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units were assessed. Such information will go a long to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of progresses in the implementation of policies and programmes on the housing sector.

Collecting and analyzing housing data helps in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners make informed decisions on housing policies and interventions. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese. Data presented include housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing conditions with particularly reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households for the district is shown in Table 8.1. The total household population for the district is 114,220. Of this number, rural household population constitute 75,384(66.0%), while urban households constitute 38,836(34.0%). There are also 20,803 houses with 16,130(77.5%) of the house in the rural areas and 4,672(22.5%) in the urban areas. Of the 28,704 households, 18,790(65.5%) are in the rural areas while 9,914(34.5%) are in the urban areas. Average households per house in the district are 1.4, slightly lower than the regional (1.5) and the national (1.6) averages. The average household contained 4 persons in the district, with rural average household contained 4 persons compared to 3.9 persons in the urban area.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	117,185	39,428	77,757
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	114,220	38,836	75,384
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	20,803	4,673	16,130
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	9,914	18,790
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.2
Population per house	7.1	6.1	5.5	8.3	4.7
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

The compound house is the most common type of dwelling unit in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese as shown in Table 8.2. Over one-half of dwelling units in the District (59.6%) are compound houses. The proportion of compound houses in the district is higher than the regional (51.3 %) and the national average (51.5%). The proportion of female-headed compound houses is higher (61.9 %) than male-headed compound houses (57.8%). There are more compound houses in the urban areas (79.1%) than rural areas (49.3). However, the proportion of separate house, semi-detached house and flat/apartment is higher in the rural areas than the urban areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	9,098	31.7	33.3	29.7	13.4	41.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,361	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	5.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	548	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	17,112	59.6	57.8	61.9	79.1	49.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	225	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	50	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tent	10,343	937	48	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	48	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	142	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	9,846	1,003	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.3 shows ownership status by sex of household head and type of locality. More than a fourth (25.9%) of the occupied dwelling units were owned by relative not household member, other private individual owned 16.2 percent, whilst 55.5 percent are owner occupied. There is a wide urban-rural variation regarding ownership of dwelling units. About 61.6 percent of dwelling units in rural areas is owned by household member as against 44.1 percent in the urban areas.

The data indicates that 56.6 percent male headed households are in dwellings owned by household members as compared to 55.5 percent female headed households. However, more female headed households (27.9%) are in relative not household member owner occupied dwelling units compared to those in males headed household. 24.3 percent

Table 8.3 revealed that the proportion of ownership of dwelling unit by household member is higher in the rural areas than urban areas.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	15,943	55.5	55.6	55.5	44.1	61.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	94	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	7,433	25.9	24.3	27.9	35.5	20.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	4,661	16.2	17.4	14.7	18.1	15.2
Private employer	83,610	5,191	165	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	28	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	296	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Other	24,000	2,090	84	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese district are cement or concrete and mud or mud bricks. As shown in Table 8.4, the proportion of houses with outer walls made of cement or concrete is 49.0 percent, and the proportion of houses with outer walls constructed with mud or mud bricks are 46.3 percent. In the rural areas, however, over half (58.2%) of houses have outer walls made of mud bricks or earth and as expected, 76.8 percent of houses have outer wall made of cement/concrete in the urban areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	31,498	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	14,583	46.3	21.3	58.2
Wood	200,594	10,461	196	0.6	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	92	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	942	46	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	281	0.9	0.5	1.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	15,427	49.0	76.8	35.7
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	760	2.4	0.3	3.4
Bamboo	8,206	766	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	71	0.2	0.1	0.3

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 shows that cement/concrete (90.1%) are the most common material used for floors in the district. A few of the households (7.9%) have earth/mud as floor materials. The use of cement/concrete as floor materials is also very common in urban (93.7%) and rural areas (88.2%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	2,270	7.9	4.8	9.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	25,859	90.1	93.7	88.2
Stone	32,817	2,192	150	0.5	0.1	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	718	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	25	0.1	0.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	85	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	142	0.5	0.4	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	94	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Materials for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The data indicates that 58.9 percent of dwellings in the District were roofed with metal sheets. Also dwellings roofed with tiles constitute (0.2%). The other two roofing material used to some significant level are slate or asbestos (32.9%) and bamboo (2.4%). The table further shows that 2.6 percent of dwellings in the rural areas were roofed with raffia as compared with (0.7%) in the urban areas. Dwelling roofed with tiles is not very popular with the people in the district probably due to cost or difficulty of handling, this constitutes almost an insignificant number both in the urban areas (0.2%) and in the rural areas (0.2%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	31,498	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	108	0.3	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,047	136	0.4	0.3	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	18,564	58.9	39.7	68.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	10,375	32.9	56.1	21.9
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	700	2.2	2.3	2.2
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	51	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	770	2.4	0.4	3.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	625	2.0	0.7	2.6
Other	35,935	3,136	169	0.5	0.2	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household for sleeping is one of the indicators for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. Dwelling units in the district are more crowded than the average Ghanaian dwelling unit. Slightly more than six out of ten households (66.4 %) in the district occupy a single room in contrast with 54.5 percent in the Central Region and 44.5 percent in the country. Furthermore, 20.7 percent, 7.2 percent and 3.0 percent of households occupy two, three and four sleeping rooms, respectively, as shown in Table 8.7.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	28,704	100.0	66.4	20.7	7.2	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
1	6,544	100.0	90.8	6.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	3,899	100.0	75.6	19.6	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	3,778	100.0	71.7	20.0	5.2	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
4	3,766	100.0	63.8	24.6	7.1	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
5	3,280	100.0	59.9	26.5	8.9	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
6	2,579	100.0	51.5	29.5	11.4	4.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
7	1,874	100.0	43.4	31.8	14.6	5.8	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
8	1,191	100.0	40.7	30.1	15.0	7.7	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
9	681	100.0	33.2	29.2	17.8	9.8	5.1	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.7
10+	1,112	100.0	22.0	25.1	20.8	12.9	8.6	5.0	2.7	1.4	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Table 8.8 shows that the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district is electricity (65.7%). It is followed by kerosene (26.0%) and then flashlight/torchlight (.02%). A few households use generator (1.0%). Furthermore, 59.5 percent of households in the urban areas use electricity (mains) followed by kerosene lamp (34.9%). However, the proportion of households using kerosene in the rural areas is 21.2 percent; lower than the proportion in the urban areas. Interestingly, 69 percent of households in the rural areas use electricity (mains) as main source of lighting compared to 59.5 percent of households in the urban areas. The proportion of households in the rural areas using private generator (1%) is slightly higher than that of the urban area (0.9%).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	18,871	65.7	59.5	69.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	274	1.0	0.9	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	7,449	26.0	34.9	21.2
Gas lamp	9,378	817	45	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	119	0.4	0.5	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	59,233	1,786	6.2	3.5	7.7
Firewood	13,241	822	60	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	10	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

As shown in Table 8.9 and Figure 8.2, the main source of drinking water in AAK district is bore-hole/tube accounting for 32.2 percent While 25.6 percent use public tap/standpipe and 22.7 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling, only 4.8 percent of households use pipe-borne water inside dwelling as main source for drinking. In the urban areas, 6.7 percent of the households use pipe borne inside dwelling while it is 3.8 percent in the rural. Also 2.7 percent of urban households use unprotected wells compared to 1.2 percent of rural households.

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

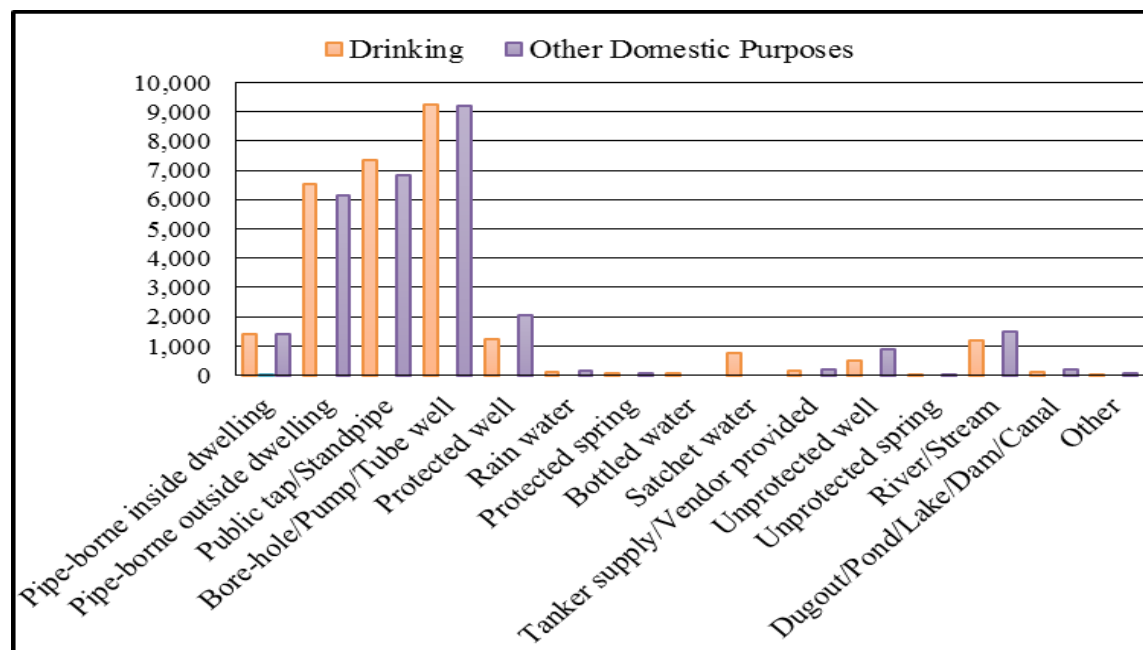
Sources of Water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	1,384	4.8	6.7	3.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	6,522	22.7	39.7	13.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	7,343	25.6	26.6	25.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	9,251	32.2	9.9	44.0
Protected well	321,091	22,615	1,231	4.3	7.2	2.8
Rain water	39,438	8,361	129	0.4	0.1	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	76	0.3	0.5	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	59	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	773	2.7	4.1	1.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	149	0.5	1.2	0.2
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	483	1.7	2.7	1.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	1,178	4.1	0.9	5.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	114	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	3,972	365	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes in (cont'd)

Sources of Water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	1,406	4.9	6.9	3.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	6,122	21.3	37.1	13.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	6,819	23.8	25.9	22.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	9,193	32.0	10.3	43.5
Protected well	465,775	37,995	2,063	7.2	11.5	4.9
Rain water	39,916	6,583	143	0.5	0.3	0.6
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	69	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	208	0.7	1.5	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	902	3.1	4.9	2.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/stream	588,590	52,309	1,484	5.2	0.9	7.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	191	0.7	0.3	0.9
Other	10,302	940	81	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

Figure 8.1: Main source of water for Drinking and other Domestic Purposes

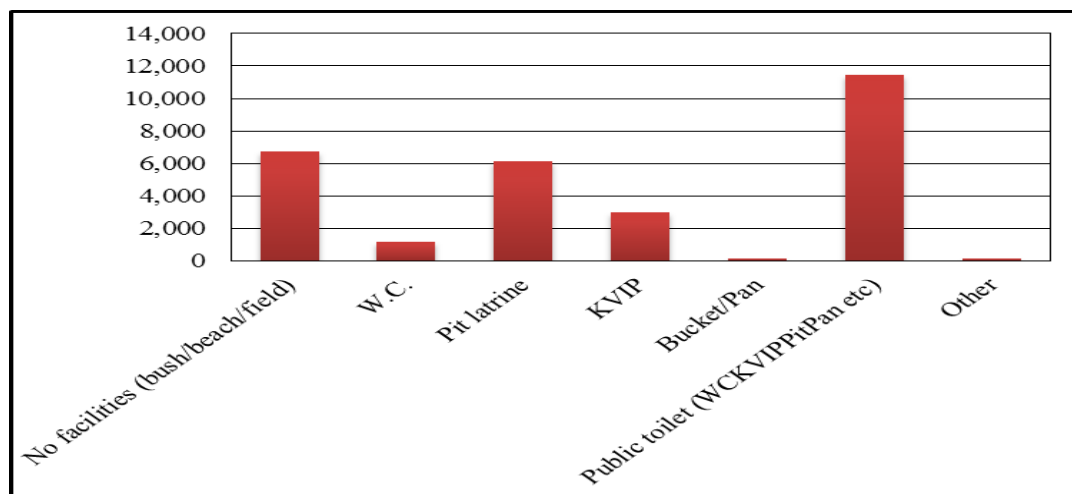


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010, Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

As shown in Figure 8.3 and Table 8.9, almost two-fifth of households in the district use public toilet facilities (39.9%), followed by close to one fifth that use pit latrine, and one tenth that uses KVIP. The use of water closet (4.1%) and bucket/pan (0.4%) is less common in the district. Approximately a quarter (23.5%) of households in the district do not have a toilet facility and use bushes, beaches and open fields. It is important to state that although the use of pit latrine has been banned by legislation, quite a high proportion of households (21.3%) in the district still use this toilet facility. The predominant toilet facility in rural areas is public toilets (45.3%). Households that do not have a toilet facility and use bushes, beaches and open fields are more in the urban areas (34.6%) than rural (17.6%).

Figure 8.3: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 further presents the percentage distribution of bathing facility in the district. Three bathing facilities are most widely used: shared separate bathroom in the same house (29.7%); own bathroom for exclusive use (22.2%); and the shared open cubicle (17.2%). While shared separate bathroom in the same house is the most common bathroom facility in urban areas, own bathroom for exclusive use is the most widely used in rural areas.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	6,733	23.5	34.6	17.6
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,188	4.1	4.6	3.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	6,123	21.3	20.1	22.0
KVIP	572,824	62,088	2,965	10.3	9.8	10.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	126	0.4	0.8	0.3
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	11,455	39.9	29.6	45.3
Other	23,385	2,579	114	0.4	0.6	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	6,377	22.2	12.8	27.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	8,529	29.7	36.0	26.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,584	5.5	2.1	7.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	4,941	17.2	21.3	15.1
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	1,954	6.8	14.5	2.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	2,868	10.0	4.9	12.7
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	2,119	7.4	6.0	8.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,100	292	1.0	2.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste

Table 8.11 shows that for 71.3 percent of households in AAK district, their rubbish is dumped in open spaces. For the rest of the households the method of waste disposal is by burning (9.2%), public dump containers (8.7%), indiscriminate dumping (4.1%), burying (2.4%) and collection (1.1%). Furthermore, for 16.1 percent of households in urban areas their solid waste is disposed in public dump container, while for 58.7 percent of households disposal is in public dump open spaces. Only 1.9 percent of households have their solid waste collected. In the rural areas, 4.8 percent of the households dispose their solid waste in public dump containers, 78 percent dispose in public dump open spaces and only 0.9 percent have their solid waste collected.

8.9.2 Liquid waste

Table 8.11 further shows that 35.1 percent of households throw liquid waste onto compound, 34.5 percent onto the street/outside, 21.6 percent, into gutter, 3.9 percent through drainage system into a gutter and 0.6 percent through a sewerage system. Furthermore, in 32 percent of households in the urban areas liquid waste is thrown into gutters, and only 0.7 percent of households' liquid waste is disposed through the sewerage system. Additionally, 5.5 percent of urban households dispose liquid waste through the drainage system into a gutter while 28.2 percent throw the liquid waste onto the street or outside. Regarding the rural areas, 39.5 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound, while 37.7 percent throw onto the

street or outside. It is in only 0.5 percent of rural households that liquid waste is disposed through the sewerage system.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100	100	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	310	1.1	1.9	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	2,652	9.2	11.1	8.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	2,505	8.7	16.1	4.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	20,470	71.3	58.7	78.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,178	4.1	3.5	4.4
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	676	2.4	1.8	2.6
Other	53,805	7,751	913	3.2	7	1.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100	100	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	168	0.6	0.7	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,115	3.9	5.5	3.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	242	0.8	0.8	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	9,889	34.5	28.2	37.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	6,204	21.6	32	16.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	10,081	35.1	26.9	39.5
Other	38,294	6,605	1,005	3.5	5.8	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

9.1.1 Basic Population Characteristics

Population size, age and sex ratio

The District population increased from 90,093 in 2000 to 117,185 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This is made up of 55,275 (47.2%) males 61,910 females (52.8%). The district accounts for about 5.3 percent of the population of the Central Region.

The District's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. The population aged 0-14 years is 47,524 (40.5%) out of the district total of 117,185. This proportion is quite high compared to both the regional figure of 39.5 percent and national figure of 34.4 percent.

Generally, there are more females than males in all the age groups with the exception of ages between 4 and 20 years. The sex ratio of 89.3 percent for the district indicates that for every hundred females, there are about 89 males. There are more people living in rural areas (66.4%) compared to urban areas (33.6%).

Household size and composition

The district has a total of 28,704 households. With regards to household population the census revealed that, 58,434 (51.2%) household population constitute nuclear family while 55,786 (48.8%) household population constitute extended family. Rural household population constitutes 75,384, while urban households constitute 38,836. There are more compound houses in the urban areas (79.1%) than rural areas (49.3%).

People living with disability (PWDs)

Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese district is among the first three districts in the Central Region with the highest proportion of population with disability (4.1%) after Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem (6.3%) and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam (4.7%). There are 4,855 persons with disabilities which represent 4.1 percent of the total population. Of this number, 2,171 (3.9% of the total population) are males while 2,684 (representing 4.3% of the total population) are females.

Fertility

The district recorded a total fertility rate of 4.2 percent which is higher than both the regional (3.6%) and national (3.4%) averages. Whereas the region recorded a general fertility rate (GFR) of 105.3, the district recorded a 121.5 which is higher than the regional average.

Main source of cooking fuel for households

The proportion of households in the urban areas using charcoal is 63.8 percent, while 62.5 percent of households in the rural areas use wood as main source of cooking fuel see appendix 1.

9.2 Policy Implications

9.2.1 Targeted rural interventions

The largely higher rural population observed in the report has policy implications for formulation and implementation of interventions that are tailored to address the peculiar needs of rural dwellers. These may include interventions on agricultural improvement and modernization, agro processing, access to education and health facilities, adequate and potable water, and access to improved sanitations, among others.

9.2.2 Information Communication Technology

Furthermore, the low access to ICT across the localities in the district observed in the report requires support to getting the ICT facilities to these areas. To increase the use of Internet, the District Assemblies, and private organization, may need to set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centers.

9.2.3 Electrification

The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity. This also means that, the District Assembly needs to step up its electrification project to ensure all localities are connected to the national grid. Finally, this is the first national census on ICT and in order to establish trends, there should be a mechanism for collecting regular data on ICT to be able to compare whether the situation is improving.

9.2.4 Gender mainstreaming

The dominance of females in the population also calls for more emphasis on the implementation of gender sensitive activities by the District Assembly to ensure women are not left behind in the developmental agenda of the district.

9.2.5 Disability

Furthermore, the largely higher disabled population observed in the report, the third highest in the region, has policy implications for the Assembly to ensure that, all public facilities are disable-friendly. There is also the need to design interventions specifically targeted at the disabled. In this direction, the district's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) needs to be properly utilized to improve the wellbeing of the PWDs.

9.2.6 Employment, occupation and sector of employment

The district employment rate of 95.3 can be described as quite impressive. This works to 47,292 employed persons out of a total of 49,603 economically active persons. There is however the need to make deliberate efforts at resolving the unemployment situation rated to be 4.7 percent

Again the dominance of skilled agricultural and fishery workers who constitute 23,628 representing 50 percent of the district population employed (47,292) calls for policies and interventions aimed at providing support and the enabling environment for them to maximize production. The dominance of the private informal sector in the district with about 91.4 percent of all persons employed is quite a significant issue. The private informal sector known to be characterized by arbitrariness, low capital, inadequate legislative and insurance protection tends to increase the risk of the players in the sector. There is therefore the need to put in mechanism to improve the working conditions of those employed in the sector. These may take the form of appropriate Government legislations, insurance packages and job protection strategies by organized labour.

9.2.7 Main Source of fuel for cooking

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for the rapid deforestation in the Region. The intermittent shortages of gas and relatively high cost of the product should be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help save the environment. There is also the urgent need for intensive public education and sensitization on the dangers that the continued use of wood and charcoal as cooking fuel poses to the environment and ultimately our lives.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,502	5.2	7.1	4.3
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	13,845	48.2	21.2	62.5
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,640	5.7	6.5	5.3
Electricity	29,794	1,221	92	0.3	0.5	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	106	0.4	0.7	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	11,413	39.8	63.8	27.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	67	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	514	17	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,869	6.5	7.9	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	11,642	40.6	20	51.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,918	6.7	7.1	6.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	370	1.3	1.6	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	34,193	1,240	4.3	3.8	4.6
Verandah	74,525	8,387	440	1.5	1.6	1.5
Open space in compound	1,173,946	108,346	4,265	14.9	20.2	12
Other	1,115,464	117,661	6,846	23.9	37.1	16.9
Other	21,007	2,653	114	0.4	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Moree	23,554	11,074	12,480	5,782	2,050
2	Abura-Dunkwa	11,077	5,217	5,860	2,863	1,824
3	Abakrampa	5,667	2,533	3,134	1,456	1,001
4	Asebu	4,124	1,962	2,162	1,048	788
5	Amosima	3,775	1,863	1,912	1,060	843
6	Edumfa	3,704	1,753	1,951	645	408
7	Brafoyaw	3,253	1,586	1,667	786	513
8	New Ebu	2,186	967	1,219	585	410
9	Asebu-Ekroful	2,113	1,002	1,111	511	512
10	Nyamedom	2,012	1,062	950	434	357
11	Akonoma	1,908	881	1,027	463	446
12	Nyanfeku-Ekroful	1,761	782	979	473	367
13	Asuansi	1,649	765	884	396	291
14	Katakyiase	1,585	712	873	403	296
15	Batanyaa	1,550	709	841	376	310
16	Moree Junction	1,498	746	752	329	231
17	Obokor	1,437	637	800	336	284
18	Ayeldu	1,326	579	747	385	306
19	New Odonase	1,283	589	694	329	230
20	Abaka	1,236	548	688	313	206

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group 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	Moree	23,554	3,736	3,102	2,754	2,558	2,106	1,868	1,450	1,187	972	780	782	492	454	306	361	646
2	Abura-Dunkwa	11,077	1,476	1,399	1,413	1,295	919	769	639	560	520	411	446	291	243	187	177	332
3	Abakrampa	5,667	753	691	770	697	430	317	244	289	266	210	225	156	168	137	114	200
4	Asebu	4,124	574	532	602	443	342	264	250	213	176	199	162	82	82	38	74	91
5	Amosima	3,775	478	515	500	443	263	219	159	176	163	168	174	120	126	54	81	136
6	Edumfa	3,704	409	418	368	349	330	286	331	262	217	174	177	115	91	50	51	76
7	Brafoyaw	3,253	353	368	380	478	350	255	213	173	162	146	132	68	46	38	21	70
8	New Ebu	2,186	254	284	320	284	154	78	82	88	105	83	91	62	63	58	64	116
9	Asebu-Ekroful	2,113	317	308	289	228	157	124	103	91	94	77	70	52	53	31	53	66
10	Nyamedom	2,012	234	278	292	278	167	133	128	100	73	67	58	55	47	27	42	33
11	Akonoma	1,908	286	268	252	221	145	118	81	99	76	60	57	54	53	36	44	58
12	Nyanfeku-Ekroful	1,761	231	212	234	233	95	84	71	69	69	56	69	69	64	44	54	107
13	Asuansi	1,649	220	211	229	206	109	100	85	72	79	54	66	38	50	31	41	58
14	Katakyiase	1,585	191	213	232	171	122	105	93	86	82	61	73	35	37	19	21	44
15	Batanyaa	1,550	184	195	233	198	103	78	65	75	61	61	75	63	42	24	35	58
16	Moree Junction	1,498	196	184	151	126	188	110	120	82	92	74	58	27	32	8	20	30
17	Obokor	1,437	242	195	204	140	72	65	57	59	55	59	53	51	48	38	32	67
18	Ayeldu	1,326	187	183	197	121	77	72	75	69	50	54	70	43	19	18	33	58
19	New Odonase	1,283	190	167	180	143	91	80	67	46	63	51	61	24	23	26	27	44
20	Abaka	1,236	180	182	154	126	85	60	67	63	57	55	54	46	24	19	31	33

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Francis Bright Mensah, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Gifty Oppong, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Seyh Anim Boadi
Mr. Ernest Brew Pentsil

Consultant

Prof. Samuel Nii A. Cudjoe

Editor/ Reviewers

Mrs. Akua Dua-Agyeman
Mr. Kobina Abaka Ansah
Mr. Festus Manu