



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### AKWAPIM SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

ASDR	Age-Specific Death Rates
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS/JHS	Junior Secondary School/Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PES	Post Enumeration Survey



PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SSS/SHS	Senior Secondary School/Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UDG	Urban Development Grants
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Akwapim South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 37,501 representing 1.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.5 percent and females represent 51.5 percent. About three-quarters (73.4%) of the District's population lives in the rural areas, and has a sex ratio of 94 males to a hundred females. About two-fifth (40.1%) of the population of the District is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 76.7, and males have a higher dependency ratio of 81.6 compared to females who has a dependency ratio of 72.4

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.8 with a General Fertility Rate of 109.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is above the regions rate of 103.9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 9.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above than for females in the same age group. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 17.1 percent of all deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (50.5%) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region while 49.5 percent were born elsewhere. Most migrants (31.2%) born elsewhere in another region were born in the Greater Accra Region.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 36,932 with a total number of 9,287 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 39.5 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.1 percent of the total number of households in the District.

## Marital status

About four in ten (41.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.0 percent have never married, 7.9 percent are in consensual union, 5.8 percent are widowed, 5.3 percent are divorced and 2.8 percent are separated. Among the married, 16.2 percent have no education while about 4.0 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 in 10 (77.8%) of the married population are employed, 2.7 percent are unemployed and 19.4 percent are economically not active.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.6 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 86.2 percent are literate and 13.8 percent are not-literate. The proportion of literate males (50.7%) is slightly higher than that of females (49.3%). Almost seven out of ten people (64.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Of the population 3 years and above in the District, 13.1 percent has never attended school, 39.8 percent are currently attending and 47.2 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 68.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 32.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.7 percent are employed while 6.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 44.6 percent are students, 18.9 percent perform household duties and 6.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, 35.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 24.6 percent as service and sales workers, 16.2 percent in craft and related trade, and 11.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 65.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 19.6 percent are employees, 4.7 are contributing family workers, 2.6 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Whereas men constitute the highest proportion in employment category such as those who are employees, self-employed with employees, casual workers, all other statuses are female dominated. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 83.4 percent of the population followed by the private formal engaging 8.6 percent and the public sector with 7.7 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 51.2 percent have mobile phones. Of men 12 years and older 56.9 percent own mobile phones compared to 46.0 percent of females. Less than ten percent (8.0%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the District. 680 households representing 7.3 percent of total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 5.4 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (5.2%) is slightly lower than that of females (5.6%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 53.9 percent followed by physical disability (47.4%). There are more females with sight disability than

males in the District. Of the population 3 years and older who are disabled, 27.6 percent have never been to school.

### **Agriculture**

A little below half (48.2%) percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, five out of ten households (33.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 74.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (94.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant livestock reared in the district

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Akwapim South District is 5,629 representing 1.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average household size in the District is 4.

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

More than half (61.0%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; separate houses account for 24.6 percent of all dwelling units and 5.7 percent are semi-detached. Almost half (49.2 %) of dwelling units in the District is owned by a member of the household; 22.6 percent is owned by other private individual; 22.8 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.1 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.6 %) of dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

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

The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units in the District is cement block/concrete accounting for 63.0 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 25.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement/concrete (82.1%) is the main material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet (90.2%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District.

#### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (59.8%) as sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 6.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the District.

#### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the District is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 64.2 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (41.3%), with 35.1 percent using charcoal. Close to a third (32.4%) of households cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, while 17.1 percent of households cook in open space in compound with 24.5 percent cooking on their verandah. The main source of water in the District for drinking is borehole/pump/tube well, constituting 33.7 percent with 18.3 percent of households drinking from rivers and streams.

Four out of ten (40.6%) of households in the District use the public toilet with 8.8 percent having no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. About a third (34.7%) of households in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.0 percent own bathrooms for the exclusive use of their households.

### ***Waste disposal***

Most households (65.8 %) in the Akwapim South District have their solid waste disposed of at the public dump, with 17.1 burned by the household. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (47.3%) and onto street /outside (24.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The Akwapim South District is one of the recently created districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was established on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2012 by an Act of Parliament (Legislative Instrument 2040). The district is carved out from the old Akwapim South Municipality. The district has Aburi as the capital, and it is about 20km from Accra, the national capital and has a population of 37,501. This chapter gives a brief description of the district in terms of the physical features, cultural, economic and social structure. It also discusses census methodology, concepts and definitions and the organization of the report.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

#### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

The Akwapim South District is located at the south eastern part of the Eastern Region of Ghana between latitudes 5.45<sup>0</sup>N and 5.58<sup>0</sup>N, and Longitudes 0.0W and covers a land area of about 224.13 kilometres square. It is bordered to the west by the Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipality, to the south-east by the Kpone-Katamanso District, to the south by the Ga East District and to the North-East by the Akwapim North Municipality (Figure 1.1).

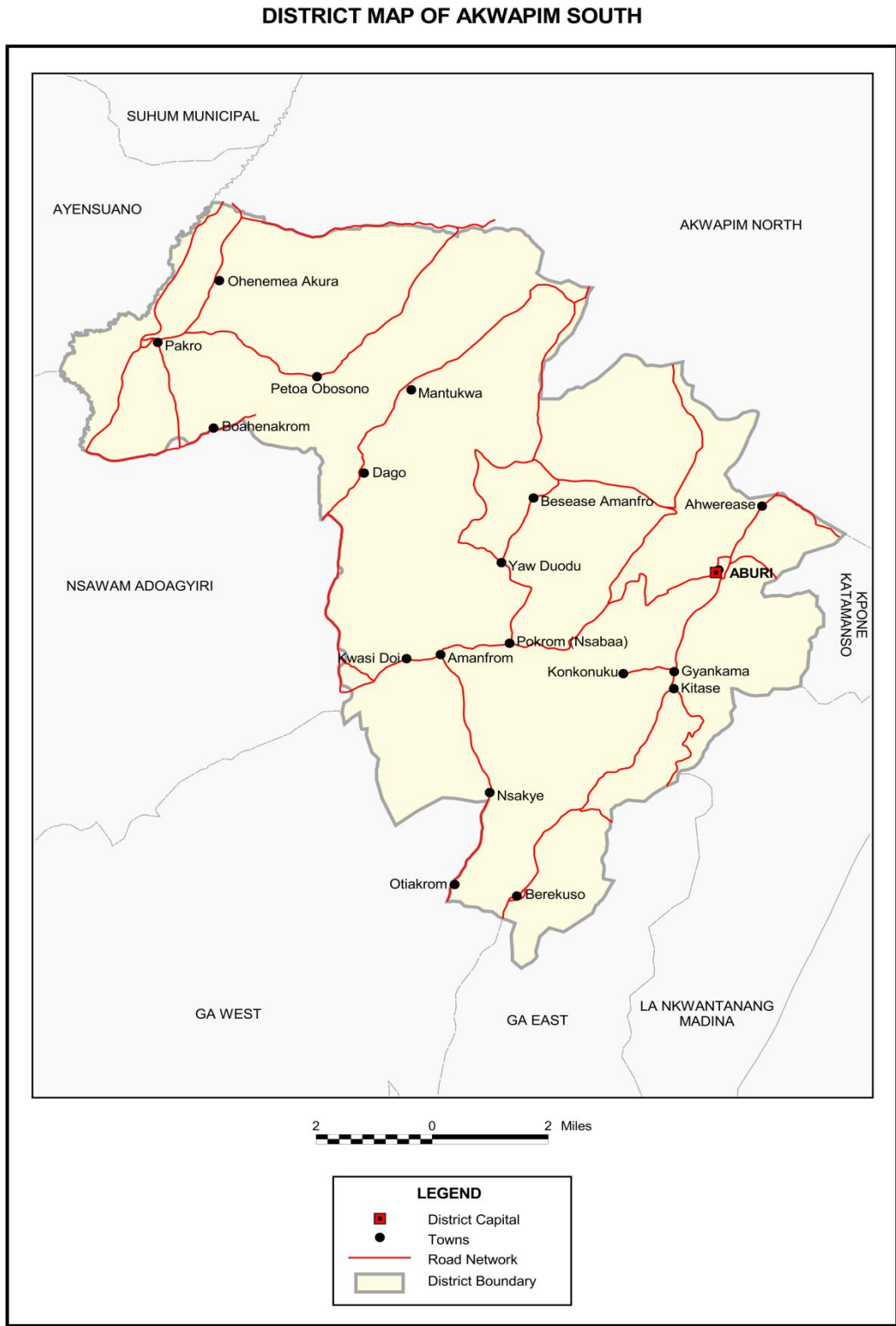
#### **1.2.2 Climate and Rainfall Pattern**

The weather condition in the district is generally cold with annual average temperature of 24<sup>0</sup> C, recorded between March and April, with the lowest temperature of 20<sup>0</sup>C in August. The district lies within the semi-equatorial climatic region, and experiences two rainfall seasons in a year, with an average rainfall between 125cm and 200cm. The first raining season begins from May to June with the heaviest rainfall in June, whilst the second raining reason begins from September to October.

#### **1.2.3 Vegetation and Soil**

The relief of the district is generally categorized into two main zones. These are the Akuapem-Togo Ranges and the Accra Plains. The plains constitute a potential for irrigation and mechanized farming. The hills provide a good view of the Accra Plains which is an attractive site for tourism development and first class residential estate development. The forest covers about 90 percent of the district. Most of the plants shed their leaves between November and March. The geology of the district is mainly sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to quartzites, schist, shale and phillite, forming the Akuapem – Togo ranges. Quarrying activities taking place at the foot of the ridge supply aggregates for the construction industry in the district and in Accra.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Akwapim South District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.3 Political and Administrative Structures**

The Akwapim South District Assembly is the administrative and political authority in the District and was established in 2012 by an Act of Parliament (Legislative Instrument 2040). The District Chief Executive is the political head and has the executive powers to run the day to day administration of the district.

### **1.3.1 Structure of the District**

The district consists of 24 electoral areas and represented in the General Assembly by 24 elected and 8 appointed Assembly members, and a Member of Parliament (MP) and the District Chief Executive (DCE). The General Assembly is headed by an elected Presiding Member (PM) with the District Coordinating Director (DCC) as the secretary. The Assembly has two main committees namely; (1) the Executive Committee and (2) the Complain Committee. The Executive Committee has the Chairpersons of following sub-committees as members: Development Planning Sub-Committee, Works Sub-Committee, Finance and Administration Sub-Committee, Justice and Administration Sub-Committee and Justice Sub-Committee.

Further, all decentralized departments and one quasi government organizations, National Commission on Civic Education are represented in the district. The decentralized departments are as follows: Central Administration, Town and Country Planning Department, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, Works Department, Community/Social Welfare Department, Food and Agriculture Department. In terms of sub-district structures, the district has four Area Councils, namely; Aburi, Obodan, Dago Area Council and Adjenase/Pakro Area Councils.

## **1.4 Cultural and Socio Structures**

The district is predominantly Akwapims, who are part of the Akan ethnic group. The main dialect in the district is Akwapim Twi. There are other ethnic groups who have migrated to settle in the district and these include Ewes, Gas and Hausas. It needs to be stressed that the spillover of the population of the Accra Metropolitan Area as a result of intense urbanization as well as the extensive sprawl are reconfiguring the population dynamics within the Akwapim South District, especially around its capital, Aburi and its environs. This process is likely to produce a more heterogeneous population in the district in the near future.

Traditionally, the district is under the Okuapeman Traditional Council with the Okuapemhene as the Paramount Chief. The Chief of Aburi, who is the Adontenhene of the Akwapim Traditional Area is also the traditional head of the district, with many sub-chiefs under him. The major festival celebrated by the people of the district is the Odwira festival. It is celebrated in October every year. The matrilineal system of inheritance is practiced by the people of Akwapim.

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

More than one third of the labour force is employed in the agriculture sector with majority engaged in crop farming. The district is one of the leading producers of pineapples, mangoes and citrus fruits in the country. Most of the farm produce are exported outside the country. There are also peasants who cultivate foodstuff as well as a few other commercial farmers. Food crops that are cultivated include maize, cassava, plantain and vegetables, whilst



livestock that are reared include poultry, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle and non-traditional animals such as grass cutters.

### **1.5.2 Tourism**

The district is blessed with some of the historical sites in the country. These include the Peduase Lodge which is a Presidential Lodge built by the first President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Another attractive tourist site which if properly managed can generate much revenue for the district is the Aburi Botanical Gardens which was established by the Basel Missionaries in 1890 and is situated in Aburi, the district capital. The Aburi Botanical Gardens does not only serve as a tourist centre for people but also harbours rare species for biodiversity. The species are important for both aesthetic and scientific purposes. Some of the trees serve as medical plants. On the average, Aburi Botanical Gardens receive about 35,000 visitors per annum raking in a lot of revenue for the district.

Others tourist attraction sites include the Aburi Craft Centre where experienced wood carvers produce various traditional artifacts and souvenirs, which are patronized by both indigenes and foreigners. Beside this, other economic potential sites for further development include the water falls at Boade near Nsakyee and Mensaman, Pepawani, the natural rock bridge, with a stream running under it, and the Osei Tutu Shrine at Berekuso. The rest are Oboadaka Rock that resembles a coffin; the Obo-guante, a rock with a design that looks like a carved sheep on it, near Kobiso and; the Denkyembo, a natural rock shaped like a crocodile.

## **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). Therefore, the Census was 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 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 was essential for the effective implementation of the 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). 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 the 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 the type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire. Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerators' Visitation Record Book, Supervisors' 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 (BrongAhafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off

smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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 (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials were 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 were 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 recognized 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 ill 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 illness, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical impairments.

## **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.

Chapter five focuses on the Information Communication Technology (ICT). It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

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

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications on the welfare of a people. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This chapter discusses the population distribution by district, age, sex and locality. It also presents data on sex ratios, fertility, mortality levels, and migration.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

As shown in Table 2.1, the Akwapim South District recorded a total of 37,501 persons in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, comprising of 19,327 females representing 51.5 percent and 18,174 males (48.5%). The district is predominantly rural with 27,504 (73.4%) of the population living in rural areas as compared to 9,997 people (26.6%) in the urban areas. It has a total land size of 224.13sq.km with a population density of about 167 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The population density of the Akwapim South District in 2010 was higher than both the regional and national averages of about 136 and 103 respectively. It is plausible to project that as urbanization intensifies in the district largely due to the spillover from Accra as earlier noted in Chapter 1, the district's population will increase substantially with implications for the costs and access to land in the district.

##### 2.2.1 Sex ratio

From Table 2.1, the sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of the district is 94. This means there are 94 males to every 100 females in the district. The urban sex ratio (85.5) in the district is less than that of the rural (97.3), implying that more males were living in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Table 2.1: Population size by locality of residence and sex ratio**

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,501	100.0	9,997	100.0	27,504	100.0
Male	18,174	48.5	4,608	46.1	13,566	49.3
Female	19,327	51.5	5,389	53.9	13,938	50.7
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>94.0</b>		<b>85.5</b>		<b>97.33</b>	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the district follows the regional and national patterns. It shows a youthful structure that is a characteristic of a developing country like Ghana (Figure 2.1). As presented in Table 2.2, the population less than 15 years of age recorded the highest percentage (37.6%) of the total population. The proportion of the male population less than 15 years of age (40.1%) is higher than that of the female population (35.2%). These proportions decrease consistently as the ages increase except for age groups 30-59 and 60 years and over which recorded higher populations than the 25-29 age groups. As shown in Table 2.2, the sex structure of the district indicates that the number of males under 15 years and 15-24 year age groups are higher than females. In the rest of the age groups, the number of females exceeds that of males.

**Table 2.2: Age Structure by sex and age group**

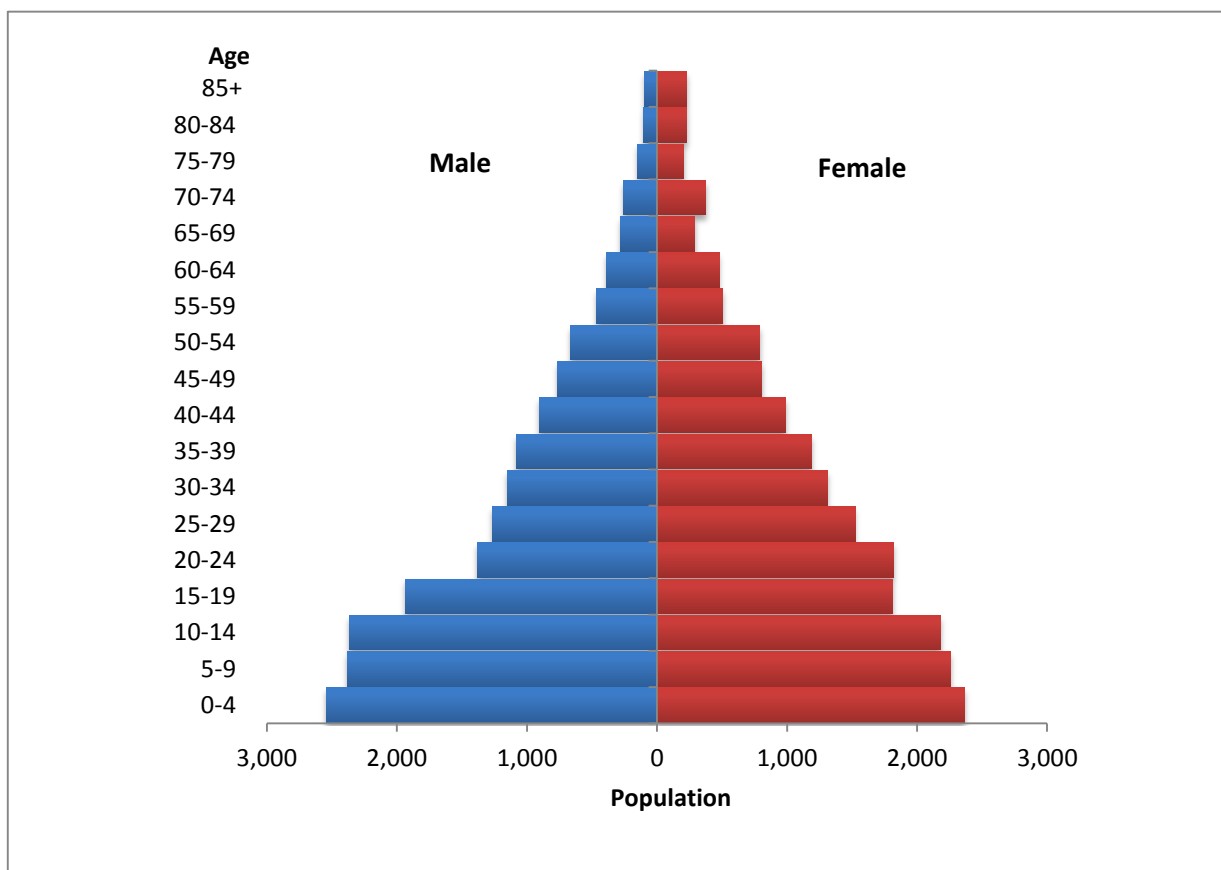
Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 – 4	4,905	13.1	2,540	14.0	2,365	12.2
5 – 9	4,633	12.4	2,376	13.1	2,257	11.7
10 – 14	4,543	12.1	2,364	13.0	2,179	11.3
15 – 19	3,748	10.0	1,937	10.7	1,811	9.4
20 – 24	3,200	8.5	1,383	7.6	1,817	9.4
25 – 29	2,790	7.4	1,268	7.0	1,522	7.9
30 – 34	2,460	6.6	1,152	6.3	1,308	6.8
35 – 39	2,267	6.0	1,082	6.0	1,185	6.1
40 – 44	1,895	5.1	903	5.0	992	5.1
45 – 49	1,567	4.2	763	4.2	804	4.2
50 – 54	1,454	3.9	667	3.7	787	4.1
55 – 59	970	2.6	463	2.5	507	2.6
60 – 64	867	2.3	391	2.2	476	2.5
65 – 69	567	1.5	278	1.5	289	1.5
70 – 74	636	1.7	260	1.4	376	1.9
75 – 79	350	0.9	149	0.8	201	1.0
80 – 84	325	0.9	102	0.6	223	1.2
85 – 89	170	0.5	61	0.3	109	0.6
90 – 94	106	0.3	22	0.1	84	0.4
95 – 99	48	0.1	13	0.1	35	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.1 Population pyramid

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by a pyramid in Figure 2.1. The population pyramid also shows a typical pattern in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons. The situation confirms the assertion that large cohorts are born at a particular year but the members exit through either migration or death. With increasing age (65 and above), the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of females is higher than that of males. The high proportion of the populations age 0-4 to 14-19 years indicates that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years.

**Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.2 Age dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older to those in the working or productive group of 15-64 years. The ratio could be used to measure the economic burden borne by those in the working ages. In Table 2.3 which shows age dependency ratio by sex), the dependency ratio of the district is 76.7. This means that there are almost 77 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working age group in the district. Child dependency ratio (66.4%) is higher than old age dependency ratio (10.4%). Among the sexes, age dependency ratio for males is higher than females. Child dependency ratio is also higher for males than females; however, older age dependency ratio for females exceeds that of males.

**Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	37,501	100.0	18,174	100.0	19,327	100.0
0-14	14,081	37.5	7,280	40.1	6,801	35.2
15-64	21,218	56.6	10,009	55.1	11,209	58.0
65+	2,202	5.9	885	3.2	1,317	7.0
<b>All Ages dependency ratio</b>				81.6		72.4
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>		66.4		72.7		60.7
<b>Old age dependency ratio</b>		10.4		8.8		11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population change at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. As presented in Table 2.4, the TFR of Akwapim South District is 3.8. This is above the regional average of 3.5. Also, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) which is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups or 15-49 is 109.2 and it is also higher than the regional average of 103.9. Furthermore, the crude birth rate (CBR) defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year is 27.5 and higher than the regional average.

**Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district, Eastern Region**

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>2,633,154</b>	<b>643,534</b>	<b>66,840</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68.0	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.0	87.4	24.0
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95.0	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114.0	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
<b>Akwapim South</b>	<b>37,501</b>	<b>9,439</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

The relatively high TFR, GFR and CBR recorded in the district which is above the regional averages suggest a high population growth rate. These high fertility rates plus the impact of migration particularly the spillover of Accra's population is likely to lead to high population in the future with implications for the development of the district.

#### **2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving**

Table 2.5 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of a child in the district. The Table shows that 87.7percent (31,440) survived out of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the district. The proportion of male children ever born is slightly higher (50.7%) than female children ever born (49.3%). However, the situation is different for children surviving where the proportion of males and females is equal (50.0%) each. From Table 2.5 the proportion of male children ever born is slightly higher (11.8%) than female children ever born (11.1%) for ages 40-44 years. Also the proportion of children surviving shows that male (12.5%) is slightly higher than females (11.7%) for ages 40-44 years.



**Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age group	Number of Females		Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
			Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	13,759	100.0	35,854	100.0	18,181	100.0	17,673	100.0	31,440	100.0	15,731	100.0	15,709	100.0
12 - 14	1,233	9.0	8	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
15 - 19	1,811	13.2	187	0.5	100	0.6	87	0.5	171	0.5	89	0.6	82	0.5
20 - 24	1,817	13.2	1,243	3.5	634	3.5	609	3.4	1,123	3.6	548	3.5	575	3.7
25 - 29	1,522	11.1	2,523	7.0	1,309	7.2	1,214	6.9	2,371	7.5	1,209	7.7	1,162	7.4
30 - 34	1,308	9.5	3,346	9.3	1,724	9.5	1,622	9.2	3,089	9.8	1,580	10.0	1,509	9.6
35 - 39	1,185	8.6	4,000	11.2	1,988	10.9	2,012	11.4	3,655	11.6	1,802	11.5	1,853	11.8
40 - 44	992	7.2	4,108	11.5	2,143	11.8	1,965	11.1	3,799	12.1	1,966	12.5	1,833	11.7
45 - 49	804	5.8	3,693	10.3	1,852	10.2	1,841	10.4	3,292	10.5	1,641	10.4	1,651	10.5
50 - 54	787	5.7	3,807	10.6	1,933	10.6	1,874	10.6	3,379	10.7	1,677	10.7	1,702	10.8
55 - 59	507	3.7	2,531	7.1	1,288	7.1	1,243	7.0	2,209	7.0	1,125	7.2	1,084	6.9
60 +	1,793	13.0	10,408	29.0	5,205	28.6	5,203	29.4	8,345	26.5	4,090	26.0	4,255	27.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change which plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of the population. Data on household deaths within 12 month preceding census night by district is shown in table xxx .Table 2.7 presents data on total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by district. Out of the total population of 37,501, deaths' occurring in households is 357 in the district given a crude death rate (also called the death rate, which is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in that population in a given year), of 9.5 and is higher than the regional average.

**Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>2,633,154</b>	<b>21,519</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
<b>Akwapim South</b>	<b>37,501</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

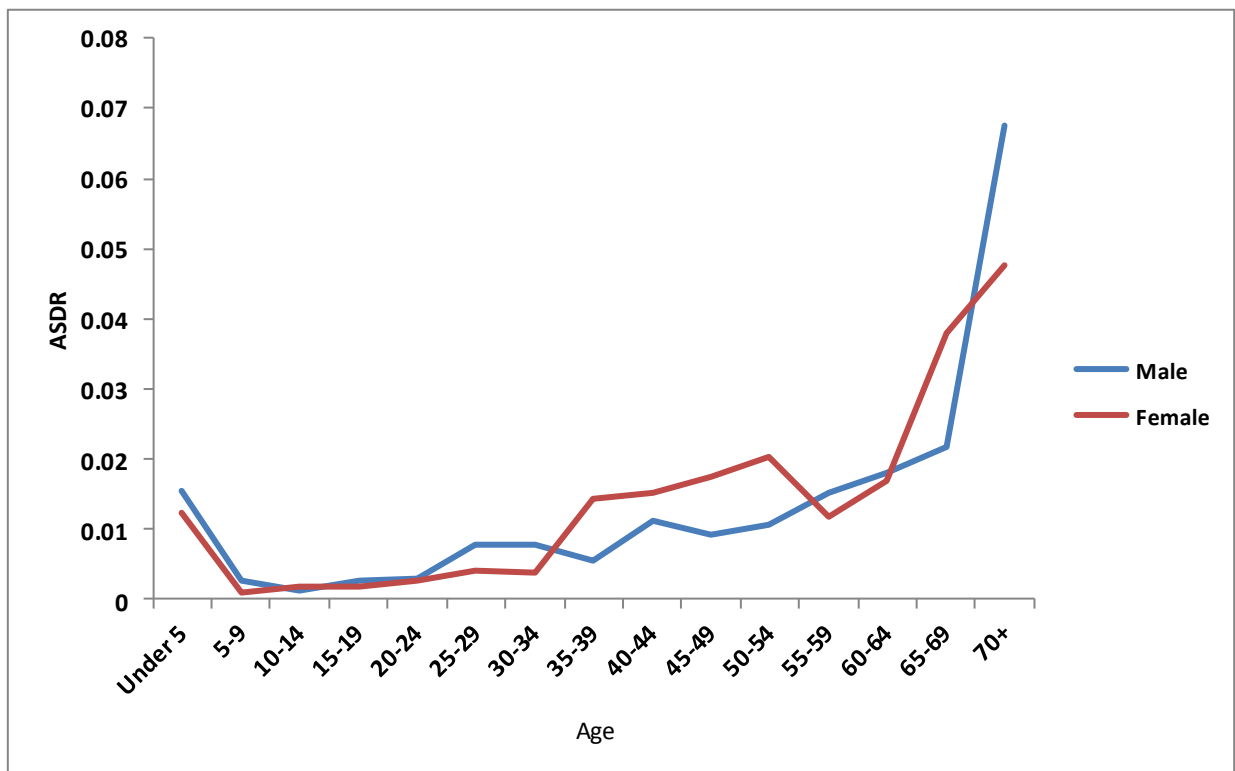
Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

#### Age Specific death rate

Death rates can also be calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Because mortality varies greatly by sex and race, age-specific death rates (ASDR) are often given separately for males and females and for different racial groups in a population.

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rate by sex in the district. From the figure, death among children below 5 years is high and drops to about age 9 for both sexes. From age 19, deaths among females are higher compared to males but begin to drop at age 49, where it rises and falls till age 64 where the male deaths rises sharply above that of females.

**Figure 2.2: Age Specific Death Rate by Sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 shows the causes of deaths in households by district. From the table, there were 357 deaths in the district. Out of the total deaths in the district, 17.1 percent was caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide whiles the remaining 82.9 deaths are by other causes.

**Table 2.7: Causes of death in households by district**

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>21,519</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>
Birim Municipal	966	12.2	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	11.4	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	5.5	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	10.3	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	8	92
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	11.2	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	9	91
Lower Manya	940	6.7	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	10	90
Upper Manya	607	5.3	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	8	92
East Akim Municipal	1,427	16.5	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	10.7	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	6.6	93.4
Birim North	595	13.9	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	8.8	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	8.8	91.2
Kwahu South	879	9.7	90.3
Kwahu East	992	13.9	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	20.2	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	9.4	90.6
<b>Akwapim South</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>
Ayensuano	733	6.7	93.3
Denkyembuor	443	12	88
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	11.1	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.4.4 Migration

The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the region. Emigration or out migration decreases the size of the population in the district, while immigration or in migration increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the district. Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless, census

information on usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district. Migration can be measured in many ways, however, in this section; it is measured with respect to birthplace.

The 2010 census collected data on birthplace and duration of residence of individuals in the place of enumeration. These data give information on the recent migration history of the district (Table 2.8). The proportion of migrants in the district is 37.5 percent (14,083) out of which 50.5 percent (7,111) were born elsewhere in the region. The high proportion of migrants who were born elsewhere outside the region is Greater Accra (19.7%) and the lowest proportion is from the Upper West (5.4 %). In terms of duration of residence and origin, the high proportion of migrants that have been in the district for a duration of (1-4 years) are persons from the Brong-Ahafo Region (39.5%) followed by Ashanti Region (37.6 %) and Greater Accra Region (36.7%).

Migrants living in the district for between 1-4 years constitute the highest proportion of 30.7 percent while 16.0 percent have resided for less than one (1) year. Nearly a quarter (18.3%) has stayed for 20 or more years in the district.

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

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)					
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	14,083	16	30.7	17.2	17.8	18.3
Born elsewhere in the region	7,111	14.8	28	16.9	18.2	22.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	393	15.3	35.6	22.9	14	12.2
Central	818	21.5	27.4	15.2	19.2	16.7
Greater Accra	2,172	19.7	36.7	17.4	14.4	11.8
Volta	1,365	13.8	28.2	19.6	18.8	19.6
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,018	18.3	37.6	15.1	18.4	10.6
Brong Ahafo	344	14.2	39.5	20.6	14.2	11.3
Northern	299	12.7	33.1	15.1	21.4	17.7
Upper East	192	10.4	34.9	19.3	16.7	18.8
Upper west	74	5.4	24.3	24.3	25.7	20.3
Outside Ghana	297	18.9	26.9	14.8	25.9	13.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a 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. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. The head of the household provides (or is assumed to do so) for the daily running of the household and ensures that the needs and welfare of members are provided. Household heads are, therefore, important when considering social and demographic issues. This chapter discusses the size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education of the households in the Akwapim South District.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

Information on household size is very important because the welfare of household members to a large extent depends on it. Also, resources that are available to individual household members may be determined by household size.

Table 3.1 provides information on household size and by locality in the Akwapim South District. The district has a household population of 36,932 with a total number of 9,287 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the district is 4.0 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.6 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion than rural dwellers.

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality**

Category	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	36,932	9,634	27,298
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	2,491	6,796
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.5
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.1 Household composition

Data on household composition and sex are presented in Table 3.2. About a quarter (25.1%) percent of all household members are household heads with male who are heads constituting 32.0 percent and 18.6 percent in the case of females. The relatively high proportion of male headed households is largely due to the patriarchal nature of the Ghanaian society.

Table 3.2 again reveals that majority of household members are children forming almost a fourth (39.5%) percent of total household membership. The high proportion of children in the

households is an indication of high fertility of the population. Spouses formed almost 11.0 per cent of the household population while other relatives including parents in law, grandchildren, brothers/sisters, step children, adopted children and other relatives and non-relatives constitute about 25.0 per cent of the household population of the district.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Both Sex		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,932	100.0	18,017	100.0	18,915	100.0
Head	9,287	25.1	5,771	32.0	3,516	18.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	4,016	10.9	394	2.2	3,622	19.1
Child (son/daughter)	14,584	39.5	7,437	41.3	7,147	37.8
Parent/Parent in-law	281	0.8	47	0.3	234	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	210	0.6	58	0.3	152	0.8
Grandchild	3,769	10.2	1,907	10.6	1,862	9.8
Brother/Sister	1,263	3.4	685	3.8	578	3.1
Step child	270	0.7	139	0.8	131	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	131	0.4	56	0.3	75	0.4
Other relative	2,350	6.4	1,089	6.0	1,261	6.7
Non-relative	771	2.1	434	2.4	337	1.8

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2: Household structure

Table 3.3 presents information on household population by structure and sex. Nuclear family households, comprising head, spouse and children constitute nearly a third (30.1%), of total households. The extended household (head, spouse(s) children head's relatives) constitutes 17.8 per cent of the total number of households and the least is the extended non-relative with 1.5 percent. In terms of sex, Table 3.3 shows that male single person households constitute 6.6 percent which is higher than female single person households (3.4%). Thirty two percent of males and 28.3 percent of females are in the nuclear (head spouse(s) children structure).

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,932	100.0	18,017	100.0	18,915	100.0
Head only	1,846	5.0	1,194	6.6	652	3.4
Head and a spouse only	836	2.3	418	2.3	418	2.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	11,126	30.1	5,768	32.0	5,358	28.3
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	6,572	17.8	3,165	17.6	3,407	18.0
Extended + non relatives	539	1.5	262	1.5	277	1.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,545	4.2	785	4.4	760	4.0
Single parent Nuclear	4,116	11.1	1,839	10.2	2,277	12.0
Single parent Extended	5,846	15.8	2,365	13.1	3,481	18.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	660	1.8	300	1.7	360	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,846	10.4	1,921	10.7	1,925	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabitating unions. The 2010 Census collected information on the marital status of persons 12 years and above.

The marital status of the people in Akwapim South District is presented in Table 3.4. Out of a total of 26,059 persons 12 years and older, 41.2 percent are married, 37.0 percent have never married while 2.8 percent are separated. A very high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (91.1%), 15-19 years (88.7%), and 20-24 (62.9%) are not married (Table 3.4). The delay in marriage within these age groups could be due to schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts aged below 20 years. The highest percentage (17.0%) in consensual union is among those in the age group 25-29 years. This is because sexual activity rate is highest among this age group; a higher proportion of them may decide to live together with their sexual partners even though they are not married.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never Married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	26,059	100.0	37	7.9	41.2	2.8	5.3	5.8
12 - 14	2,639	100.0	91.1	1.1	7.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,748	100.0	88.7	2.5	8.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	3,200	100.0	62.9	12.2	22.6	1.2	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	2,790	100.0	34.4	17	43.6	2.6	2	0.3
30 - 34	2,460	100.0	16.6	14.3	61.2	3	4.1	0.7
35 - 39	2,267	100.0	9.4	11.4	66.7	4.5	6.3	1.8
40 - 44	1,895	100.0	5.7	9	68.5	5.1	8.7	2.9
45 - 49	1,567	100.0	3.3	7.1	69.6	4.7	10	5.3
50 - 54	1,454	100.0	2.7	5.3	63.3	5.8	13.9	9
55 - 59	970	100.0	2.6	4.6	58.7	7.1	14.9	12.1
60 - 64	867	100.0	3.6	3.3	55.2	5.5	13.6	18.7
65+	2,202	100.0	3.1	1.8	40.8	2.8	11.9	39.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	12,300	100.0	43.4	7.5	41.7	2.2	3.6	1.6
12-14	1,406	100.0	91.2	1.1	7.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,937	100.0	92.5	1.1	6	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	1,383	100.0	78.7	6.7	13.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	1,268	100.0	47.2	16.9	32.8	2	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	1,152	100.0	22.5	15.5	56.8	2.3	2.7	0.3
35 - 39	1,082	100.0	11.6	12.8	66.8	4.2	4.1	0.6
40 - 44	903	100.0	7.2	8.2	73.8	4	6.4	0.4
45 - 49	763	100.0	4.8	9.6	74.7	2.9	6.3	1.7
50 - 54	667	100.0	4	7.8	71.2	4.8	9.4	2.7
55 - 59	463	100.0	3	5	72.1	5.8	9.1	5
60 - 64	391	100.0	4.3	4.6	70.8	3.6	10.2	6.4
65+	885	100.0	3.7	2.7	67.3	3.7	10.7	11.8



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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never Married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,759	100.0	31.3	8.3	40.7	3.4	6.9	9.5
12 - 14	1,233	100.0	91.1	1.1	7.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,811	100.0	84.7	4	10.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	1,817	100.0	50.9	16.3	29.4	1.7	1.3	0.5
25 - 29	1,522	100.0	23.8	17.1	52.6	3.2	2.9	0.5
30 - 34	1,308	100.0	11.5	13.1	65.1	3.7	5.4	1.1
35 - 39	1,185	100.0	7.3	10.1	66.5	4.9	8.3	2.9
40 - 44	992	100.0	4.3	9.8	63.8	6.1	10.8	5.1
45 - 49	804	100.0	1.7	4.9	64.8	6.3	13.6	8.7
50 - 54	787	100.0	1.5	3.2	56.5	6.7	17.7	14.4
55 - 59	507	100.0	2.2	4.3	46.4	8.3	20.3	18.5
60 - 64	476	100.0	2.9	2.3	42.4	7.1	16.4	28.8
65+ .....	1,317	100.0	2.7	1.1	22.9	2.1	12.7	58.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage of the male population who has never married is 43.4 percent as against 31.3 percent of females. Also, the proportion of widows among the female population at 65 years and older is higher (58.5%) compared to their male counterparts who constitute 11.8 percent. Table 3.4 suggest that males are less likely to be widowed compared to females as the likelihood of men to re-marry after being widowed. Policy should be targeted at these widows as far as caring for them is concerned since their husbands in most cases are their bread winners.

### 3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents data on levels of education for persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. Of this population, 14.4 percent has no education, more than half (65.0%) has basic education, 11.4 percent secondary education and 2.3 percent has vocational/technical/commercial education with 4.4 percent having either post middle/secondary/certificate/diploma education, and 2.4 percent have tertiary education. Again, a greater percentage of never married persons have post-secondary education (5.3%) compared to the rest of the marital status categories.

Between the sexes, the proportions of never married females are higher at all the levels of education compared to males except at the tertiary level. For those in informal or consensual unions, no female has attained tertiary level of education

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Seco-ndary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	26,059	100.0	14.4	65.0	11.4	2.3	4.4	2.4
Never married	9,648	100.0	4.0	70.1	17.1	1.6	5.3	1.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,068	100.0	12.6	70.6	8.8	2.1	4.6	1.5
Married	10,724	100.0	16.2	64.0	9.2	3.1	4.1	3.3
Separated	733	100.0	22.5	64.1	5.9	1.9	4.0	1.6
Divorced	1,381	100.0	26.4	59.9	6.5	3.0	2.7	1.5
Widowed	1,505	100.0	56.5	37.1	1.9	1.1	2.5	0.8
<b>Male</b>								
Total	12,300	100.0	8.1	68.1	14.0	2.6	4.0	3.2
Never married	5,339	100.0	3.9	71.8	17.8	1.4	3.1	2.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	924	100.0	6.9	72.5	12.3	3.1	3.0	2.1
Married	5,126	100.0	10.6	64.4	11.4	3.7	5.1	4.8
Separated	271	100.0	10.3	69.0	9.2	2.2	6.6	2.6
Divorced	438	100.0	16.4	66.0	9.1	3.0	3.0	2.5
Widowed	202	100.0	39.1	47.0	5.0	3.5	3.0	2.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,759	100.0	20.1	62.2	9.2	2.1	4.8	1.6
Never married	4,309	100.0	4.2	68.0	16.3	1.9	8.0	1.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,144	100.0	17.1	69.0	5.9	1.2	5.9	1.0
Married	5,598	100.0	21.3	63.6	7.3	2.6	3.2	2.0
Separated	462	100.0	29.7	61.3	3.9	1.7	2.4	1.1
Divorced	943	100.0	31.1	57.1	5.3	3.0	2.5	1.1
Widowed	1,303	100.0	59.2	35.6	1.5	0.8	2.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A little above 70 percent of the male population who have never married has basic education with 4.0 percent of them having no education. The difference in proportion of married persons at basic level (64.0%) and no education (16.2%) is well marked. At all levels of education, the difference between the informal/living together and the married is very small with exception of those with tertiary education. From Table 3.5 the proportion of the males and females who have basic education only who are in informal/consensual union was relatively higher across educational levels.

### 3.3.2 Marital status and economic activities

Table 3.6 indicates the economic activity status of persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. Out of the 26,059 persons, 15,066 representing 57.8 percent are employed, 1,021 (3.9%) are unemployed and 9,972 (38.3%) are economically not active. Of the population 12 years and older who are married, the employed form 77.8 percent with 2.7 percent unemployed and 19.4 percent are economically not active. Those in the informal/consensual union who are employed form 76.2 percent with those unemployed

being 6.5 percent. The never married category has 30.4 percent employed with only 5.0 percent unemployed while 64.6 percent are economically not active.

Among the male population 12 years and older, those employed are 60.3 percent with the unemployed constituting 3.5 percent. Of this male population, those married who are employed forms 84.1 percent and the never married male who are employed constitute 34.1 percent.

Again, of the female population 12 years and older, the married who are employed form 74.6 while those unemployed form 3.7 percent with 21.7 percent being economically not active.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,059</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,066</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9,972</b>	<b>38.3</b>
Never married	9,648	100.0	2,935	30.4	484	5	6,229	64.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,068	100.0	1,576	76.2	134	6.5	358	17.3
Married	10,724	100.0	8,346	77.8	294	2.7	2,084	19.4
Separated	733	100.0	540	73.7	40	5.5	153	20.9
Divorced	1,381	100.0	981	71	53	3.8	347	25.1
Widowed	1,505	100.0	688	45.7	16	1.1	801	53.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	12,300	100.0	7,422	60.3	429	3.5	4,449	36.2
Never married	5,339	100.0	1,822	34.1	278	5.2	3,239	60.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	924	100.0	809	87.6	36	3.9	79	8.5
Married	5,126	100.0	4,171	81.4	87	1.7	868	16.9
Separated	271	100.0	208	76.8	10	3.7	53	19.6
Divorced	438	100.0	320	73.1	17	3.9	101	23.1
Widowed	202	100.0	92	45.5	1	0.5	109	2.5
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,759</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,644</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Never married	4,309	100.0	1,113	25.8	206	4.8	2,990	69.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,144	100.0	767	67	98	8.6	279	24.4
Married	5,598	100.0	4,175	74.6	207	3.7	1,216	21.7
Separated	462	100.0	332	71.9	30	6.5	100	21.6
Divorced	943	100.0	661	70.1	36	3.8	246	26.1
Widowed	1,303	100.0	596	45.7	15	2.5	692	53.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Akwapim South District is shown in Table 3.7. Ghanaians by birth as expected constitute the largest percentage (96.3%) of the total population of the district. Ghanaians with dual citizenship (1.6%) forms a very small percentage with 0.5 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization and 1.5 percent are non-

Ghanaians. The proportion of males and females population of Ghanaians by naturalization and that of African other than ECOWAS are the same.

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,501	100.0	18,174	100.0	19,327	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	36,129	96.3	17,513	96.4	8,616	96.3
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	613	1.6	292	1.6	321	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	186	0.5	86	0.5	100	0.5
ECOWAS	333	0.9	180	1.0	153	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	121	0.3	55	0.3	66	0.3
Other	119	0.3	48	0.3	71	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that the dominant religion in the district is Christianity with over 90 percent of the population professing the Christian faith. Among the Christian group, those who belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic denomination, constitutes the majority with 46.4 percent, followed by Protestants (36.5%). Islam constitutes about 3.0 percent of the population. Traditionalists make up 1.3 percent whereas, those who have no religion constitute 4.2 percent (Table 3.8) of the population and more males (6.1%) than females (2.5%) does not belong to any religion.

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,501	100.0	18,174	100.0	19,327	100.0
No religion	1,590	4.2	1,110	6.1	480	2.5
Catholic	1,124	3.0	600	3.3	524	2.7
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,439	33.2	5,752	31.6	6,687	34.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,800	42.1	7,363	40.5	8,437	43.7
Other Christian	4,715	12.6	2,310	12.7	2,405	12.4
Islam	1,073	2.9	596	3.3	477	2.5
Traditionalist	476	1.3	312	1.7	164	0.8
Other	284	0.8	131	0.7	153	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

#### 3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents data on the literacy level of the population 11 years and older. From the Table, the literate population of the district is 86.2 percent (23,050). For the literate population, 64.7 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian language, 21.5 percent literate in English only and 12.7 percent in Ghanaian Language. Only 1.1 percent can read and write French with another language. Differences exist in literacy and illiteracy rates among both sexes. Among the males, 68.0 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian languages while 1.3 percent is literate in English, French and Ghanaian languages. With respect to females, 61.3 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian languages

with those literate in English only and Ghanaian languages only being 22.0 percent and 15.0 percent respectively (Table 3.9).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English & Ghanaian language	English & French	English, French & Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,789</b>	<b>23,050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
12-14	68	3,351	100.0	29.8	8.4	61	0.2	0.6
15-19	105	3,643	100.0	22.3	6.1	70.1	0.2	1.2
20-24	171	3,029	100.0	20.1	8.6	69.7	0.4	1.2
25-29	242	2,548	100.0	22.4	14.2	62.4	0.3	0.7
30-34	321	2,139	100.0	23.7	14	61.2	0.3	0.7
35-39	342	1,925	100.0	22.4	18.6	58.1	0.2	0.6
40-44	333	1,562	100.0	18.4	17.9	62.6	0.3	0.9
45-49	269	1,298	100.0	18.5	18.1	62.7	0.2	0.5
50-54	326	1,128	100.0	18.4	18.1	62.3	0.4	0.8
55-59	196	774	100.0	13.7	15	70.9	0	0.4
60-64	275	592	100.0	12.2	17.4	69.6	0.2	0.7
65+	1,141	1,061	100.0	10.7	19	68.9	0.5	0.9
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1</b>
12-14	34	1,755	100.0	29.7	8	61.5	0.1	0.7
15-19	38	1,899	100.0	21.9	5.8	70.8	0.3	1.2
20-24	60	1,323	100.0	20.5	6.7	71.5	0.5	0.9
25-29	67	1,201	100.0	21.7	10.3	66.5	0.5	0.9
30-34	93	1,059	100.0	21.2	10.6	66.9	0.4	0.9
35-39	91	991	100.0	21.9	14.3	62.8	0.2	0.8
40-44	93	810	100.0	18.3	12.1	68.1	0.4	1.1
45-49	73	690	100.0	17.1	12.3	69.4	0.1	1
50-54	83	584	100.0	18.3	13.2	66.4	0.7	1.4
55-59	49	414	100.0	13.5	9.4	76.3	0	0.7
60-64	49	342	100.0	13.7	10.5	74.9	0.3	0.6
65+	274	611	100.0	10.8	13.4	73.8	0.5	1.5
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>11,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
12-14	34	1,596	100.0	29.9	8.8	60.4	0.3	0.6
15-19	67	1,744	100.0	22.8	6.5	69.4	0.2	1.2
20-24	111	1,706	100.0	19.8	10.1	68.3	0.4	1.3
25-29	175	1,347	100.0	23.1	17.6	58.7	0.1	0.4
30-34	228	1,080	100.0	26.2	17.4	55.6	0.2	0.6
35-39	251	934	100.0	23	23.2	53.1	0.2	0.4
40-44	240	752	100.0	18.5	24.1	56.6	0.1	0.7
45-49	196	608	100.0	20.1	24.7	55.1	0.2	0
50-54	243	544	100.0	18.4	23.3	57.9	0.2	0.2
55-59	147	360	100.0	13.9	21.4	64.7	0	0
60-64	226	250	100.0	10	26.8	62.4	0	0.8
65+	867	450	100.0	10.4	26.7	62.2	0.4	0.2

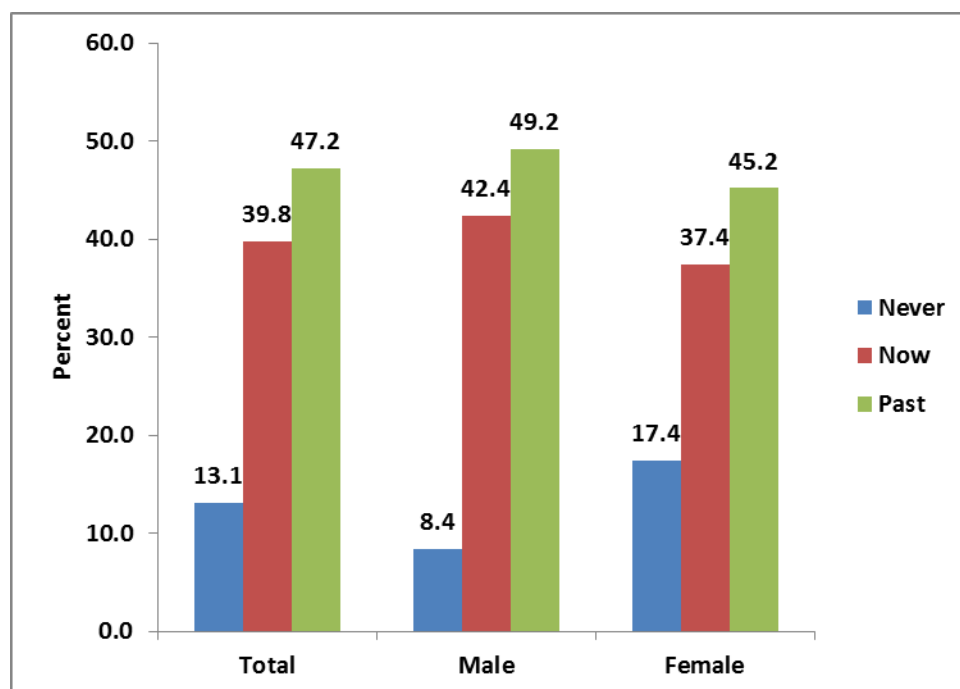
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Education

#### School attendance and level of education

The school attendance profile for the district's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. Of the 34,573 persons aged 3 years and above in the district, 13.1 percent has never attended school, 39.8 percent are currently attending and 47.2 percent have attended in the past. From the chart, females have a lower level of school attendance compared to males.

**Figure 3.1: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The number of persons 3 years and older that are of school going age in the district is shown in Table 3.10. Out of the 13,579 persons aged 3 years and above currently attending school, 51.3 percent (7,058) are males and 48.7 percent (6,701) females. Nearly half (47.2 %) are at the primary level, 18.3 percent at the JSS/JHS level and 23.4 percent at the pre-school level. It is interesting to note that these numbers drop at the SSS/SHS level with 6.9 percent and only 3.5 percent at the tertiary level. For the male and female distribution, more males are seen in school in the early stages of life up to the secondary level but at the tertiary level, there are more females (5.3%) than their male counterparts.

For those attending school in the past, Table 3.10 again shows that 18.6 percent attended primary school, 29.4 percent JSS/JHS, 28.6 percent attended Middle School with 8.8 having attended SSS/SHS. Less than ten percent (5.9%) had tertiary education in the district. For the male and female distribution, more females attended school at their early stages of life compared to their male counterparts.

**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	13,759	100.0	7,058	100.0	6,701	100.0	16,302	100.0	8,206	100.0	8,096	100.0
Nursery	974	7.1	509	7.2	465	6.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,238	16.3	1,177	16.7	1,061	15.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	6,494	47.2	3,335	47.3	3,159	47.1	3,026	18.6	1,134	13.8	1,892	23.4
JSS/JHS	2,520	18.3	1,368	19.4	1,152	17.2	4,787	29.4	2,316	28.2	2,471	30.5
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,666	28.6	2,492	30.4	2,174	26.9
SSS/SHS	951	6.9	512	7.3	439	6.6	1,432	8.8	809	9.9	623	7.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	600	3.7	401	4.9	199	2.5
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	61	0.4	18	0.3	43	0.6	548	3.4	303	3.7	245	3.0
Post Middle/Secondary Certificate	40	0.3	15	0.2	25	0.4	284	1.7	155	1.9	129	1.6
Tertiary	481	3.5	124	1.8	357	5.3	959	5.9	596	7.3	363	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census results provide data on the economic characteristics of the population in Akwapim South District. This provides information on how persons enumerated in the district are economically engaged and the sectors of economic activity. The data is useful for the computation of economic indicators and the determination of the level of development of the district. Factors contributing to employment opportunities in the district include the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A careful study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. This chapter analyses the economic characteristics of the population 15 years and older in the district in respect of type of economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of employment.

#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Economic 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. Table 4.1 presents data on the activity status of persons aged 15 years and older in the district. From Table 4.1, the economically active group constitutes 68.0 percent while the proportion economically not active is 32.0 percent. With respect to the economically active population, 93.7 percent are employed, while the unemployed constitute a little more than six percent (6.3%).

Even though differences exist between males and females in terms of their respective proportion to the economically active and economically not active population, these are more pronounced in the latter than the former. For instance, for persons who did home duties, the proportion of females is 24.7 percent compared to 10.8 percent for males. Also, 53.8 percent of the males are in full time education while that of the female proportion was 38.0 percent.



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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	23,420	<b>100.0</b>	10,894	<b>100.0</b>	12,526	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>15,919</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>65.2</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<b>14,909</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>7,578</b>	<b>92.8</b>
<i>Worked</i>	14,448	96.9	7,147	97.5	7,301	96.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	435	2.9	171	2.3	264	3.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	26	0.2	13	0.2	13	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,010	<b>6.3</b>	426	<b>5.5</b>	584	<b>7.2</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	387	38.3	152	35.7	235	40.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	623	61.7	274	64.3	349	59.8
<b>Economically not active</b>	7,501	<b>32.0</b>	3,137	<b>28.8</b>	4,364	<b>34.8</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	1,416	18.9	339	10.8	1,077	24.7
Full time education	3,348	44.6	1,688	53.8	1,660	38.0
Pensioner/Retired	429	5.7	268	8.5	161	3.7
Disabled/Sick	467	6.2	181	5.8	286	6.6
Too old/young	976	13.0	253	8.1	723	16.6
Other	865	11.5	408	13.0	457	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.1 Economic Activity by sex and age

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex is presented in Table 4.2. The employed population within the age group 15-19 years recorded the lowest (16.6%) while the highest employment is found within the age group 40-44. The reason could be that school attendance takes precedence over work among the former age group. This is reflected in the fact that almost 80 percent of the age group 15-19 is economically not active. Close to 40 percent of the population 65 years and over are employed while the remaining 60 percent are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,420</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,909</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>32.0</b>
15-19	3,748	100.0	624	16.6	142	3.8	2,982	79.6
20-24	3,200	100.0	1,606	50.2	314	9.8	1,280	40.0
25-29	2,790	100.0	2,155	77.2	201	7.2	434	15.6
30-34	2,460	100.0	2,084	84.7	100	4.1	276	11.2
35-39	2,267	100.0	1,952	86.1	88	3.9	227	10.0
40-44	1,895	100.0	1,656	87.4	46	2.4	193	10.2
45-49	1,567	100.0	1,366	87.2	51	3.3	150	9.6
50-54	1,454	100.0	1,233	84.8	23	1.6	198	13.6
55-59	970	100.0	799	82.4	13	1.3	158	16.3
60-64	867	100.0	569	65.6	25	2.9	273	31.5
65+	2,202	100.0	865	39.3	7	0.3	1,330	60.4
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,894</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>28.8</b>
15-19	1,937	100.0	331	17.1	60	3.1	1,546	79.8
20-24	1,383	100.0	767	55.5	140	10.1	476	34.4
25-29	1,268	100.0	1,039	81.9	75	5.9	154	12.1
30-34	1,152	100.0	1,038	90.1	37	3.2	77	6.7
35-39	1,082	100.0	981	90.7	35	3.2	66	6.1
40-44	903	100.0	806	89.3	19	2.1	78	8.6
45-49	763	100.0	680	89.1	30	3.9	53	6.9
50-54	667	100.0	580	87.0	10	1.5	77	11.5
55-59	463	100.0	402	86.8	7	1.5	54	11.7
60-64	391	100.0	284	72.6	10	2.6	97	24.8
65+	885	100.0	423	47.8	3	0.3	459	51.9
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,526</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,578</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>34.8</b>
15-19	1,811	100.0	293	16.2	82	4.5	1,436	79.3
20-24	1,817	100.0	839	46.2	174	9.6	804	44.2
25-29	1,522	100.0	1,116	73.3	126	8.3	280	18.4
30-34	1,308	100.0	1,046	80.0	63	4.8	199	15.2
35-39	1,185	100.0	971	81.9	53	4.5	161	13.6
40-44	992	100.0	850	85.7	27	2.7	115	11.6
45-49	804	100.0	686	85.3	21	2.6	97	12.1
50-54	787	100.0	653	83.0	13	1.7	121	15.4
55-59	507	100.0	397	78.3	6	1.2	104	20.5
60-64	476	100.0	285	59.9	15	3.2	176	37.0
65+	1,317	100.0	442	33.6	4	0.3	871	66.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the various occupations of the employed population. The population 15 years and older who are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery constitute 35.0 percent of the employed labour force. This is followed by service and sales workers (24.6%), craft and related trade (16.2%). High skills work such as Managers, professionals and technicians accounts for 11.9 percent of employed persons.

There are higher proportions of male workers in all the occupation categories than females with the exception of managers, service and sale workers and elementary occupations where females dominate. For males, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers account for the highest proportions of workers constituting 39.9 percent while for the female service and sales workers constitute the highest with and 39.0 percent.

**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	14,909	100.0	7,331	100.0	7,578	100.0
Managers	430	2.9	178	2.4	252	3.3
Professionals	1,053	7.1	556	7.6	497	6.6
Technicians and associate professionals	286	1.9	225	3.1	61	0.8
Clerical support workers	133	0.9	78	1.1	55	0.7
Service and sales workers	3,664	24.6	707	9.6	2,957	39.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	5,213	35.0	2,927	39.9	2,286	30.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,420	16.2	1,499	20.4	921	12.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	758	5.1	735	10.0	23	0.3
Elementary occupations	944	6.3	419	5.7	525	6.9
Other occupations	8	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Out of a total of 14,909 persons 15 years and older, males constitute 7,331 and females 7,578. Table 4.4 shows that for both sexes who are into agriculture, those in forestry and fishing constitute the largest percentage of 35.5 percent; followed by persons who are into wholesale and retail and; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (18.4%). For the male category, those are into agriculture, forestry and fishing records the highest percentage (41.1%) and then construction (12.3%). The least (0.2%) is males in electricity, gas stream and air conditioning supply whilst those into water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities also accounted for 0.2 percent.

For the female category 30.1 percent are in agriculture, 29 percent in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (see Table 4.4). A higher proportion of the female workforce is engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing and accommodation and food services sectors. However, electricity and gas stream accounted for the least percentage in the district.

**Table 4.4: Population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,909	100.0	7,331	100.0	7,578	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	5,298	35.5	3,015	41.1	2,283	30.1
Mining and quarrying	38	0.3	26	0.4	12	0.2
Manufacturing	1,210	8.1	560	7.6	650	8.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	15	0.1	13	0.2	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	23	0.2	13	0.2	10	0.1
Construction	923	6.2	902	12.3	21	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,744	18.4	550	7.5	2,194	29.0
Transportation and storage	691	4.6	656	8.9	35	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,029	6.9	121	1.7	908	12
Information and communication	64	0.4	55	0.8	9	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	72	0.5	45	0.6	27	0.4
Real estate activities	12	0.1	11	0.2	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	359	2.4	153	2.1	206	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	233	1.6	183	2.5	50	0.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	117	0.8	87	1.2	30	0.4
Education	840	5.6	403	5.5	437	5.8
Human health and social work activities	148	1.0	58	0.8	90	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	168	1.1	141	1.9	27	0.4
Other service activities	770	5.2	258	3.5	512	6.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	150	1.0	78	1.1	72	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows that 65.2 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employee(s). Nearly 2 out of 10 (19.6%) persons are employees. All other categories studied have proportions below five percent. About 58 percent of the males and 72 percent of the females are self-employed without employee(s). The proportion of males as contributing

family worker is lower (3.2%) than their female counterparts (6.3%). This could be as a result of more females willing to assist parents in doing family business than most of their male counterparts who seek employment outside the family.

**Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,909	100.0	7,331	100.0	7,578	100.0
Employee	2,918	19.6	1,925	26.3	993	13.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	9,724	65.2	4,267	58.2	5,457	72.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	709	4.8	406	5.5	303	4.0
Casual worker	384	2.6	300	4.1	84	1.1
Contributing family worker	708	4.7	231	3.2	477	6.3
Apprentice	395	2.6	175	2.4	220	2.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	59	0.4	21	0.3	38	0.5
Other	12	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows information on employment sector of persons 15 years and older by sex in the Akwapim South District. From the Table, the private informal sector employs 83.4 percent, followed by the private formal sector with 8.6 percent and semi-public parastatal being 0.1%. The public (government) sector employs 7.7 percent with NGOs employing 0.2 percent. The proportion of females employed in the private informal sector is 88.1 percent while that of males is 78.6 percent. It can be deduced that the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce in the district for both sexes.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,909	100.0	7,331	100.0	7,578	100.0
Public (Government)	1,145	7.7	632	8.6	513	6.8
Private Formal	1,281	8.6	909	12.4	372	4.9
Private Informal	12,437	83.4	5,762	78.6	6,675	88.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	19	0.1	13	0.2	6	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	23	0.2	13	0.2	10	0.1
Other International Organizations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although several studies have provided evidence of the informal sector as the largest generator of employment, income and key contributor to local and national economies, the sector remains untapped due to the absence of policies to support its activities and operators (Baah 2007; ISSER 2012). Among the key challenges impeding the growth of the Ghanaian informal economy include inadequate recognition in development planning; limited access to affordable and low-interest long-term credit and other services such as insurance and managerial training (Baah 2007; ISSER 2012).

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is essential in enhancing people's knowledge and updating the population of the happenings around their immediate environment and the world. ICT is relevant to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of every economy. During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information and communication technology facilities and services were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to mobile phone or other mobile devices or internet facility be it at home, office, school, internet café among others. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital television.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 indicates the proportion of the population who own mobile phones and those with access to internet facility in the Akwapim South District. In total, 51.2 percent of the populations 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones. Though, there are more females 12 years and older compared to their male counterparts, more males (56.9%) own mobile phones compared to 46.0 percent of females.

### 5.3 Use of Internet

In terms of access to the internet, Table 5.1 indicates that only 8.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. The proportion of the male population who has access to the internet facility is 9.9 percent and that of the female population is 6.3 percent.

**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	26,059	100.0	13,330	51.2	2,078	8.0
Male	12,300	100.0	7,002	56.9	1,217	9.9
Female	13,759	100.0	6,328	46.0	861	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are very useful tools for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services (GSS 2013). For the whole of Ghana, 7.9 percent of households owned a desktop/laptop computer. This demonstrates the extent to which modern ICT are used and applied in everyday life in the country.

From Table 5.2 at the household level, the proportion of households in the Akwapim South District having desktop/laptop computers is 7.3 percent. This proportion is close to the national average as well as the regional average of 7.5 percent (see GSS 2013). The variation by sex show that whereas 8.5 percent of all households who own desktop or laptop computers are headed by males, 5.4 percent are headed by females.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,287	100.0	680	7.3
Male	5,771	100.0	489	8.5
Female	3,516	100.0	191	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Disability has generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in many traditional settings. Parents of children with disability hide them from the public. Persons with Disability (PWDs) would not usually be allowed to participate in some social activities. The physical, emotional, psychological and social wellbeing of the PWD is affected by their disability. Disability therefore, constraints their movement and reduces their interaction with others. These eventually results in social exclusion with regard to their participation in public activities among other things.

According to GSS (2013), disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty and the tendency to exclude PWDs socio-economic development. To avoid this pitfall, efforts have been made by government and civil society organizations in recent years to address this challenge leading to the promulgation of Persons with Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715) and the establishment of the National Council on Persons with Disability. The overall aim of Act 715 and the Council is to improve the general welfare of the PWDs in Ghana.

The areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of the population with disability, types of disability and disability type by economic activity in the Akwapim South District. Persons with disability are 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.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

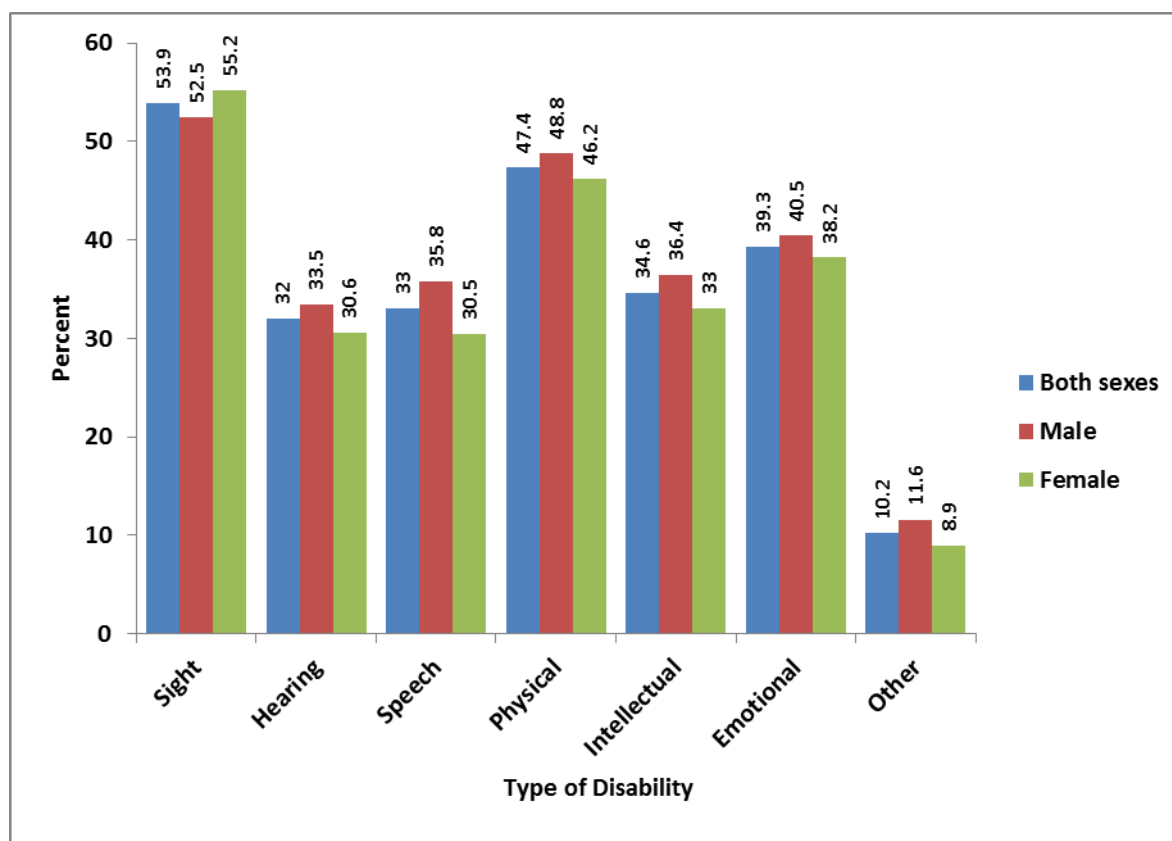
The proportion of the population with disability in the district is 2,028, representing 5.4 percent of the total population in the district as shown in Table 6.1. This figure is higher than the national and regional averages of 3.0 percent and 3.6 percent respectively. The percentage of females with disability is 5.6 percent which is slightly higher than that of the district average whilst that of the male population is 5.2 percent.

### 6.3 Type of Disability and sex

The different forms of disability recorded in the Akwapim South District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairments. Table 6.1 shows the sex composition of the population with disability in the district. The Table indicates that persons with impaired sight (53.9%) constitute the largest proportion of PWDs in the district and is followed by physical with 47.4 percent, emotional with 39.3 percent, with other forms of disability not classified being the least with 10.2 percent. By sex, Table 6.1 also reveals that females with sight disability constitute the highest (5.6%) compared to that of the males (5.2%) in the district.



**Figure 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality**

Table 6.1 shows that although the district is predominantly rural, a higher incidence of persons with disability is found in the urban areas of the district: 7.9 percent as compared to the situation in the rural centres (4.5%). This observed pattern is contrary to the regional and national pattern where a relatively higher proportion of PWDs are found in rural areas compared to urban areas. Again, Table 6.1 shows that about 72.3 percent of persons with disability in the urban areas are persons with impaired sight relative to about 42.2 percent in the rural centres.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>	37,501	100.0	18,174	100.0	19,327	100.0
No disability	35,473	94.6	17,223	94.8	18,250	94.4
With a disability	2,028	5.4	951	5.2	1,077	5.6
Sight	1,094	53.9	499	52.5	595	55.2
Hearing	649	32.0	319	33.5	330	30.6
Speech	669	33.0	340	35.8	329	30.5
Physical	962	47.4	464	48.8	498	46.2
Intellectual	701	34.6	346	36.4	355	33.0
Emotional	796	39.3	385	40.5	411	38.2
Other	206	10.2	110	11.6	96	8.9
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,608</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	9,206	92.1	4,237	91.9	4,969	92.2
With a disability	791	7.9	371	8.1	420	7.8
Sight	572	72.3	269	72.5	303	72.1
Hearing	406	51.3	198	53.4	208	49.5
Speech	425	53.7	211	56.9	214	51.0
Physical	469	59.3	232	62.5	237	56.4
Intellectual	415	52.5	209	56.3	206	49.0
Emotional	440	55.6	213	57.4	227	54.0
Other	44	5.6	23	6.2	21	5.0
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,938</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	26,267	95.5	12,986	95.7	13,281	95.3
With a disability	1,237	4.5	580	4.3	657	4.7
Sight	522	42.2	230	39.7	292	44.4
Hearing	243	19.6	121	20.9	122	18.6
Speech	244	19.7	129	22.2	115	17.5
Physical	493	39.9	232	40.0	261	39.7
Intellectual	286	23.1	137	23.6	149	22.7
Emotional	356	28.8	172	29.7	184	28.0
Other	162	13.1	87	15.0	75	11.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows that of persons with disability in the district, 48.1 percent are employed, 1.8 percent unemployed and 50.1 percent are economically not active. The data shows that for emotional (56.2%) and other forms of disability not specified (67.1%), the proportion employed is higher compared to the other forms of disability specified in Table 6.2. For all the disability types reported in the table, those unemployed constitute less than five percent. Table 6.2 further illustrate that there is varying differences in the data relating to male and female. For the male population disabled, 53.0 percent are employed, 2.2 percent unemployed and 44.8 percent economically not active. Of the various categories of disability; sight, hearing, speech, physical, emotional and other forms of disability not elsewhere classified has more than fifty percent of their population employed, while those with intellectual disability has more than fifty percent of their population in the economically not active group. For the female population disabled, 44.1 percent are

employed, 1.5 unemployed and 54.4 percent economically not active. Of the various disability categories, apart from other forms of disability not classified which has 63.5 percent of its population employed, all other categories has higher proportions above fifty percent in the economically not active group.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,420</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,909</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>32.0</b>
No disability	21,805	100.0	14,132	64.8	981	4.5	6,692	30.7
With a disability	1,615	100.0	777	48.1	29	1.8	809	50.1
Sight	818	100.0	406	49.6	8	1.0	404	49.4
Hearing	421	100.0	211	50.1	3	0.7	207	49.2
Speech	408	100.0	203	49.8	4	1.0	201	49.3
Physical	724	100.0	310	42.8	11	1.5	403	55.7
Intellectual	478	100.0	203	42.5	7	1.5	268	56.1
Emotional	566	100.0	318	56.2	6	1.1	242	42.8
Other	140	100.0	94	67.1	4	2.9	42	30.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,894</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>28.8</b>
No disability	10,168	100.0	6,946	68.3	410	4.0	2,812	27.7
With a disability	726	100.0	385	53.0	16	2.2	325	44.8
Sight	342	100.0	189	55.3	4	1.2	149	43.6
Hearing	186	100.0	110	59.1	1	0.5	75	40.3
Speech	192	100.0	110	57.3	2	1.0	80	41.7
Physical	330	100.0	170	51.5	5	1.5	155	47.0
Intellectual	218	100.0	108	49.5	4	1.8	106	48.6
Emotional	253	100.0	165	65.2	1	0.4	87	34.4
Other	66	100.0	47	71.2	3	4.5	16	24.2
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,526</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,578</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>34.8</b>
No disability	11,637	100.0	7,186	61.8	571	4.9	3,880	33.3
With a disability	889	100.0	392	44.1	13	1.5	484	54.4
Sight	476	100.0	217	45.6	4	0.8	255	53.6
Hearing	235	100.0	101	43.0	2	0.9	132	56.2
Speech	216	100.0	93	43.1	2	0.9	121	56.0
Physical	394	100.0	140	35.5	6	1.5	248	62.9
Intellectual	260	100.0	95	36.5	3	1.2	162	62.3
Emotional	313	100.0	153	48.9	5	1.6	155	49.5
Other	74	100.0	47	63.5	1	1.4	26	35.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **6.6 Disability and Education**

Table 6.3 presents information of persons 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Akwapim South District. The Table reveals that a total number of 536 people representing 27.6 percent of PWDs in the district have never attended school. Those in pre-primary constitute 4.4 percent with 55.6 in basic school. From Table 6.3, people with disability who have attended secondary or higher levels of education constitute 12.4 percent. Again, Table 6.3 shows that although a relatively higher proportion of females compared to males are PWDs, the level of education among male PWDs was higher than their female counterparts. For instance, males with disability who have attended basic level of education constitute 62.7 percent as against 49.3 of females in the same category.

It needs to be stressed that the education of PWDs in the district is critical as it serves as a means to leverage their physical disadvantage in the labour market as well general life course. This is critical more so within the existing context of high unemployment, especially among the general population. Therefore, the lack of or limited education among PWDs make their employability more challenging in the labour market, leading to marginalization and exclusion of this group of people from socio-economic development. As such, policies on improving the welfare to PWDs should give priority to the education of PWDs.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,573</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>21,493</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>15.5</b>
No disability	32,631	100.0	3,976	12.2	3,126	9.6	20,414	62.6	5,115	15.7
With a disability	1,942	100.0	536	27.6	86	4.4	1,079	55.6	241	12.4
Sight	1,034	100.0	237	22.9	57	5.5	580	56.1	160	15.5
Hearing	598	100.0	124	20.7	44	7.4	348	58.2	82	13.7
Speech	610	100.0	118	19.3	58	9.5	350	57.4	84	13.8
Physical	906	100.0	264	29.1	48	5.3	486	53.6	108	11.9
Intellectual	651	100.0	169	26.0	44	6.8	360	55.3	78	12.0
Emotional	745	100.0	137	18.4	46	6.2	463	62.1	99	13.3
Other	196	100.0	49	25.0	13	6.6	121	61.7	13	6.6
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,662</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10,645</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>17.6</b>
No disability	15,756	100.0	1,239	7.9	1,638	10.4	10,077	64.0	2,802	17.8
With a disability	906	100.0	159	17.5	48	5.3	568	62.7	131	14.5
Sight	464	100.0	65	14.0	31	6.7	285	61.4	83	17.9
Hearing	290	100.0	45	15.5	28	9.7	172	59.3	45	15.5
Speech	309	100.0	48	15.5	34	11.0	181	58.6	46	14.9
Physical	435	100.0	81	18.6	30	6.9	260	59.8	64	14.7
Intellectual	318	100.0	63	19.8	27	8.5	184	57.9	44	13.8
Emotional	355	100.0	43	12.1	28	7.9	231	65.1	53	14.9
Other	103	100.0	23	22.3	8	7.8	65	63.1	7	6.8
<b>Female</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>13.5</b>
No disability	16,875	100.0	2,737	16.2	1,488	8.8	10,337	61.3	2,313	13.7
With a disability	1,036	100.0	377	36.4	38	3.7	511	49.3	110	10.6
Sight	570	100.0	172	30.2	26	4.6	295	51.8	77	13.5
Hearing	308	100.0	79	25.6	16	5.2	176	57.1	37	12.0
Speech	301	100.0	70	23.3	24	8.0	169	56.1	38	12.6
Physical	471	100.0	183	38.9	18	3.8	226	48.0	44	9.3
Intellectual	333	100.0	106	31.8	17	5.1	176	52.9	34	10.2
Emotional	390	100.0	94	24.1	18	4.6	232	59.5	46	11.8
Other	93	100.0	26	28.0	5	5.4	56	60.2	6	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ghana. According to GSS (2013), Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), key employer of the active labour force and a major contributor of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Similar to the national economy, the Akwapim South District's economy is agricultural based, employing a total of 48.2 percent of households.

The census data analyzed and discussed in this chapter centre on activities of agricultural households in the district. In particular, the Chapter looks at the main agricultural activities in the district including crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households by agricultural activities and the type of locality in the Akwapim South District. It indicates that the number of households that engage in agriculture is 4,475, representing 48.2 percent of the total number of households in the district. In terms of locality, Table 7.1 shows that the proportion of households in the rural areas who are engaged in agricultural activities is 53.3 percent while that of the urban is 33.6 percent.

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	9,287	100.0	2,491	100.0	6,796	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	4,475	48.2	837	33.6	3,638	53.5
Crop Farming	4,229	94.5	745	89.0	3,484	95.8
Tree Planting	15	0.3	1	0.1	14	0.4
Livestock Rearing	1,677	37.5	271	32.4	1,406	38.6
Fish Farming	5	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 further shows that majority (94.5%) of households in the district engaged in agricultural activities in the district are into crop farming. More so, crop farming in the rural area is higher (95.8%) compared to those in the urban (89.0%). Livestock farming is the second highest activity (37.5 percent), and the rural areas again dominate with 88.6 percent while the urban areas also recorded 32.4 percent. Tree planting and fish farming are the least practiced agricultural activities having a low percentage of 0.3 and 0.1 respectively. It need to be stressed that with growing incidence of deforestation and pollution and drying up of rivers/streams and other bodies due to urbanization, illegal logging and poor farming practices, it is important that policy makers in the district pay particular attention to tree planting and aquaculture by encouraging farmers to go into these agricultural activities.

### 7.3 Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and their keeper in the district. They include birds, snails and silk worm as well as beehives. In all there are 49,059 livestock with 2,646 number of livestock farmers. The most common livestock reared are chicken constituting 64.9 percent of all livestock and being kept by 47.1 percent of animal keepers having an average of 25 animals per keeper. The second highest animals reared are goats (16.4%) with 29.2 percent keepers and an average of 10 animals per keeper. This is followed by sheep (6.6%) with an average of 8 per keeper and 14.7 percent of keepers while pigs account for 6.3 percent with 4.4 percent of keepers having an average of 25 pigs per keeper.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

Livestock	Number of		Number of		Average Animal per Keeper
	Animals	Percent	keepers	Percent	
All livestock	47,059	100.0	2646	100.0	18
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Cattle	269	0.6	12	0.5	22
Chicken	30,564	64.9	1,245	47.1	25
Dove	9	0.0	1	0.0	9
Duck	470	1.0	42	1.6	11
Goat	7,713	16.4	773	29.2	10
Grass-cutter	449	1.0	12	0.5	37
Guinea fowl	500	1.1	14	0.5	36
Ostrich	162	0.3	5	0.2	32
Pig	2,974	6.3	117	4.4	25
Rabbit	83	0.2	9	0.3	9
Sheep	3,091	6.6	390	14.7	8
Silk worm	12	0.0	2	0.1	6
Snail	245	0.5	5	0.2	49
Turkey	155	0.3	9	0.3	17
Other	59	0.1	6	0.2	10
Fish farming	250	0.5	2	0.1	125
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	54	0.1	3	0.1	18

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 suggests that with the possible exception of chicken, none of these livestock are reared or kept on commercial basis. The practice of animal rearing is small-scale and subsistence, reflected by the high numbers of keepers relative to few number of animals. Policy and programmes on agricultural activities in the district need to pay some attention to livestock production as a means of improving the protein and nutrition of households as well as increased income and employment in the sub-sector.

# 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 centers especially, has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the inclusion of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained to the Akwapim South District of the Eastern Region in 2010. It examines the housing stock, types 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

As presented in Table 8.1, the total number of houses in the district recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 5,629. The average household size in the district is 4, which is lower than the national and regional averages of 4.4 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. Table 8.1 also indicates that the average household per house in the district is 1.6. This means that, about two households can be found in a structure/house. In both the urban and rural areas, two households can be found in a house.

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

Category	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	37,501	9,997	27,504
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	36,932	9,634	27,298
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	5,629	1,118	4,511
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	2,491	6,796
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.5
Population per house	7.3	6.1	6.7	8.9	6.1
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4	4	4

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Types of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangements

#### 8.3.1 Household Ownership

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the district. In the district, the total male headed households who owned houses is much higher (62.1%) than female headed household (37.9%). The difference between male and female-headed households and house ownership may relate to the existing traditional land ownership which tends to favour men and the patriarchal nature of the Ghanaian



society. However, recent studies indicate that these traditional barriers which inhibit the ownership of land and other immovable properties are changing due to increasing levels of education, urbanization and general social change.

**Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality**

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	62.1	37.9	26.8	73.2
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	4,566	49.2	31.5	17.6	9.9	39.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	60	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	2,115	22.8	12.0	10.8	7.3	15.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	2,098	22.6	14.7	7.9	7.6	15.0
Private employer	83,610	6,862	190	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	1.9
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	27	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	191	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.5
Other	24,000	2,331	40	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Houses owned by a household member in the district is the highest, that is 49.2 percent, followed by a relative who is not a household member, 22.8 percent. Dwellings owned by other private agencies, government/public agencies and others not classified constitute the less than 5 percent. In other words, over 95 percent of houses in the Akwapim South District are owned by private individuals. It is for this and other reasons that government is urged to address the challenges on the input side of the housing market namely land, building materials, finance and labour to promote private sector construction of houses.

### 8.3.2 Occupied Dwelling Unit by Type of Locality

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of type of dwelling units by household heads and locality. Across localities, differences are observed between distribution of dwelling types occupied by urban and rural households. The dominant housing type in the Akwapim South District is compound houses (61.0%). This type of housing which hosts several households with common courtyard and shared facilities such as kitchen, toilet, bathrooms, etc, is very popular among the poor and low-income groups as the rent tend to be affordable. This is followed by separate houses (24.6%) and the least being tents which is less than one percent in the district.

Table 8.3 shows that a relatively higher percentage of female-headed households (67.8%) compared to male-headed households (56.8%) live in compound houses. Again, dwelling types such as huts, kiosks/containers, tents, etc which can be described as insecure due to their vulnerability to the elements of the weather constitute less than 5 percent of all dwelling units in the Akwapim South District. Furthermore, apart from huts/buildings (same compound), there are little differences in terms of the proportion of the unsecured dwelling types in rural and urban areas.

**Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	2,288	24.6	27.5	20.0	15.9	27.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	529	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	383	4.1	4.5	3.6	5.9	3.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	5,664	61.0	56.8	67.8	68.4	58.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	154	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.4	2.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	950	13	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc)	90,934	3,055	47	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	34	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	121	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.3
Other	9,846	654	29	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction materials

### 8.4.1 Materials for outer wall of dwelling unit

One important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality of the construction materials used in the construction of the houses they live in. Houses made from sub-standard materials are not only prone to natural disasters but also have health implications as they can expose occupants to pests and disease infections. The types of construction materials used for the construction of the outer walls of dwellings in the district are presented on Table 8.4. There are two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district namely, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth. The usage of cement block/concrete for the construction of the outer walls of dwellings in the district is 68.5 percent. The next mostly used material is mud bricks/earth which constitutes 25.5 percent and palm leaf is the least commonly used material (0.1%). In the rural areas of the district, 32.0 percent of households use mud brick/earth in construction while it is just 7.0 percent in urban areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	10,099	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	2,575	25.5	7.0	32.0
Wood	200,594	12,028	192	1.9	1.3	2.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	101	1.0	2.1	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,182	47	0.5	0.9	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	67	0.7	0.2	0.8
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	6,922	68.5	87.9	61.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	108	1.1	0.0	1.4
Bamboo	8,206	954	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	57	0.6	0.5	0.6

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Materials for floor

As indicated in Table 8.5, 82.1 percent of dwelling units in the district use cement/concrete for their floors. This is followed by earth/mud which constitutes 14.5 percent. A slightly higher proportion of urban households (86.7%) than rural households (80.4%) use cement/concrete for the floor. Mud or earth is predominantly used in the rural (17.0 %) than in the urban areas (7.7 %). Meanwhile, an equal percentage of 0.1 of dwelling units in rural areas use burnt bricks or wood materials for the floor in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	1,344	14.5	7.7	17
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	7,626	82.1	86.7	80.4
Stone	32,817	6,076	68	0.7	1.6	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	710	9	0.1	0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	34	0.4	1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	77	0.8	1.5	0.6
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	77	0.8	0.8	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	36	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	15,567	1,246	16	0.2	0.2	0.2

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.3 Materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality in the district. Table 8.6 reveals that there are significant differences between urban and rural areas regarding roofing materials for dwellings. Metal sheets are the most widely used roofing materials in the district with 90.2 percent of all roofing materials. In both urban (90.2%) and rural areas (85.8%) the use of metal sheets is the dominant roofing material. The use of thatch, palm leaf or raffia is low both in the rural (0.7 %) and urban areas (0.8%) and showed no significant difference.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Total</b>	5,817,607	686,478	10,099	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	31	0.3	0.0	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,527	60	0.6	0.7	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	9,111	90.2	85.8	91.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	457	4.5	8.8	3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	161	1.6	3.1	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	93	0.9	0.3	1.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	64	0.6	0.1	0.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	82	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other	35,935	2,643	40	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

As indicated in Table 8.7, total dwelling units in the district is 9,278. The Table shows a number of households ranging from those with single member to as many as 10 and over used either one or two rooms as sleeping places. This gives some indications of the level of congestion and overcrowding within households. The UN-Habitat recommends maximum of 3 persons per sleeping room as the required and acceptable room occupancy. Based on the UN-Habitat recommended room occupancy, Table 8.7 shows that household sizes of 4 plus and 7 plus occupying single and 2 sleeping rooms respectively denotes congestion and overcrowding.

Disaggregated by locality, the available census data suggest that rural dwellings tend to be less overcrowded and congested compared to those of the urban. This is partly due to relatively ease by which households in rural areas are able to construct their own houses using locally available building materials. As earlier noted, enforcement of existing building codes and standards which preclude the use of local building materials implies urban houses are built with materials which are largely imported contributing to the overall costs of houses.

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

House- hold size	Total	Percent	Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	9,287	100.0	59.8	24.2	8.2	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
1	1,846	100.0	90.4	7.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
2	1,406	100.0	74.5	21.4	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	1,335	100.0	66.4	23.5	7.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
4	1,318	100.0	59.0	27.8	7.4	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
5	1,089	100.0	48.0	34.5	10.5	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0
6	848	100.0	40.6	35.7	12.1	6.6	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
7	559	100.0	30.9	36.1	17.4	9.5	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
8	352	100.0	23.6	35.2	20.5	9.7	5.7	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.3
9	200	100.0	15.0	30.5	20.0	15.5	7.5	7.5	0.5	1.5	2.0
10+	334	100.0	6.6	20.1	25.1	19.2	11.4	6.9	3.3	2.1	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section discusses households' access to utilities and facilities including sources of lighting and cooking fuel and cooking space within dwellings.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling Units

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district. On a whole, a greater proportion of households (64.2%) are connected to the main electricity grid, followed by 21.6 percent of households who use kerosene lamp for lighting. About 82 percent of urban households are connected to the national grid as compared to 57.8 percent in rural households. This implies that over 4 in 10 rural households are not connected to the national electricity grid. The use of flash light in rural households is high (14.7 %) compared to urban households (4.2 %). Also, compared to urban households, Table 8.8 shows that more than twice as many households in rural areas use kerosene as their main source of light. The extensive use of other means of lighting is due to the limited connections of rural households to the national electricity grid.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	5,958	64.2	81.5	57.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	65	0.7	0.2	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	2,007	21.6	11.8	25.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	23	0.2	0	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	13	0.1	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,595	69	0.7	1.1	0.6
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	1,105	11.9	4.2	14.7
Firewood	13,241	1,593	15	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	4	0	0	0
Other	11,739	932	28	0.3	0.8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space

The main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the district are presented in Table 8.9. Table 8.9 shows that there are three main cooking fuels used in the district: wood (41.3%); charcoal (35.1%) and; gas (18.5%). However, there are differences between the rural and urban areas of the district. Wood as a source of cooking fuel for rural households is used by 41.3 percent with 49.3 percent of rural households compared to 19.2 percent for urban households using wood. On the other hand, the most used cooking fuel for urban households is charcoal (46.7%) compared to almost 31 percent in rural areas. Put together, wood and charcoal, constitute 76.4 percent of cooking fuel in the district. Gas, which was introduced a few decades in Ghana to halt the use of wood and charcoal and their attendant impact on deforestation, is used to a fairly limited extent in both rural and urban households. All other sources of cooking fuel such as saw dust, animal waste and crop residue are used by a very limited number of households in both rural and urban areas.

Cooking space used in dwellings has implications for the health of occupants as well as the general quality of air within dwellings. Such spaces allocated for cooking should be well-

ventilated to guarantee health and safety of dwellings and occupants particularly regarding fire. Table 8.9 again shows that about 38.3 percent of urban households and 30.3 of rural households use separate rooms exclusively as cooking spaces whereas 10.4 percent and 19.6 percent respectively cook in the open space in their compounds. A proportion of 22.9 percent uses the verandah as cooking space. A proportion of 11.9 percent of households in the rural area use a structure with roof but without wall for cooking purposes as compared to 3 percent of urban households. About 2.2 percent use their Bedroom/Hall/Living room and 5.4 percent have no space for cooking. The proportion of households with no space for cooking is, however, relatively higher in urban areas (7.5%).

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

Cooking fuel/ Cooking space	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for households</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>632,045</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2491</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,796</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	311	3.3	107	4.3	204	3.0
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	3,831	41.3	478	19.2	3,353	49.3
Gas	996,518	74,339	1,720	18.5	703	28.2	1,017	15.0
Electricity	29,794	3,438	20	0.2	3	0.1	17	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	87	0.9	16	0.6	71	1.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	3,264	35.1	1164	46.7	2,100	30.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	12	0.1	2	0.1	10	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	548	12	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	147	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Other	7,759	329	26	0.3	17	0.7	9	0.1
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>632,045</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2491</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,796</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	499	5.4	188	7.5	311	4.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	3,013	32.4	953	38.3	2,060	30.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	645	6.9	208	8.4	437	6.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	139	1.5	37	1.5	102	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	883	9.5	74	3.0	809	11.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	203	2.2	46	1.8	157	2.3
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	2,271	24.5	717	28.8	1,554	22.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	1,591	17.1	260	10.4	1,331	19.6
Other	21,007	2,465	43	0.5	8	0.3	35	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

## 8.7 Sources of Water

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members in the district. From Table 8.10, majority (33.7%) of households in the district rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well for drinking. About 18.3 percent of households in the district use the stream or river for drinking whereas 15.6 percent households' drink sachet water. The proportion of rural households, (38.6%) using the bore-hole/pump/tube well is higher than those in the urban centres who account for 20.5 percent. On the other hand, 22.6 percent of urban households drink sachet water as against 13.0 percent of rural households. The use of river/stream as a source of drinking

water by rural households is greater (20.9%) than the urban households who constitute 11.3 percent.

Similarly, the proportion of households using bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes is high in the rural households (44.4%) than the urban households (30.2%). In much the same way, the use of river/stream is high in the rural households (23.4%) than urban households (18.1 %). About 19.2 percent of urban households and 10.3 percent of rural households in the district use pipe-borne water outside dwelling for other domestic purposes.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	254	2.7	4.5	2.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	1,194	12.9	20.3	10.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	435	4.7	8.1	3.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	3,133	33.7	20.5	38.6
Protected well	321,091	58,167	312	3.4	4.7	2.9
Rain water	39,438	7,948	273	2.9	3.8	2.6
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	39	0.4	0.7	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	30	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,448	15.6	22.6	13.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	158	1.7	2.0	1.6
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	97	1.0	0.7	1.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	120	1.3	0.5	1.6
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	1,699	18.3	11.3	20.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	92	1.0	0.0	1.3
Other	3,972	259	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	312	3.4	5.7	2.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	1,176	12.7	19.2	10.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	467	5.0	8.5	3.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	3,769	40.6	30.2	44.4
Protected well	465,775	95,179	405	4.4	6.5	3.6
Rain water	39,916	7,577	394	4.2	4.9	4.0
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	88	0.9	2.8	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	217	2.3	3.1	2.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	105	1.1	0.2	1.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	151	1.6	0.5	2.0
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	2,041	22.0	18.1	23.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	120	1.3	0.1	1.7
Other	10,302	1,341	42	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A careful look at Table 8.10 reveals that about 2 in 10 households in the Akwapim South District use water drinking sources which can largely be described as unsafe. These include unprotected wells and springs, rivers/streams, dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal, etc. The proportion of households using drinking water from unsafe sources is even higher for rural areas, about 25 percent (Table 8.10). Though consistent efforts from government and NGOs have led to improvement in access to potable water, a lot remains to be done to improve overall access among the population, especially in rural districts such as the Akwapim South District.

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

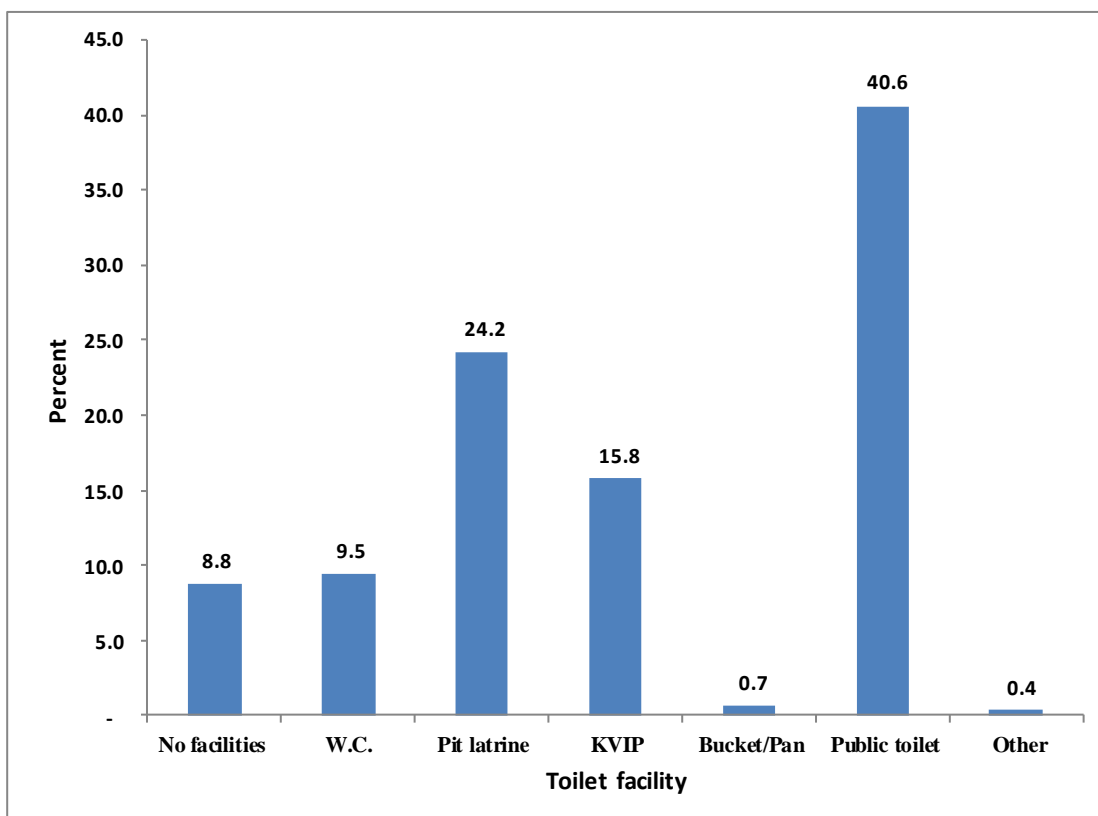
The distribution of households by type of toilet and bathing facilities according to place of residence in the district is presented in this section.

### 8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Figure 8.1 show that public toilet is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of households (40.6%) in the district. Another 24.2 percent uses the pit latrine, with a few using the WC (9.5%). Nearly a tenth of households (8.8%) has no toilet facility and uses the bush/beaches and fields.

The proportion of urban households using the WC (14.5%) and KVIP (22.5%) is higher compared to 7.6 percent and 13.3 percent who uses the same facility in the rural areas. Households in rural areas that have no toilet facility and resort to the use of the bush/beach and fields constitute 10.5 percent while 4.3 percent of households in urban areas also do not have toilet facility.

**Figure 8.1: Toilet facility used by households**





## 8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8:11 also shows the type of bathing facility used by households and by type of locality. Shared separate bathroom in the same house is the main bathing facility used by 34.7 percent of households, with shared open cubicle consisting of 25.6 percent. A little over a fifth (21.0%) of households in the district own bathrooms for their exclusive use. For urban households, shared separate bathroom in the same house is the main facility used for bathing and consist of 56.4 percent while shared open cubicle (29.6%) is the most bathing facility used by rural households in the district.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	819	8.8	4.3	10.5
W.C.	839,611	55,161	880	9.5	14.5	7.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	2,250	24.2	11.4	28.9
KVIP	572,824	100,193	1,468	15.8	22.5	13.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	67	0.7	2.5	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	195,950	3,770	40.6	44.8	39.1
Other	23,385	2,185	33	0.4	0.1	0.5
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	1,949	21.0	19.8	21.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	3,218	34.7	56.4	26.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	981	10.6	5.3	12.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	2,381	25.6	14.9	29.6
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	13	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	199	2.1	1.2	2.5
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	525	5.7	2.2	6.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	10	0.1	-	0.1
Other	16,276	1,635	11	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Disposing of waste in a proper way helps to prevent certain diseases and its spread. This section discusses the various liquid and solid waste disposal methods used by households in the district. Table 8.12 shows solid and liquid waste disposal systems in the district. Majority (57.5%) of households disposes of their solid waste at the public dump (open space), while 17.1 percent burned their solid waste in the district. By rural/urban distribution, the Table indicates that 37.3 percent of rural households and 20.2 percent of urban households dispose their rubbish (solid waste) at the public dump sites (open space). Also 13.8 percent of the rural and 3.2 percent of the urban households burn their rubbish, whilst a proportion of 8.1 percent rural households and 0.3 percent urban households dump rubbish indiscriminately. Furthermore, a high proportion of 38.9 percent of rural households and 9.8 percent of urban

households throw their liquid waste on compound, whereas 21.5 percent of rural households and 3.3 percent of urban households throw their waste on the streets. Table 8.12 shows that only 1.8 percent and 1.9 percent of urban and rural households respectively have their solid waste properly collected from their homes. This situation prevails partly as a result of an ineffective waste management system within the district. Consequently, many households are forced to dump their waste in open spaces within communities and other unauthorized places contributing to the spread of diseases and downgraded aesthetic beauty of neighbourhoods.

Table 8.12 shows that the main methods for disposal of liquid waste are: thrown onto compound (47.3%); thrown onto the street/outside (24.9%); thrown into gutter (18.4%) and through drainage system into a gutter (5.2%) – all these methods are unapproved and unhygienic practices. Indeed, these unhygienic and unapproved methods are practiced by almost 96 percent of households in the Akwapim South District. In both urban and rural areas, the extensiveness of these practices for liquid waste disposal contributes poor aesthetic neighbourhoods with serious implications for the spread of diseases and air quality.

**Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households**

Waste disposal	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Method of solid waste disposal by households</b>								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	2491	100.0	6,796	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	176	1.9	46	1.8	130	1.9
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	1,586	17.1	301	12.1	1,285	18.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	770	8.3	144	5.8	626	9.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	5,337	57.5	1,875	75.3	3,462	50.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	774	8.3	24	1.0	750	11.0
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	571	6.1	60	2.4	511	7.5
Other	53,805	6,324	73	0.8	41	1.6	32	0.5
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal by households</b>								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	9,287	100.0	2,491	100.0	6,796	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	150	1.6	29	1.2	121	1.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	479	5.2	353	14.2	126	1.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	202	2.2	76	3.1	126	1.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	2,311	24.9	311	12.5	2,000	29.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	1,709	18.4	910	36.5	799	11.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	4,395	47.3	786	31.6	3,609	53.1
Other	38,294	5,108	41	0.4	26	1.0	15	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and policy implications of the data analyzed for the Akwapim South District. The 2010 Population and Housing Census provides data for many important purposes, including planning and policy formulation, particularly in the areas of education, health, population control, housing, agriculture and social services. This report presents a comparative analysis of the demographic, social and economic characters of the Akwapim South District of the Eastern Region. It critically examines the socio-demographic and cultural characteristics in relation to the general well-being of the people of the district.

### **9.2 Summary of Main Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics**

The district has a population of 37,501, comprising of 48.5 percent males and 51.5 percent females, and a relatively large proportion of children (13.1%) below five years. The population under 15 years (0-14) is 37.5 percent while the population between the ages of 15-64 years is 56.6 percent of the total population. The observed sex ratio of 94.0 indicates there are ninety-four males for every hundred females. The district has a total fertility rate of 3.8 births which is higher than the regional average 3.5 births. The total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the district is 35,759, out of which 31,440 are surviving children. The proportion of male children ever born is slightly higher (50.7 %) than the female (49.3%). The crude death rate in the district is 9.5 per 1000, and 17.1 percent of the 357 deaths recorded in the district is due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide. Out of a total of 14,083 migrants in the district, 7,111 (50.5%) are migrants who were born elsewhere in the region and 2.1 percent of migrants residing in the district were born outside Ghana. The highest proportions of migrants in the district were born in the Greater Accra Region (15.4 %) and the lowest proportion of 0.5 percent is from the Upper West Region of the country.

#### **9.2.2 Social Characteristics**

The 2010 PHC recorded a total of 9,287 households in the district with a household population of 36,932. Average household size is 4 persons and average household per house is 1.6. Majority (39.5%) of household members are children with 25.1 percent being household heads. The male heads in extended households (heads-spouse) is higher (32.0%) than females (28.3 %) in the district. About 30.1 percent of the households in the district are of the nuclear family structure type. Extended family and non-relative household members are the least constituting 1.3 percent in the district. About 4 out of 10 persons 12 years and older are married with 37.0 percent never married. In terms of age distribution, over 91 percent of persons between the ages of 12-14 years has never married while almost 70 percent of the age group 45-49 years has married. The proportion of males 45-49 years who are married is higher than that of the females. Majority of females (7.9 %) marry at an early age compared to their male counterparts who constitute 1.1 percent. About 16 percent of married persons had no education while those with basic education constitute 64.0 percent than those with no education (2.5 %). Also, the male population in tertiary levels who are

divorced is 2.5 percent while the females are 1.1 percent. A total of 23,050 of the population aged 11 years and above are literate while 3,789 are illiterate.

The proportion of the population literate in English only is 21.5 percent and 12.7 percent for Ghanaian language only. About six out of ten (64.7%) persons can read and write in English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent of the population is literate in English and French as well as other languages.

### **9.2.3 Economic Characteristics**

The economically active persons in the district constitute 68.0 percent of the population 15 years and older. About 93.7 percent are employed with males being more employed than females. As expected, those in lower age groups are mostly economically not active while the employed are in the higher age groups. The main occupation of the people is skilled agricultural forestry and fisheries which employs about thirty-five percent of the economically active persons. There are more males (39.9%) in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery than females (30.2%). On the contrary, females have the highest proportion (39.0%) as service and sales workers as against 9.6 percent of males. Most of the people of Akwapim South are predominantly farmers and fishermen constituting 35.5 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above, with both sexes having a higher proportion of their population in this industry. Whereas the females dominate in the wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicle with a proportion of 29.0 percent, accommodation and food service activities (12.0%) and other service activities (6.8%), males outnumber them in mining and quarrying, construction and transportation and storage. Majority of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees (65.2%), those who are employees constitute 19.6 percent with contributing family workers constituting 4.7 percent. The private informal sector has the highest number of the employed population (83.4%) with the public sector employing 7.7 percent. More females (88.1%) are in the private sector compared to 78.6 percent of males.

### **9.2.4 Information Communication Technology**

About 51 percent of the populations aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones. Among the male population, those who own mobile phones, constitute 56.9 percent are males and about 46 percent of females also own mobile phones. With respect to internet usage, eight percent of the 26,059 persons 12 years and older use the facility. The proportion of the male population who has access to the use of internet facility is higher than that of the female population. Less than ten percent (7.3%) of households have desktop/laptop computers.

### **9.2.5 Disability**

The population with disability in the district is 2,028, representing 5.4 percent of the total population in the district. The prevalence among the female population for disability is 5.6 percent slightly higher than that of the male population with a proportion of 5.2 percent. Persons with impaired sight or visual impairment constitute the largest proportion of 53.9 percent of the total population with disability while hearing constitute the least (32.0%) of persons with disability for the district. Females with sight impairment constitute the highest (55.2%) compared to that of the males (52.5%). Nearly half (48.1%) of disabled persons 15 years and older in the district are employed, 1.8 unemployed with 50.1 percent economically not active. On education, 55.6 percent of persons 3 years and older with a disability have basic level education with 12.4 percent having secondary and higher level of education and 27.6 percent who has never been to school.

### **9.2.6 Agricultural Activities**

The district economy is predominantly agricultural based, employing a total of 48.2 percent of households. Rural households into ( ) in the agricultural sector constitute 53.5 percent compared to 33.6 percent of urban households ( ). The agricultural activity engaged in most in the district is crop farming which form 94.5 percent. Crop farming in the rural areas is higher (95.8 percent) compared to those in the urban centres who account for 89.0 percent. Chicken (64.9%) is the highest livestock reared in the district. (

### **9.2.7 Housing conditions**

The district has 5,629 houses with an average household size of 4 persons in the district. There are also 1.6 households per house in the district. Dwelling units owned by a household member constitute 49.2 percent while mortgage houses constitute only 0.6 percent. Government provides about 2.0 percent of dwelling units in the district. The dominant housing type is compound houses constituting 61.0 percent while separate houses make up 24.6 percent. A relatively higher proportion of female headed households (67.8%) live in compound houses compared to 56.8 percent of male heads. Majority of housing units (68.5%) have their outer walls made of cement and 1.9 percent made of wood. Most floors (82.1%) of dwelling units are made of cement/concrete with about two percent using terrazzo or marble tiles. For every 9 out of 10 houses, the roofing materials are made of metal sheets with rural areas having a higher proportion of 91.8 percent compared to 85.8 percent of urban dwelling units. Nearly 6 out of 10 households occupy one sleeping room with just 16.0 percent occupying 3 or more rooms as sleeping places.

The main source of lighting for most housing units is electricity constituting 64.2 percent, followed by kerosene lamp (21.6 %) and flash light (11.9%). It is interesting to note that nearly 60.0 percent of rural households have access to electricity from the main grid compared to 81.5 percent of urban households connected to the national grid. The main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood (41.3%) with the proportion for rural (49.3 %) being higher than that of the urban households (19.2 %). Gas as a source of cooking fuel is patronized by less than 20.0 percent of households. Nearly a third (32.4%) of households use separate rooms exclusively for cooking with a further 24.5 percent and 17.1 percent using the verandah and open space in compound respectively for cooking. For drinking water, 33.7 percent of households use the borehole as their main source and 18.0 percent drinking from river/stream. Two out of every ten households use pipe borne water for drinking. Water sources for other domestic purposes follow the same pattern as that discussed for drinking in households in the district.

Less than ten percent (9.5%) of households in the district have no toilet facilities with about 41 percent using the public toilet (W.C, KVIP). Majority of households use shared separate bathrooms in the same house with 2 out of every 10 households own bathrooms for exclusive use of household. Waste disposal continues to be a major problem as the population increases with nearly half (47.3%) of the household population disposing their liquid waste by throwing them onto compound. Another 25 percent throw their liquid waste on the street/outside. Almost two percent of the household population disposes their waste through the sewerage system. More than half (57.5%) of households dispose of their solid waste at the open public dump with less than a fifth (17.1%) burning their solid waste. Less than two percent (1.9%) of households have their solid waste collected.

### 9.3 Policy Implications

The district specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 PHC is to help inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies adopted for achieving such targets. With reference to the findings of the report, the following recommendations are made.

The Assembly should provide more social amenities in the rural areas since it has a greater proportion of the district population. In collaboration with relevant agencies, the Akwapim South District Assembly should initiate steps to control the population growth of the district, especially at the rural areas. In this direction, there should be deliberate efforts by the Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service and other NGOs to step up family planning activities with the aim of reducing the total fertility rate. There should be measures in place to check early marriages in the municipality to protect all children and ensure that they are educated and supported to reach their full potential.

The high literacy level among the populace is a good indicator of socio-economic development but efforts should be geared towards increasing the literate population for both males and females at all levels. In fact, the findings indicate that the educational levels appear to reduce progressively, with many females dropping out of school than males. This might contribute to increasing social problems. The majority of the populace who can read and write in English and Ghanaian Language implies that the bigger medium of communicating to the people in the communities for policy initiatives and implementation would be in English and Ghanaian Language. In order to maintain or increase the level of literacy in the municipality, the following recommendations are made. First the Assembly and the Ghana Education Service (GES) should put measures in place to educate the populace (especially, parents) on the importance of education and ensure that all children of school going age remain in school and Measures should be put in place to reduce if not stop school drop-out rate in the district.

Although the proportion of the population who are employed is high, the majority of them are within the informal sector which is characterized by inadequate income, job insecurity and difficult conditions of service that undermine their fundamental rights to decent life. The higher proportion of the employed population implies that more people will have something to live on and to cater for the dependent population which invariably will reduce hardships and social vices which retard development. It is therefore recommended that, more of the programmes and projects of the Assembly and the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) as well as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) implemented should be geared towards developing the agriculture, forestry and fishing, as well as the private informal sector.

Even though it comes with its own cost and social issues, access to information, mobile phones, computers and other technological devices help promote learning, facilitate communication, boost business and make general social life comfortable. It is therefore recommended that, the Assembly in collaboration with financial institutions and other communication networks should initiate steps of encouraging and promoting the use of information technology especially the use of the internet. The introduction of ICT centers in the district is a good attempt by the Assembly to promote information technology in the district and it should be continued. The Assembly together with the Ghana Education Service

should ensure effective monitoring and equitable distribution of computers/laptops in schools by the Government of Ghana and other private institutions and philanthropists in the district

Disability has become a complex social phenomenon which demands a multidimensional approach. With the various problems facing persons with disability and recognizing the important contribution that all persons can make towards national development, the following recommendations are made. Efforts should be geared toward integrating people with disability into the mainstream of society and at all levels in the District such as education, economic, housing, health and agriculture among others. Again, accessible ramps, walk ways, pedestrian bridges, etc. should be constructed to facilitate the movement and enhance the participation of persons with mobility or physical impairments in social programmes. Again, books in the various schools and public libraries should be in Braille formats for the visually impaired to be able to read and other assistive devices should be provided in schools for the blind and visually impaired. Also, sign language interpreters should be employed in the various schools to promote inclusive education for people who are speech or hearing impaired. Measures should be put in place to improve the educational attainment of persons with disability in the district. Also, more jobs should be created for persons with disability who are unemployed.

Regarding housing conditions, the findings show that majority of the households in the district use cement as their main construction materials. The use of burnt bricks by households and even government agencies and other institutions in the district is low. This implies that, locally manufactured building materials which may be less expensive are not largely used by households in the district. Based on this, the following is recommended;

The Assembly and other government agencies should promote the use of locally manufactured building materials such as burnt bricks. With regards to water and sanitation issues, the main source of drinking water comes from borehole. This implies that the use of other source of drinking water namely; standpipes, wells, sachet water, bottled water among others are low. Again, it was found that a good number of households do not properly dispose of their solid and liquid waste. An example is where majority dispose of their liquid waste onto their compounds and on the streets which potentially pose health hazards to the people. The question is whether there is lack of adequate drainage systems in the district or people are not educated to do so. It is therefore recommended that; the District Assembly should strengthen the capacity of the sanitation agencies to inculcate in people the proper and modern way of disposing solid waste in the district. The bye-laws on sanitation should be strictly implemented to ensure a clean environment in the district. The Assembly should intensify community-based clean-up exercises to ensure a clean and tidy environment. The environmental department should be stocked with resources to conduct frequent educational campaigns on sanitation to the people in the district

The Assembly should also construct drains for easy disposing of liquid waste. It is hoped that with good policies in place such as construction and rehabilitation of toilet facilities, the use of the bush as toilet facility in the district would be reduced massively in the next few years. Since majority of households depend on boreholes provided by the Assembly, efforts should be made to allocate funds from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), and the Urban Development Grants (UDG) to rehabilitate existing boreholes, drill and install pumps on existing boreholes, and also construct more boreholes to provide potable drinking water for all. This would increase water coverage in the district.

## **9.4 Conclusion**

These findings present an opportunity for the government to formulate policies and strategies to deal with the issues identified. Overall, areas of impact include economic growth, effective resource allocation and the general welfare and well-being of the people of the Akwapim South District including those with disabilities. If appropriate programmes are affected to tackle these issues, collectively, Ghana's aim of becoming a higher middle-income country will be realised.



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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
<b>Total</b>	36,932	100.0	9634.0	100.0	27,298	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	1,846	5.0	536	5.6	1,310	4.8
Household with head and a spouse only	836	2.3	210	2.2	626	2.3
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	4,116	11.1	1,111	11.5	3,005	11.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	11,126	30.1	2,472	25.7	8,654	31.7
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	6,572	17.8	1,562	16.2	5,010	18.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	539	1.5	185	1.9	354	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,545	4.2	460	4.8	1,085	4.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	5,846	15.8	1,738	18.0	4,108	15.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	660	1.8	218	2.3	442	1.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,846	10.4	1,142	11.9	2,704	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	9,287	36,932	18,017	18,915	9,191	4,973	4,218
Households engaged in agricultural activities	4,475	20,528	10,298	10,230	9,191	4,973	4,218
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	4,233	19,493	9,801	9,692	8,758	4,758	4,000
Households engaged in crop farming	4,229	19,482	9,797	9,685	8,747	4,754	3,993
Households engaged in tree growing	15	63	24	39	26	11	15
Agro forestry (tree planting)	15	63	24	39	26	11	15
Alligator pepper	15	77	32	45	32	17	15
Apples	5	28	11	17	19	9	10
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	7	39	20	19	19	13	6
Avocado	2	11	5	6	4	1	3
Banana	2	3	2	1	3	2	1
Beans	38	146	87	59	61	41	20
Black pepper	1	6	5	1	2	1	1
Black berries	1	6	3	3	3	2	1
Cabbage	37	174	95	79	63	43	20
Carrot	22	93	55	38	38	23	15
Cashew	12	50	29	21	23	14	9
Cassava	3,250	15,266	7,644	7,622	6,801	3,610	3,191
Citronella	15	48	25	23	29	14	15
Citrus	16	80	43	37	42	28	14
Cocoa	295	1,470	743	727	588	351	237
Coconut	26	148	74	74	57	33	24
Cocoyam	355	1,700	840	860	714	345	369
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	37	151	72	79	85	44	41
Cola	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Cotton	4	24	12	12	9	4	5
Cucumber	14	56	33	23	23	18	5
Garden eggs	77	363	196	167	151	91	60
Groundnut	7	43	27	16	21	11	10
Guava	6	30	15	15	15	10	5
Kenaf	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Lemon grass	5	23	12	11	12	8	4
Lettuce	4	20	12	8	10	7	3
Maize	2,841	13,473	6,759	6,714	6,059	3,251	2,808
Mango	11	70	37	33	28	18	10
Melon (agusi)	5	18	11	7	10	8	2
Millet	18	63	31	32	34	17	17
Nut meg	1	9	5	4	6	3	3
Oil palm	131	730	371	359	304	169	135

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Okro	154	804	411	393	380	225	155
Onion	3	17	8	9	7	4	3
Pawpaw	20	93	57	36	42	29	13
Peas	1	6	3	3	2	1	1
Pepper	311	1,462	749	713	701	390	311
Pineapple	727	3,447	1,847	1,600	1,628	965	663
Plantain	768	3,729	1,838	1,891	1,543	807	736
Potatoes	2	10	5	5	8	5	3
Rice	2	11	5	6	4	3	1
Soya beans	2	16	10	6	7	6	1
Sugarcane	15	93	52	41	46	29	17
Sun flower	1	8	5	3	1	1	0
Sweet pepper	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Sweet potatoes	4	17	9	8	10	6	4
Tomatoes	125	612	329	283	341	195	146
Water melon	5	17	8	9	9	5	4
Yam	187	930	488	442	420	239	181
Other (specify)	48	235	126	109	104	65	39

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Population by sex, number of Households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Aburi	9,390	4,312	5,078	2,354	993
2	Pakro	2,887	1,355	1,532	703	353
3	Pokrom (Nsabaa)	2,577	1,260	1,317	657	356
4	Kitase	2,379	1,155	1,224	647	283
5	Berekuso	1,759	864	895	318	195
6	Ahwerase	1,673	811	862	435	217
7	Konkonuku	1,477	703	774	395	196
8	Gyankama	1,229	589	640	355	179
9	Amanfrom	965	459	506	232	162
10	Nsakyee	922	438	484	244	168
11	Kwasi Doi	673	345	328	173	115
12	Otiakrom	660	329	331	161	226
13	Besease Amanfro	613	315	298	137	100
14	Petoo Obosono	612	306	306	129	86
15	Mantukwa	574	279	295	138	146
16	Asabi	561	272	289	155	233
17	Yaw Duodu	560	274	286	116	94
18	Ohenemea Akura	515	241	274	138	44
19	Boahenakrom	476	259	217	93	100
20	Dago	474	233	241	121	103

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No	Community Name	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Aburi	9,390	1,115	1,064	1,165	1,025	980	683	599	553	416	377	347	252	206	156	157	295
2	Pakro	2,887	362	364	336	298	269	217	218	173	158	116	97	75	61	30	34	79
3	Pokrom (Nsabaa)	2,577	346	372	391	218	174	161	148	168	145	118	106	41	51	28	49	61
4	Kitase	2,379	337	257	252	221	216	236	193	159	148	93	71	53	46	22	34	41
5	Berekuso	1,759	206	236	203	167	149	143	117	115	86	82	62	40	47	26	30	50
6	Ahwerase	1,673	186	179	216	196	137	129	113	91	53	63	57	53	55	33	43	69
7	Konkonuku	1,477	217	164	180	132	114	95	110	92	68	61	63	38	32	27	36	48
8	Gyankama	1,229	166	142	134	121	102	104	91	82	67	49	47	29	20	18	21	36
9	Amanfrom	965	125	140	113	87	55	74	64	74	51	43	35	28	16	17	21	22
10	Nsakyee	922	117	109	112	92	60	65	48	49	47	43	62	33	22	20	12	31
11	Kwasi Doi	673	94	77	92	70	43	45	42	39	39	27	24	16	17	16	10	22
12	Otiakrom	660	101	81	97	83	48	37	39	50	48	15	13	20	11	5	7	5
13	Besease Amanfro	613	105	94	74	39	39	59	31	28	29	34	21	13	14	11	9	13
14	Petoe Obosono	612	81	77	77	65	42	28	33	29	33	21	32	14	24	10	18	28
15	Mantukwa	574	80	72	57	53	54	58	38	46	34	22	23	12	10	5	4	6
16	Asabi	561	77	59	45	45	58	53	50	46	44	21	16	11	15	10	3	8
17	Yaw Duodu	560	81	72	62	46	52	37	27	31	36	25	19	15	16	5	10	26
18	Ohenemea Akura	515	54	50	61	64	61	37	39	33	26	15	20	14	14	7	7	13
19	Boahenakrom	476	74	57	62	60	40	27	22	13	21	23	26	16	10	9	7	9
20	Dago	474	73	67	58	55	28	27	17	28	16	21	29	7	12	11	14	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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