



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AKWAPEM NORTH MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Akwapem North Municipal 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
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political and Administration Structures	3
1.4 Cultural and Social Structure	3
1.5 Economy	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	4
1.7 Organization of the report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Population size and distribution.....	16
2.3 Age structure	17
2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality.....	19
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	24
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 Household size, composition and structure	24
3.3 Marital Status	26
3.4 Nationality.....	29
3.5 Religious affiliations	30
3.6 Literacy and Education	31
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	35
4.1 Introduction.....	35
4.2 Economic Activity Status	35
4.3 Occupation	37
4.4 Industry	37
4.5 Employment Status	38
4.6 Employment Sector.....	38
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 Ownership of mobile phones	40
5.3 Use of Internet Facilities	40
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers.....	41
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction.....	42
6.2 Population with Disability	42
6.3 Disability and economic activity status	43

6.4 Disability and Education.....	44
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....	46
7.1 Introduction.....	46
7.2 Households in Agriculture	46
7.3 Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers	47
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....	49
8.1 Introduction.....	49
8.2 Housing stock.....	49
8.3 Type of dwelling units	49
8.4 Main material for outer walls.....	50
8.5 Main materials for floors	51
8.6 Main roofing materials.....	51
8.7 Room occupancy.....	52
8.8 Access to utilities and household facilities	52
8.9 Bathing and toilet facilities	56
8.10 Method of Waste Disposal.....	57
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY	
IMPLICATIONS	59
9.1 Introduction.....	59
9.2 Summary of findings.....	59
9.3 Conclusions and policy implications	64
REFERENCES.....	66
APPENDICES	67
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	71

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence and sex ratio	17
Table 2.3: Population by broad age group and sex	17
Table 2.4: Age Dependency ratio by sex	18
Table 2.5: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district ..	19
Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	20
Table 2.7: Household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, cause of death and sex	21
Table 2.8: Household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, sex and female pregnancy deaths	22
Table 2.9: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	23
Table 3.1: Household size by sex of household head	24
Table 3.2: Household composition by sex	25
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex	26
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	27
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	28
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ..	29
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex	30
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	30
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	32
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex	34
Table 4.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex.....	35
Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	36
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	37
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	38
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	39
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex	40
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head	41
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	43
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...	44
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities	46
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	48
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households	49
Table 8.2: Type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality	50
Table 8.3: Main construction material for outer wall	50

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor	51
Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing.....	51
Table 8.6: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	52
Table 8.7: Main source of lighting.....	53
Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	54
Table 8.9: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	55
Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality.....	56
Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	58
Table 1A: Household composition by type of locality	67
Table 2A: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	68

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: District map of Akwapem North	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Akwapem North	18
Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector	39
Figure 7.1: Percentage size of households in agriculture activities	47

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERGIS	Centre for Geographical and Information Systems
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. 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 Akwapem North Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 136,483 representing 5.2 percent of the Eastern region's total population of 263,3154. Females constitute 53.1 percent and males represent 46.9 percent. Close to two thirds (63.9%) of the population in the Municipality reside in rural localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 88.4. The population of the Municipality is youthful (36.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (12.9%). The total age dependency ratio (population less than 15 years and 65 years and older to the population aged 15-64 years) for the Municipality is 81.3.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality 3.6 which slightly higher than the Regional average of (3.55). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 103.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is slightly lower than the regional average of 103.9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 9.6 per 1000. The Municipality has a total migrant population of 45,183, representing 33.3 percent of the total population. The majority (58.3%) of the migrant population were born in other localities in the Eastern region. Of the migrants born in other regions in Ghana, the majority (25.7%) were born in the Volta region.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 134,359 with a total number of 33,322 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.0 persons. Children of head of household constitute the largest proportion (38.0%) of household members with head of households forming about one quarter (24.8%) of household members. Single person households constitute the highest (20.4%) of the households in the Municipality.

Marital status

Almost four out of every ten (38.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married with a slightly higher percent (40.9%) indicating they have never been married. About 17 percent (16.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older had once been married but are divorced, widowed or separated. Only four percent population aged 12 years and older are in consensual unions. A higher percentage of females (5.4%) are separated than males 2.4%). A

similar trend is observed for the population widowed, where a higher percentage is recorded for females (12.5) than females 2.4%).

Nationality and religious affiliation

Almost all the people in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth (97.5%). Persons with dual nationality constitute only 1.2 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization form less than one percent (0.3%). Persons born outside Ghana constitute just about two percent (1.9%).

Christians constitute the majority (88.9%) of the population in the Municipality, followed by Moslems (2.2%). Persons who reported as having no religious affiliation constitute 6.0 percent. The majority (33.5%) of Christians in the Municipality are Protestants (41.1%), followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (33.5%) and other Christians (11.2%). Catholics recorded the lowest proportion of Christians in the Municipality (3.1%).

Literacy and education

More than three quarters (85%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Akwapem North Municipality are literate. Literacy is higher for the male (90.1%) population than females (79.1%). The majority (70.2%) of the population can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language.

Current school attendance

The majority (87.4%) of the population currently in school are in the basic school level (nursery, kindergarten, primary and JHS). Less than one tenth of the population currently in school are in senior high schools, with only about three percent in tertiary. Less than one percent (0.4%) are in vocational/technical/commercial schools.

Economic activity status and employment

Two thirds (66.1%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active. Of the economically active population, about 92 percent (91.9%) are employed. A higher proportion of males (67.7%) than females (64.7%) are economically active. Among the economically active population, slightly more males (92.1%) than females (91.7%) are employed. The majority (41.3%) of the economically not active population are persons in full time education.

Occupation and industry of employment

In terms of occupation of the employed population, majority (37.0%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second commonest (22.1%) occupation of the employed is service and sales followed by craft and related work (17.8%). The major industry engaging majority of the workers in the Municipality is also agriculture, forestry and fishing (17.4%). This is followed by wholesale and retail trade (17.7%) and manufacturing (12.0%).

Employment status and sector

Majority (67.5%) of the employed population in the Municipality are self-employed without employees with 18 percent being employees. Males (23.5%) are more likely to be employees than females (11.8%). The reverse is the case for persons who are employed without employees, where females have a higher percentage (73.6%) than males (60.2%). Majority (86.1%) of the working population are in private informal sector. The next important sector is

the public (government) sector which employed 9.0 percent of the workers. Only 4.5 percent of the employed population work in the private formal sector.

Information Communication Technology

The use of mobile phones in the Municipality is quite extensive with 47.7 percent of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones. There are relatively more females (53.1%) than males (49.3%) having mobile phones. Less than six percent (5.2%) of households in the Municipality own desktop/laptop computer(s). The use of internet is also quite low, with only about six percent of the population aged 12 years and older using internet facilities.

Disability

Three percent of the Municipality's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.2%) than males (2.7%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest percentage (29.0%) followed closely by physical disability (27.0%). More than one third (38.5%) of the population with disability have never been to school, 49 percent have ever attended school, with only 9.7 indicating they have had secondary school education. The majority (59.4%) of PWDs are not economically active.

Agriculture

Close half (47.1%) of the households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. With regard to locality of residence, there are more agricultural households in the rural areas (58.6%) than urban areas (27.1%). The major agricultural activity in the municipality is crop farming (93.5%), followed by livestock rearing (34.6%) and tree planting (1.7%). A higher proportion (94.9%) of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to urban agricultural households (88.4%).

Housing stock

The housing stock of the Akwapim North Municipality is 22,896 representing 5.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern region. The average number of persons per house is 6. The majority of houses in the Municipality are located in rural localities (69.0%). The average population per house in the Municipality is 5.9 persons which is almost equal to the regional average of 6.0 persons.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The most common construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are cement block/concrete (63.6%) and mud/mud bricks/earth (28.7%). Similarly, cement/concrete is the main (78.4%) material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing materials, constituting 91.2 percent of the roofs of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (53.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by household in housing units in the Municipality. The second most occupied types of sleeping rooms in occupied dwelling units is two sleeping rooms (26.6%) followed by three sleeping

rooms (10.8%). About eight percent (7.9%) of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity is the main source of lighting for most households (60.5%) in the Municipality. The percentage of households using electricity as their main source of lighting exceeds the regional average of 58.5 percent. This is followed distantly by kerosene lamps (18.8%) with flashlight/torch (8.5%) placing third. The percentage of urban households using electricity (82.4%) far exceeds that for rural households (47.9%). More than one third (38.2%) of rural households use kerosene lamps as their main source of lighting, against 13.2 percent for urban households.

The majority (26.1%) of households in the Municipality use borehole water as their main source of drinking water. The next most common source of drinking water is public standpipes (21.1%), followed by pipes inside dwelling units (12.2%). A little over one tenth (10.2%) of households depend on sachet water as their main source of drinking water. With regards to water for other domestic use, the majority (27.4%) of households use borehole water, followed by river or stream water (23.9%).

Firewood is the main source (40.8%) of energy for cooking for households in the Municipality is firewood (40.8%) followed by charcoal (39.0%). The proportion of households using gas is also quite high (16.1%). The majority of households use pit latrine (93.2%), followed by public toilet (29.2%). About 5.0 percent of households reported that they had no toilet facilities and therefore resorted to bush/beach/open fields.

Waste disposal

The most common (49.3%) method of solid waste disposal used by households is dumping onto public dump (open space), followed by burning by households (21.5%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced (3.4%). Those who dump onto containers in public dumps constitute 11.9 percent. About another 6.0 percent of households dumped their solid wastes indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, the most common method used by households is throwing the waste onto the compound (45.1%). A substantially low proportion of households disposed of their liquid waste through a sewerage system (0.2%).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Akwapem North Municipality was established in 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 143. Until then, it was part of the Akwapem Municipal Council which was established in 1975 with Akropong as the district Capital.

It was elevated to Municipal Assembly status by LI 2124 in the exercise of power conferred on the Minister responsible for the Local Government and Rural Development by subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993, (Act 462). This Instrument was made on 15th day of March, 2012.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The municipal area is located in the south-eastern part of the Eastern Region and is about 58 km from Accra, the capital city of Ghana. The Akwapem North Municipal shares boundaries to the northeast with Yilo Krobo, north with New Jauben Municipal, southeast with Dangbe West, southwest with Akwapem South District, and in the west with Suhum-Krabo-Coaltar District. The District covers a land area of about 450 sq. km representing 2.3percent of the total area of the Eastern Region. The Akwapem North Municipal has about 230 settlements.

1.2.2 Climate and vegetation

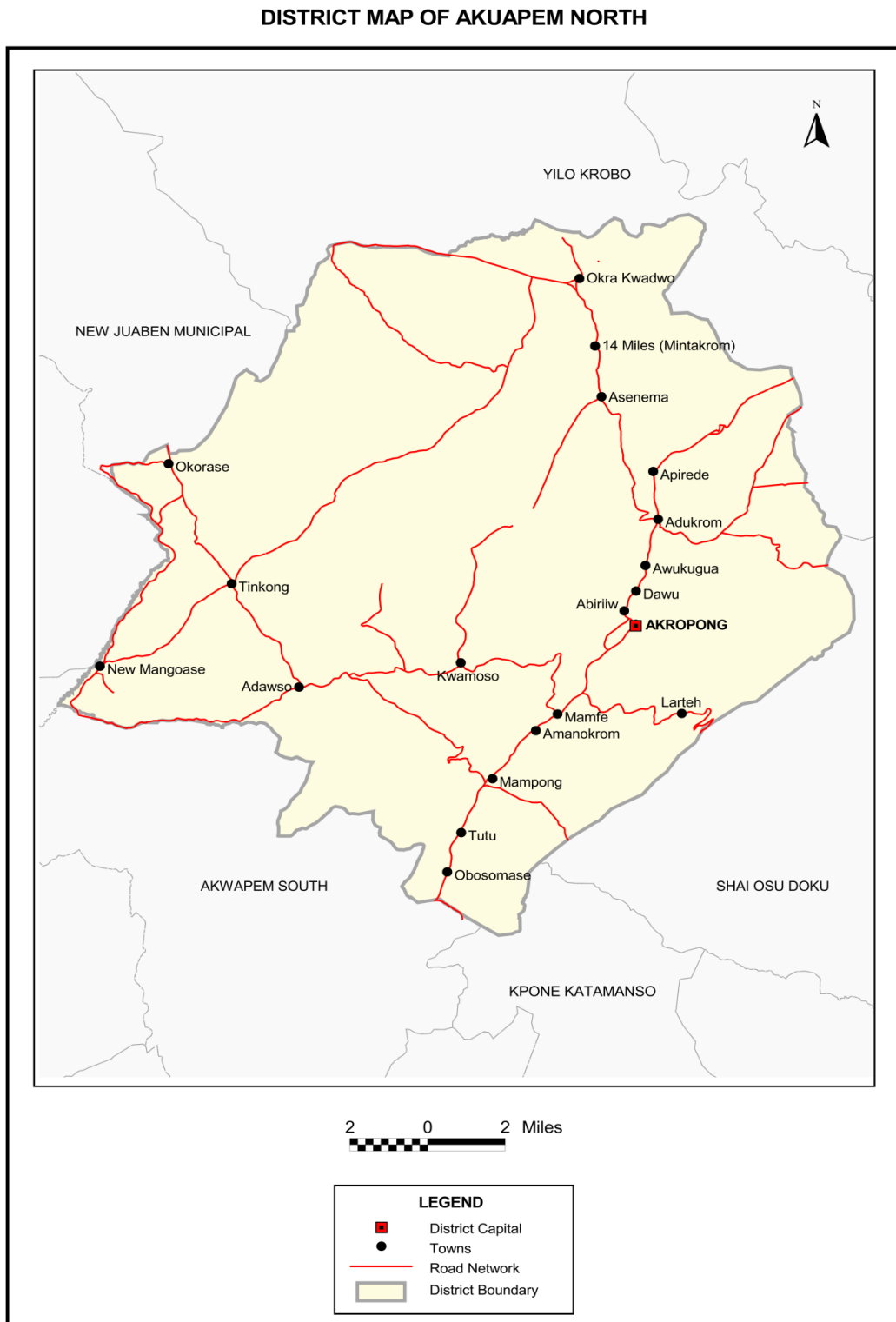
The area experiences tropical rainfall pattern and wet semi-equatorial climate with maximum rainfall occurring between May and August and minimum between September and November. The mean rainfall is estimated to be in the range of 1250mm and 1270mm. Mean temperatures fall between 20°C and 24°C with day time temperatures ranging between 25°C and 30°C and night temperatures ranging between 13°C and 24°C Thus, temperatures are mostly lower in the night. The dry season is from December to February when it is also dry while the wet season is from March to October.

Vegetation is semi-broken forest with shrub and bush. There are two major forest reserves, and a lot of forest patches and sacred groves scattered all over the Municipal. The forest reserves are rich in various species such as ebony, odom, sapele and sanfram, among other rear timber species.

1.2.3 Topography and drainage

The topography of the municipal is largely characterized by one main hill range called the Akwapem Range with heights ranging between 381 metres and 488 metres and its highest peak reaching 500 metres and situated at Amanokrom closer to a natural water tank. Its lowest point is approximately, 152 metres. The rivers Brump, Ponpon and Aponapong and their tributaries form the main drainage system in the Larteh-Mampong geographical area while the Aboabo, Nsaki and Yensi streams drain the North-west areas of the municipal's landscape.

Figure 1.1: District map of Akwapem North



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administration Structures

The Akwapem North Municipal Assembly has a decentralized political and administrative unit like other districts in Ghana. Under the local Government Act 1993, the Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the district, including planning, budgeting and implementation of development policies and programmes.

The Assembly is composed of the following:

- i. Municipal Chief Executive
- ii. Elected Assembly Members
- iii. Other Members appointed by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ghana.
- iv. Members of Parliament.

The political head is the Municipal Chief Executive who is responsible for the implementation of Central Government Programmes. Administratively, a Municipal Coordinating Director sees to the day-to-day administration of the municipal. The Assembly is subdivided into eleven (11) areas and four (4) town councils.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and Language

On the whole, three major languages are spoken in the Municipality- Twi (Akwapim Twi), Kyerepong and Guan. Akwapem-Twi speaking people are the largest ethnic group in the Municipal, representing 51.6% of the population, 42.3% are of Kyerepong and Guan, while only 6.1% constitutes Ewes, persons speaking languages of northern ethnic groups, Krobo and other ethnic groups. With Akwapem Twi spoken by almost all the residents in the Municipal and the most widespread medium of mass communication and functional education as well as development information dissemination in the district.

1.4.2 Traditional structure

There are five principal divisional chiefs in the Akwapem North Traditional Area. They have two sub-divisional chiefs with the paramount chief of the Akwapem Traditional Area being the Omanhene. Omanhene is the custodian of Akwapem North stool lands, ensures performance of rites (festivals and other rites to gods) and owes allegiance to his people to rule in peace and fairness. The people of Akwapem North celebrate the Odwira Festival.

1.4.3 Religious affiliation

All the major types of religious groups in Ghana are found in the district: Traditional worshippers, Christians and Moslem. However, the predominant religion in the municipal is Christianity, constituting 86.8%. This is followed by Islam (10.2%) and the remaining 3% belong to the other religious groups, including Traditional worshippers.

1.4.4 Tourist attraction

The Municipal is endowed with many interesting tourist attraction sites which need to be developed to attract potential tourists as well as boost the Internally Generated Fund of the district assembly. These include the waterfalls at Asenema, Akyeremanteng (Akaa falls),

Nsuta, Dawu, Obosomase, Asuoyaa and Amenapa. Plans to attract potential investors to assist in developing the area have been initiated by the assembly.

There is also the legendary Okomfo Anokye at Awukugua, famous Akonede Shrine at Larteh, the Slave cave and ancient slave route at Obom, the Obosabea and legendary Fontonfrom drum at Akyeremanteng.

1.5 Economy

Agriculture and related trades is the major source of occupation for the majority of the people in the municipality but level of production is mostly subsistence. The food crops cultivated include cassava, plantain, cocoyam, maize and vegetables. Gari processing is the most evident agro-processing enterprise in the municipal and the Assembly is constantly making efforts to promote private investment in large-scale cassava cultivation. Cassava could be produced on a large scale from which starch will be extracted and other end products used as raw materials in brewery industries in Ghana.

The most flourishing industries are the gari processing small-scale industry, secretarial services, restaurants, food vending on tabletop and production of pure water. There are also sellers of iron wares, electrical gadgets and appliances and transport owners.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate

residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night.

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all Districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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 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 analysed 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

In order for policy and decision makers to take pragmatic steps to advance economic development, there should be thorough analysis of the size, composition and distribution of a population's age and sex structure as well as migration, fertility and mortality. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the 2010 Census data relating to population size and distribution (urban/rural), age-sex structure (including dependency ratio), migration, fertility and mortality in the Akwapem North Municipality.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 presents the population size as well the age and sex distribution of the population of the Akwapem North Municipality. Also presented in the table are locality of residence of the population and sex ratio. These characteristics are examined in the sub-sections that follow. In some cases, simpler tables are derived from Table 2.1 to enhance the analysis of the characteristics.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	136,483	64,028	72,455	88.4	46,562	89,921
0 - 4	17,425	8,924	8,501	105	5,045	12,380
5 - 9	16,291	8,374	7,917	105.8	5,005	11,286
12 - 14	16,313	8,170	8,143	100.3	5,419	10,894
15 - 19	14,184	7,324	6,860	106.8	4,985	9,199
20 - 24	11,228	5,282	5,946	88.8	3,896	7,332
25 - 29	9,928	4,315	5,613	76.9	3,376	6,552
30 - 34	8,194	3,835	4,359	88	2,842	5,352
35 - 39	7,295	3,321	3,974	83.6	2,479	4,816
40 - 44	6,190	2,768	3,422	80.9	2,129	4,061
45 - 49	5,468	2,397	3,071	78.1	1,973	3,495
50 - 54	5,389	2,153	3,236	66.5	1,957	3,432
55 - 59	3,672	1,581	2,091	75.6	1,367	2,305
60 - 64	3,741	1,581	2,160	73.2	1,441	2,300
65 - 69	2,535	1,015	1,520	66.8	1,001	1,534
70 - 74	3,147	1,179	1,968	59.9	1,210	1,937
75 - 79	2,068	785	1,283	61.2	908	1,160
80 - 84	1,665	535	1,130	47.3	716	949
85 - 89	925	278	647	43	454	471
90 - 94	562	142	420	33.8	256	306
95 - 99	263	69	194	35.6	103	160
All Ages	136,483	64,028	72,455	88.4	46,562	89,921
0-14	50,029	25,468	24,561	103.7	15,469	34,560
15-64	75,289	34,557	40,732	84.8	26,445	48,844
65+	11,165	4,003	7,162	55.9	4,648	6,517
Age-dependency ratio	81.28	85.28	77.88		76.07	84.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table, the Municipality has a total population of 136,483, representing 5.2 percent of Eastern region population. More than half (53.1%) of the population are females, resulting in

a sex ratio (number males to 100 females) of 88.8. Distribution of the population by locality of residence indicates that the majority (63.9%) of the population in the Municipality live in rural areas. The data further indicates as in Table 2.2 that, the sex ratio is higher in the rural areas (92.3) compared to the urban areas (81.3).

Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence and sex ratio

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,483	100.0	46,562	100.0	89,921	100.0
Male	64,028	46.9	20,877	44.8	43,151	48.0
Female	72,455	53.1	25,685	55.2	46,770	52.0
Sex Ratio	88.4		81.3		92.3	
Percent of Regional Population	5.2		4.1		6.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age structure

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by broad age groups and sex. As shown in the table, more than one third (36.7%) of the Municipality's population is under age 15 years. The elderly population (persons aged 60 years and older) form a little over one tenth (10.9) of the population. Overall, majority (63.6%) of the population are under age 30 years. Similar age distribution is observed for the sexes, with the exception that there are more females than males in the elderly population (12.9% vs. 8.7%), indicating higher mortality in the elderly male population.

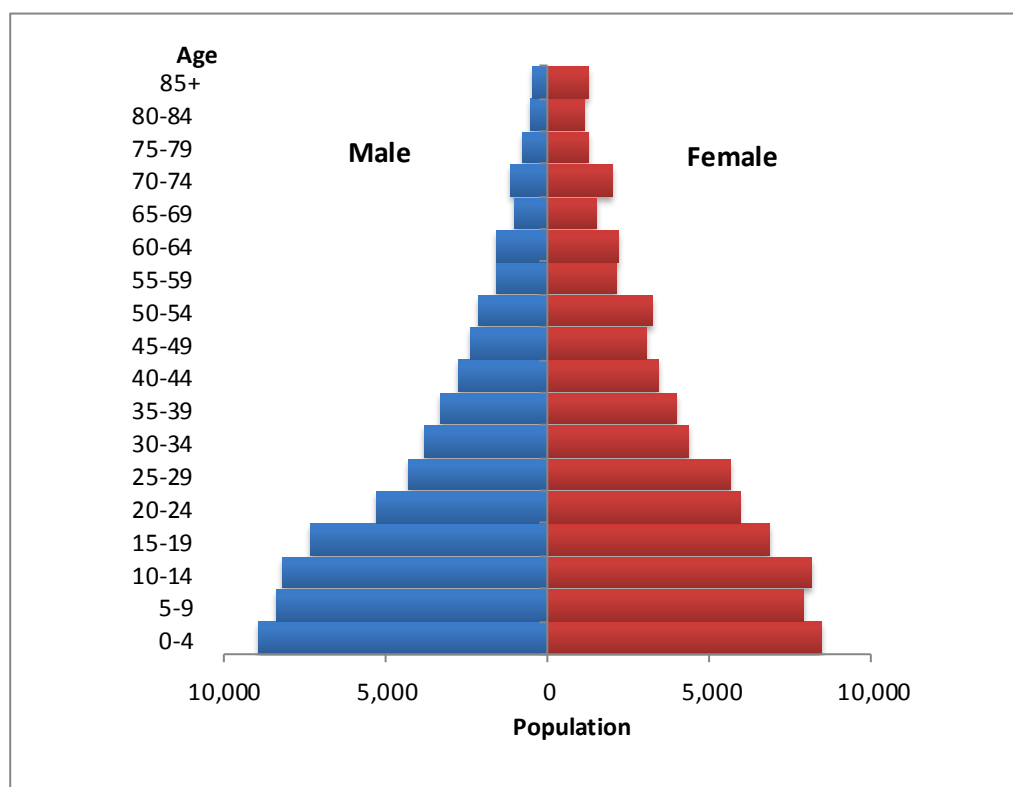
Table 2.3: Population by broad age group and sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	136,483	100.0	64,028	100.0	72,455	100.0
0 - 14	50,029	36.7	25,468	39.8	24,561	33.9
15 - 24	25,412	18.6	12,606	19.7	12,806	17.7
25 - 29	9,928	7.3	4,315	6.7	5,613	7.7
30 - 59	36,208	26.5	16,055	25.1	20,153	27.8
60 +	14,906	10.9	5,584	8.7	9,322	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population pyramid is a useful way of representing the age-sex structure of a population. Figure 2.1 depicts the population pyramid of the Municipality. As shown in the figure, the pyramid has a broad base, indicating concentration of the population in younger ages and a conical top representing a small percentage of elderly persons. The figure further indicates that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). As cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration or both. With increasing age, the structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that, at the older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of the females. This age-sex pattern is characteristic of the youthful populations of developing countries.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

The age structure of the population results in a high age dependency ratio (population under 15 years and those aged 65 years and older to those in the age group 15-64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must carry. From Table 2.4, the dependency ratio for the Municipal is 81.3. This means that 81 persons depend on 100 people in the working age group for their livelihood.

Table 2.4: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	136,483	100.0	64,028	100.0	72,455	100.0
0-14	50,029	36.7	25,468	39.8	24,561	33.9
15-64	75,289	55.2	34,557	54.0	40,732	56.2
65+	11,165	8.2	4,003	6.3	7,162	9.9
All Ages dependency Ratio	81.3		85.3		77.9	
Child dependency Ratio	66.4		73.7		60.3	
Old age dependency Ratio	14.8		11.6		17.6	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

2.4.1 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 that may adversely affect social and economic development.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the municipality. 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 performance over their lifetime. Table 2.5 presents reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in the Eastern Region of Ghana. As shown in Table 2.6, the total fertility rate for the municipality is 3.6 as compared to the Eastern Regional average of 3.5.

Table 2.5: 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	2,633,154	788,455	67,900	3.5	103.9	25.8
Kwahu North	218,235	58,005	6,572	4.4	132.3	30.1
West Akim Municipal	195,349	58,024	5,434	3.9	113.8	27.8
Kwaebibirem	192,562	58,556	5,407	3.9	111.4	28.1
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	62,150	3,612	2.4	68.0	19.7
East Akim Municipal	167,896	51,132	3,807	3.1	89.9	22.7
Suhum-Krabo Coalta	167,551	48,762	4,317	3.6	108.0	25.8
Birim Municipal	144,869	45,720	3,411	3.1	90.1	23.5
Akwapem North	136,483	41,211	3,549	3.6	103.4	26.0
Akwapem South Municipal	123,501	38,447	3,091	3.3	95.5	25.0
Birim South	119,767	35,212	3,259	3.9	114.3	27.2
Atiwa	110,622	31,359	3,207	4.2	125.9	29.0
Fanteakwa	108,614	31,368	2,769	3.7	107.2	25.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	30,675	2,254	3.1	89.5	23.0
Akyem Mansa	97,374	27,417	2,735	4.3	122.3	28.1
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	29,311	2,295	3.3	95.0	24.5
Lower Manya	89,246	29,546	2,190	3.0	87.4	24.5
Yilo Krobo	87,847	27,007	2,030	2.9	90.1	23.1
Birim North	78,907	22,778	2,163	3.9	116.1	27.4
Kwahu East	77,125	21,132	2,067	4.2	120.7	26.8
Upper Manya	72,092	20,332	1,859	3.7	111.5	25.8
Kwahu South	69,757	20,311	1,872	3.8	114.0	26.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Current fertility

A total fertility rate of 3.6 indicates that, on average, a woman in the municipality would have about 4 children by the time she passes through her reproductive age conforming to current age-specific fertility rates. The municipality also recorded a crude birth rate of 26.0 births per 1000 population and a general fertility rate of 103.4 births per 1000 women of reproductive age.

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 2.6 shows the children ever born and the mean number of children ever born in the Municipality. It indicates that the Municipality's average completed family size was 2.7 children per woman. As expected, the average number of children ever-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-born, the higher the survivorship. Improvement in 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 municipality.

Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Mean Births	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean Births	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All									
Ages	52,624	2.702	142,181	71,850	70,331	2.337	122,983	61,399	61,584
12 - 14	4,730	0.005	23	5	18	0.004	21	5	16
15-19	6,860	0.105	723	406	317	0.097	665	363	302
20-24	5,946	0.76	4,517	2,298	2,219	0.7	4,160	2,058	2,102
25-29	5,613	1.592	8,935	4,505	4,430	1.49	8,361	4,146	4,215
30-34	4,359	2.577	11,234	5,894	5,340	2.378	10,365	5,364	5,001
35-39	3,974	3.467	13,778	7,031	6,747	3.219	12,791	6,500	6,291
40-44	3,422	4.083	13,972	7,165	6,807	3.702	12,668	6,445	6,223
45-49	3,071	4.293	13,185	6,526	6,659	3.822	11,738	5,798	5,940
50-54	3,236	4.792	15,508	7,856	7,652	4.209	13,621	6,856	6,765
55-59	2,091	4.685	9,797	4,888	4,909	4.077	8,526	4,177	4,349
60+	9,322	5.418	50,509	25,276	25,233	4.298	40,067	19,687	20,380

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three major components of population change. 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 2.7 shows that a total of 1,317 deaths were recorded in the municipality within the 12 months preceding the census, comprising of 698 male deaths and 619 female deaths. A small proportion (8.0%) of all the deaths was due to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide. The

highest share of all deaths was among children under-one year old (14.6%), followed by persons aged 90 years older (7.5%) and persons aged 70-75 years (7.1%). Altogether, the elderly population (65 years and older) accounted for close to four in ten of all deaths that occurred in the municipality. Children 5-9 years recorded the lowest proportion of deaths during the period (1.1%). For the sexes, there were more male than female deaths among children under-five years (21.2% versus 13.9%) and the elderly population (36.9% versus 12.9%).

Table 2.7: Household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, cause of death and sex

Age Group	Household deaths in past 12 months			Deaths by accident, violence, homicide or suicide			Other deaths		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	1,317	698	619	106	55	51	1,211	643	568
Under 1	192	128	64	24	14	10	168	114	54
1 - 4	40	20	20	6	1	5	34	19	15
5 - 9	15	7	8	1	-	1	14	7	7
10 - 14	24	11	13	1	1	-	23	10	13
15 - 19	22	14	8	2	2	-	20	12	8
20 - 24	35	20	15	4	3	1	31	17	14
25 - 29	39	16	23	15	7	8	24	9	15
30 - 34	59	32	27	4	2	2	55	30	25
35 - 39	65	24	41	9	3	6	56	21	35
40 - 44	64	39	25	9	6	3	55	33	22
45 - 49	49	22	27	1	-	1	48	22	26
50 - 54	76	38	38	10	4	6	66	34	32
55 - 59	71	44	27	4	4	-	67	40	27
60 - 64	56	31	25	2	2	-	54	29	25
65 - 69	58	30	28	3	3	-	55	27	28
70 - 74	92	42	49	3	2	1	89	41	48
75 - 79	94	56	38	1	-	1	93	56	37
80 - 84	111	48	63	4	-	4	107	48	59
85 - 89	56	33	23	3	1	2	53	32	21
90+	99	42	57	-	-	-	99	42	57

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the risk of death as a result of pregnancy, 17 out of the total of 1,317 deaths were recorded as maternal deaths in the municipality. The highest recorded maternal deaths was reported by age-groups 30-34 years and 35-39 years (35.3% by both age groups), followed by age group 25-29 years (11.8%). No maternal deaths were recorded among teenage mothers and mothers aged 55 years and older.

Table 2.8: Household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, sex and female pregnancy deaths

Age Group	Household deaths in past 12 months			Total		Female deaths (12-54 years)	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Pregnancy	Non-pregnancy
All ages	1,317	698	619	213	100.0	17	196
Under 1	192	128	64	-	0.0	-	-
1 - 4	40	20	20	-	0.0	-	-
5 - 9	15	7	8	-	0.0	-	-
10 - 14	24	11	13	9	4.2	-	9
15 - 19	22	14	8	8	3.8	-	8
20 - 24	35	20	15	15	7.0	1	14
25 - 29	39	16	23	23	10.8	2	21
30 - 34	59	32	27	27	12.7	6	21
35 - 39	65	24	41	41	19.2	6	53
40 - 44	64	39	25	25	11.7	1	24
45 - 49	49	22	27	27	12.7	-	27
50 - 54	76	38	38	38	17.8	1	37
55 - 59	71	44	27	-	0.0	-	-
60 - 64	56	31	25	-	0.0	-	-
65 - 69	58	30	28	-	0.0	-	-
70 - 74	92	42	49	-	0.0	-	-
75 - 79	94	56	38	-	0.0	-	-
80 - 84	111	48	63	-	0.0	-	-
85 - 89	56	33	23	-	0.0	-	-
90+	99	42	57	-	0.0	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the physical or geographical movement by individuals or groups of people from one area to another or across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. The migratory movements in the district are examined in this section by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration.

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of the population by birthplace and duration of residence. It shows that the Municipality had a total of 45,183 migrants in 2010. Out of this number majority (58.3%) were born in other localities in the Eastern Region and 41.7 percent were born in another region in Ghana. The largest number of migrants from other regions moved to the district from Volta Region (4,639) followed by Greater Accra Region (4,601), Ashanti Region (3,043). The proximity of Greater Accra and Volta regions to the Municipality may explain why larger numbers of people moved from those regions to the municipality. The lowest number of migrants moved from Upper West Region (164).

With regard to the duration of stay, the highest proportion of migrants had resided in the municipality for between one and four years (30.5%), followed by those who had stayed for more than 20 years (20.2%) and those who had stayed for 10 to 19 years (18.6%). Upper West Region had the highest proportion of migrants who had resided in the municipality for more than ten years (47.6%), followed closely by Volta Region (46.9%). The Greater Accra Region recorded the lowest proportion of migrants who had resided in the municipality for more than ten years.

Table 2.9: 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	45,482	13.5	30.5	17.2	18.6	20.2
Born elsewhere in the region	26,532	12.7	29.7	17.5	19.3	20.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,527	15.8	32.9	19.4	19.3	12.6
Central	1,895	13.8	35.2	16.1	17.0	17.8
Greater Accra	4,601	18.1	35.8	16.3	16.8	13.0
Volta	4,639	11.7	25.6	15.8	17.9	29.0
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	3,043	15.1	33.3	17.5	17.1	17.1
Brong Ahafo	830	15.2	30.2	18.8	18.4	17.3
Northern	735	11.8	30.6	18.1	17.0	22.4
Upper East	612	18.6	25.5	16.8	17.5	21.6
Upper West	164	16.5	22.0	14.0	25.6	22.0
Outside Ghana	904	12.3	34.8	14.0	16.9	21.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Data on the social characteristics of the population in the Municipality is important for planning social services such as education, housing, health care, and social welfare. This chapter assesses the social characteristics of the population in the Akwapem North Municipality. The areas covered in the chapter include household characteristics, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education.

3.2 Household size, composition and structure

The household is the basic unit by which the characteristics and demographic elements of a population can be understood. The size, structure and composition of a household are influenced by factors such as the society, economy and certain demographic variables.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census define a household as a person or group of persons who lived together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit.

3.2.1 Household size

The Akwapem Municipality has a total of 33,322 households and household population of 134,359. The majority (68.1%) of the households in the Municipality are headed by males with 38.1 percent headed by females. The average household size for the district is 4.0 persons per household. It is observed that the average household size is higher in female-headed households than male-headed households (4.8 against 3.4). The distribution further shows that one-member households constituted the highest proportion of the total number of households in the district (20.4%).

Table 3.1: Household size by sex of household head

Household Size	Both Sexes		Male Head		Female Head	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Household Population	134,359	100.0	63,021	100.0	71,338	100.0
Total Households	33,322	100.0	18,381	100.0	14,941	100.0
1	6,800	20.4	4,041	22.0	2,759	18.5
2	4,696	14.1	2,053	11.2	2,643	17.7
3	4,668	14.0	2,165	11.8	2,503	16.8
4	4,663	14.0	2,467	13.4	2,196	14.7
5	4,070	12.2	2,446	13.3	1,624	10.9
6	3,016	9.1	1,820	9.9	1,196	8.0
7	1,932	5.8	1,224	6.7	708	4.7
8	1,283	3.9	828	4.5	455	3.0
9	810	2.4	486	2.6	324	2.2
10+	1,384	4.2	851	4.6	533	3.6
Average household size	4		3.4		4.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are equal proportions of households composed of two, three, and four members, each recording 14.0 percent. Household with nine members recorded the lowest proportion (2.4%). Slightly more than one in ten (10.5%) households had eight members or more. The proportion of households headed by males is relatively higher than those headed by females in single person households (22.0% versus 18.5%) and in all the other households, with the exception of households with two to four household members.

3.2.2 Household composition

The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. Data on household population by composition and sex is presented in Table 3.2. About a fifth (24.8%) of all household members constituted household heads, and almost a tenth (9.1%) were spouses (Table 3.2). A little more than one third of all household members are children (38.0%), with grandchildren constituting 12.5 percent of all household members. Though the proportions of other relatives (7.0%), siblings (4.0%) and parents/parents-in-law (1.1%) are relatively low, they are indications of the fact that the extended family living arrangements still persist in the district. Adopted child/children and sons/daughters-in-law constitute very low proportions of household members (0.4% and 0.6% respectively).

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	134,359	100.0	63,021	100.0	71,338	100.0
Head	33,322	24.8	18,381	29.2	14,941	20.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,256	9.1	1,167	1.9	11,089	15.5
Child (son/daughter)	51,063	38.0	25,795	40.9	25,268	35.4
Parent/parent in-law	1,423	1.1	215	0.3	1,208	1.7
Son/daughter in-law	857	0.6	248	0.4	609	0.9
Grandchild	16,831	12.5	8,483	13.5	8,348	11.7
Brother/sister	5,333	4.0	2,549	4.0	2,784	3.9
Step child	1,002	0.7	522	0.8	480	0.7
Adopted/foster child	479	0.4	207	0.3	272	0.4
Other relative	9,376	7.0	4,226	6.7	5,150	7.2
Non-relative	2,417	1.8	1,228	1.9	1,189	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the sexes, there are more males than females who were enumerated as heads of households (29.2% versus 20.9%) and also more male children (40.9%) than female children. Female spouses constitute a higher percentage (15.5%) compared to male spouses (1.9%). This gender characteristic of household composition is expected since a male would normally have his wife/wives or sexual partner(s) co-resident. Males do not normally reside with a female head in the District and in elsewhere in Ghana.

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Table 3.3 shows that single person households constituted 5.1 percent of all households. Households composed of head, his or her spouse and children constituted the highest proportion of households (24.3%), followed by households with the single parent extended structure (21.2%) and households made up of head, spouse, children and relative of

head (18.0%). Single parent extended with non-relative households constituted the lowest proportion (1.6%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	134,359	63,021	71,338	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	6,800	4,041	2,759	5.1	6.4	3.9
Head and a spouse only	2,026	1,015	1,011	1.5	1.6	1.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	32,603	16,784	15,819	24.3	26.6	22.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	24,120	11,939	12,181	18.0	18.9	17.1
Extended + non relatives	1,886	944	942	1.4	1.5	1.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	5,260	2,611	2,649	3.9	4.1	3.7
Single parent Nuclear	15,263	6,493	8,770	11.4	10.3	12.3
Single parent Extended	28,424	11,364	17,060	21.2	18.0	23.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,188	908	1,280	1.6	1.4	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	15,789	6,922	8,867	11.8	11.0	12.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is one characteristic of population that is regulated by social, economic, biological, legal and religious factors. Marriage is socially defined as legally, religiously or traditionally recognized union entered into by a man and woman usually with intention of living together and having sexual relations and entailing property and inheritance rights. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility, mortality and migration.

3.3.1 Marital status

Table 3.4 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. Slightly more than 2 out of every 5 (40.9 percent) of the population had never married, 38.8 percent were married and 4.0 percent were in informal/consensual union as can be seen from Table 3.4. In addition, 16.3 percent had once been married but are separated (3.3%), divorced (5.1% or widowed (7.9%).

3.3.2 Marital status by sex

For the sexes, it can be seen from Table 3.4 that slightly more males and females are married (39.2% versus 38.4%). However, more females than males are separated (5.4% versus 2.4%) and divorced (6.8% versus 3%). It can be further observed that a higher proportion of males than females had never been married (49.4% versus 33.5%), indicating that males are more likely than females to postpone marriage in the municipality.

3.3.3 Marital status by age

The distribution of marital status by age in Table 3.4 indicates that in general, the proportion never married is higher among adolescents (12-19 years) and young adults (20-24 years). This may be a reflection of the impact of schooling and training of these young cohorts. Overall, the percentage of the married population increases rapidly from age-group 20-24 years (23.8%) and reaches a peak at age cohort 35- 44 years and starts to decrease through to age-group 65 years and older. As expected, the widowed population increases with increase

in age, with the age groups 60-64 and 65+ years recording the highest proportions of 21.8 percent and 36.8 percent respectively.

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

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
Both Sexes								
Total	96,015	100.0	40.9	4.0	38.8	3.3	5.1	7.9
12 - 14	9,561	100.0	95.4	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	14,184	100.0	93.1	1.4	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	11,228	100.0	71.8	6.2	19.9	1.1	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	9,928	100.0	42.7	9.6	43.0	2.3	1.9	0.5
30 - 34	8,194	100.0	22.8	7.5	61.6	3.2	3.6	1.3
35 - 39	7,295	100.0	12.9	6.1	69.3	4.1	5.6	1.9
40 - 44	6,190	100.0	8.8	4.4	69.3	5.9	7.7	3.9
45 - 49	5,468	100.0	6.0	3.9	67.8	6.3	10.5	5.5
50 - 54	5,389	100.0	5.3	2.7	61.3	8.3	12.3	10.1
55 - 59	3,672	100.0	3.6	2.3	59.4	6.9	14.1	13.7
60 - 64	3,741	100.0	3.6	1.8	52.6	7.2	13.0	21.8
65+	11,165	100.0	3.5	1.1	36.2	5.2	10.6	43.4
Male								
Total	43,391	100.0	49.4	3.6	39.2	2.4	3.0	2.4
12 - 14	4,831	100.0	95.0	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,324	100.0	95.6	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,282	100.0	87.7	2.6	8.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	4,315	100.0	57.2	8.3	32.1	1.2	0.9	0.3
30 - 34	3,835	100.0	32.3	8.3	54.4	2.2	2.0	0.7
35 - 39	3,321	100.0	17.1	7.1	68.7	2.9	3.3	0.9
40 - 44	2,768	100.0	10.7	4.9	73.7	4.0	4.9	1.7
45 - 49	2,397	100.0	6.8	4.5	76.1	5.0	5.8	1.8
50 - 54	2,153	100.0	7.0	3.0	72.9	7.2	7.2	2.7
55 - 59	1,581	100.0	3.9	3.1	75.4	4.2	9.2	4.2
60 - 64	1,581	100.0	4.3	2.7	72.6	5.9	8.7	5.7
65+	4,003	100.0	4.6	1.6	63.1	5.4	9.2	16.0
Female								
Total	52,624	100.0	33.9	4.3	38.4	4.1	6.8	12.5
12 - 14	4,730	100.0	95.8	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,860	100.0	90.3	2.4	6.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,946	100.0	57.7	9.4	29.6	1.6	1.4	0.2
25 - 29	5,613	100.0	31.5	10.6	51.4	3.2	2.7	0.6
30 - 34	4,359	100.0	14.5	6.7	68.0	4.0	5.0	1.8
35 - 39	3,974	100.0	9.4	5.2	69.9	5.2	7.6	2.7
40 - 44	3,422	100.0	7.2	4.1	65.8	7.4	9.9	5.6
45 - 49	3,071	100.0	5.4	3.4	61.3	7.3	14.1	8.4
50 - 54	3,236	100.0	4.1	2.6	53.6	9.0	15.7	15.0
55 - 59	2,091	100.0	3.3	1.7	47.3	8.9	17.8	20.9
60 - 64	2,160	100.0	3.0	1.2	37.9	8.1	16.2	33.6
65+	7,162	100.0	2.9	0.8	21.1	5.0	11.3	58.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. With the exception of the widowed population, all the other categories of marital statuses recorded proportions above 50 percent among those with basic level of

education; and those in informal/consensual union constituted the highest percentage (69.7%). Among persons with no education slightly more than half (50.2%) are widowed, a quarter (24.5%) approximately are divorced and very slightly over a fifth (22.1%) are separated. At the secondary school level, the never married recorded the highest percentage (18.6%), followed by those in informal union (11.6%), while the widowed recorded the lowest percentage (2.8%). Each of the marital status categories recorded proportions less than four percent at the tertiary level of education. Similar pattern can be observed for 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	96,015	100.0	16.0	63.0	12.0	2.3	4.3	2.4
Never married	39,249	100.0	5.0	68.6	18.6	1.5	4.1	2.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,848	100.0	11.6	69.7	11.6	3.0	3.0	1.1
Married	37,215	100.0	19.4	61.0	8.2	3.1	5.0	3.4
Separated	3,214	100.0	22.1	62.7	7.2	3.4	3.4	1.1
Divorced	4,903	100.0	24.5	62.3	5.9	2.9	3.2	1.1
Widowed	7,586	100.0	50.2	40.7	2.8	1.7	4.1	0.5
Male								
Total	43,391	100.0	9.5	64.7	14.8	2.4	5.4	3.4
Never married	21,428	100.0	4.6	68.3	19.0	1.2	4.5	2.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,564	100.0	7.4	68.4	15.0	2.6	4.7	1.9
Married	17,008	100.0	13.5	60.6	10.6	3.7	6.5	5.1
Separated	1,036	100.0	15.1	63.8	11.1	3.5	4.2	2.3
Divorced	1,323	100.0	17.8	64.6	8.7	2.9	3.9	2.3
Widowed	1,032	100.0	30.4	50.7	7.8	2.9	7.2	1.1
Female								
Total	52,624	100.0	21.3	61.6	9.8	2.3	3.5	1.5
Never married	17,821	100.0	5.5	68.9	18.3	1.9	3.6	1.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,284	100.0	14.5	70.6	9.2	3.3	1.8	0.5
Married	20,207	100.0	24.3	61.4	6.2	2.6	3.6	1.9
Separated	2,178	100.0	25.4	62.2	5.4	3.4	3.0	0.6
Divorced	3,580	100.0	27.0	61.5	4.9	2.9	3.0	0.6
Widowed	6,554	100.0	53.3	39.1	2.0	1.5	3.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.4 Sex, marital status and activity status

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. Majority of those who have never married are not economically active (60.7%), followed by those who are widowed (57.6%). Apart from the population that have never married and the widowed, more than half

of the population in the remaining marital categories are employed, with those married recording the highest (78.7%). The same pattern is observed for the sexes.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	96,015	100.0	53,589	55.9	4,650	4.8	37,776	39.3
Never married	39,249	100.0	12,854	32.7	2,566	6.5	23,829	60.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,848	100.0	2,890	75.1	280	7.3	678	17.6
Married	37,215	100.0	29,300	78.7	1,327	3.6	6,588	17.7
Separated	3,214	100.0	2,132	66.3	167	5.2	915	28.5
Divorced	4,903	100.0	3,308	67.5	196	4.0	1,399	28.5
Widowed	7,586	100.0	3,105	40.9	114	1.5	4,367	57.6
Male								
Total	43,391	100.0	24,642	56.8	2,065	4.7	16,684	38.5
Never married	21,428	100.0	7,520	35.1	1,437	6.7	12,471	58.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,564	100.0	1,298	83.0	86	5.5	180	11.5
Married	17,008	100.0	13,785	81.1	431	2.5	2,792	16.4
Separated	1,036	100.0	698	67.4	44	4.2	294	28.4
Divorced	1,323	100.0	891	67.3	45	3.4	387	29.3
Widowed	1,032	100.0	450	43.6	22	2.1	560	54.3
Female								
Total	52,624	100.0	28,947	55.0	2,585	4.9	21,092	40.1
Never married	17,821	100.0	5,334	29.9	1,129	6.3	11,358	63.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,284	100.0	1,592	69.7	194	8.5	498	21.8
Married	20,207	100.0	15,515	76.8	896	4.4	3,796	18.8
Separated	2,178	100.0	1,434	65.9	123	5.6	621	28.5
Divorced	3,580	100.0	2,417	67.5	151	4.2	1,012	28.3
Widowed	6,554	100.0	2,655	40.5	92	1.4	3,807	58.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs or has citizenship. Information on nationality was captured in the 2010 PHC to differentiate between a Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and a Ghanaian by naturalization as well as all other nationals. Other nationals were grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans not from ECOWAS countries and non-Africans.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,483	100.0	64,028	100.0	72,455	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	133,090	97.5	62,398	97.5	70,692	97.6
Dual Nationality	1,626	1.2	779	1.2	847	1.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	441	0.3	215	0.3	226	0.3
ECOWAS	762	0.6	395	0.6	367	0.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	297	0.2	134	0.2	163	0.2
Other	267	0.2	107	0.2	160	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The information on nationality and by sex in the district is presented in Table 3.7. Majority of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth (97.5%). Ghanaians with dual nationality constitute 1.2 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization form less than one percent (0.3%). The rest of the population, ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans constitute only one percent of the population. A similar distributional pattern of the population by nationality is observed for the sexes.

3.5 Religious affiliations

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population by religious affiliation and sex. Christians constitute the majority (88.9%) of the population in the municipality, followed by Moslems (2.2 %) and adherents of traditional religion (1.9%). Persons who indicated that they have no religious affiliation constitute about 6.0 percent. Protestants constitute the highest percentage (41.1%) of the Christian population in the Municipality, followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (33.5%). Catholics recorded the lowest proportion of Christians in the district (3.1%).

For the sexes, 91.1 percent of the females compared to 86.6 percent of the males were Christians while Moslems constituted 2.6 percent of males and 1.9 percent of females. Those who have no religion comprised 7.7 percent of males and 4.4 percent of females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,483	100.0	64,028	100.0	72,455	100.0
No Religion	8,110	5.9	4,899	7.7	3,211	4.4
Catholic	4,283	3.1	2,209	3.5	2,074	2.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	56,111	41.1	25,488	39.8	30,623	42.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	45,735	33.5	20,644	32.2	25,091	34.6
Other Christians	15,310	11.2	7,131	11.1	8,179	11.3
Islam	3,029	2.2	1,667	2.6	1,362	1.9
Traditionalist	2,533	1.9	1,358	2.1	1,175	1.6
Other (Specify)	1,372	1.0	632	1.0	740	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is one of the indicators of human development. Since independence, more investments have been made in the educational sector to ensure that every child of school going age has access to education. An important initiative by the Government of Ghana is the ‘Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education’ (FCUBE) aimed at increasing access to basic education. Adult literacy programmes have also been implemented over the years to improve literacy status of the adult population.

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as literacy not only enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life, but also enhances vertical social mobility in.

Table 3.9 shows that 84.4 percent of the population 11 years and older in the municipality are literate. The level of literacy is higher for males (90.1%) than for females (79.1%). A highest percentage (70.2%) of the population in the municipality are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, 17.6 percent are literate in English only, and 11.4 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Less than one percent of the population can read and understand English, French and a Ghanaian language (0.7%).

With regard to literacy status by age and sex, Table 3.9 shows that the proportion of both males and females who were literate in English only is higher for the younger cohorts compared to the older cohorts. This pattern may reflect the impact of Ghana Government’s policy of increasing access to education at all levels. On the other hand, the proportion that is literate in Ghanaian language only is higher among both male and female older cohorts of the population than the younger cohorts. Again this may be as a result of Adult Literacy Programmes in Ghanaian language in the Municipality. The proportions recorded for literacy in English and Ghanaian languages only for both males and females in all the age cohorts ranged from 66.4 percent to 75.9 percent but the figures for males are generally higher than those for females in all the age categories. Overall, an insignificant proportion (1.1% or less) is literate in English and French and English, French and a Ghanaian language.

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

Sex/Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total Percent	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	15,435	83,388	100.0	17.6	11.4	70.2	0.2	0.7
11 - 14	271	12,098	100.0	26.1	6.8	66.4	0.1	0.6
15 - 19	448	13,736	100.0	17.7	5.4	75.9	0.1	0.9
20 - 24	814	10,414	100.0	18.2	7.5	73.3	0.3	0.8
25 - 29	1,024	8,904	100.0	19.4	10.8	68.9	0.2	0.7
30 - 34	1,112	7,082	100.0	18.4	14.3	66.3	0.3	0.6
35 - 39	1,215	6,080	100.0	17.0	15.2	66.8	0.1	0.8
40 - 44	1,110	5,080	100.0	16.0	15.6	67.7	0.1	0.7
45 - 49	1,009	4,459	100.0	14.2	16.6	68.4	0.2	0.6
50 - 54	1,117	4,272	100.0	12.3	15.1	71.6	0.3	0.7
55 - 59	728	2,944	100.0	12.4	15.2	71.8	0.2	0.4
60 - 64	1,070	2,671	100.0	10.8	16.1	72.8	0.1	0.2
65+	5,517	5,648	100.0	8.5	21.6	69.2	0.1	0.6
Male								
Total	4,150	40,626	100.0	17.0	8.4	73.7	0.2	0.7
11 - 14	136	6,080	100.0	26.9	6.0	66.7	0.1	0.4
15 - 19	198	7,126	100.0	17.4	5.1	76.8	0.1	0.6
20 - 24	282	5,000	100.0	15.9	5.6	77.4	0.3	0.8
25 - 29	313	4,002	100.0	17.5	8.7	72.9	0.2	0.7
30 - 34	369	3,466	100.0	17.7	10.3	70.7	0.5	0.8
35 - 39	364	2,957	100.0	16.2	12.2	70.3	0.3	1.0
40 - 44	322	2,446	100.0	15.5	10.5	72.7	0.1	1.1
45 - 49	245	2,152	100.0	14.3	11.3	73.3	0.2	0.9
50 - 54	264	1,889	100.0	11.4	10.2	77.4	0.2	0.8
55 - 59	201	1,380	100.0	12.4	9.9	77.0	0.2	0.4
60 - 64	245	1,336	100.0	10.5	10.4	78.7	0.1	0.2
65+	1,211	2,792	100.0	8.0	13.4	77.4	0.1	1.1
Female								
Total	11,285	42,762	100.0	18.1	14.3	66.8	0.2	0.7
11 - 14	135	6,018	100.0	25.2	7.7	66.1	0.1	0.8
15 - 19	250	6,610	100.0	18.0	5.8	74.9	0.2	1.1
20 - 24	532	5,414	100.0	20.3	9.1	69.5	0.2	0.8
25 - 29	711	4,902	100.0	21.0	12.5	65.7	0.1	0.7
30 - 34	743	3,616	100.0	19.1	18.2	62.1	0.2	0.4
35 - 39	851	3,123	100.0	17.8	18.0	63.6	0.0	0.6
40 - 44	788	2,634	100.0	16.4	20.3	63.0	0.0	0.3
45 - 49	764	2,307	100.0	14.0	21.5	63.9	0.2	0.3
50 - 54	853	2,383	100.0	13.0	19.0	66.9	0.4	0.7
55 - 59	527	1,564	100.0	12.3	19.9	67.2	0.3	0.3
60 - 64	825	1,335	100.0	11.1	21.9	66.9	0.0	0.1
65+	4,306	2,856	100.0	9.0	29.6	61.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.4 Education

Information on the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex is presented in Table 3.10. In 2010, 25,506 persons 3 years and older in the district were attending school at the time of the census. Of those who were attending school, majority (87.4%) were attending school at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 8.5 percent were at the Senior High School level. Only 2.9 percent were attending school at the tertiary level and less than one percent (0.4%) was attending vocational/technical/commercial schools. Similar proportions of males and females were attending school at the basic and secondary levels of education. However, slightly more males than females were benefiting from tertiary education (2.9% against 2.5%).

As can be seen from Table 3.10, close to half (47.6%) of the population currently in school are in primary schools, with about 19 percent in Junior High Schools. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the population currently in school are in vocational/technical/commercial schools. The population in tertiary level constitutes less than three percent (2.7%) of the population currently in school. A similar pattern is observed for both males and females.

Overall, past school attendance follows similar pattern as current school attendance; majority of individuals had achieved basic education (75.5%), For the sexes, a higher proportion of males than females had achieved secondary/SHS education (5.4% versus 3.0%) and tertiary levels of education (8.3% versus 3.7%), whereas a higher proportion of females than males had achieved basic education (79.9% versus 70.7%). This observation suggests that more females than males in the district tend to discontinue their education after the basic level of education.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,855	100	25,506	100	23,349	100	58,516	100	27,374	100	31,142	100
Nursery	2,502	5.1	1,249	4.9	1,253	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	7,914	16.2	4,159	16.3	3,755	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	23,273	47.6	11,911	46.7	11,362	48.7	11,192	19.1	4,011	14.7	7,181	23.1
JSS/JHS	9,253	18.9	4,979	19.5	4,274	18.3	15,471	26.4	7,030	25.7	8,441	27.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,556	30	8,307	30.3	9,249	29.7
SSS/SHS	4,162	8.5	2,259	8.9	1,903	8.2	4,983	8.5	2,668	9.7	2,315	7.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,397	4.1	1,477	5.4	920	3.0
Vocational/technical/ commercial	197	0.4	83	0.3	114	0.5	2,046	3.5	939	3.4	1,107	3.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	218	0.4	114	0.4	104	0.4	1,456	2.5	683	2.5	773	2.5
Tertiary	1,336	2.7	752	2.9	584	2.5	3,415	5.8	2,259	8.3	1,156	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall socio-economic development of the Akwapem North Municipality depends on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is human capital of the district, specifically the section of the working or employed population. This chapter examines the economic characteristics of the population with regard to activity status, occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status of the employed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economically active population consists of those who worked or had a job but did not work or were unemployed at the time of the census. The “not economically active” were those who did home duties (household chores), were in full time education, pensioners/retired, disabled/sick, and those who were too old/too young and those classified as others.

4.2.1 Economic activity status

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of the population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex. Majority (66.1%) of the population are economically active, 33.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, the majority (91.9%) are employed. The economically not active population comprised mostly of persons in full time education (41.3%) and those too old/young (18.8%) to work.

Table 4.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,454	100.0	38,560	100.0	47,894	100.0
Economically active	57,108	66.1	26,108	67.7	31,000	64.7
<i>Employed</i>	52,480	91.9	24,053	92.1	28,427	91.7
<i>Worked</i>	49,037	93.4	22,713	94.4	26,324	92.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,256	6.2	1,243	5.2	2,013	7.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	187	0.4	97	0.4	90	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	4,628	8.1	2,055	7.9	2,573	8.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,745	37.7	686	33.4	1,059	41.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,883	62.3	1,369	66.6	1,514	58.8
Economically not active	29,346	33.9	12,452	32.3	16,894	35.3
Did home duties (household chore)	5,230	17.8	1,264	10.2	3,966	23.5
Full time education	12,119	41.3	6,749	54.2	5,370	31.8
Pensioner/Retired	1,956	6.7	1,213	9.7	743	4.4
Disabled/Sick	2,183	7.4	835	6.7	1,348	8.0
Too old/young	5,515	18.8	1,354	10.9	4,161	24.6
Other	2,343	8.0	1,037	8.3	1,306	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A slightly higher percentage of males (67.7%) than females (64.7%) are economically active. Among the economically active, slightly more males (92.1%) than females (91.7%) are employed. In contrast, a higher percentage (35.3) of females than males (32.3%) are not economically active. More males (54.2%) than females (31.8%) cited full-time education and pension/retirement (9.7% versus 4.4%) as reasons for their economic inactivity. On the other hand, a higher proportion of females than males cited the following reasons: home duties (23.5% versus 10.2%), disability/sickness (8.0% versus 6.7%) and being too old/too young (24.6% versus 10.9%).

4.2.2 Economic activity status and age

Economic activity by age indicates that, young adults (20-29 years) constitute more than a quarter (24.8%) of the employed population, and approximately another quarter (24.6%) of adults in the age cohorts 30-39 years are also employed. As expected, adolescents (15-19 years) and young adults (20-29 years) together constituted majority (64.3%) of the unemployed population. The reason for the unemployment status of this young people is that most of them may still be in school or receiving training. Similarly, and for the same reason, adolescents (15-19 years) had the highest proportion (36.8%) of the not economically active, followed by the age cohort 20-24 years (14.3 percent). A similar pattern of this age and sex distribution of activity status can be observed for the sexes.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,454	100.0	52,480	100.0	4,628	100.0	29,346	100.0
15 - 19	14,184	16.4	2,770	5.3	614	13.3	10,800	36.8
20 - 24	11,228	13.0	5,608	10.7	1,419	30.7	4,201	14.3
25 - 29	9,928	11.5	7,413	14.1	940	20.3	1,575	5.4
30 - 34	8,194	9.5	6,777	12.9	492	10.6	925	3.2
35 - 39	7,295	8.4	6,124	11.7	370	8.0	801	2.7
40 - 44	6,190	7.2	5,335	10.2	216	4.7	639	2.2
45 - 49	5,468	6.3	4,722	9.0	162	3.5	584	2.0
50 - 54	5,389	6.2	4,446	8.5	138	3.0	805	2.7
55 - 59	3,672	4.2	2,902	5.5	93	2.0	677	2.3
60 - 64	3,741	4.3	2,286	4.4	91	2.0	1,364	4.6
65+	11,165	12.9	4,097	7.8	93	2.0	6,975	23.8
Male								
Total	38,560	100.0	24,053	100.0	2,055	100.0	12,452	100.0
15 - 19	7,324	19.0	1,489	6.2	250	12.2	5,585	44.9
20 - 24	5,282	13.7	2,544	10.6	635	30.9	2,103	16.9
25 - 29	4,315	11.2	3,282	13.6	430	20.9	603	4.8
30 - 34	3,835	9.9	3,233	13.4	258	12.6	344	2.8
35 - 39	3,321	8.6	2,901	12.1	150	7.3	270	2.2
40 - 44	2,768	7.2	2,456	10.2	102	5.0	210	1.7
45 - 49	2,397	6.2	2,166	9.0	60	2.9	171	1.4
50 - 54	2,153	5.6	1,865	7.8	53	2.6	235	1.9
55 - 59	1,581	4.1	1,326	5.5	39	1.9	216	1.7
60 - 64	1,581	4.1	1,010	4.2	41	2.0	530	4.3
65+	4,003	10.4	1,781	7.4	37	1.8	2,185	17.5

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	47,894	100.0	28,427	100.0	2,573	100.0	16,894	100.0
15 - 19	6,860	14.3	1,281	4.5	364	14.1	5,215	30.9
20 - 24	5,946	12.4	3,064	10.8	784	30.5	2,098	12.4
25 - 29	5,613	11.7	4,131	14.5	510	19.8	972	5.8
30 - 34	4,359	9.1	3,544	12.5	234	9.1	581	3.4
35 - 39	3,974	8.3	3,223	11.3	220	8.6	531	3.1
40 - 44	3,422	7.1	2,879	10.1	114	4.4	429	2.5
45 - 49	3,071	6.4	2,556	9.0	102	4.0	413	2.4
50 - 54	3,236	6.8	2,581	9.1	85	3.3	570	3.4
55 - 59	2,091	4.4	1,576	5.5	54	2.1	461	2.7
60 - 64	2,160	4.5	1,276	4.5	50	1.9	834	4.9
65+	7,162	15.0	2,316	8.1	56	2.2	4,790	28.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked at the time of the census. Table 4.3 presents the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. As can be seen from Table 4.3, 37.0 percent of workers in the municipality are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry, and fisheries workers, 22.1 percent were engaged as service and sales workers and 17.8 percent are craft and related trade workers. Occupations classified as other accounted for less than one percent (0.1%) of workers. For the sexes, the males recorded a higher percentage than females for agricultural forestry and fisheries occupations (41.1% against 30.2%), whereas the proportion of females in the service and sales occupations is much higher than that of males (33.8% against 8.2%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,480	100.0	24,053	100.0	28,427	100.0
Managers	1,975	3.8	800	3.3	1,175	4.1
Professionals	3,876	7.4	2,063	8.6	1,813	6.4
Technicians and associate professionals	1,061	2.0	749	3.1	312	1.1
Clerical support workers	620	1.2	391	1.6	229	0.8
Service and sales workers	11,588	22.1	1,975	8.2	9,613	33.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	19,427	37.0	10,840	45.1	8,587	30.2
Craft and related trades workers	9,354	17.8	4,264	17.7	5,090	17.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,200	4.2	2,115	8.8	85	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,345	4.5	829	3.4	1,516	5.3
Other occupations	34	0.1	27	0.1	7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Three major industries could be identified in the municipality. These, in order of importance, are agriculture, forestry and fishing (37.4%); wholesale and retail, repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.7%), and manufacturing (12.0%).

Among the male workforce, 45.8 percent are employed in agriculture forestry and fishing, 13.2 percent in transport and storage, 8.9 percent in manufacturing, and equal proportions in construction (7.8%) and transport and storage (7.8%), while 7.4 percent are employed in retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Among the females, 30.0 percent are employed in agriculture forestry and fishing, a little over one quarter (26.4 percent) in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and 10.1 percent in accommodation and food service activities.

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in an establishment where he/she works or previously worked. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in Akwapem North Municipality as recorded at the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The majority (72.3%) of the economically active population are self-employed with or without employees, 17.2 percent are employee, and 6.0 percent were contributing family workers. Less than one percent are domestic workers (0.5%) or are in apprenticeship training (0.1%).

For the sexes, a larger proportion of males (23.5%) compared to females (11.8%) are employees, while a higher percentage of the females (77.5%) than the males (66.0%) are self-employed with or without employees. In addition, more females (6.9%) than males (5.0%) are contributing family workers.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,480	100.0	24,053	100.0	28,427	100.0
Employee	9,001	17.2	5,653	23.5	3,348	11.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	35,399	67.5	14,468	60.2	20,931	73.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,514	4.8	1,396	5.8	1,118	3.9
Casual worker	839	1.6	578	2.4	261	0.9
Contributing family worker	3,166	6.0	1,198	5.0	1,968	6.9
Apprentice	1,242	2.4	610	2.5	632	2.2
Domestic employee (House help)	239	0.5	110	0.5	129	0.5
Other	80	0.2	40	0.2	40	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person worked or is working. It covers public, private informal, private formal, semi-public/parastatal, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations.

As shown in Table 4.5, higher proportions of both male and females are employed in the private informal sector but the proportion is slightly higher for females than males (89.8% versus 81.9%), whereas more males than females are employed in the public (government) sector (11.0% versus 7.3%) and the private informal sector (6.7% versus 2.6%).

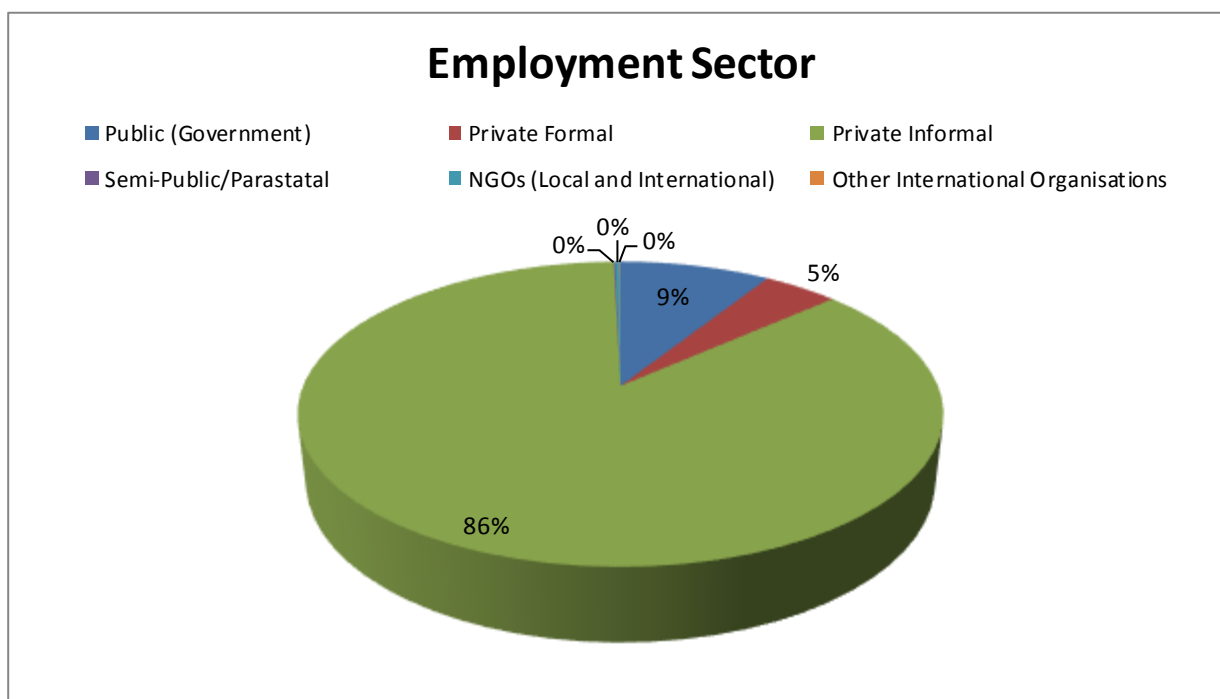
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,480	100.0	24,053	100.0	28,427	100.0
Public (Government)	4,728	9.0	2,652	11.0	2,076	7.3
Private Formal	2,357	4.5	1,618	6.7	739	2.6
Private Informal	45,184	86.1	19,653	81.7	25,531	89.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	42	0.1	33	0.1	9	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	147	0.3	77	0.3	70	0.2
Other International Organizations	22	0.0	20	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of the population aged 15 years and older by employment sector. As can be seen from Figure 4.1, reveals that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the Akwapem North Municipality, accounting for a large majority (86.1%) of the employed population. The other important sector is the public (government) sector which employed 9.0 percent of the workers. Only 4.5 percent of the employed population works in the private formal sector.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become 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 Centres (PHC,2010). This chapter examines access of individuals to mobile phones and the Internet and access of households to desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone line.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older who have mobile phone by sex. A total of 45,765 persons in the municipality have mobile phones, representing 47.7 percent of total population 12 years and older as can be seen from the Table 5.1. Out of this total, slightly more than half (50.1%) are females. Overall, mobile phone ownership in the Municipality can be described as relatively extensive.

5.3 Use of Internet Facilities

Table 5.1 further indicates that out of 5,791 persons aged 12 years and older, representing only 4.6 percent of the total population reported using the internet in the municipality. There are variations in the usage of internet facility by sex. About 68.0 percent of males used the Internet compared to 32 percent of females. The results point to the wide digital gap between the Municipality and the rest of the world.

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	96,015	100.0	45,765	100.0	5,791	100.0
Male	43,391	45.2	22,572	49.3	3,799	65.6
Female	52,624	54.8	23,193	50.7	1,992	34.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or 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. Household ownership of desktop/laptop computer is shown in Table 5.2. As can be seen from Table 5.2, 1,943 household heads out of the total of 33,322 reported having desktop/laptop computer. This constituted only 5.8 percent of all households. Again, the rate of ownership is higher in male-headed households than female-headed households (71.6% against 28.4%).

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

Sex	Total		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,322	100.0	1,934	100.0
Male	18,381	55.2	1,384	71.6
Female	14,941	44.8	550	28.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Generally, persons with disability (PWDs) face stigmatization and discrimination, especially in traditional societies in Ghana. There are few institutions that meet the needs of the PWDs, such as School for the Blind in Akwapem Akropong in Eastern region and School for the Deaf in Cape Coast in the Central region.

For the first time, the 2010 Population Census collected data on disability in the country. This chapter examines disability in the district with respect to the number, sex, locality of residence and economic activity status of PWDs.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 4,097 persons with some form of disability in the Municipality, representing 3.0 percent of the total population. The data also shows that there are more persons with disability in the female population (3.2%) compared to the male population (2.7%). The data show that visual impairment (29.0%) is the most common type of disability among the PWDs, followed closely by physical challenges (27.0%) and hearing impairment (10.0%). Other PWDs suffer from intellectual challenges (9.0%), emotional challenges (9.0%) and speech impairment (8.0%). Generally, there is no significant difference in the types of disabilities is observed between the sexes. In speech disability, males recorded 3.8 percent higher than females and emotion and intellect deficiencies recorded proportional differences to the advantage of females (1.2%) and males (1.0%).

The distribution of PWDs by locality of residence shows that disability varies in the rural and urban populations of the district. The percentage of PWDs in the urban population (2.8%) was slightly higher than the corresponding share in the rural population (2.7%). Concerning type of disability, visual impairment and physical challenges were the commonest types among PWDs in both urban (38.1% and 33.7% respectively) and rural areas (36.7% and 33.5% respectively). However, a higher proportion of PWDs in the urban areas reported intellectual and emotional challenges (13.7% and 14.5% respectively) than their rural counterparts (10.9% and 10.0% respectively).

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	136,483	100.0	64,028	100.0	72,455	100.0
Without disability	132,386	97.0	62,283	97.3	70,103	96.8
With disability	4,097	3.0	1,745	2.7	2,352	3.2
Sight	1,550	29.0	648	37.1	902	38.4
Hearing	551	10.0	243	13.9	308	13.1
Speech	447	8.0	229	13.1	218	9.3
Physical	1,419	27.0	586	33.6	833	35.4
Intellect	460	9.0	206	11.8	254	10.8
Emotion	499	9.0	201	11.5	298	12.7
Other	416	8.0	196	11.2	220	9.4
Urban						
Total	46,562	100.0	20,877	100.0	25,685	100.0
Without disability	45,175	97.0	20,299	97.2	24,876	96.9
With disability	1,387	3.0	578	2.8	809	3.1
Sight	521	37.6	220	38.1	301	37.2
Hearing	193	13.9	79	13.7	114	14.1
Speech	152	11.0	78	13.5	74	9.1
Physical	479	34.5	195	33.7	284	35.1
Intellect	181	13.0	79	13.7	102	12.6
Emotion	215	15.5	84	14.5	131	16.2
Other	65	4.7	29	5.0	36	4.4
Rural						
Total	89,921	100.0	43,151	100.0	46,770	100.0
Without disability	87,211	97.0	41,984	97.3	45,227	96.7
With disability	2,710	3.0	1,167	2.7	1,543	3.3
Sight	1,029	38.0	428	36.7	601	39.0
Hearing	358	13.2	164	14.1	194	12.6
Speech	295	10.9	151	12.9	144	9.3
Physical	940	34.7	391	33.5	549	35.6
Intellect	279	10.3	127	10.9	152	9.9
Emotion	284	10.5	117	10.0	167	10.8
Other	351	13.0	167	14.3	184	11.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Disability and economic activity status

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older with disability by activity status and sex. The majority (59.4%) of PWDs are not economically active as indicated in the table. Of the economically active disable population, the majority (38.2%) are employed. A similar distributional pattern of economic activity status of PWDs can be observed for the sexes.

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
Both Sexes								
Total	86,454	100.0	52,480	60.7	4,628	5.4	29,346	33.9
No disability	82,719	100.0	51,052	61.7	4,538	5.5	27,129	32.8
With a disability	3,735	100.0	1,428	38.2	90	2.4	2,217	59.4
Sight	1,448	100.0	584	40.3	28	1.9	836	57.7
Hearing	491	100.0	184	37.5	17	3.5	290	59.1
Speech	358	100.0	124	34.6	11	3.1	223	62.3
Physical	1,332	100.0	380	28.5	26	2.0	926	69.5
Intellectual	403	100.0	88	21.8	19	4.7	296	73.4
Emotional	467	100.0	166	35.5	12	2.6	289	61.9
Other	370	100.0	204	55.1	19	5.1	147	39.7
Male								
Total	38,560	100.0	24,053	62.4	2,055	5.3	12,452	32.3
No disability	37,021	100.0	23,373	63.1	2,020	5.5	11,628	31.4
With a disability	1,539	100.0	680	44.2	35	2.3	824	53.5
Sight	589	100.0	273	46.3	9	1.5	307	52.1
Hearing	215	100.0	101	47.0	7	3.3	107	49.8
Speech	179	100.0	76	42.5	6	3.4	97	54.2
Physical	537	100.0	172	32.0	14	2.6	351	65.4
Intellectual	176	100.0	40	22.7	10	5.7	126	71.6
Emotional	179	100.0	72	40.2	5	2.8	102	57.0
Other	171	100.0	95	55.6	7	4.1	69	40.4
Female								
Total	47,894	100.0	28,427	59.4	2,573	5.4	16,894	35.3
No disability	45,698	100.0	27,679	60.6	2,518	5.5	15,501	33.9
With a disability	2,196	100.0	748	34.1	55	2.5	1,393	63.4
Sight	859	100.0	311	36.2	19	2.2	529	61.6
Hearing	276	100.0	83	30.1	10	3.6	183	66.3
Speech	179	100.0	48	26.8	5	2.8	126	70.4
Physical	795	100.0	208	26.2	12	1.5	575	72.3
Intellectual	227	100.0	48	21.1	9	4.0	170	74.9
Emotional	288	100.0	94	32.6	7	2.4	187	64.9
Other	199	100.0	109	54.8	12	6.0	78	39.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the distribution of the population of PWDs 3 years and older by level of education. Out of the 4,055 persons with disability in the municipality, 38.5 percent had never been school, 49.0 percent had attended basic education, and 9.7 percent had attained secondary/SSS/SHS and higher levels of education.

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

Sex/Type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tec/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor 's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	126,248	18877	2,502	7,914	34,465	24,724	17,556	9,145	2,397	2,243	1,674	2,489	1,854	408
No disability	122,193	17314	2,485	7,859	33,793	24,431	16,588	9,053	2,289	2,148	1,599	2,430	1,806	398
With a disability	4,055	1563	17	55	672	293	968	92	108	95	75	59	48	10
Sight	1,536	586	9	16	234	106	377	45	41	33	30	29	26	4
Hearing	543	259	-	13	84	34	111	9	10	10	5	3	3	2
Speech	439	219	6	14	68	26	69	10	9	6	8	2	2	-
Physical	1,414	615	5	12	197	70	363	15	35	35	33	20	14	-
Intellectual	453	224	2	7	76	22	87	6	20	5	2	2	-	-
Emotional	494	219	3	1	70	44	118	11	10	8	5	4	1	-
Other	410	128	-	8	90	42	88	11	9	16	7	2	5	4
Male														
Total	58,814	5934	1,249	4,159	15,922	12,009	8,307	4,927	1,477	1,022	797	1,528	1,206	277
No disability	57,087	5497	1,234	4,121	15,633	11,858	7,833	4,875	1,397	963	745	1,492	1,168	271
With a disability	1,727	437	15	38	289	151	474	52	80	59	52	36	38	6
Sight	644	165	7	12	90	49	181	27	31	27	16	15	22	2
Hearing	241	91	-	6	48	20	52	7	9	3	2	1	2	-
Speech	225	89	4	5	49	17	34	7	9	2	5	2	2	-
Physical	582	160	5	9	66	38	206	6	21	21	24	16	10	-
Intellectual	202	79	2	6	43	11	37	4	16	3	-	1	-	-
Emotional	197	72	3	1	22	23	56	5	9	1	4	-	1	-
Other	192	39	-	8	43	20	46	5	7	11	4	2	3	4
Female														
Total	67,434	12943	1,253	3,755	18,543	12,715	9,249	4,218	920	1,221	877	961	648	131
No disability	65,106	11817	1,251	3,738	18,160	12,573	8,755	4,178	892	1,185	854	938	638	127
With a disability	2,328	1126	2	17	383	142	494	40	28	36	23	23	10	4
Sight	892	421	2	4	144	57	196	18	10	6	14	14	4	2
Hearing	302	168	-	7	36	14	59	2	1	7	3	2	1	2
Speech	214	130	2	9	19	9	35	3	-	4	3	-	-	-
Physical	832	455	-	3	131	32	157	9	14	14	9	4	4	-
Intellectual	251	145	-	1	33	11	50	2	4	2	2	1	-	-
Emotional	297	147	-	-	48	21	62	6	1	7	1	4	-	-
Other	218	89	-	-	47	22	42	6	2	5	3	-	2	-

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Ghana because agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. But the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes. The census data analyzed and discussed in this chapter on agricultural activity include households who are engaged in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban), types of crops cultivated crop farming, tree planting, rearing of livestock and breeding of fish for sale or for family consumption.

This chapter examines agricultural activities of households in the municipality in terms of the size and distribution of agricultural household and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

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.

7.2.1 Household size and distribution (urban/rural)

Table 7.1 is on the distribution of households by agricultural activities in the municipality. The municipality recorded a total of 15,703 agricultural households, representing 47.1 percent of all households. With regard to locality of residence, there are more agricultural households in the rural areas (58.6%) than in urban areas (27.1%).

Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities

Type of activity	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total Households	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	15,703	47.1	27.1	58.6
Crop Farming	14,686	93.5	88.4	94.9
Tree Planting	260	1.7	2.5	1.4
Livestock Rearing	5,434	34.6	26.0	36.9
Fish Farming	13	0.1	0.2	0.0

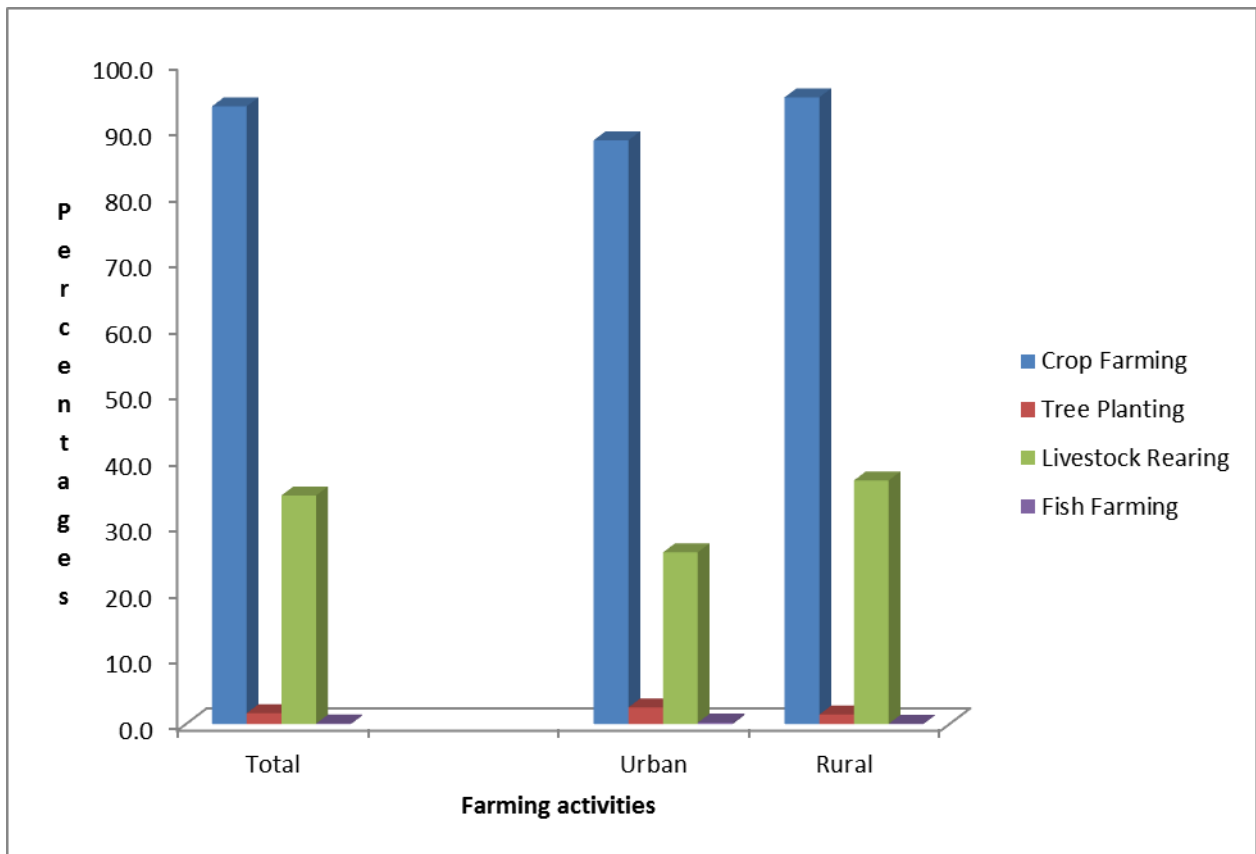
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.2 Types of agricultural activities

As shown in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 four types of agricultural activities are identified in the municipality, namely crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming and tree planting. The major agricultural activity in the municipality is crop farming (93.5%), followed by livestock rearing (34.6%) and tree planting (1.7%). Less than one percent of agricultural households

are engaged in fish farming (0.1%). As expected, a higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to urban agricultural households (94.9% vs. 88.4%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (36.9%) than urban areas (26.0%).

Figure 7.1: Percentage size of households in agriculture activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers

As noted earlier, livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the municipality. Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers. The 2010 Population and Housing Census counted a total of 156,123 livestock with 8,722 keepers. The highest proportion of livestock reared in the municipality is chicken (61.9%) with an average of 25 birds per keeper, followed by goat (14.8%) with an average of 8 animals per keeper, pig (7.7%) with an average of 29 animals per keeper, and sheep (6.0%) with average of 8 animals keepers per.. Fish farming (2.3%), turkey rearing (1.5%) and duck rearing (1.5%) are other livestock activities undertaken by agricultural households on smaller scales in the municipality.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	156,123	8,722	18
Beehives	114	11	10
Cattle	1,571	66	24
Chicken	96,617	3,819	25
Dove	748	40	19
Duck	2,441	199	12
Goat	23,080	2,817	8
Grass-cutter	706	42	17
Guinea fowl	551	30	18
Ostrich	954	30	32
Pig	12,054	413	29
Rabbit	1,387	47	30
Sheep	9,327	1,111	8
Silk worm	182	14	13
Snail	200	7	29
Turkey	2,287	48	48
Other	117	21	6
Fish farming	3,587	6	598
Inland fishing	200	1	200
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	117	21	6
Marine fishing	0	0	0

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban centres especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the municipality at the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2 Housing stock

The distribution of housing stock and population in dwelling units are discussed in this section. The total stock of houses in the municipality is 22,896 of which the highest proportion is located in the rural areas (69.0%) compared with urban areas (31.0%). The average population per house in the municipality is 5.9 persons per house and is almost equal to the regional average of 6.0 persons per house. The average number of households per house is 1.5. There are 6.4 persons per house in the urban areas compared to 5.6 persons per house in the rural areas.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	136,483	46,562	89,921
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	134,359	45,691	88,668
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	22,896	7,088	15,808
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	12,146	21,176
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling units

From Table 8.2, the Akwapem Municipality has a total of 33,322 dwelling units. The highest proportion of dwelling units are found in compound houses (52.1%), followed by separate houses (31.4%). Flats/apartments are not common (4.2%) in the Municipality. Tents (0.2%), kiosks and containers (0.4%) as dwelling units is insignificant in the Municipality. Compound houses (58.7%) are more predominant (58.7%) in urban localities than rural (48.3%). The reverse is the case for separate houses (36.4% for rural and 22.6% for urban).

For the sexes, a higher proportion of female-headed households (58.0%) reside in compound houses compared to male-headed households (47.0%). On the contrary, male-headed households compared to female-headed households have a higher percentage in separate houses (34.7% against 27.3%) and semi-detached houses (7.5% against 7.0%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	10,459	31.4	34.7	27.3	22.6	36.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	2,418	7.3	7.5	7.0	9.3	6.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	1,396	4.2	4.4	3.9	6.4	2.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	17,359	52.1	47.3	57.9	58.7	48.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	792	2.4	2.9	1.8	0.5	3.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	339	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.5
Tent	10,343	950	55	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	132	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	97	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	248	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6
Other	9,846	654	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Main material for outer walls

As shown in Table 8.4, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth are the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality. Of the two construction materials, cement blocks/concrete accounted for 63.6 per cent of all types of materials used for wall construction, followed by mud brick/earth (28.7%). The use of cement blocks/concrete for outer wall construction is more common in the urban than rural localities (85.6% versus 51.3%) while a substantially higher proportion of the outer wall of dwelling units in the rural areas are constructed with brick/earth (40.6%) compared to urban areas (7.5%). Outer walls made of thatch/palm leaf sandcrete/landcrete and wood are not common in both urban and rural areas.

Table 8.3: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	34,887	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	10,017	28.7	7.5	40.6
Wood	200,594	12,028	417	1.2	1.0	1.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	414	1.2	1.7	0.9
Stone	11,330	1,182	285	0.8	1.8	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	229	0.7	0.4	0.8
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	22,190	63.6	85.6	51.3
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	334	1.0	0.1	1.4
Bamboo	8,206	954	54	0.2	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	153	0.4	0.1	0.6
Other	39,206	3,062	794	2.3	1.5	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Main materials for floors

As shown in Table 8.4, cement is the main material used for floors of dwelling units, accounting for 78.4 percent of the floors of all dwelling units. The second commonest material used for floors is earth/mud which accounted for 17.2 percent of all floors. The other types of materials used for floors include ceramic, porcelain, granite and marble tiles (1.0%). Cement is the most common material used for floors in both rural and urban areas, with the proportion higher in the urban areas (84.4%) than rural areas (74.9%). However, a little more than one in five (21.7%) of floors of dwelling units in the rural areas are constructed with earth/mud compared to about one in ten (9.3%) in the urban areas.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	118,931	5,722	17.2	9.3	21.7
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	491,586	26,111	78.4	84.4	74.9
Stone	32,817	6,076	354	1.1	1.3	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	710	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	58	0.2	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	319	1.0	1.6	0.6
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,404	330	1.0	1.4	0.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	333	1.0	1.3	0.8
Other	15,567	1,246	74	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Main roofing materials

Type of material used for roofing is one of the key indicators of quality of housing and as such an indicator of welfare of occupants of dwellings. As can be seen from Table 8.5, almost all the occupied dwelling units in the municipality are roofed with metal sheets (91.2%). Only a very small proportion of dwelling units are roofed with slate/asbestos (3.0%), thatch/ palm leaf/ raffia (1.7%) and cement/concrete (1.6%).

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	34,887	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,693	149	0.4	0.2	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,527	175	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	31,817	91.2	89.8	92.0
Slate/asbestos	759,039	8,831	1,052	3.0	5.6	1.5
Cement/concrete	141,072	5,561	569	1.6	2.5	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	83	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	249	0.7	0.1	1.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	52,372	601	1.7	0.4	2.5
Other	35,935	2,643	192	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are urban-rural differentials regarding roofing materials used. Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in both places of residence though a higher percentage of dwellings in urban localities (94.1%) than those in rural areas (83%) had metal sheet roofs. Thatch/palm leaf/raffia is used as roofing material for a far larger percentage of dwellings in rural areas (12.7%) than in the urban areas (1.4%).

8.7 Room occupancy

Table 8.5 provides information on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwellings. More than half (53.4%) of all the occupied dwellings in the district has one sleeping room. Two sleeping rooms (26.6%) in occupied dwellings is the next highest, followed by occupied dwelling units with three sleeping rooms (10.8%). Those with four or more rooms constitute close to one-tenth (9.1%). High proportions (ranging between 50 to 90 percent) of households with sizes between 1-4 members occupied one room; and about 60 percent and more of the households with 5 to 7 members occupied one or two rooms. Overall, the room occupancy rates suggest that there is overcrowding of sleeping arrangements among the households in the municipality.

Table 8.6: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	33,322	100.0	53.4	26.6	10.8	5.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
1	6,800	100.0	90.4	7.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
2	4,696	100.0	69.6	25.6	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	4,668	100.0	59.3	28.8	8.7	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	*	0.3
4	4,663	100.0	49.6	32.5	11.3	4.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	*	0.1
5	4,070	100.0	38.0	37.8	15.2	6.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	3,016	100.0	31.1	36.8	17.9	7.6	3.6	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
7	1,932	100.0	21.3	37.8	22.5	11.2	3.0	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.8
8	1,283	100.0	16.0	33.2	26.0	13.2	5.3	3.5	1.5	0.6	0.8
9	810	100.0	10.0	28.5	27.8	17.5	9.1	3.2	2.0	0.7	1.1
10+	1,384	100.0	7.9	17.8	22.1	19.9	13.2	7.2	4.0	3.5	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Access to utilities and household facilities

8.8.1 Main source of lighting

As shown in Table 8.7, there are three main sources of lighting for households in the municipality. These are electricity (mains) [60.5%], kerosene lamp (29.1%) and flashlight/torch (8.5%). The proportion of households using electric generators as the main source of lighting is under one percent (0.6%). The use of private generators is a recent phenomenon which was brought about by the frequent power outages and load shedding.

There are rural-urban variations in the sources of lighting. Over 80 percent (82.4%) of households in urban areas obtain light from electricity (mains), compared with less than half (47.9 percent) in rural areas (Table 8.7). Almost two-fifths (38.2%) of households in rural areas use kerosene lamp as main source of light against 13.2 percent in urban areas. Again,

11.8 percent of rural households use flashlight as main source of light compared with only 2.7 percent in urban areas.

Overall, the analysis shows that kerosene lamp which used to be the most common source of light for majority of households in the municipality decades ago is no longer the dominant source. Although flashlight has always been used in Ghana, it is gradually becoming a major source of light with the introduction of several long-lasting batteries and other rechargeable varieties. Although there are efforts to introduce non-conventional energy sources in the country, only a very small proportion of households in the municipality, as elsewhere in Ghana, use these sources. The proportion of households depending on solar energy as their main source of lighting is very low (0.2%).

Table 8.7: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	20,152	60.5	82.4	47.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	203	0.6	0.5	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	9,693	29.1	13.2	38.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	58	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	50	0.2	0.2	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	160	0.5	0.6	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	2,824	8.5	2.7	11.8
Firewood	13,241	1,593	109	0.3	0.1	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	447	46	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	932	27	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Main source cooking fuel

As shown in Table 8.8 the three main sources of energy for cooking by households in the Municipality is firewood (40.8%) and charcoal (39.0%), accounting for more three quarters of households. The use of gas (16.1%) as cooking fuel is relatively low in the Municipality which may be due to the difficulty of obtaining gas. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 2.8 percent which may be a reflection on the increase in single-member households. In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 54.5 percent of households compared with 16.9 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal, which is often produced for urban dwellers, was used by 51.4 percent of households in urban areas compared to 31.9 percent in rural areas. The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel by households has implications for the control of deforestation in the Municipality.

8.8.3 Cooking space used by household

The distribution of cooking space is presented in Table 8.8. Slightly more than one third (34.7%) of households have separate rooms in their dwelling units for the exclusive use by the household. Close to one quarter (23.8%) of households cook on verandas. Slightly more than 13 percent (13.3%) percent used open space in compound and 12.3 percent used a structure with roof but without walls. A little over four percent (4.2%) have no cooking space.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	937	2.8	3.8	2.2
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	13,587	40.8	16.9	54.5
Gas	996,518	74,339	5,367	16.1	26.4	10.2
Electricity	29,794	3,438	133	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	176	0.5	0.7	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	13,009	39.0	51.4	31.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	548	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,415	4.2	5.3	3.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	11,571	34.7	37.8	32.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	2,664	8.0	11.8	5.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	520	1.6	1.0	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	4,099	12.3	3.8	17.2
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	7,798	524	1.6	1.6	1.6
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	7,930	23.8	28.8	20.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	4,432	13.3	9.7	15.4
Other	21,007	2,465	167	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are urban-rural differences regarding the type of cooking space used by households. The proportion of urban households (37.8%) with separate room for exclusive use by households for cooking was higher compared to that of rural houses (32.9%). Similarly, the proportions of households that used the veranda and open spaces in compound for cooking were lower in the urban areas (23.8% and 13.3% respectively) than in rural areas (20.9% and 15.4% respectively).

8.8.4 Main source of drinking water

The source of water supply, particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the burden of disease in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrheal disease, although the effects on other diseases are also substantial. Water is often classified as “improved” or “unimproved”. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipe, bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks are considered unimproved.

The main source of drinking water for households in the municipality is presented in Table 8.9. Household drinking water in the municipality is obtained from six main sources: public standpipe (4.1%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (21.1%), borehole or pump tube well (26.1%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (12.2%), sachet water (10.2%), and rivers and streams (14.1%).

Altogether, less than two-fifths (37.4%) of households in the Municipality obtained their main source of water from pipe-borne source. This is above the regional average of 34.0 percent. It is important to note that about 10.2 percent of households in the Municipality reported using sachet water as the main source of drinking water, a practice which was hardly known in 2000. While the production of sachet water may provide jobs, the challenges posed by sachet water are worth mentioning. Issues of unhygienic production and disposal of the plastic are a nightmare in most big cities and towns in the country. Finally, about 16.1 percent of dwelling units obtain water from unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes- sources considered as “unprotected”.

There are differentials at the locality level in the main source of drinking water. In the urban areas 64.5 percent of households obtained their drinking water from pipe borne sources compared to 22.0 percent in rural areas. Consequently, the main source of drinking water in the rural areas is bore-hole/pump/tube well (39.3%) and river/spring (20.0%) against 3.1 percent and 3.9 percent respectively in the urban areas.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	4,060	12.2	23.7	5.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	7,040	21.1	34.8	13.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,378	4.1	6.0	3.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	8,689	26.1	3.1	39.3
Protected well	321,091	58,167	1,148	3.4	5.0	2.6
Rain water	39,438	7,948	1,403	4.2	5.3	3.6
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	311	0.9	2.0	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	91	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	3,410	10.2	12.2	9.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	370	1.1	1.1	1.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	514	1.5	1.6	1.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	80	0.2	0.3	0.2
River/stream	502,804	94,883	4,700	14.1	3.9	20.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	115	0.3	0.7	0.1
Other	3,972	259	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,999	12.0	22.7	5.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	5,739	17.2	27.8	11.2
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	1,272	3.8	5.5	2.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	9,133	27.4	5.4	40.1
Protected well	465,775	95,179	1,956	5.9	7.2	5.1
Rain water	39,916	7,577	1,395	4.2	6.8	2.7
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	341	1.0	2.2	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	427	1.3	1.4	1.2
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	596	1.8	1.9	1.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	225	0.7	1.3	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	7,966	23.9	16.7	28.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	192	0.6	1.0	0.3
Other	10,302	1,341	81	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.5 Main source of water for other domestic use

As shown in Table 8.9, the main source of water for other domestic use in the municipality is pip-borne water from all sources (37.2%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (27.4), and streams (23.9%). Half of households in the municipality use bore-hole/ pump tube and rivers and streams as their main source of water for domestic use. With respect to localities, the main sources of water for other domestic use in the urban areas were pipe borne water from all sources (56.0%) and river/stream (16.7%), while the main source in the rural areas is bore-hole/pump/tube well (39.3%) and river/stream (20.0%).

8.9 Bathing and toilet facilities

8.9.1 Bathing facilities

Table 8.10 presents bathing facilities available in dwelling units in the municipality in 2010. Bathing facilities used in the municipal are primarily of three main types: shared bathroom in the same house (28.7%), bathroom for exclusive use (25.9%), and shared open bathing cubicle (25.9%). The proportion of dwelling units that share an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound is only 5.4 percent.

There are differentials across localities in the types of bathing facilities used by households. The proportion of dwelling units that had a bathroom for exclusive use is slightly higher in urban (26.1%) than rural (25.2%) localities. More urban households than rural households also reported using shared separate bathroom in the same house (39.6% and 22.5% respectively). It is also noted that use of private open cubicle for bathing purposes is use by a far larger proportion of rural households than urban households (14.8% as against 3.1%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	1,614	4.8	2.2	6.3
W.C.	839,611	55,161	4,271	12.8	22.1	7.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	11,063	33.2	14.3	44.0
KVIP	572,824	100,193	5,874	17.6	21.7	15.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	662	2.0	4.1	0.8
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	9,745	29.2	35.2	25.8
Other	23,385	2,185	93	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	8,643	25.9	26.1	25.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	9,576	28.7	39.6	22.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	3,508	10.5	3.1	14.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	8,646	25.9	25.0	26.5
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	216	0.6	1.1	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	703	2.1	1.7	2.4
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,808	5.4	3.0	6.8
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,996	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,635	196	0.6	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Toilet facilities

The type of toilet facility available in a dwelling unit is an important indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit as well as an indirect measure of the poverty status of a household. Table 8.10 shows that five main types of toilet facilities are used in the municipality. Arranged in order of availability for household members are the pit latrine (33.0%), public toilet (29.2%), KVIP (17.6) and the water closet (12.8). About 5.0 percent of households reported that they had no toilet facilities and therefore resorted to bush/beach/open fields. Although the use of bucket/pan as toilet facility has been banned in Ghana so many years ago, about 2.0 percent of households in the municipality continue to use the facility.

The proportion of households with no toilet facilities is slightly higher in rural (6.3%) than in urban areas (2.2%). The proportions of urban households using the W.C (22.1%), public toilet (35.2%) and KVIP (21.7%) is higher than rural households using same facilities (7.5%, 25.8% and 15.3% respectively), while the use of pit latrines is higher in rural than urban households (44.0% against 14.3%).

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

8.10.1 Disposal of solid waste

One of the most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana, and in the municipality in particular, is efficient solid waste (refuse) disposal. As shown in Table 8.11, the most means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the municipality is by public dump, either dumping in a container or dumping unto open dump site (61.2%), followed by the burning of solid waste by households (21.7%). Routine collection of waste from houses is used by a very small percentage of households (3.4%). About another 6.0 percent of households dumped their solid waste indiscriminately.

A higher percentage of rural households than urban households buried their solid waste (8.9% versus 5.3%), while a higher proportion of urban households (6.2%) than the rural (1.7%) have their solid waste collected by those who collect solid waste from house to house.

8.9.2 Disposal of liquid waste

In Table 8.11, the most common method of liquid waste disposal used by households is throwing the waste onto the compound, followed by throwing onto the street or outside the house (24.4%) and throwing in gutter (18.1%). A negligible proportion of households disposed of their liquid waste through a sewerage system (0.2%). The throwing of liquid waste into a gutter is more prevalent in the urban (33.7%) than rural areas (9.2%), while more than half (56.5%) of rural households throw their waste onto the compound compared to a quarter (25.3%) of urban households.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	1,123	3.4	6.2	1.7
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	7,179	21.5	10.9	27.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	3,955	11.9	13.7	10.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	16,417	49.3	61.9	42.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,949	5.8	1.5	8.4
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	2,529	7.6	5.3	8.9
Other	53,805	6,324	170	0.5	0.6	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	33,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	679	2.0	4.3	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,885	5.7	9.7	3.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	1,286	3.9	4.9	3.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	8,124	24.4	20.8	26.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	6,044	18.1	33.7	9.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	15,041	45.1	25.3	56.5
Other	38,294	5,108	263	0.8	1.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census pertaining to Akwapem North Municipality. Conclusions and policy implications resulting from the findings are also discussed. As this is the first time of producing district level report, it is not possible to establish trends in the population patterns and processes. It is therefore imperative to continue this exercise in subsequent censuses

9.2 Summary of findings

Demographic characteristics

The report shows that the population size of the Akwapem North Municipality in 2010 is 136,483, representing 5.2 percent of the total population of Eastern region. Females (53.1%) outnumber males resulting in a sex ratio of 88.4. The distribution of the population by locality of residence indicates that the majority (63.9%) of the population reside in rural localities. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 3.6 children per woman.

The age structure of the district's population showed a relatively large proportion of children less than 15 years (36.7%) and a significant proportion (12.9%) of older people (persons aged 60 years and older). The Municipality therefore has a high dependency ratio of 81.3 dependents (children under age 15 and persons 65 years and older) per 100 population in the working age group (persons aged 15-64 years).

The Municipality has a total migrant population of 45,183, representing 33.3 percent of the total population. The majority (58.3%) of the migrant population were born in other localities in the Eastern region. Of the migrants born in other regions in Ghana, the majority (25.7%) were born in the Volta region.

Social characteristics

The social characteristics covered included household characteristics, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education.

Household size, composition and structure

The municipality has a total of 33,322 households with a total of 134,359 household members. The majority (68.1%) of these households were headed by males. The average household size for the municipality is 4.0 persons which is slightly higher in female-headed households than male-headed households (4.8 against 3.4).

Children constitute more than one third (38.0%) of household members in the Municipality. About one fifth (24.8%) of all household members are household heads with almost tenth (9.1%) being spouses. Grandchildren form 12.5 percent of all household members.

Single person households constitute the highest (20.4%) of the households in the municipality. Slightly more than one in ten (10.5%) of households have eight members or more, while households with nine members recorded the lowest proportion (2.4%). Although the proportions of other relatives (7.0%), siblings (4.0%) and parent/parent-in-law (1.1%) were relatively low, they are indications of the persistence of the traditional extended family system in the municipality.

In respect of household structure, single person households constitute 5.1 percent of all households. Households composed of head, his or her spouse and children constituted the highest proportion of households (24.3%), followed by households with the single parent extended structure (21.2%) and households made up of head, spouse, children and relative of head (18.0%).

Marital status

Regarding marital status, 40.9 percent of the population had never married, 38.8 percent were married and 4.0 percent were in informal/consensual union. In addition 16.3 percent had once been married but were separated (3.3%), divorced (5.1%) or widowed (7.9%). Just about equal proportions of males and females were married (39.2% versus 38.4%). However, a higher percentage of females than males were separated (5.4% versus 2.4%) and divorced (6.8% versus 3%). Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially. The report indicated that majority of those who have never been married are not economically active (63.1%), whereas majority of those who were married are employed (54.7%).

Nationality and religious affiliation

Almost all the people in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth (97.5%). Persons with dual nationality constitute only 1.2 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization form less than one percent (0.3%). Persons born outside Ghana constitute just about two percent (1.9%).

Christians constitute the majority (88.9%) of the population in the municipality, followed by Moslems (2.2%). Persons who reported as having no religious affiliation constitute 6.0 percent. The majority (33.5%) of Christians in the Municipality are Protestants (41.1%), followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (33.5%) and other Christians (11.2%). Catholics recorded the lowest proportion of Christians in the Municipality (3.1%).

Literacy and education

On literacy and education, about 85.0 percent of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate. Literacy rate is higher for males (90.1%) than for females (79.1%). A high percentage (70.2%) of the population in the municipality could read and write both in English and a Ghanaian language; and 17.6 percent were literate in English only. A little over eleven percent (11.4%) are literate in Ghanaian language only. Less than one percent of the population could read and write in English, French and Ghanaian language (0.7%).

Of the population currently in school, the majority (87.4%) are in the basic level (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS). Those in SHS constitute less than one tenth (8.5%) of the population currently in school. Only 2.9 percent are in the tertiary level with less than one percent (0.4%) in vocational/technical/commercial schools. The observed pattern is the same for both males and females. For those who have attended in the past, 46.7 percent of males and 53.3 percent of females had attended school in the past. The majority of them had

attained basic education (75.5%), with only 15.1 percent attaining post middle/SSS/SHS level of education. Only 5.8 percent had attended tertiary institutions. For the sexes, a higher percentage of males than females had achieved secondary/SHS education (5.4% versus 3.0%) and tertiary levels of education (8.3% versus 3.7%). On the contrary, a higher percentage of the females than males had achieved basic education (79.9% versus 70.7%). This observation suggests that a higher percentage of the females than males in the municipality discontinued their education after the basic level of education.

Economic characteristics

Of the population 15 years and older in the municipality, the majority (66.1%) are economically active. A higher proportion of males (67.7%) than females (64.7%) are economically active. Among the economically active population, slightly more males (92.1%) than females (91.7%) are employed. The majority (41.3%) of the economically not active population are persons in full time education. Young adults (20-29 years) constitute more than a fifth (24.8%) of the employed population, while approximately a fifth (24.6%) of adults in the age cohorts 30-39 years are employed. As expected, adolescents (15-19 years) and young adults (20-29 years) together constitute majority (64.3%) of the unemployed population. The reason for the unemployment status of this youth may be that most of them may still be in school or training.

With regards to occupation, three major occupations are common in the Municipality. These, in order of importance are agriculture, forestry and fishing (37.0%), service and sales (22.1%) and craft and related work (17.8%). The majority of the workers are into agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (37.4%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (17.7%) and distantly by manufacturing (12.0%). For the sexes, a higher percentage of males than females are into agricultural, forestry and fishing (41.1% against 30.2%). On the other hand, a higher percentage (33.8%) of females are in the service and sales than males.

The majority (67.5%) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute about 18 percent of the working population, with just about five percent (4.8%) being self-employed with employees. Males (23.5%) are more likely to be employees than females (11.8%). The reverse is the case for persons who are employed without employees, where females have a higher percentage (73.6%) than males (60.2%). Majority (86.1%) of the working population are in private informal sector. The next important sector is the public (government) sector which employed 9.0 percent of the workers. Only 4.5 percent of the employed population work in the private formal sector.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The use of mobile phones in the Municipality is quite extensive with 47.7 percent of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones. There are relatively more females than males having mobile phones (53.1% versus 49.3%). Access of households to ICT facilities such as computers is low, with less than six percent (5.2%) of households having desktop/laptop computer(s). The use of internet is also quite low, with only about six percent of the population aged 12 years and older using internet facilities.

Persons with disability (PWDs)

There are 4,097 persons, representing 3.0 percent of the total population with some form of disability in the Municipality. The female population tends to have higher percentage (3.2%) of disable persons than males (2.7%). Visual impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs (29.0%) in the Municipality, followed closely by physical disabilities (27.0%). Those with hearing impairment (10.0%) formed the third largest. Other types of disabilities reported include speech intellectual challenges (9.0%), emotional challenges (9.0%) and speech impairment (8.0%).

Generally, the level of education of the PWDs in the locality is low. Out of the 4,055 persons with disability in the municipality, 38.5 percent had never been school, 49.0 percent had attended basic education, and only 9.7 percent had attended secondary/SSS/SHS and higher levels of education. The low level of education among this group, compromises their opportunity for employment and earning for a decent livelihood.

The majority (59.4%) of PWDs are not economically active as indicated in the table. Of the economically active disable population, the majority (38.2%) are employed. A similar distributional pattern of economic activity status of PWDs can be observed for both males and females.

Agricultural activities

The municipality recorded a total of 15,703 agricultural households, representing 47.1 percent of all households. With regard to locality of residence, there are more agricultural households in the rural areas (58.6%) than urban areas (27.1%). The major agricultural activity in the municipality is crop farming (93.5%), followed by livestock rearing (34.6%) and tree planting (1.7%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in fish farming (0.1%). As expected, a higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to urban agricultural households (94.9% versus 88.4%). Livestock rearing was also recorded by a higher percentage of rural agricultural households (36.9%) than the urban (26.0%).

Housing conditions

The total stock of houses in the municipality is 22,896 of which the highest proportion is located in rural localities (69.0%). The highest proportion of dwelling units is compound house (52.1%), followed by separate houses (31.4%). Compound houses (58.7% vs. 48.3%) and semi-detached houses (9.3% vs. 6.1%) are more common in the urban areas than rural areas, whereas rural areas have more separate houses (36.4% vs. 22.6%).

Cement blocks/concrete (63.6%) and mud brick/earth (28.7%) are the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls in the Municipality. The use of cement blocks/concrete featured most prominently in outer wall construction in the urban than rural localities (85.6% versus 51.3%), while a substantially high proportion of the outer wall of dwelling units in the rural areas (40.6%) compared to urban areas (7.5%) were constructed with brick/earth. The main material used for floors of occupied dwelling units is cement (78.4%), while the main roofing material is metal sheet (91.2%).

In terms of room occupancy by household members, more than half (53.4%) of occupied dwellings have one sleeping room. The second and third most occupied types of sleeping rooms in occupied dwellings are two sleeping rooms (26.6%) and three sleeping rooms

(10.8%). Occupied dwellings units with four or more rooms constitute close to one-tenth (9.1%). Higher proportions household sizes between 1-4 members occupied one room, while households with 5-7 members occupied two rooms. Overall, the data suggest overcrowding of sleeping arrangements of household members in the Municipality

Close to half (48.0%) of dwelling units in the district are owner occupied, 26.1 percent are occupied on “rent free” basis (owned by a relative who was not a member of household) while 22.8 percent of dwelling units are rented. Male-headed households dominate in the ownership of housing units in the district accounting for 59.3 percent as against 40.7 percent of female-headed households. However, a higher proportion of female-headed households than male-headed households occupied dwelling units on “rent free” basis (50.1% versus 49.9%).

Electricity is the main source of lighting for most households (60.5%) in the Municipality. The percentage of households using electricity as their main source of lighting exceeds the regional average of 58.5 percent. This is followed distantly by kerosene lamps (18.8%) with flashlight/torch (8.5%) placing third. The percentage of urban households using electricity (82.4%) far exceeds that for rural households (47.9%). More than one third (38.2%) of rural households use kerosene lamps as their main source of lighting, against 13.2 percent for urban households.

The majority (26.1%) of households in the Municipality use borehole water as their main source of drinking water. The next most common source of drinking water is public standpipes (21.1%), followed by pipes inside dwelling units (12.2%). A little over one tenth (10.2%) of households depend on sachet water as their main source of drinking water. With regards to water for other domestic use, the majority (27.4%) of households use borehole water, followed by river or stream water (23.9%).

The data shows that the main source of energy for cooking for households in the Municipality is firewood (40.8%) followed by charcoal (39.0%). The proportion of households using gas is also quite high (16.1%). In rural areas, the main source of cooking fuel is 54.5 percent compared with 16.9 percent for urban areas. In contrast, charcoal is used by a higher percentage of urban households (51.4%) compared to rural households (31.9 percent). The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel by households has implications for the management of deforestation in the municipality.

With regard to sanitation in the Municipality, the majority of households use pit latrine (93.2%), followed by public toilet (29.2%). About 5.0 percent of households reported that they had no toilet facilities and therefore resorted to bush/beach/open fields. The main types of bathing facilities were shared bathroom in the same house (28.7%), bathroom for exclusive use of household members (25.9%), and shared open bathing cubicle (25.9%).

On disposal of solid and liquid waste, the most common methods of solid waste disposal used by households were dumping in a container or dumping onto open dump site (60.7%), followed by the burning of solid waste by households (21.7%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced (3.4%). About another 6.0 percent of households dumped their solid wastes indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, the most common method used by households is throwing the waste onto the compound, followed by throwing it onto the street or outside the house (24.4%) and throwing into the gutter (18.1%). A substantially low proportion of households disposed of their liquid waste through a sewerage system (0.2%).

9.3 Conclusions and policy implications

Demographic analysis of the municipality's population showed that majority of the population live in rural areas, reflecting its rural nature and the need to allocate more resources for rural development in the Municipal Assembly. The age structure of the population is also youthful with a high potential for growth, particularly in the context of the high fertility and relatively low education levels among women in the municipality. To manage future population growth, there is the need to promote for family life education and also strengthen family planning services in the municipality.

The social characteristics of the population revealed that households in the municipality were predominantly male-headed, supporting the persistence of the traditional marriage and family system where the male is the head and breadwinner of the household. Although the average household size of four persons per household in the municipality is not large, a significant proportion of households had eight more members which have implication for the distribution of household resources for basic needs such food, health, education and clothing and consequently poverty reduction. Another important finding is the high proportion of the population never married among adolescent and young adults, suggesting that young people in the municipality are delaying marriage to acquire education. This provides a window of opportunity for the municipality to improve its human resources for socio-economic development. The report also shows that a significant proportion of elderly population was widowed. This finding has implication for policy measures aimed at the provision of social services for the aged in the municipality.

Most individuals in the district are literate with higher percentage of males than females being literate. School attendance at the basic level of education is also high, although universal attendance has not yet been achieved. However, participation in post-basic level of education is low, particularly among the female population. This observation has implications for the education of girls in the municipality regarding Government's policy to promote gender equity in access to education.

Majority of the workforce in the municipality was self-employed who work in the private sector, indicating that the economy in the municipality is dominated by small-scale enterprises with little avenue for creating jobs for other people. Furthermore, most of the private sector businesses operating in the municipality are sole proprietors and not properly registered, making it difficult to monitor them for the purpose of revenue mobilization. The Municipal Assembly need to intensify the registration of all small-scale enterprises operating in the municipality for optimum revenue collection, while at the same time assisting these enterprises to access credit for expansion and employment generation.

Generally, the participation rate of PWDs in education and the economy were low compared to those non-PWDs. To enhance educational opportunities for PWDs, policy measures should be taken to expand and improve the provision of specialized schools for children with disability in the district. To increase job opportunities for PWDs, employment policies in the municipality need to pay attention to the building and equipping of skill development training centers to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable and reduce their vulnerability.

The use of mobile phones is quite extensive in the municipality covering over fifty percent of the population aged 12 years and older. However, the poor access to the internet recorded indicates a digital divide between the municipality and the rest of the world. Concerted

efforts are therefore needed to close this gap. In order to increase access to the Internet, the municipality needs to set up internet centers in public places such as the community center and the library as part of its development plan.

The report has shown that housing condition in the municipality was generally poor in 2010. Access of households to good drinking water was quite inadequate with over half of households not having access to improved water sources such as pipe- borne water and boreholes. Housing conditions were also poor in other areas including access to drainage and improved toilet and bathing facilities. There is the need for the municipality to devise strategies to promote the construction of water and sanitation facilities such as boreholes and domestic latrines and bathing facilities in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders.

The disposal of both solid and liquid household waste in the municipality was inadequate. Investment in waste disposal and sanitation should be seen as part of public health measures in the municipality. Sanitation by-laws, for example, should also be enforced at the community and households levels.

On access to cooking fuel, households in the municipality relied mainly on firewood and charcoal for cooking, with the use of gas limited to a substantially low proportion of households. The reliance on firewood and charcoal has implications for environmental management, particularly in the area of the control of deforestation in the municipality. There is therefore the need by the Municipal Assembly to devise strategies and measures to promote and encourage households to shift to the use of gas as fuel for cooking.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010, Eastern Regional Analytical Report 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Ghana Statistical Service, National Analytical Report 2010 Population and Housing Census

APPENDICES

Table 1A: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number	Number		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	33,322	33,322	12,146	21,176
Household with head and a spouse only	1,013	1,013	379	634
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	6,645	6,645	1,973	4,672
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	3,301	3,301	899	2,402
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	228	228	82	146
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,069	1,069	399	670
Head only	6,800	6,800	2,774	4,026
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	4,704	4,704	1,713	2,991
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	4,826	4,826	1,866	2,960
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	293	293	137	156
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,443	4,443	1,924	2,519

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2A: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tec/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor 's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	126,248	18877	2,502	7,914	34,465	24,724	17,556	9,145	2,397	2,243	1,674	2,489	1,854	408
No disability	122,193	17314	2,485	7,859	33,793	24,431	16,588	9,053	2,289	2,148	1,599	2,430	1,806	398
With a disability	4,055	1563	17	55	672	293	968	92	108	95	75	59	48	10
Sight	1,536	586	9	16	234	106	377	45	41	33	30	29	26	4
Hearing	543	259	-	13	84	34	111	9	10	10	5	3	3	2
Speech	439	219	6	14	68	26	69	10	9	6	8	2	2	-
Physical	1,414	615	5	12	197	70	363	15	35	35	33	20	14	-
Intellectual	453	224	2	7	76	22	87	6	20	5	2	2	-	-
Emotional	494	219	3	1	70	44	118	11	10	8	5	4	1	-
Other	410	128	-	8	90	42	88	11	9	16	7	2	5	4
Male														
Total	58,814	5934	1,249	4,159	15,922	12,009	8,307	4,927	1,477	1,022	797	1,528	1,206	277
No disability	57,087	5497	1,234	4,121	15,633	11,858	7,833	4,875	1,397	963	745	1,492	1,168	271
With a disability	1,727	437	15	38	289	151	474	52	80	59	52	36	38	6
Sight	644	165	7	12	90	49	181	27	31	27	16	15	22	2
Hearing	241	91	-	6	48	20	52	7	9	3	2	1	2	-
Speech	225	89	4	5	49	17	34	7	9	2	5	2	2	-
Physical	582	160	5	9	66	38	206	6	21	21	24	16	10	-
Intellectual	202	79	2	6	43	11	37	4	16	3	-	1	-	-
Emotional	197	72	3	1	22	23	56	5	9	1	4	-	1	-
Other	192	39	-	8	43	20	46	5	7	11	4	2	3	4
Female														
Total	67,434	12943	1,253	3,755	18,543	12,715	9,249	4,218	920	1,221	877	961	648	131
No disability	65,106	11817	1,251	3,738	18,160	12,573	8,755	4,178	892	1,185	854	938	638	127
With a disability	2,328	1126	2	17	383	142	494	40	28	36	23	23	10	4
Sight	892	421	2	4	144	57	196	18	10	6	14	14	4	2
Hearing	302	168	-	7	36	14	59	2	1	7	3	2	1	2
Speech	214	130	2	9	19	9	35	3	-	4	3	-	-	-
Physical	832	455	-	3	131	32	157	9	14	14	9	4	4	-
Intellectual	251	145	-	1	33	11	50	2	4	2	2	1	-	-
Emotional	297	147	-	-	48	21	62	6	1	7	1	4	-	-
Other	218	89	-	-	47	22	42	6	2	5	3	-	2	-

Table 3A: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Akropong	12,822	5,856	6,966	3,498	1,767
2	Mampong	10,404	4,761	5,643	2,474	1,332
3	Larteh	10,175	4,502	5,673	2,750	1,999
4	Adukrom	7,925	3,445	4,480	2,058	1,232
5	Mamfe	5,236	2,313	2,923	1,366	758
6	Okorase	4,814	2,322	2,492	1,204	873
7	Tutu	4,561	2,077	2,484	1,189	712
8	Abiriw	4,301	1,873	2,428	1,138	537
9	Adawso	3,903	1,857	2,046	920	579
10	Obosomase	3,372	1,557	1,815	868	522
11	Amanokrom	3,164	1,346	1,818	801	513
12	Apirede	2,743	1,163	1,580	682	465
13	Dawu	2,696	1,250	1,446	745	401
14	Awukugua	2,600	1,146	1,454	713	455
15	Tinkong	1,775	879	896	412	258
16	New Mangoase	1,765	867	898	472	338
17	Okra Kwadwo	1,737	869	868	398	404
18	Asenema	1,630	797	833	380	281
19	Kwamoso	1,512	744	768	425	323
20	14 Miles (Mintakrom)	1,269	606	663	282	266

Table 4A: 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	Akropong	12,822	1,376	1,286	1,380	1,476	1,127	963	799	676	607	557	542	413	376	271	325	648
2	Mampong	10,404	1,096	1,042	1,196	1,101	958	787	694	580	502	481	474	329	306	203	228	427
3	Larteh	10,175	1,145	1,210	1,309	966	643	637	524	513	443	432	432	294	357	266	304	700
4	Adukrom	7,925	860	962	991	923	671	563	466	405	329	301	320	186	226	145	202	375
5	Mamfe	5,236	568	505	543	519	497	426	359	305	248	202	189	145	176	116	151	287
6	Okorase	4,814	697	517	473	481	506	488	355	319	213	176	156	114	118	55	79	67
7	Tutu	4,561	606	585	521	432	404	339	275	254	209	160	161	119	116	90	108	182
8	Abiriw	4,301	500	493	507	484	315	325	261	209	181	175	163	138	123	85	125	217
9	Adawso	3,903	575	465	568	408	301	312	235	196	178	137	154	80	86	50	56	102
10	Obosomase	3,372	442	411	444	331	281	246	218	176	133	134	110	87	88	69	80	122
11	Amanokrom	3,164	338	323	356	298	266	264	230	174	166	129	157	89	85	81	66	142
12	Apirede	2,743	326	310	314	296	227	183	128	118	92	112	109	94	86	66	87	195
13	Dawu	2,696	355	305	350	276	203	212	148	187	101	88	108	67	68	38	57	133
14	Awukugua	2,600	354	285	329	275	207	201	159	149	115	101	82	60	59	47	70	107
15	Tinkong	1,775	243	226	220	193	133	127	136	80	70	67	64	54	48	27	41	46
16	New Mangoase	1,765	244	210	216	199	148	120	94	87	82	47	76	74	59	34	24	51
17	Okra Kwadwo	1,737	227	210	214	178	153	130	122	84	80	77	69	50	44	25	31	43
18	Asenema	1,630	223	219	181	184	136	141	105	117	72	46	47	22	52	24	22	39
19	Kwamoso	1,512	201	211	174	125	119	106	105	87	63	75	75	54	43	30	15	29
20	14 Miles (Mintakrom)	1,269	179	186	151	117	114	91	89	69	57	39	39	45	22	12	24	35

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