



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### NSAWAM-ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY



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.

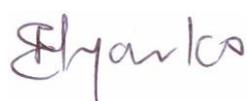
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipality 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.



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons With Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN	United Nations
WC	Water Closet
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research

# 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 Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 86,000 representing 3.3 percent of the Eastern region's total population (2,633,154). Males constitute 49.7 percent and females represent 50.3 percent of the district's population. More than half (59.1%) of the population in the district reside in urban localities. The district has a sex ratio (number of males to 100 females) of 98.8. The district has a youthful population with slightly more than one third (34.3%) of the population below 15 years. The youthful population coupled with small percentage of elderly persons in the district has given rise to a broad base population pyramid which narrows to the top. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 64.3, which means that 100 people in the working age group would have 64 people to take care of.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district 3.1. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 89.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.2 per 1000. More than one third (42.7%) of the population in the district were born outside the district (migrants). Majority (43.8%) of the migrants were born in other districts in the Eastern region. For migrants born in other regions, the majority were born in the Greater Accra region (5,399) followed by those who were born in the Volta region (4,760).

## Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 79,402 representing 92.3 percent of the district's total population of 86,000. The average household size in the district is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.6 percent. Head of household only forms 26.7 percent and spouse (wife/husband) form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.3 percent of the total number of households in the district. This is followed by extended households (head, spouse, children and head's relative(s)) which form 16.8 percent and single parent extended (15.6%).

## Marital status

The population married constitutes 40 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the district while those who have never been married form 41 percent of the population aged

12 years and older. The population divorced, separated or widowed constitutes less than six percent each. The data further indicates that more than 90 percent of the population aged 12 to 19 years have never married. About four percent of them are in informal unions, while 12.5 percent are married.

More than 90 percent of the population that have never married have had at least basic education. Close to two thirds of the population that have never married are not economically active, which may be due to the fact that the majority of them are young and may be schooling. The data further shows that about three quarters of the population married in the district are in some form of employment.

### **Nationality and religious affiliation**

The majority (94.5%) of the population in the Nsawam Adoagyiri district are Ghanaians by birth. Those who hold dual nationality constitute only 2.4 percent. Non-Ghanaians also form a small proportion (2.3%) of the population in the district.

With regards to religion, the majority of the population in the district are Christians (84.6%). Among the Christian groups in the district, Pentecostal/Charismatics dominate, constituting 44.6 percent of the Christian population in the district. Moslems form only 8.1 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

More than three quarters (86%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the district are literate. Close to two thirds (63.7%) of the literate population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language, with 24 percent being literate in English language. The percentage of males (90%) who are literate, exceed that of females (81%).

The majority (46.4%) of the population in the district currently in school are in primary schools. Those in JHS and Kindergarten form 18.2 percent and 13.6 percent respectively. Less than 10 percent of the population currently in school are in Senior High Schools (SSSs) with 3.7 percent in tertiary schools. For those who have attended school in the past, the majority have attended JSS/JHS (29.1%) and middle school (24.6%). The population that has attended primary school in the past constitutes 17.6 percent while those who have attended tertiary form 7.1 percent. Slightly more males (4,285,115) have attended school in the past than females (4,108,767).

### **Economic activity status**

About two thirds (66.5%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active. Of the economically active population, 92.7 percent are employed. The majority (62.9%) of the unemployed are first time job seekers who are available for work. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (33.5%).

### **Occupation and industry of employment**

The majority (28.7%) of the employed population are engaged as service and sales workers followed by those who work as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (22.4%). Crafted and related workers form the third highest (17.5%). The majority of workers in the Nsawam Adoagyiri district work in the wholesale and retail sector, followed closely by those in agriculture, forestry and fishing (22.5%). The manufacturing sector only engages 13 percent of the working population.

## **Employment status and sector**

Close to two thirds (63%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 23.8 percent of the employed population. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 79.6 percent of the working population followed by the private formal sector with 11.2 percent. The public sector engages only 8.7 percent.

## **Information communication technology**

Of the population aged 12 years and older in the Nsawam Adoagyiri district, 52.7 percent own mobile phones. The proportion using internet facilities in the district is much lower (6.1%). The percentage of males (54.3%) owning mobile phones is higher than females (51.2%). The same can be said for the use of internet facilities, where 8.3 percent of males and 4.0 percent females use the facility.

Nearly seven percent of the households in the municipality own desktop/laptops. The percentage of male-headed households (8.7%) owning desktop/laptop computers is higher than that of female-headed households (4.2%).

## **Disability**

About three percent of the district's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (3.1%) with disability is slightly higher than that for males (2.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.6 percent followed by physical disability (32.7%). The majority (3.0%) of PWDs reside in urban localities. Close to one third of PWDs have never been to school and more than half of PWDs are economically not active.

## **Agriculture**

Out of 21,232 households enumerated in the municipality, 6,657 representing 31.4 percent of the total number of households are engaged in agriculture. The figure is much higher in rural localities where 71.7 percent of households are into agriculture. In urban localities, only 28.3 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. Crop farming is the predominant (94%) agricultural activity in the district. This is followed distantly by livestock rearing.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality is 9,953 representing 2.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern region. The average number of persons per house is 8.6, with figure higher (12.4) rural localities than urban localities (6.0).

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

Slightly more than half of the dwelling units in the district are owned by a household member. This is followed distantly by those owned by other private individual who is not a household member. Dwelling unit owned by relatives of household members is the third highest, representing 12.9 percent of all dwelling unit in the district. Households that reside in dwelling units being purchased by the household form only 1.2 percent. There are variations between male headed households and female headed households in terms of ownership of dwelling units. More than 60 percent of dwelling units headed by males are owned by a household member.

The majority (65.8%) households in the district reside in compound houses. Less than one fifth (18.7%) of households in the district reside in separate houses.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement block/concrete accounting for 75.5 of dwelling units. The next predominant (17.9%) material for outer walls of dwelling units is earth/mud bricks. Cement/concrete is also the main material for floors of dwelling units accounting for 86.4 percent. Mud bricks/earth is the next predominant (10.7%) material for the floors of dwelling units. The majority of roofs in the district are roofed with metal sheets accounting for more than 90 percent of roofing material for dwelling units in the district.

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

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) (68.5%) and kerosene lamp (20.9%). The three main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are charcoal (45.7%), wood (25.4%) and gas (22.0%). The four main sources of water in the district are pipe-borne inside, pipe-borne outside, public tap/standpipe and borehole. More than quarter of households (27.7%) drink water from boreholes and on-fifth (20.6%) also drink from pipe-borne outside.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet constituting 51.1 percent followed by W.C (17.7%). About 17.0 percent of the population in the district have KVIP toilet facility. Majority of households (53.5%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 22.1 percent share open cubicle bathrooms.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container), accounting for 42.8 percent followed by public dump in the open space representing 33.1 percent. More than one-ten (13.1%) households dispose of their solid waste by burning. House to house waste collection accounts for only 2.6 percent and 3.9 percent dumped their refuse indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (43.0%) and onto the gutter (27.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district. Households that throw liquid into the streets form 15.9 percent while 1.5 percent dispose-of liquid waste through the sewerage system.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

This chapter presents a brief description of the Municipality in terms of the physical features, culture and social structure and the Municipality economy. It also discusses census methodology, concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the report.

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Location

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality is approximately 23km from Accra the national capital. The Municipality is situated in the south eastern part of the Eastern Region between latitude 5°.45 N and 5°.58 N and longitude 0.07'W and 0.27' W. The Municipality has a total population of 86,000. It is bordered to the south by the Ga and Tema Municipalities of the Greater Accra Region, to the north by Akuapem North Municipality, to the west by Suhum Municipality and Upper West Akim District.

#### 1.2.2 Area

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal covers an area of about 175 square kilometer, out of the total area of the Eastern Region. This shows that the Municipality covers 19,323 square kilometer Proportion of the total land area in the region. From the 2010 census, the Municipality has a population of 86,000 comprising of 49.7 Percent of males and 50.3 Percent of females. The population is sparsely distributed with a population density of approximately 491 Persons per kilometer square.

#### 1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The relief of the Municipality is generally categorized into three main divisions. These are;

Densu plains, Ponpon narrows land and Akuapem – Togo ranges. The Densu Plains cover the Western half of the Municipality with undulating and occasional isolated peaks such as the Amama hill and Nyanao hill above sea levels of about 5000 feet and 1000 respectively. The plains constitute a potential for irrigation and mechanized farming in the Municipality. Nsawam, the Municipality Capital is located on the plains. Given the inadequate drainage facilities, parts of the town are liable to floods. Pools of stagnant water are also common in the rainy season leading to the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors.

Municipality is drained by Densu River and its tributaries such as the Ntua, Pompom, Ahumfra and Dobro.

#### 1.2.4 Climate

Weather conditions in the Municipality are generally cool due to its location in the wet semi-equatorial climate, coupled with the double maxima rainfall, which records an average annual rainfall of between 125cm and 200cm. The first rainy season is usually between May to June, with the heaviest rainfall experienced in June and a second rainy season between Septembers to October. This usually account for an entire year farming practice. The highest

temperatures averaging 30°C are recorded between March and April. With the lowest average temperature of 26°C recorded in August.

### **1.2.5 Vegetation and soil**

The main ecological zones that can be identified in the Municipality are the semi-deciduous forest and coastal savanna grassland. About ninety percent of the Municipality is covered with forest. Very little of the forest cover remain today due to uncontrolled exploitation for timber and bad farming practice such as shifting cultivation method of farming. There are various species trees but the most common are the Antirari-chloroogroa, Aningeriarobusta, Chrysophyllum, Arcanum and Mansoniaaltissima. These trees support the socio-economic lives of the people when they are processed. A the coastal savanna grassland cover the remaining ten percent land in the south and forms the transition zone between the costal savanna and rain forest region. The common grasses found are Andropogangayanus and Hyperemia rufa (spear and elephant grass).The geology of the Municipality is mainly sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to quartzites, schist, shale and philate, forming the Akuapem - Togo ranges.

In the most semi-deciduous forest zone, the principal soil is forest ochrosols.

## **1.3 Political Administration**

The District Assembly is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive who serves as the political head and the Municipal Coordinating Director who serves as the administrative head. The Assembly has a total membership of 44. Out of this number, 13 representing one-third of membership are appointed by government in accordance with Act 462. A number of established sub-committees function as operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of specific activities of the assembly such as finance and administration, social services, works, justice and security and development planning sub-committees. Administratively the Municipality is divided into four zonal councils namely Nsawam, Adogyiri, Nkyenenkyene and Fotobi zonal councils. Politically the Municipality has twenty-six electoral areas and one constituency.

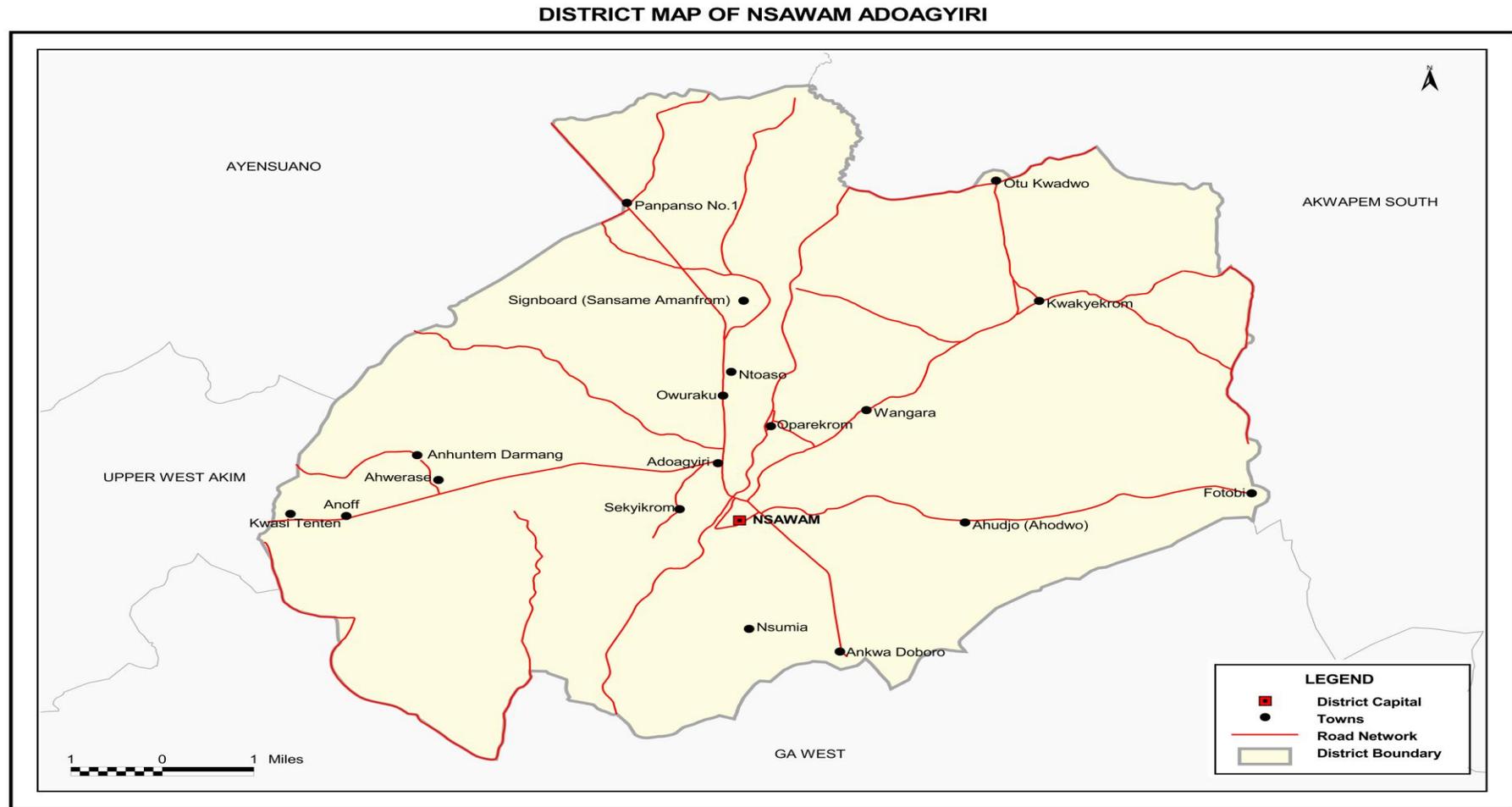
## **1.4 Culture and Social Structure**

The major ethnic group found in the Naswam Adogyiri Municipality is Akan (63%),with some few Ewes (9%), Ga-Adamgbes (7%), and other Akans other than Akuapems constitute (17%) with the remaining 4 percent being other tribes. Major festivals celebrated in the Municipality are as follows: Ohum, Akwambo and Odwira. All the ethnic groups that can be found in the Municipality do not practice matrilineal system of inheritance that is from mother to child. The dominance of the Akans has created a social cohesiveness, which is ideal for community development.

## **1.5 Economy of the District**

The economy of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality used to be predominantly agrarian, as it previously employed about 40 percent and 37 percent of the working population in 1995 and 2000 respectively. The major crops cultivated were pineapples, pawpaw, oranges, tubers, maize, and vegetables among others.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nsawam district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

However, the 2010 PHC reveals a change of trend, agriculture has lost to other sectors especially commerce such as the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (26%) as compared to agriculture (22.5%). The main economic activity of the people in the municipality is bakery mostly engaged by women. Petty trading is also very common as majority of the populace are engaged in buying and selling of items such as cloth, electrical gadgets, food stuff and plastic wares.

### **1.5.1 Quarrying**

About 0.4 percent of the population of the municipality engages in quarrying. This is however becoming a serious activity as there exist about three major quarrying companies and other smaller ones in the municipality. These companies supply aggregates for the construction industry in the Municipality and Accra.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Selection of census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all

indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

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

##### **Introduction**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

### **Locality**

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

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

### **Head of household**

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

### **Household and non-household population**

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

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

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital status**

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

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of education***

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

### **Activity status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment status**

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

## **Employment sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing conditions and facilities**

The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type

of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

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

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

As shown in table 2.1, Nsawam-Adogyiri Municipality recorded a population of 86,000, comprising 42,733 (49.7%) males and 43,267 (50.3%) females with the urban population (50,864) outnumbering that of the rural population. The density of the population is 465 persons per square kilometre.

##### **2.2.1 Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio**

The cumulative computation from Table 2.1 shows that the number of males in the Municipality is higher (14,804) than that of the females (14703) in the age group 0 to 14years as well as among the 15-64 year-olds, 26,126 females as compared with 26,207. However, among those aged 65 years and above, the females (2, 438) outnumber the males (1,722).

The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of the municipality stands at 98.8 percent which indicates predominance of females over males in the municipality. Also, it implies that for every 100 females there is a corresponding 98 males.

#### **2.3 Age and Sex Structure**

Table 2.1 also indicates the age structure by sex, age group and type of locality of Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipality. From the table, majority (60.9%) of the population are within ages 15-64 years. This shows that the age structure of the population in the municipality is skewed towards the youth and economically active group. This is followed by age groups 0-14 years while the population within the age groups 65 years and older records the lowest. The general pattern of the age and sex structure shows consistent decrease in the size of age groups with increasing age as can be seen for both sexes, from age 15-19 years and older. The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the municipality follow the regional pattern. Apart from the age group 65years and older where the females are slightly more than males, the male population outnumbers the female population in all the other age groups as indicated by the table. It is worth noting that in all the age groupings majority of the population live in the urban areas of the municipality.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	86,000	42,733	43,267	98.8	50,864	35,136
0 - 4	10,388	5,298	5,090	104.1	5,381	5,007
5 - 9	9,412	4,704	4,708	99.9	4,921	4,491
10 - 14	9,707	4,802	4,905	97.9	5,570	4,137
15 - 19	8,536	4,315	4,221	102.2	5,197	3,339
20 - 24	8,121	3,991	4,130	96.6	5,145	2,976
25 - 29	7,807	3,882	3,925	98.9	5,098	2,709
30 - 34	6,529	3,354	3,175	105.6	4,204	2,325
35 - 39	5,731	2,970	2,761	107.6	3,557	2,174
40 - 44	4,586	2,428	2,158	112.5	2,802	1,784
45 - 49	3,632	1,761	1,871	94.1	2,260	1,372
50 - 54	3,430	1,608	1,822	88.3	2,016	1,414
55 - 59	2,084	1,006	1,078	93.3	1,283	801
60 - 64	1,877	892	985	90.6	1,101	776
65 - 69	1,129	540	589	91.7	663	466
70 - 74	1,270	548	722	75.9	692	578
75 - 79	661	274	387	70.8	390	271
80 - 84	537	169	368	45.9	284	253
85 - 89	306	110	196	56.1	167	139
90 - 94	182	50	132	37.9	88	94
95 - 99	75	31	44	70.5	45	30
All Ages	86,000	42,733	43,267	98.8	50,864	35,136
0-14	29,507	14,804	14,703	100.7	15,872	13,635
15-64	52,333	26,207	26,126	100.3	32,663	19,670
65+	4,160	1,722	2,438	70.6	2,329	1,831
Age-dependency ratio	64.3	63.1	65.6		55.7	78.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

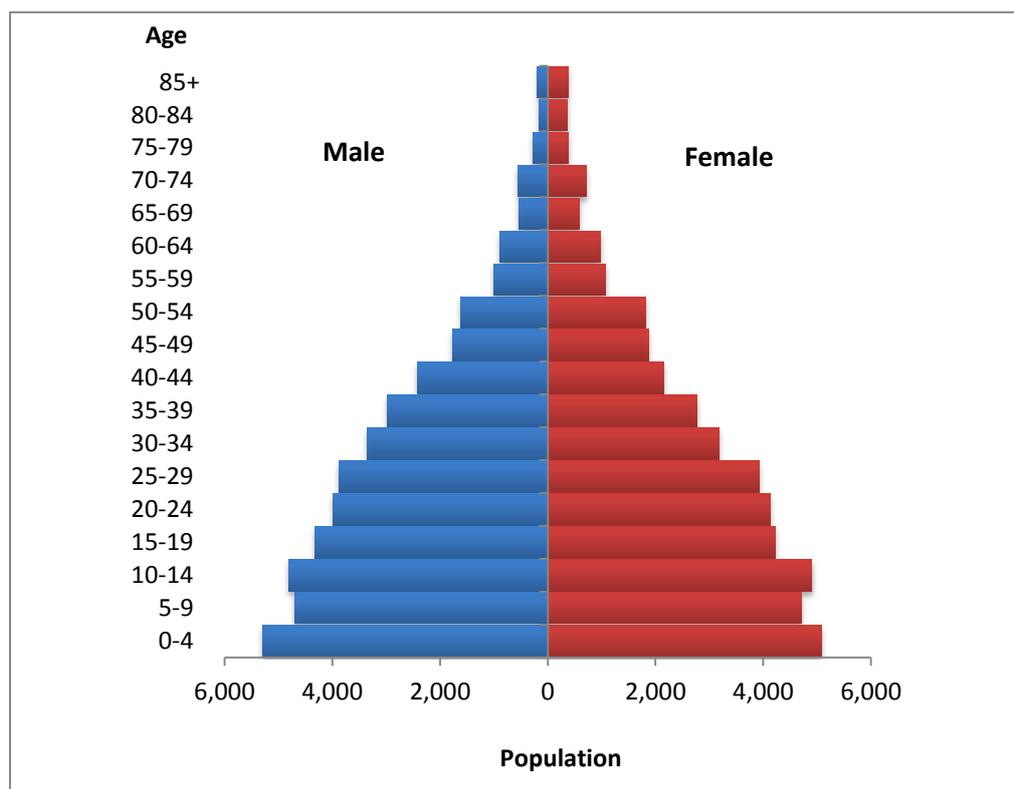
### 2.3.1 Population pyramid

Figure 2.1 shows graphical presentation of age-sex structure of the municipality. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top. It shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). As cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration or both. This is shown by the narrowing of the population at its peak another feature of the municipal population pyramid is that females in the oldest age groups form the substantial majority than the males.

### 2.3.2 Age-dependency ratio

The dependency ratio indicates the extent to which the number of young aged less than 15 years and older people (over 65) depend on people of the working age group (15 - 64 years.). Table 2.1 shows that the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 64.3, which is lower than the regional dependency ratio of 82. The dependency ratio is higher in the rural areas (78.6) than in the urban areas (55.7). The female dependent ratio of 65.6 persons is higher than that of the Municipality. The males recorded 63.1 persons in the inactive population.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There is variation of the dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for females in Nsawam Adogyiri Municipality, there are 65.6 persons in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for males, there are 63.1 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, Mortality and Migration are principal determinants of population change at a particular point in time. The levels and changes of these three components of population-fertility, mortality and migration are important for socioeconomic planning and policy adoption.

In developing countries such as Ghana, where population registers are non-existent, censuses provide the more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources. Censuses, however, may not capture all aspects of the components of population as surveys do.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district and region. Out of the total population of 86,000 in the municipality, 22,241 are females between the ages of 15-49 years. There were 1,996 births in the last 12 months preceding the census in the Municipality. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. There are other fertility measures such as Crude Birth

Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) among others. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility.

The Total Fertility Rate in the Municipality for women aged 15-49 years is 3.1 births per woman. This means that a woman in the municipality, on the average would have approximately 3 children in her lifetime. This however is lower than the regional average of 3.5 births per woman as well as districts such as Kwahu Afram Plains South Akyem Mansa, Kwahu East and which recorded the highest total fertility rates of 4.7, 4.3 and 3.8 births per woman respectively but higher than that of New Juaben Municipal (2.4 births per woman). The GFR of 89.7 and the CBR of 23.2 are both slightly lower than that of the region.

**Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate and crude rate by district**

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68	19.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95	24.4
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3	87.4	24
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
<b>Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>22,241</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114	26.6
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change, which plays a vital role in determining the growth of the population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of the population. Table 2.3 provides information on females aged 12 years and older, children ever born, children surviving and sex of a child in the Municipality. The table shows that the number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older in the Municipality is 71,393, out of which 62,536 children are surviving. The proportion of male

children ever born is higher (50.5%) than that of the female children ever born (49.8%). The situation however is different for children surviving where the proportion of female children surviving is slightly higher (50.5%) than that of the males (49.5%).

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	31,489	71,939	36,113	35,826	62,536	30,985	31,551
12 - 14	2,925	7	4	3	7	4	3
15 - 19	4,221	318	160	158	287	145	142
20 - 24	4,130	2,410	1,222	1,188	2,187	1,091	1,096
25 - 29	3,925	5,504	2,802	2,702	5,005	2,509	2,496
30 - 34	3,175	7,216	3,669	3,547	6,639	3,343	3,296
35 - 39	2,761	8,555	4,270	4,285	7,865	3,864	4,001
40 - 44	2,158	7,854	3,979	3,875	7,123	3,563	3,560
45 - 49	1,871	7,399	3,765	3,634	6,648	3,331	3,317
50 - 54	1,822	8,371	4,133	4,238	7,271	3,580	3,691
55 - 59	1,078	5,250	2,661	2,589	4,515	2,265	2,250
60 +	3,423	19,055	9,448	9,607	14,989	7,290	7,699

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table, the proportion of female children ever born by females within the age group 35-39 years is slightly higher (12.0%) than that of the males (11.8%). The proportion of the surviving females is also slightly higher (12.7%) than that of males (12.5%).

Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths and crude death rates in the district. Four hundred and forty-eight deaths were recorded at the household level out of a total population of 86,000. The crude death rate which measures the number of deaths per 1,000 populations is second lowest (5.2) after Kwahu Afram Plains (4.4) in the region. The municipal crude death rate of 5.2 per 1,000 is also lower than that of the region (8.2).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
KwahuAfram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8
KwahuAfram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
YiloKrobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
<b>NsawamAdoagyiri Municipal</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the region. Migration out of the district decreases the size of the population in the region, while migration into the district 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.

Out of the total population enumerated in the Municipality, 36,689 are migrants constituting 42.7 percent of the population as indicated by Table 2.5. There are 16,085 (43.8%) migrants born elsewhere in another region and 1,326 (3.6%) of the migrants residing in the Municipality are born outside Ghana. The table further shows that higher proportions of migrants (born elsewhere in other regions) that are in the Municipality are from Greater Accra (5,399) and Ashanti (2,942) Regions. The smallest number of migrants (those born elsewhere in other regions) is from the Upper West (276) and Upper East (464). In terms of duration of residence, the table further shows that majority of the migrants have been in the Municipality for (1-4 years). Upper East recorded 36.6 years, followed by Upper West 35.5 years and Northern 32.4 years.

**Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Total Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	36,689	22.2	27	16.4	15.7	18.7
Born elsewhere in the region	16,085	17.7	27.6	16.6	16.9	21.2
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>						
Western	1,065	25.5	26.6	20.3	14.6	13.1
Central	2,557	24.6	25.4	14.2	17.5	18.3
Greater Accra	5,399	25.7	30.5	16.7	13.8	13.3
Volta	4,760	21.6	22.9	15.5	15.3	24.7
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	2,942	24.8	28.6	17.9	14.3	14.4
Brong-Ahafo	955	23	29.3	19.4	15	13.3
Northern	860	32.4	22	15.1	14.7	15.8
Upper East	464	36.6	23.9	14.9	12.3	12.3
Upper west	276	35.5	29	15.9	8.7	10.9
Outside Ghana	1,326	37	22.7	12.7	14.1	13.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

Ghanaian households are reflections of the social structure. The structure, composition, and size of household differ among the various ethnic groups in Ghana based on the prevailing kinship and the two broad descent and inheritance systems, namely, the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. In the patrilineal system, inheritance and descent are traced from the father's line and household heads are mostly men. In the matrilineal systems, which trace descent from the mother's line, a relatively large proportion of household heads are women. This chapter focuses on analysis of data on the social characteristics in the Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Typically, a household consists of wife, children and other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and structure

#### 3.2.1 Household size

The Nsawam Adoagyiri district has a household population of 79,402 representing 92.2 percent of the district's total population of 86,000. The average household size in the district is 4.1, which is lower than the Eastern region average of 4.2 and the national average of 4.5.

**Table 3.1: Household population and size**

Categories	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	86,000	50,864	35,136
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	79,402	45,185	34,217
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents household population by composition and sex. The table indicates that out of total household population of 79,405, 21,232 are household heads constituting 26.7 percent and among the male members in the households, 34.4 percent of them are heads and among the female members in the households, 19.8 percent of them are heads. This is consistent with both the regional and national household composition whereby male household heads outnumber females who are household heads. It can also be observed that 39.6 percent of the household members in the municipality are children, 41.5 percent are males and 37.8 percent are females. The greater proportion of children can be attributed to high fertility rates in the municipality. Adopted/fostered and step children are the least proportions of household members in the municipality recording 0.3 percent and 0.7 respectively.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,402	100.0	37,907	100.0	41,495	100.0
Head	21,232	26.7	13,023	34.4	8,209	19.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,971	11.3	926	2.4	8,045	19.4
Child (son/daughter)	31,425	39.6	15,744	41.5	15,681	37.8
Parent/parent in-law	743	0.9	115	0.3	628	1.5
Son/daughter in-law	419	0.5	122	0.3	297	0.7
Grandchild	6,641	8.4	3,278	8.6	3,363	8.1
Brother/sister	2,799	3.5	1,446	3.8	1,353	3.3
Step child	544	0.7	253	0.7	291	0.7
Adopted/foster child	238	0.3	85	0.2	153	0.4
Other relative	5,161	6.5	2,274	6.0	2,887	7.0
Non-relative	1,229	1.5	641	1.7	588	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure by sex

The household population by structure and sex are presented in Table 3.3. The table shows that in the municipality, extended plus non-relatives constitutes the least number of people of 904 (1.1%). It can be noticed that households which consist of the nuclear family head, spouse and children) constitute 31.3 percent of the household population which is the highest in the municipality, implying the nuclear family system is prevalent in the district as compared to the extended family which recorded 16.8 percent of the households. The proportion of Single households is 5.6 percent while head and spouse only living together constitutes 2.4 percent. The household with single parent extended family also recorded a significant number of 12,380 (15.6%) which is slightly lower than extended household in the municipality. This may be due to the fact that the other partner is deceased, divorced, travelled or separated.

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

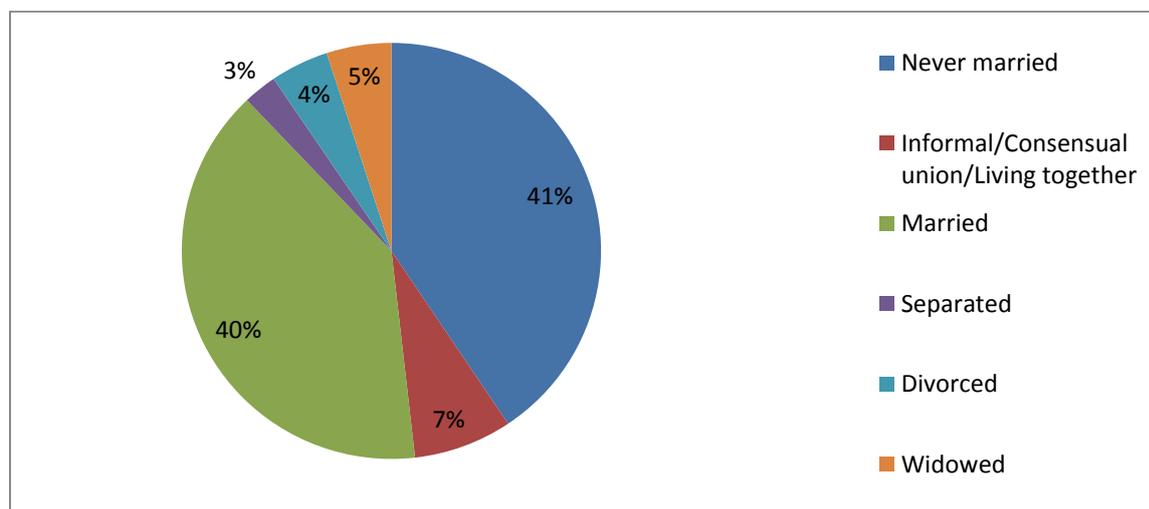
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,402	100.0	37,907	100.0	41,495	100.0
Head only	4,476	5.6	2,925	7.7	1,551	3.7
Head and a spouse only	1,922	2.4	970	2.6	952	2.3
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	24,814	31.3	12,624	33.3	12,190	29.4
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	13,315	16.8	6,486	17.1	6,829	16.5
Extended + non relatives	904	1.1	438	1.2	466	1.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,947	3.7	1,423	3.8	1,524	3.7
Single parent Nuclear	9,617	12.1	4,001	10.6	5,616	13.5
Single parent Extended	12,380	15.6	4,789	12.6	7,591	18.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,006	1.3	410	1.1	596	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,021	10.1	3,841	10.1	4,180	10.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

This section describes marital status by age, sex and level of education. Figure 3.1 shows the percentage of population aged 12 years and older by marital status. Out of the total population of 47,417 aged 12 years and older, 41 percent have never married and 40 percent are married. Those who are divorced and separated are 4 percent and 3 percent respectively.

**Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. Out of the total population of 62,187, 40.9 percent have never married, 39.8 percent are married and only 2.6 percentages separated. For both sexes, majority (92.1%) of those aged 12-14 years have never married, followed by the 15-19 years age group (90.2%) and the 60-64 year-olds recorded the lowest of 2.7 percent. For both sexes in the married category, the age group 45-49 years recorded the highest of 67.4 percent which is slightly higher than that of the 40-44 age group (67.1%) while the age groups 12-14 and 15-19 years recorded 6.3 percent and 6.2 percent respectively.

For the male category, out of the total of 30,698 males, 46.3 percent have never married, 40.3 percent are married while 1.4 percent are widowed. Higher proportions (93.9%) of males aged 15-19 years have never married, 4.6 percent are married and 1.6 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together. For the males aged 12-14 years, 91.6 percent have never married, 6.8 percent are married and 1.6 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together. Among the males aged 50-54 and 60-64 years, higher proportions are married (75.2% and 73.3%) respectively, while smaller proportions of them have never married (4.1% and 3.1%) respectively.

Again, it can be seen from the table that out of a total number of 31,489 females, 39.5 percent are married, 35 percent have never married, 8 percent are in informal/consensual union/living while 3.1 percent are divorced. A higher proportion of the females aged 12-14 years have never married with a smaller proportion of 5.9 percent being married and 1.6 percent reported to be in informal/consensual union/living together. Nearly 67 percent of the females aged 35-39 years are married and just 7.9 percent have never married.

Thus, the percentage of those who have never married is higher among the males (46.3%) than the females (35.0%).

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

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	62,187	100.0	40.6	7.6	39.8	2.6	4.5	5.0
12 - 14	5,694	100.0	92.1	1.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,536	100.0	90.7	2.5	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	8,121	100.0	69.7	9.2	18.7	1.1	0.9	0.4
25 - 29	7,807	100.0	44.9	13.0	38.1	1.7	1.9	0.4
30 - 34	6,529	100.0	22.9	12.3	57.0	3.1	3.5	1.2
35 - 39	5,731	100.0	12.3	10.8	66.1	3.9	5.2	1.7
40 - 44	4,586	100.0	7.4	9.9	67.4	4.2	7.5	3.6
45 - 49	3,632	100.0	5.1	7.0	67.7	5.2	10.4	4.7
50 - 54	3,430	100.0	3.3	6.7	65.2	5.5	10.3	8.9
55 - 59	2,084	100.0	2.9	5.2	61.9	5.5	12.7	11.9
60 - 64	1,877	100.0	2.7	4.1	55.6	6.0	12.5	19.2
65+	4,160	100.0	3.1	2.8	41.3	3.4	10.3	39.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,698	100.0	46.3	7.2	40.0	2.0	3.1	1.4
12 - 14	2,769	100.0	91.6	1.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,315	100.0	93.9	1.3	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,991	100.0	83.4	5.1	10.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	3,882	100.0	58.4	11.2	28.2	1.1	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	3,354	100.0	30.9	12.1	51.7	2.4	2.5	0.4
35 - 39	2,970	100.0	16.4	11.3	65.3	3.0	3.3	0.8
40 - 44	2,428	100.0	9.0	10.5	70.1	3.3	5.6	1.5
45 - 49	1,761	100.0	6.3	8.0	73.8	4.2	6.4	1.3
50 - 54	1,608	100.0	4.1	7.8	75.2	4.2	7.2	1.6
55 - 59	1,006	100.0	3.1	6.7	73.3	4.4	8.7	3.9
60 - 64	892	100.0	2.5	5.6	71.4	5.8	9.9	4.8
65+	1,722	100.0	3.9	4.5	66.2	3.9	9.5	12.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	31,489	100.0	35	8	39.5	3.1	5.8	8.6
12 - 14	2,925	100.0	92.5	1.6	5.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,221	100.0	87.5	3.7	7.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
20 - 24	4,130	100.0	56.4	13.1	26.8	1.6	1.3	0.7
25 - 29	3,925	100.0	31.6	14.8	47.9	2.3	2.9	0.5
30 - 34	3,175	100.0	14.5	12.6	62.5	3.9	4.6	2
35 - 39	2,761	100.0	7.9	10.2	66.9	4.9	7.3	2.7
40 - 44	2,158	100.0	5.7	9.3	64.4	5.1	9.6	6
45 - 49	1,871	100.0	3.9	6	61.9	6.2	14.2	7.8
50 - 54	1,822	100.0	2.6	5.8	56.3	6.8	13.2	15.4
55 - 59	1,078	100.0	2.7	3.8	51.2	6.5	16.3	19.5
60 - 64	985	100.0	2.8	2.7	41.2	6.1	14.8	32.3
65+	2,438	100.0	2.6	1.7	23.6	3	10.8	58.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the same vein, the percentage of males who are married (40.0%) is slightly higher than that of the females (39.5%). On the other hand, percentage of females (8.0%) is a little higher than that of the males (7.2%) with respect to consensual union in the municipality while the percentage of females divorced or widowed is higher than that of males. The percentage of male population married increases rapidly from age group 20-24years (10.4%) and peaks in the age group 50-54 years (75.2%) and then declines gradually onwards.

Unlike the male population, the proportion of females begins to increase from the age group 20-24 years (26.8%), peaks at age group 35-39 years (66.9%) and then declines rapidly towards the age group 60 years and over.

### **3.3.1 Marital status by level of education**

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of the population aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education for the Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipality. For both sexes the table shows that a higher proportion of those who have never married (66.2%) s have completed basic education, 20.9 percent have completed secondary, 5 percent have no education and only 1.9 percent have tertiary education. For informal/consensual union/living together, 69.6 percent have attained basic education, 13.4 percent have no education and only 0.8 percent have reached the tertiary level. For both sexes, 59.4 percent of the married persons have basic education, 11.2 percent have secondary education, only 2.7 percent attained tertiary level and 17.1 percent have no education.

Among the males aged 12 years and older who are married in the municipality, 57.9 percent have completed basic education, 14.1 percent had secondary education, 4.2 percent attained tertiary education and 11.7 have no education. It can also be seen from the table that 60.8 percent of females in this cohort have basic education, 8.4 percent have secondary education, approximately only 1 percent have attained tertiary education and 22.5 percent have no education.

Females aged 12 years and older outnumber their male cohorts in the municipality. As shown, from the basic level, the percentages of persons completing subsequent higher levels of education seem to drop progressively. This situation seems quite profound between the basic and secondary levels. For instance, among the percentage of males who have never married, 65.2 percent have completed the basic level as compared with only 21.3 percent who have completed the secondary education. In terms of married males, 57.9 percent have completed the basic education while 14.1 percent have completed the secondary education. The situation is not different for females who have never married.

Among the married males, 4.2 percent as compared with 1.2 percent of the females have completed tertiary education.

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

Marital Status/ Sex	Number	Total	Educational Level					
			No education	Basic	Sec-ondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	Tertiary
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	62,187	100.0	14.3	61.9	14.4	2.8	4.6	2.0
Never married	25,230	100.0	5.0	66.2	20.9	1.8	4.1	1.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,730	100.0	13.4	69.6	11.6	2.6	1.9	0.8
Married	24,722	100.0	17.1	59.4	11.2	3.7	5.9	2.7
Separated	1,598	100.0	25.0	60.3	6.4	3.5	3.9	0.9
Divorced	2,776	100.0	26.6	59.0	6.3	3.4	3.9	0.8
Widowed	3,131	100.0	52.5	38.7	3.3	2.0	3.0	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,698	100.0	9.2	62.2	17.2	3.1	5.4	2.9
Never married	14,217	100.0	5.4	65.2	21.3	1.6	4.2	2.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,199	100.0	8.9	68.9	14.5	3.6	2.6	1.5
Married	12,291	100.0	11.7	57.9	14.1	4.6	7.5	4.2
Separated	617	100.0	20.3	63.0	8.9	3.1	3.6	1.1
Divorced	946	100.0	18.2	61.9	10.3	3.8	4.5	1.3
Widowed	428	100.0	30.8	50.9	7.7	4.4	4.2	1.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	31,489	100.0	19.4	61.6	11.8	2.4	3.7	1.1
Never married	11,013	100.0	4.6	67.5	20.5	2.1	3.9	1.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,531	100.0	17.4	70.2	9.1	1.7	1.3	0.3
Married	12,431	100.0	22.5	60.8	8.4	2.8	4.3	1.2
Separated	981	100.0	27.9	58.6	4.8	3.8	4.1	0.8
Divorced	1,830	100.0	31.0	57.5	4.3	3.2	3.5	0.5
Widowed	2,703	100.0	55.9	36.7	2.6	1.6	2.8	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.6 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It can be observed that 64.6 percent of those who have never married are economically not active. This could be attributed to the fact that they may be schooling and therefore not interested of getting married at that tender age. The table also shows that about 30 percent of those who are married are employed. It is interesting to note that 21.3 percent of the married are not economically active. Also only 4.5 percent of those employed are widowed, 6.1 percent are 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>								
Total	62,187	100.0	35,079	56.4	2,756	4.4	24,352	39.2
Never married	25,230	100.0	8,003	31.7	1,501	5.9	15,726	62.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,730	100.0	3,651	77.2	226	4.8	853	18
Married	24,722	100.0	18,711	75.7	829	3.4	5,182	21
Separated	1,598	100.0	1,139	71.3	65	4.1	394	24.7
Divorced	2,776	100.0	1,983	71.4	81	2.9	712	25.6
Widowed	3,131	100.0	1,592	50.8	54	1.7	1,485	47.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,698	100.0	16,554	53.9	1,349	4.4	12,795	41.7
Never married	14,217	100.0	4,613	32.4	896	6.3	8,708	61.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,199	100.0	1,725	78.4	82	3.7	392	17.8
Married	12,291	100.0	9,051	73.6	311	2.5	2,929	23.8
Separated	617	100.0	381	61.8	17	2.8	219	35.5
Divorced	946	100.0	593	62.7	32	3.4	321	33.9
Widowed	428	100.0	191	44.6	11	2.6	226	52.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	31,489	100.0	18,525	58.8	1,407	4.5	11,557	36.7
Never married	11,013	100.0	3,390	30.8	605	5.5	7,018	63.7
Married	12,431	100.0	9,660	77.7	518	4.2	2,253	18.1
Separated	981	100.0	758	77.3	48	4.9	175	17.8
Divorced	1,830	100.0	1,390	76	49	2.7	391	21.4
Widowed	2,703	100.0	1,401	51.8	43	1.6	1,259	46.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows population by nationality and sex of the municipality. It can be observed from this table that the municipality has a population of 86,000. For both sexes, approximately two percent have dual nationality. Ghanaian by naturalization also constitutes approximately one percent, this implies that 0.8 percent of the population enumerated in the municipality who are foreigners have switched their nationality to become Ghanaians. ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and others also constitute 1.8 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

For the males in the municipality, 94.1 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 2.3 percent have dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other), approximately 1 percent (0.8%) are Ghanaian by naturalization, 2.2 percent are ECOWAS and just an insignificant proportion (0.3) of the males are African other than ECOWAS.

Of the total females in the municipality, a higher proportion (94.9%) is also Ghanaians by birth.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,000	100.0	42,733	100.0	43,267	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	81,279	94.5	40,214	94.1	41,065	94.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,033	2.4	988	2.3	1,045	2.4
Ghanaian by naturalization	672	0.8	336	0.8	336	0.8
ECOWAS	1,585	1.8	945	2.2	640	1.5
African other than ECOWAS	206	0.2	109	0.3	97	0.2
Other	225	0.3	141	0.3	84	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population by religion and sex. It can be observed from the table that out of the total population enumerated in the municipality, the total Christian population (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic Other Christian) is 84.2 percent, while Islam and traditionalist constitute for 8.1 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. This clearly indicates that the municipality is dominated by Christians. The Christian population is made up of 6.5 percent Catholics, 24.6 percent, Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.), 37.6 percent are Pentecostal/Charismatic and 15.5 percent are Other Christian.

In the Christianity category, it is only in the Catholic category that the males outnumber the females but the females outnumber the males in the other denominations. The males are predominant in both Islam and Traditional religions. Also persons with no religious affiliation accounted for 5.3 percent of the population.

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

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,000	100.0	42,733	100.0	43,267	100.0
No religion	4,523	5.3	2,864	6.7	1,659	3.8
Catholic	5,619	6.5	2,961	6.9	2,658	6.1
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,182	24.6	10,101	23.6	11,081	25.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,357	37.6	15,195	35.6	17,162	39.7
Other Christian	13,352	15.5	6,549	15.3	6,803	15.7
Islam	6,976	8.1	4,042	9.5	2,934	6.8
Traditionalist	1,147	1.3	590	1.4	557	1.3
Other	844	1.0	431	1.0	413	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Literacy and Education

#### 3.5.1 Literacy

From the data, 86 percent of the population aged 11 years and older in the district are literate. Close to two thirds (63.7%) of the literate population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language, with 24 percent being literate in English language. The percentage of males (90%) who are literate, exceed that of females (81%).

**Table 3.9: Literacy of the population 11 years and older by sex**

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	8,983	54,865	100.0	24.0	10.7	63.7	0.5	1.1
11-14	159	7,196	100.0	31.9	6.1	60.7	0.4	0.9
15-19	304	8,232	100.0	24.4	5.8	68.3	0.4	1.1
20-24	641	7,480	100.0	24.7	9.1	64.5	0.5	1.1
25-29	809	6,998	100.0	25.5	10.8	61.6	0.8	1.3
30-34	859	5,670	100.0	25.1	12.9	60.3	0.8	0.9
35-39	877	4,854	100.0	23.3	14.7	60.0	0.8	1.2
40-44	782	3,804	100.0	22.8	14.8	60.8	0.7	0.9
45-49	668	2,964	100.0	20.7	14.3	63.2	0.4	1.4
50-54	753	2,677	100.0	18.4	14.4	65.7	0.5	0.9
55-59	426	1,658	100.0	14.7	12.2	71.8	0.3	1.0
60-64	562	1,315	100.0	14.5	12.6	72.0	0.1	0.8
65+	2,143	2,017	100.0	14.3	16.2	68.6	0.2	0.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	2,849	28,670	100.0	23.9	8.2	65.8	0.7	1.4
11-14	77	3,513	100.0	32.1	5.4	61.0	0.5	1.0
15-19	138	4,177	100.0	25.4	4.5	68.7	0.4	1.1
20-24	289	3,702	100.0	23.9	7.5	66.8	0.6	1.2
25-29	320	3,562	100.0	25.1	8.7	63.0	1.2	1.9
30-34	312	3,042	100.0	25.2	10.2	62.3	1.1	1.2
35-39	301	2,669	100.0	23.5	11.4	62.3	1.2	1.7
40-44	235	2,193	100.0	23.2	9.9	64.6	0.8	1.5
45-49	200	1,561	100.0	20.5	9.2	67.5	0.7	2.2
50-54	208	1,400	100.0	18.4	9.8	69.9	0.7	1.3
55-59	111	895	100.0	13.9	8.3	76.0	0.4	1.5
60-64	129	763	100.0	14.5	8.3	76.1	0.1	0.9
65+	529	1,193	100.0	13.4	12.2	73.3	0.3	0.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	6,134	26,195	100.0	24.2	13.4	61.3	0.3	0.8
11-14	82	3,683	100.0	31.8	6.7	60.4	0.3	0.9
15-19	166	4,055	100.0	23.4	7.1	67.9	0.4	1.2
20-24	352	3,778	100.0	25.5	10.6	62.3	0.5	1.1
25-29	489	3,436	100.0	25.9	12.9	60.3	0.3	0.6
30-34	547	2,628	100.0	24.9	16.2	57.9	0.5	0.5
35-39	576	2,185	100.0	23.1	18.7	57.2	0.3	0.7
40-44	547	1,611	100.0	22.3	21.5	55.6	0.6	0.1
45-49	468	1,403	100.0	20.9	20.1	58.5	0.0	0.5
50-54	545	1,277	100.0	18.4	19.5	61.2	0.3	0.5
55-59	315	763	100.0	15.6	16.9	66.8	0.1	0.5
60-64	433	552	100.0	14.5	18.7	66.3	0.0	0.5
65+	1,614	824	100.0	15.5	22.1	61.7	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5.2 Education

Table 3.10 presents the education status of the population aged 3 years and older in the Nsawam Adoagyiri district in 2010. From the table, the majority (46.4%) of the population in the district currently in school are in primary schools. Those in JHS and Kindergarten form 18.2 percent and 13.6 percent respectively. Less than 10 percent of the population currently in school are in SHSs with 3.7 percent in tertiary schools. For those who have attended school in the past, the majority have attended JSS/JHS (29.1%) and middle school (24.6%). The population that has attended primary school in the past constitutes 17.6 percent while those who have attended tertiary form 7.1 percent. Slightly more males (4,285,115) have attended school in the past than females (4,108,767).

**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	8,930,304	100.0	4,644,919	100.0	4,285,385	100.0	8,393,922	100.0	4,285,155	100.0	4,108,767	100.0
Nursery	714,204	8.0	364,111	7.8	350,093	8.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,232,827	13.8	631,100	13.6	601,727	14.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	4,141,808	46.4	2,121,092	7	2,020,716	47.2	1,473,765	17.6	592,858	13.8	880,907	21.4
JSS/JHS	1,608,398	18.0	843,833	18.2	764,565	17.8	2,439,661	29.1	1,140,915	26.6	1,298,746	31.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,067,507	24.6	1,123,490	26.2	944,017	23.0
SSS/SHS	805,168	9.0	436,417	9.4	368,751	8.6	951,546	11.3	530,870	12.4	420,676	10.2
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	349,221	4.2	223,952	5.2	125,269	3.0
Vocational/ technical/ commercial	43,338	0.5	23,232	0.5	20,106	0.5	326,027	3.9	169,264	4.0	156,763	3.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	52,776	0.6	22,352	0.5	30,424	0.7	190,963	2.3	103,220	2.4	87,743	2.1
Tertiary	331,785	3.7	202,782	4.4	129,003	3.0	595,232	7.1	400,586	9.3	194,646	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the results of the analysis of data on the economic activity status of the population by age, sex and employment status. The economic and social development of the district is dependent upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is important. The other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent upon labour. The potential workforce of the district is derived from its adult population that is available to work (aged 15 years and older). Of the potential workforce, it is known that some may be pursuing legitimate concerns such as schooling which is not an economic activity at the material time and therefore is excluded from those the district can count on for the production of goods and services. Others are retired or disabled. These categories are therefore referred to as economically not active.

#### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. The table reveals that, among the population aged 15 years and older, 66.5 percent are economically active, (i.e. the summation of employed and unemployed population) with 92.7 percent being employed and 7.3 percent being unemployed. However, approximately 34 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically not active.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,493	100.0	27,929	100.0	28,564	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>37,584</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>17,785</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>19,799</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<i>34,839</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>16,439</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>92.9</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>33,316</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>15,749</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>17,567</i>	<i>95.5</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,359</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>2,745</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>1,346</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>1,399</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>1,019</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>38.9</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>1,726</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>61.1</i>
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>18,909</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>10,144</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>8,765</b>	<b>30.7</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	3,215	17.0	916	9.0	2,299	26.2
Full time education	7,380	39.0	3,916	38.6	3,464	39.5
Pensioner/retired	792	4.2	535	5.3	257	2.9
Disabled/sick	849	4.5	355	3.5	494	5.6
Too old/young	2,192	11.6	654	6.4	1,538	17.5
Other	4,481	23.7	3,768	37.1	713	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.1 Economically active by sex

Table 4.1 also shows activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. It can be noted that, out of the total 56,493 people in this category, 66.5 percent are economically active while 33.5percent are economically not active. Among the males, 63.7 percent are economically active while 36.3percent are economically not active and among the females, 69.3 percent are economically active and 30.7 percent economically not active.

Again within the economical active population, 92.7 percent are employed while 7.3 percent are unemployed. Among the employed population, 95.6 percent responded that they worked seven days preceding the census night and 3.9 percent answered that they did not work but had job to go back to, whiles 0.5 percent did voluntary work without pay (Table 4.1). Within the economic active population 7.3 percent are unemployed of which 62.9 percent are seeking work for the first time and available while 37.1 percent worked before, seeking work and available.

#### 4.2.2 Economic active status by age

It can be observed from Table 4.2 that out of the population aged 15 years and older, 61.7 percent are employed, 4.9 percent are unemployed and 33.5 percent are economically not active. For both sexes, age group 15-19 years recorded the least (15.8%) in the employed category and a high proportion of 80.1 percent are economically not active. However, approximately 5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is unemployed in the municipality. Majority of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active and this could be attributed to the fact that most of them may still be in school. While for both sexes, the age group 45-49 years has majority of its members (84.9%) employed, 2 percent are unemployed and 13 percent are economically not active. For males, the age group50-54 years exhibits the highest proportion employed (82.1%) followed by the age group 55-59 years (80.9%) with 40-44 and 45-49years age groups recording 80.8 percent each. The age group 65years and older has the least employed (0.7%) and majority of the 15-19year-olds years (81.1%) 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>								
Total	56,493	100.0	34,839	61.7	2,745	4.9	18,909	33.5
15-19	8,536	100.0	1,350	15.8	348	4.1	6,838	80.1
20-24	8,121	100.0	4,084	50.3	869	10.7	3,168	39
25-29	7,807	100.0	5,405	69.2	600	7.7	1,802	23.1
30-34	6,529	100.0	5,080	77.8	304	4.7	1,145	17.5
35-39	5,731	100.0	4,543	79.3	216	3.8	972	17
40-44	4,586	100.0	3,859	84.1	127	2.8	600	13.1
45-49	3,632	100.0	3,084	84.9	76	2.1	472	13
50-54	3,430	100.0	2,880	84	72	2.1	478	13.9
55-59	2,084	100.0	1,653	79.3	43	2.1	388	18.6
60-64	1,877	100.0	1,197	63.8	59	3.1	621	33.1
65+	4,160	100.0	1,704	41	31	0.7	2,425	58.3

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>								
Total	27,929	100.0	16,439	58.9	1,346	4.8	10,144	36.3
15-19	4,315	100.0	656	15.2	161	3.7	3,498	81.1
20-24	3,991	100.0	1,815	45.5	424	10.6	1,752	43.9
25-29	3,882	100.0	2,438	62.8	285	7.3	1,159	29.9
30-34	3,354	100.0	2,443	72.8	151	4.5	760	22.7
35-39	2,970	100.0	2,183	73.5	123	4.1	664	22.4
40-44	2,428	100.0	1,962	80.8	64	2.6	402	16.6
45-49	1,761	100.0	1,423	80.8	40	2.3	298	16.9
50-54	1,608	100.0	1,320	82.1	40	2.5	248	15.4
55-59	1,006	100.0	814	80.9	19	1.9	173	17.2
60-64	892	100.0	570	63.9	27	3	295	33.1
65+	1,722	100.0	815	47.3	12	0.7	895	52
<b>Female</b>								
Total	28,564	100.0	18,400	64.4	1,399	4.9	8,765	30.7
15-19	4,221	100.0	694	16.4	187	4.4	3,340	79.1
20-24	4,130	100.0	2,269	54.9	445	10.8	1,416	34.3
25-29	3,925	100.0	2,967	75.6	315	8	643	16.4
30-34	3,175	100.0	2,637	83.1	153	4.8	385	12.1
35-39	2,761	100.0	2,360	85.5	93	3.4	308	11.2
40-44	2,158	100.0	1,897	87.9	63	2.9	198	9.2
45-49	1,871	100.0	1,661	88.8	36	1.9	174	9.3
50-54	1,822	100.0	1,560	85.6	32	1.8	230	12.6
55-59	1,078	100.0	839	77.8	24	2.2	215	19.9
60-64	985	100.0	627	63.7	32	3.2	326	33.1
65+	2,438	100.0	889	36.5	19	0.8	1,530	62.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the females, the age group 45-49 years recorded the highest proportion (88.8%) of persons employed closely followed by age groups 40-44 and 35-39 recording 87.9 percent and 85.5 percent respectively. Majority (79.1%) of the females aged 15-19 years is economically not active and the least unemployed are the females aged 50-54 years (1.8%).

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Nearly 29 percent of the employed population for both sexes is service and sales workers, 12.6 percent males and 43 percent females are involved in service and sale occupation. This confirms the conventional dominance of females in the bakery and petty trading sectors in the municipality as compared with males who always engaged in herculean tasks. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers recorded the next high proportion of 22.4 percent for both sexes, and 27.9 and 17.5 percent for males and females respectively.

**Table 4.3: Population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,839	100.0	16,439	100.0	18,400	100.0
Managers	921	2.6	425	2.6	496	2.7
Professionals	2,499	7.2	1,446	8.8	1,053	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	726	2.1	556	3.4	170	0.9
Clerical support workers	433	1.2	273	1.7	160	0.9
Service and sales workers	9,984	28.7	2,076	12.6	7,908	43.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7,808	22.4	4,590	27.9	3,218	17.5
Craft and related trades workers	6,103	17.5	3,429	20.9	2,674	14.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,128	6.1	2,055	12.5	73	0.4
Elementary occupations	4,207	12.1	1,565	9.5	2,642	14.4
Other occupations	30	0.1	24	0.1	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population aged 15 years and older by industry and sex in the municipality. Out of the number of 34,839 employed persons, 16,439 are males representing 47.2 percent and 18,400 are females representing 52.8 percent. From the table, it can be observed that for both sexes, the highest proportion of 26 percent are employed in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector with males recording 13 percent and females 37.7 percent. This may be attributed to the fact that Nsawam is a gap town where petty trading is dominant. The next higher proportion of 22.5 percent is engaged in Agriculture forestry and fishing; 28.4 percent are males and 17.2 percent are females. The real estate activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies recorded the lowest employment in the industrial sector of the municipality.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,839	100.0	16,439	100.0	18,400	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	7,832	22.5	4,668	28.4	3,164	17.2
Mining and quarrying	141	0.4	124	0.8	17	0.1
Manufacturing	4,518	13.0	2,124	12.9	2,394	13.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	85	0.2	77	0.5	8	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	130	0.4	94	0.6	36	0.2
Construction	1,761	5.1	1,698	10.3	63	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,073	26.0	2,137	13.0	6,936	37.7
Transportation and storage	1,704	4.9	1,613	9.8	91	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	2,523	7.2	231	1.4	2,292	12.5
Information and communication	115	0.3	85	0.5	30	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	199	0.6	141	0.9	58	0.3
Real estate activities	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	861	2.5	363	2.2	498	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	298	0.9	236	1.4	62	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	801	2.3	596	3.6	205	1.1
Education	1,677	4.8	847	5.2	830	4.5
Human health and social work activities	560	1.6	293	1.8	267	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	229	0.7	203	1.2	26	0.1
Other service activities	1,886	5.4	693	4.2	1,193	6.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services - producing activities of households for own use	436	1.3	207	1.3	229	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Out of the total population of 34,839, 63 percent are self-employed without employees, with male category being approximately 53 percent, whilst females 72 percent. This may be due to the fact that mostly women are engaged in bread selling and other petty trading in the municipality. This is followed by both sexes who are employees (23.8%), and the male and female groups constituting (33.4%) and 15.2 percent respectively. Also both sexes who are engaged in “other” recorded less than one percent (0.1%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,839	100.0	16,439	100.0	18,400	100.0
Employee	8,292	23.8	5,489	33.4	2,803	15.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	21,943	63.0	8,686	52.8	13,257	72.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,649	4.7	871	5.3	778	4.2
Casual worker	826	2.4	509	3.1	317	1.7
Contributing family worker	922	2.6	319	1.9	603	3.3
Apprentice	1,057	3.0	506	3.1	551	3.0
Domestic employee (House help)	116	0.3	40	0.2	76	0.4
Other	34	0.1	19	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

From Table 4.6 for both sexes, approximately 80 percent are into private informal sector employment, followed by the private formal sector 11.2 percent and public sector (Government) 8.7 percent. However, semipublic/parastatal, NGOs and other International organizations constitute an insignificant amount of less than one percent.

**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	34,839	100.0	16,439	100.0	18,400	100.0
Public (Government)	3,027	8.7	1,808	11.0	1,219	6.6
Private Formal	3,913	11.2	2,684	16.3	1,229	6.7
Private Informal	27,745	79.6	11,827	71.9	15,918	86.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	39	0.1	29	0.2	10	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	107	0.3	83	0.5	24	0.1
Other International Organizations	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

The use of mobile phones and internet is now widespread among Ghanaians. This makes information and communication delivery faster. Most people use telephones and the internet in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. Majority of them own mobile phones whilst the youth use internet cafes around Nsawam and Adoagyiri often for information delivery. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) included a module on ICT to assess the use of ICT facilities. The census gathered data on persons aged 12 years and older and Households that use ICT facilities. Internet usage refers to those who use internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other device.

#### 5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Of the population aged 12 years and older in the Nsawam Adoagyiri district, 52.7 percent own mobile phones. The proportion using internet facilities in the district is much lower (6.1%). The percentage of males (54.3%) owning mobile phones is higher than females (51.2%). The same can be said for the use of internet facilities, where 8.3 percent and 4.0 percent females use the facility.

**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	62,187	100.0	32,791	52.7	3,811	6.1
Male	30,698	49.4	16,660	54.3	2,558	8.3
Female	31,489	50.6	16,131	51.2	1,253	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.3 Households Ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Nearly seven percent of the households in the municipality own desktop/laptops (Table 5.2). The percentage of male-headed households (8.7%) owning desktop/laptop computers is higher than that of female-headed households (4.2%).

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,232	100.0	1,473	6.9
Male	13,023	61.3	1,129	8.7
Female	8,209	38.7	344	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER SIX**

## **DISABILITY**

### **6.1 Introduction**

Disability is generally defined as the malformation or malfunctioning of some part of human body that restricts performance due to impairment. Persons with Disabilities (PWD's) face a lot of challenges in life. This constraints them in most of the things they want to achieve in life compared to their able counterparts as their abilities to function effectively are reduced .PWD's lack self-confidence in society, as a result their interaction with the public is limited. This includes school attendance, economic activity and participation in issues of national interest.

In line with United Nations (UN) convention on Human rights, the 2006 disability act (act 715) was passed in Parliament to look into the affairs and welfare of Persons with Disability. A three percent share of the District Assemblies Common Fund to enhance the lives of PWD's was allocated to all districts. Furthermore, PWD's can interact freely and work with those with no disability. For the first time in the history of Ghanaian census, disability is recorded and analyzed by types and sex. This chapter discusses Disability status in Nsawam Adoagyiri municipality.

### **6.2 Population with Disability**

A total of 2,486 persons representing 2.9 percent of the population of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality have one form of disability or the other. The sex composition indicates that the proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.1%) than that for males (2.7%). As indicated in the table, there six major types of disability in the district, namely; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. Sight recorded the higher percentage of 43.6, followed by physical disability (32.7%).

The percentage of the population with disability varies considerably among the rural and urban population in the municipality. Three percent of the population in urban localities have disabilities as compared with 2.7 percent of the rural population.

**Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
Total	86,000	100.0	42,733	100	43,267	100.0
No disability	83,514	97.1	41,575	97.3	41,939	96.9
With a disability	2,486	2.9	1,158	2.7	1,328	3.1
Sight	1,085	43.6	486	42	599	45.1
Hearing	332	13.4	160	13.8	172	13.0
Speech	265	10.7	147	12.7	118	8.9
Physical	813	32.7	373	32.2	440	33.1
Intellectual	225	9.1	109	9.4	116	8.7
Emotional	292	11.7	135	11.7	157	11.8
Other	170	6.8	72	6.2	98	7.4
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	50,864	100.0	25,505	100	25,359	100.0
No disability	49,332	97.0	24,779	97.2	24,553	96.8
With a disability	1,532	3.0	726	2.8	806	3.2
Sight	644	42.0	296	40.8	348	43.2
Hearing	184	12.0	100	13.8	84	10.4
Speech	145	9.5	89	12.3	56	6.9
Physical	511	33.4	234	32.2	277	34.4
Intellectual	138	9.0	67	9.2	71	8.8
Emotional	222	14.5	98	13.5	124	15.4
Other	76	5.0	33	4.5	43	5.3
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	35,136	100.0	17,228	100	17,908	100.0
No disability	34,182	97.3	16,796	97.5	17,386	97.1
With a disability	954	2.7	432	2.5	522	2.9
Sight	441	46.2	190	44	251	48.1
Hearing	148	15.5	60	13.9	88	16.9
Speech	120	12.6	58	13.4	62	11.9
Physical	302	31.7	139	32.2	163	31.2
Intellectual	87	9.1	42	9.7	45	8.6
Emotional	70	7.3	37	8.6	33	6.3
Other	94	9.9	39	9	55	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Disability and economic activity

Table 6.2 depicts the economic activity status of PWDs aged 15 years and older. Among the economically active population with disability, 45.6 percent are employed with slightly more than half (51.1%) not economically active. A similar trend is observed for both males and females.

**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>								
Total	56,493	100.0	34,839	61.7	2,745	4.9	18,909	33.5
No disability	54,391	100.0	33,881	62.3	2,675	4.9	17,835	32.8
With a disability	2,102	100.0	958	45.6	70	3.3	1,074	51.1
Sight	988	100.0	491	49.7	19	1.9	478	48.4
Hearing	267	100.0	130	48.7	15	5.6	122	45.7
Speech	201	100.0	94	46.8	11	5.5	96	47.8
Physical	670	100.0	204	30.4	29	4.3	437	65.2
Intellectual	192	100.0	61	31.8	15	7.8	116	60.4
Emotional	244	100.0	119	48.8	14	5.7	111	45.5
Other	134	100.0	69	51.5	8	6.0	57	42.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	27,929	100.0	16,439	58.9	1,346	4.8	10,144	36.3
No disability	26,991	100.0	16,013	59.3	1,315	4.9	9,663	35.8
With a disability	938	100.0	426	45.4	31	3.3	481	51.3
Sight	429	100.0	207	48.3	10	2.3	212	49.4
Hearing	122	100.0	52	42.6	5	4.1	65	53.3
Speech	108	100.0	57	52.8	5	4.6	46	42.6
Physical	292	100.0	101	34.6	11	3.8	180	61.6
Intellectual	88	100.0	31	35.2	7	8.0	50	56.8
Emotional	105	100.0	50	47.6	6	5.7	49	46.7
Other	54	100.0	29	53.7	2	3.7	23	42.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	28,564	100.0	18,400	64.4	1,399	4.9	8,765	30.7
No disability	27,400	100.0	17,868	65.2	1,360	5.0	8,172	29.8
With a disability	1,164	100.0	532	45.7	39	3.4	593	50.9
Sight	559	100.0	284	50.8	9	1.6	266	47.6
Hearing	145	100.0	78	53.8	10	6.9	57	39.3
Speech	93	100.0	37	39.8	6	6.5	50	53.8
Physical	378	100.0	103	27.2	18	4.8	257	68.0
Intellectual	104	100.0	30	28.8	8	7.7	66	63.5
Emotional	139	100.0	69	49.6	8	5.8	62	44.6
Other	80	100.0	40	50.0	6	7.5	34	42.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.4 Disability, Education and Literacy

As shown in the Table 6.3, 30.3 percent of the persons with disability have never attended school whilst (21.6%) have completed middle school and only 0.3 percent has post graduate degree. Among the males a higher proportion of disability is exhibited by those with middle school education, followed by those with primary level of education (19.2%) and sight being the common disability group (31.9%). For female group disability is high for those who have never attended school (38.5%) and the common disability being persons with intellectual challenges (52.2%).

**Table 6.3: Type of disability by sex and education**

Sex/Type of disability	Total		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Com	Post middle/sec. cert.	Post sec. dip.	Bach. degree	Post grad
	Number	Percent													
<b>Both sexes</b>															
Total	79,701	100.0	12.8	2.5	5.2	26.6	21	13	9.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.2
No disability	77,305	100.0	12.3	2.6	5.3	26.9	22	13	9.3	2.1	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.2
With a disability	2,396	100.0	30.3	0.8	1.4	19	11	22	4.9	2.9	2.6	1.6	2	1.1	0.3
Sight	1,063	100.0	30.1	0.6	0.8	16	7.9	26	4.9	3.7	2.8	2	2.6	1.6	0.7
Hearing	324	100.0	29.9	1.9	1.5	23.1	13	18	5.9	3.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.3	0
Speech	255	100.0	34.1	1.6	4.3	19.6	13	16	5.5	2.4	2	1.2	0.8	0	0
Physical	771	100.0	38.7	1.3	1.4	17.9	9.2	18	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.9	1	0.1
Intellectual	219	100.0	44.7	2.3	0.9	18.7	10	15	4.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0
Emotional	282	100.0	24.8	1.1	1.4	16	23	17	8.2	3.9	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0
Other	161	100.0	24.2	2.5	1.9	22.4	12	25	4.3	4.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	0	0
<b>Male</b>															
Total	39,485	100.0	8.8	2.6	5.2	25.5	22	14	10	3	2.4	1.3	2.9	2	0.3
No disability	38,383	100.0	8.5	2.6	5.3	25.7	22	14	10	3	2.4	1.3	2.9	2	0.3
With a disability	1,102	100.0	20.6	0.9	1.4	19.2	13	26	5.3	4.2	3.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.5
Sight	473	100.0	17.3	0.8	0.6	16.5	9.1	32	6.1	5.5	3	2.1	3	2.7	1.3
Hearing	155	100.0	19.4	2.6	1.3	22.6	16	22	7.1	3.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0
Speech	145	100.0	24.1	1.4	6.2	15.9	14	25	6.2	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	0	0
Physical	346	100.0	28	1.2	1.4	18.5	10	21	3.8	4	4.3	2	3.2	2	0
Intellectual	104	100.0	36.5	2.9	1.9	17.3	8.7	19	5.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1	1	0
Emotional	129	100.0	18.6	1.6	1.6	15.5	25	22	5.4	6.2	2.3	1.6	0	0.8	0
Other	66	100.0	16.7	1.5	1.5	16.7	15	30	6.1	6.1	1.5	1.5	3	0	0

**Table 6.3: Type of disability by sex and education (Cont'd)**

Sex/type of disability	Total		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Com	Post middle/sec. cert.	Post sec. dip.	Bach. degree	Post grad
	Number	Percent													
<b>Female</b>															
Total	40,216	100.0	16.8	2.4	5.2	27.8	21	12	8	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.1
No disability	38,922	100.0	16.1	2.5	5.3	28.1	21	12	8.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.1
With a disability	1,294	100.0	38.5	0.8	1.5	18.9	10	18	4.6	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.2
Sight	590	100.0	40.3	0.3	0.8	15.6	6.9	22	3.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4	0.7	0.2
Hearing	169	100.0	39.6	1.2	1.8	23.7	10	14	4.7	2.4	1.2	0	1.8	0	0
Speech	110	100.0	47.3	1.8	1.8	24.5	11	4.5	4.5	1.8	1.8	0.9	0	0	0
Physical	425	100.0	47.3	1.4	1.4	17.4	8.2	16	2.8	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Intellectual	115	100.0	52.2	1.7	0	20	11	10	2.6	0.9	0	0	0.9	0	0
Emotional	153	100.0	30.1	0.7	1.3	16.3	22	14	11	2	1.3	1.3	0.7	0	0
Other	95	100.0	29.5	3.2	2.1	26.3	9.5	21	3.2	3.2	0	1.1	1.1	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture has been the mainstay of the national economy employing about 55 percent of the total population. Agricultural sector is the highest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country-over 30 percent in 2000s (ISSER, 2011).The rural areas of the municipality are dominant in agricultural production. Most of the crops produced are cassava, plantain, fruits and vegetables. The Municipality is best known for its production of pineapples in larger quantities for export. The municipality contribute to national exportation of pineapples to the tune of 63,996 tons and 60,751 tons in the year 2004 and 2006 respectively (MOFA). There are fruit juice companies such as Blue Skies and the Nsawam Cannery which use pineapples in their production.

The 2010 PHC gathered data on households with persons aged 15yearsand older who are engaged in agriculture. This chapter analyze agricultural activity among households engage in agricultural production .Agricultural activities categorized into crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Out of 21,232 households enumerated in the municipality, 6,657 representing 31.4 percent of the total number of households are engaged in agriculture (Table 7.1). The figure is much higher in rural localities where 71.7 percent of households are into agriculture. In urban localities, only 28.3 percent of households are engaged in agriculture.

### 7.3 Types of Agricultural Activity

Crop farming is the predominant (94%) agricultural activity in the district. This is followed distantly by livestock rearing. Households in fish farming and tree planting recorded smaller proportions

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

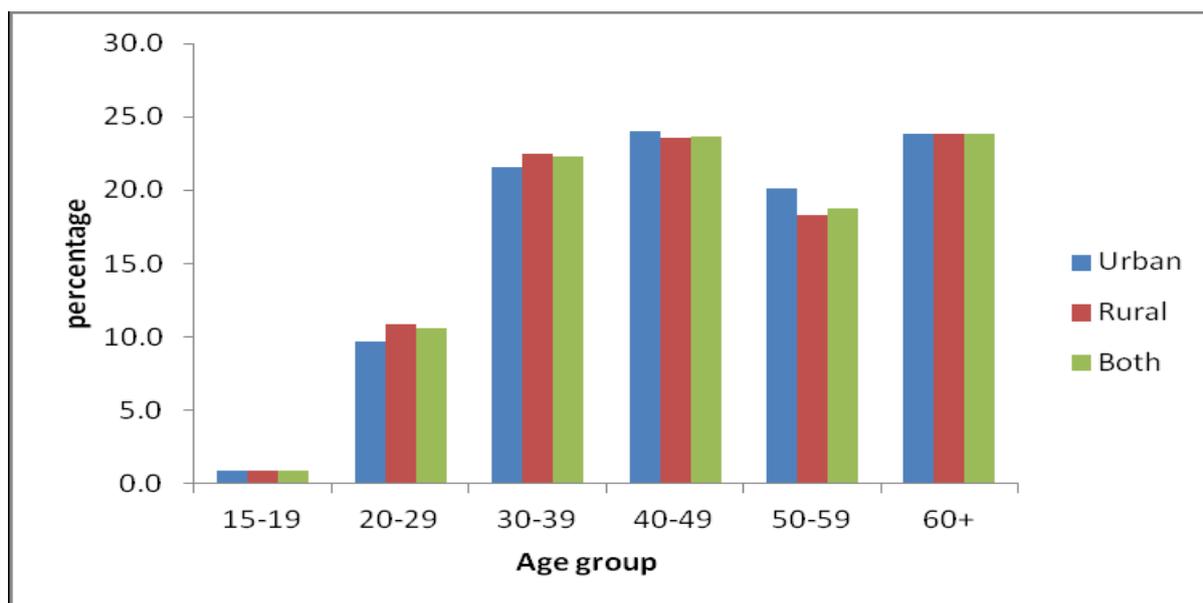
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	21,232	100.0	12,906	60.8	8,326	39.2
Households engages in Agriculture	6,657	100.0	1,882	28.3	4,775	71.7
Crop farming	6,262	100.0	1,706	27.2	4,556	72.8
Tree planting	21	100.0	12	57.1	9	42.9
Livestock rearing	1,912	100.0	389	20.3	1,523	79.7
Fish farming	12	100.0	3	25.0	9	75.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.4 Households in Agriculture and age

The bar chart shows that 25 percent of persons aged 60 years and above are engaged in agriculture, higher than any other age group. . Persons between the ages 15-19 are the lowest age group engages in agriculture.

**Figure 7.1: Age groups by locality in agriculture**

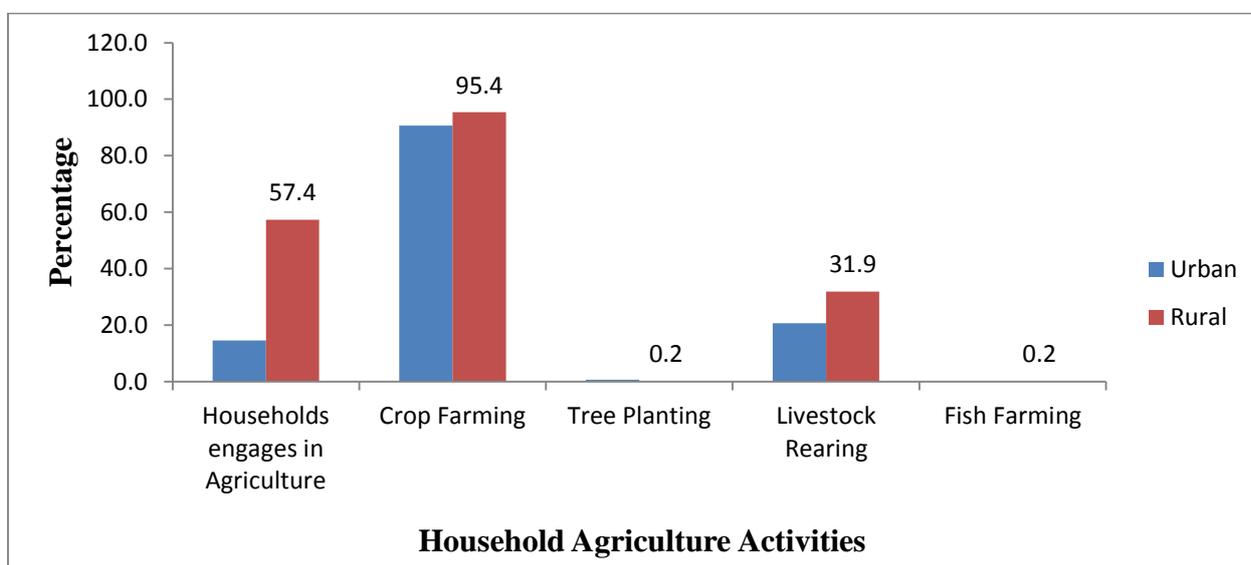


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.5 Types of farming activities by locality

Figure 7.2 indicates that 95.4 percent of rural folk are engaged in crop farming in the Municipality with 31.9 percent in livestock rearing. Also, 90.6 percent of urban dwellers concentrate on crop farming and 20 percent in livestock production. Fish farming and tree planting recorded negligible percentage of 0.2 respectively in rural area.

**Figure 7.2: Households by agricultural activities and locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.6 Distribution of Livestock, animals reared and Keepers

Table 7.5 displays types of Livestock reared in the municipality with number of animals, keepers and average animal per keeper. A total of 51,011 animals and birds are kept by 2,792 persons. The data indicate that chicken is the most reared (29,149) (57.1%) in the

municipality. Goat and sheep are the next highest with 8,658 (17%) and 5,066 (9.9%) respectively with 895 (32.0%) and 327 (11.7%) keepers.

The table further indicates that only two persons keep ostrich in the municipality, ostrich and fish farming records a higher average number per keeper with 102 and 122 respectively. Marine fishing which is not common among farmers in the municipality recorded only one keeper with two species.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers**

Type of animal/keepers	Total Number of animals		Number of keepers		Average animals per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Animals</b>	51,011	100.0	2,792	100.0	18
Cattle	1,833	3.7	55	2.0	0
Goat	8,658	17.0	895	32.0	10
Sheep	5,066	9.9	327	11.7	15
Pig	2,338	4.6	70	2.5	33
Rabbit	447	0.9	16	0.6	28
Grass cutter	113	0.2	12	0.4	9
<b>Birds</b>					
Chicken	29,149	57.1	1,274	45.6	23
Dove	213	0.4	10	0.4	21
Duck	579	1.1	55	2.0	11
Guinea fowl	591	1.2	30	1.1	20
Ostrich	203	0.4	2	0.1	102
Turkey	185	0.4	18	0.6	21
Silk worm	76	0.1	9	0.3	11
Other	217	0.4	18	0.6	12
<b>Fishing</b>					
Fish farming	1,341	2.6	11	0.4	122
Marine fishing	2	0.0	1	0.0	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

Better condition of health is mostly dependent on the type of housing a person occupies. Rapid rate of urbanization has worsened the housing situation in most urban centers. Measures should therefore be put in place to curb the problem of housing deficits, hence, the need for housing data to help policy makers and planners.

The municipality has recently witnessed major influx of persons moving from the Accra metropolis. This chapter presents the findings from housing conditions with basic essential services like drinking water, sanitation facilities, type of dwelling, room occupancy, construction materials, tenancy holdings and method of waste disposal in the Municipality.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

From table 8.1 the stock of houses in the municipality is 9,953 housing units and 21,232 households. The data further shows that the average number of persons per house in the urban areas is 12.4 as compared with 6 persons in the rural areas. This is even higher than the national and regional average of 7.3 and 6.1 respectively. The proximity of the municipality to the national capital is mainly attributable to this situation. The Municipality recorded an average household size of approximately four persons which is almost equal to the regional average of 4.2.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	86,000	50,864	35,136
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	79,402	45,185	34,217
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	9,953	4,114	5,839
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	12,906	8,326
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.1	3.1	1.4
Population per house	7.3	6.1	8.6	12.4	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Slightly more than half of the dwelling units in the district are owned by a household member. This is followed distantly by those owned by other private individual who is not a household member. Dwelling unit owned by relatives of household members is the third highest, representing 12.9 percent of all dwelling unit in the district. Households that reside in dwelling units being purchased by the household form only 1.2 percent. There are variations between male heads and female heads in ownership status of dwelling units. Out of the total households of 21,232, 61.3 percent are owned and headed by males whilst 38.7 percent are owned and headed by females (Table 8.2). The number of households in the housing units owned and headed by a member of the household is 10,906 with 62.3 percent being male heads and 37.7 percent female heads. Households that occupy Government apartments are 551 with 69.5 percent headed by males and 30.5 percent by females.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male Headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	13,023	61.3	8,209	38.7
Owned by household member	1,471,391	335,114	10,906	51.4	6,793	62.3	4,113	37.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	391,548	4,009	261	1.2	152	58.2	109	41.8
Relative not a household member	256,355	108,374	2,735	12.9	1,536	56.2	1,199	43.8
Other private individual	2,942,147	159,804	6,355	29.9	3,887	61.2	2,468	38.8
Private employer	170,957	6,862	313	1.5	206	65.8	107	34.2
Other private agency	36,410	2,797	58	0.3	32	55.2	26	44.8
Public/Government ownership	10,343	12,754	551	2.6	383	69.5	168	30.5
Other	90,934	2,331	53	0.2	34	64.2	19	35.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4 Dwelling unit by sex of household and locality

There are 21,232 dwelling units in the Municipality; 3,965 households representing 18.7 percent live in separate houses (Table 8.3). A higher proportion of households in the rural areas (34%) live in separate houses. Households' in compound houses is the highest in the Municipality, 63 percent and 70.3 percent are headed by males and females respectively. The Table further shows that 75.4 percent of households in the urban areas live in compound houses as compared with 50.9 percent in the rural areas. Households living in improvised homes (containers/kiosks) and uncompleted buildings records 0.9 percent respectively in the Municipality. However, urban recorded slightly higher rates of improvised homes (1.3%) than uncompleted buildings (0.6%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	3,965	18.7	20.4	15.9	8.8	34.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,297	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	1,057	5.0	5.5	4.2	6.7	2.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	13,972	65.8	63.0	70.3	75.4	50.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	331	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.2	3.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	92	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Tent	10,343	950	25	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	186	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	94	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	197	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.4
Other	9,846	654	16	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Construction materials

The quality of the construction material is an important indicator of living standards of households. The type of construction materials used for outer walls of buildings in the Municipality is displayed in table 8.4. The table shows that cement blocks/concrete is the most (75.5%) used material in the Municipality with 89.2 percent and 55.5 percent respectively in the urban and the rural areas. Mud brick/earth is the second most construction material of outer wall in the municipality (17.9%). However, rural areas record higher proportion (36.7%) than the urban areas (4.9%). Bamboo, burnt bricks, palm leaf/thatch/raffia recorded the least (0.2%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	22,259	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	3,976	17.9	4.9	36.7
Wood	200,594	12,028	385	1.7	2.0	1.4
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	277	1.2	1.3	1.2
Stone	11,330	1,182	48	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	194	0.9	1.0	0.7
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	16,797	75.5	89.2	55.5
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	168	0.8	0.2	1.5
Bamboo	8,206	954	54	0.2	0.1	0.5
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	70	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other	39,206	3,062	290	1.3	1.1	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Main material for floor of dwelling

Table 8.5 shows a number of households and the type of construction materials used for the floor. A total of 18,348 (86.4%) households used cement/concrete, the distribution according to locality is 89.4 percent and 81.8 percent respectively in the urban and rural areas.

The proportion of households using earth/mud ranks second with 10.7 percent. It is notable that a higher proportion of the rural folk use earth mud than the urban dwellers, 6.5 percent as compared with 7.0 percent. Only 13 households used burnt bricks constituting less than one percent (0.1%). It therefore becomes obvious that 2.9 percent of the total households in the Municipality used other materials apart from cement and mud including terrazzo and vinyl tiles.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	118,931	2,268	10.7	7.0	16.5
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	491,586	18,348	86.4	89.4	81.8
Stone	32,817	6,076	93	0.4	0.4	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	710	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	71	0.3	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	124	0.6	0.8	0.3
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,404	189	0.9	1.2	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	90	0.4	0.6	0.1
Other	15,567	1,246	36	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main construction material for roof

The type of roofing is another important indicator of the welfare of household members. Table 8.6 shows that 91.8 percent of the houses use metal sheet as roofing, 91.5 percent in the urban area and 92.1 percent in the rural areas. Apart from metal sheet, asbestos/slate is another common material used for roofing, 4.1 percent and 5.1 and 2.6 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. Bamboo is the least roofing material used in the municipality recording a lower percentage of 0.1 cross the total municipality, urban and rural.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	22,259	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,693	73	0.3	0.1	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,527	156	0.7	0.9	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	20,423	91.8	91.5	92.1
Slate/asbestos	759,039	8,831	905	4.1	5.1	2.6
Cement/concrete	141,072	5,561	216	1.0	1.2	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	57	0.3	0.4	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	52,372	329	1.5	0.3	3.1
Other	35,935	2,643	81	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Rooms Occupied by Household

The 2010 PHC collected data on number of rooms occupied by a household and the household size. Table 8.7 provides details of room occupancy and household size. The table shows that 59.3 percent of the households in the municipality occupy one room. Nearly 28 percent occupy two rooms. Only negligible percentage occupies seven, eight and nine rooms (0.8 %) in the Municipality.

A total of 4,476 households comprising 89.8 percent occupy one room with one person forming the household. This situation is followed closely by households occupying one room with two household members (74.6%). The table further depicts a situation where more than ten persons forming a household occupy one room (8.3%) and 2.7 percent occupy more than nine rooms. In total ten or more member household size occupy 552 dwelling units.

One of the most exciting revelation is that, whilst (15.3%) of the total households with nine member household size using one room, (0.3%) of the total households use nine or more rooms with one member household size.

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

House hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	21,232	100.0	59.3	27.7	6.8	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	4,476	100.0	89.8	8.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
2	3,299	100.0	74.6	21.9	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	3,331	100.0	63.7	29.1	4.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	3,172	100.0	54.6	35.2	6.2	2.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	2,560	100.0	43.6	40.5	9.2	4.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
6	1,723	100.0	34.5	43.2	12.9	5.9	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
7	1,095	100.0	27.3	40.2	17.5	7.9	4.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
8	664	100.0	21.8	40.2	19.3	11.6	3.5	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.5
9	360	100.0	15.0	31.7	23.6	15.8	7.5	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.8
10+	552	100.0	8.3	20.7	24.6	23.0	8.9	5.8	3.6	2.4	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The Municipality records different sources of lighting as reported in the 2010 PHC by the people. As shown in Table 8.9, electricity is the most consumed source in the Municipality (68.5%) of the households use electricity which is higher than the regional average of 58.5 percent as their main source of lighting; 83.5 percent of the urban households and 45.4 percent of the rural households use electricity. The next higher source of lighting used by the people is the kerosene lamp (20.9%) of the total households. The distribution according to type of locality is 10.1 percent and 37.7 percent in the urban and rural localities respectively. Kerosene lamp offers better alternative to electricity, especially in the rural areas. Only 1.3 percent of the total households in the municipality use gas lamp, private generator and solar energy for lighting. However, 4.0 percent and 13 percent of the households in the urban and rural areas respectively use flashlight/torchlight. This is widely used in rural areas without electricity as an alternative to kerosene lamp.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	14,548	68.5	83.5	45.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	243	1.1	1.0	1.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	4,439	20.9	10.1	37.7
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	57	0.3	0.1	0.5
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	62	0.3	0.2	0.4
Candle	41,214	2,595	203	1.0	0.9	1.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	1,593	7.5	4.0	13.0
Firewood	13,241	1,593	31	0.1	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	932	45	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.9.1 Sources of cooking fuel for households

The 2010 population and housing census record various sources of cooking fuel for households. These sources include wood, gas, electricity, kerosene and charcoal.

Table 8.9 shows that more than half of the total households (56.1%) of the urban centers in the municipality continue to use charcoal in spite of the efforts to curb the use of charcoal to protect the environment. Rural households that use charcoal constitute 29.5 percent. Once again, 56.3 percent which is more than half of the total households in the rural areas use wood as their main source of cooking fuel with 5.5 percent using wood in the urban centers of the Municipality. However, the commonest source of fuel for cooking apart from charcoal is gas which constitutes 30 percent of the households in the urban centers but only 9.6 percent of rural households use gas as their main source of fuel for cooking. Only few households use electricity and kerosene for cooking, 0.3 percent of the urban and 0.4 of the rural households use electricity and 1.2 percent and 0.8 percent of both the urban and rural households respectively use kerosene.

### 8.9.2 Cooking space used by household

About one-third of the total urban households (35.5%) cook on verandah as compared with 22.3 percent in the rural areas. This higher proportion is followed closely by households that cook in separate rooms, 23.6 percent in the urban and 23.8 percent in the rural areas. The table further indicates that 18.3 percent and 25.4 percent households in the urban and rural areas respectively use open space in compound for their cooking. Lower percentage of 2.4 cook in a structure with roof but without walls in the urban centers.

**Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel by type of locality**

Main source of cooking fuel for household	Total		District			
			Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,232	100.0	12,906	100.0	8,326	100.0
None (no cooking)	1,090	5.1	853	6.6	237	2.8
Wood	5,398	25.4	709	5.5	4,689	56.3
Gas	4,674	22.0	3,877	30.0	797	9.6
Electricity	74	0.3	43	0.3	31	0.4
Kerosene	222	1.0	154	1.2	68	0.8
Charcoal	9,696	45.7	7,237	56.1	2,459	29.5
Crop residue	29	0.1	9	0.1	20	0.2
Saw dust	30	0.1	17	0.1	13	0.2
Animal waste	9	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0
Other	10	0.0	1	0.0	9	0.1
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>	21,232	100.0	12,906	100.0	8,326	100.0
No cooking space	1,361	6.4	983	7.6	378	4.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	5,028	23.7	3,050	23.6	1,978	23.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	1,406	6.6	1,108	8.6	298	3.6
Enclosure without roof	424	2.0	78	0.6	346	4.2
Structure with roof but without walls	1,555	7.3	305	2.4	1,250	15.0
Bedroom/hall/living room	495	2.3	409	3.2	86	1.0
Verandah	6,432	30.3	4,579	35.5	1,853	22.3
Open space in compound	4,485	21.1	2,368	18.3	2,117	25.4
Other	46	0.2	26	0.2	20	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.10 Main Source of water for drinking and for other facilities

The kind of water a person drinks has greater impact on the health of that person. Table 8.10 shows that a total of 9,306 or 43.8 percent of the households use pipe borne water in and outside the dwelling units. Most of the households that use pipe borne water outside their dwelling units are in the urban areas (33.9%) and 18.1 percent area in the rural areas.

Apart from pipe borne water, most of the households especially those in rural areas use the bore hole; 40.8 percent in the rural areas. The other common source of drinking water is sachet water constituting 18.4 percent and 6.9 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. A negligible percentage of 0.1 percent and 0.5 percent use dugout/pond /lake for drinking in both urban and rural areas of the Municipality. Rural dwellers in the Municipality cease the use of tanker supply whilst minimal supply of 0.3 percent takes place in the urban areas. For other domestic use, 28 percent of the urban households use pipe borne inside dwelling units with 36.1 percent using pipe borne outside dwelling units. Nearly 42 percent of the rural households use of bore holes for domestic purposes. Unprotected spring has no place in the urban sector but only 0.4 percent of the households in the rural areas use it. Apart from bore holes, the commonest form of water used for domestic purpose is river/stream in the rural areas of the municipality recording 16.3 percent of households with 1.0 percent in the urban centers.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	3,426	16.1	24.1	3.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	5,880	27.7	33.9	18.1
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,831	8.6	12.0	3.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	4,379	20.6	7.6	40.8
Protected well	321,091	58,167	883	4.2	1.8	7.8
Rain water	39,438	7,948	229	1.1	0.7	1.6
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	54	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	39	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	2,945	13.9	18.4	6.9
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	38	0.2	0.3	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	319	1.5	0.2	3.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	20	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/stream	502,804	94,883	1,119	5.3	0.3	12.9
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	55	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other	3,972	259	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,928	18.5	28.0	3.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	6,179	29.1	36.1	18.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	1,953	9.2	13.1	3.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	5,002	23.6	11.8	41.8
Protected well	465,775	95,179	1,803	8.5	7.6	9.9
Rain water	39,916	7,577	205	1.0	0.9	1.0
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	69	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	48	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	442	2.1	0.7	4.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	37	0.2	0.0	0.4
River/stream	588,590	112,728	1,484	7.0	1.0	16.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	65	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other	10,302	1,341	17	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.10.1 Toilet facility used by households

Table 8.11 shows that a total of 5,838 households (27.5%) in the Municipality use water closet and KVIP facilities in their homes. Households that use unhygienic facilities constitute 28.5 percent. About half of the total number of households in the urban areas (51.1 %) use the public toilet. Pit latrine is very common in the rural areas with 37.5 percent of total rural households using the facility. Bucket/pan as toilet facility is gradually fading away whilst only 0.7 percent of urban and 0.3 percent of rural households use that facility.

### 8.10.2 Bathing facility used by household

Another important indicator of health care in the 2010 population and housing census is the type of bathing facility used by households in the Municipality. The data as captured in

Table 8.8 shows that 19.1 percent of total households in the Municipality use own bathroom exclusively for the household, 16.5 percent and 23.0 percent use that facility in the urban and rural areas respectively. Owing to the escalation of compound housing in the Municipality, the data depict that 42.9 percent of the total households use shared bathroom in the same house. This brings to the fore that 53.5 percent of households in the urban centers use that facility with 26.5 using the facility in the rural areas. Only negligible percentage of households in the Municipality use river/pond (0.2%).

**Table 8.11: Toilet and bathing facility used by households**

Toilet facility used by household	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	21,232	100.0	12,906	100.0	8,326	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,544	7.3	459	3.6	1,085	13.0
W.C.	2,705	12.7	2,283	17.7	422	5.1
Pit latrine	4,385	20.7	1,264	9.8	3,121	37.5
KVIP	3,133	14.8	2,198	17.0	935	11.2
Bucket/pan	110	0.5	84	0.7	26	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	9,316	43.9	6,594	51.1	2,722	32.7
Other	39	0.2	24	0.2	15	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	21,232	100.0	12,906	100.0	8,326	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	4,047	19.1	2,133	16.5	1,914	23.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	9,107	42.9	6,899	53.5	2,208	26.5
Private open cubicle	1,436	6.8	359	2.8	1,077	12.9
Shared open cubicle	4,895	23.1	2,851	22.1	2,044	24.5
Public bath house	84	0.4	66	0.5	18	0.2
Bathroom in another house	475	2.2	179	1.4	296	3.6
Open space around house	1,023	4.8	394	3.1	629	7.6
River/pond/lake/dam	43	0.2	18	0.1	25	0.3
Other	122	0.6	7	0.1	115	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.11 Method of Waste Disposal

The 2010 population and housing census also gathered data on how waste is disposed of in the Municipality. Rubbish is disposed mainly by public dump (container). A total of 9,096 households comprising 42.8 percent in the Municipality use public dump (container) with the urban centers constituting 63.8 percent; 33.1 percent of the households use public dump (open space) with 21.6 percent in the urban areas and 50.9 percent in the rural areas. Very few households (2.6%) have their rubbish collected, 1.9 percent in the urban and 3.6 percent in the rural areas. Nearly four percent of the households dump indiscriminately in the Municipality with 1.8 percent in the urban areas.

On the other hand, liquid is disposed mainly by throwing unto compound. Two thirds of rural households (66.7%) throw liquid waste onto compound with 27.7 urban households doing the same. Households that throw liquid into the gutter form 40.5 percent of the total households in urban centers and only 1.5 percent of the total households in the Municipality dispose of liquid waste through the sewerage system (Table 8.12).

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

Main method of solid and liquid waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Method of rubbish disposal by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	544	2.6	1.9	3.6
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	2,773	13.1	7.6	21.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	9,096	42.8	63.8	10.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	7,021	33.1	21.6	50.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	829	3.9	1.8	7.2
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	863	4.1	3.0	5.7
Other	53,805	6,324	106	0.5	0.3	0.8
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	21,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	308	1.5	1.1	2.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,964	9.3	12.3	4.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	443	2.1	2.9	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	3,383	15.9	15.4	16.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	5,933	27.9	40.5	8.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	9,134	43.0	27.7	66.7
Other	38,294	5,108	67	0.3	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The report presents the results of the analysis of the 2010 PHC data on the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. It focuses on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the municipality as well as disability status, ICT usage, agricultural and housing conditions of the people. This chapter briefly summarizes the main findings of the analytical chapters and presents policy implications and recommendations for the attention of the municipal authorities and the government.

### **9.2 Summary of Main Finding**

#### **9.2.1 Demographic characteristics**

The Municipality recorded a total population of 86,000 with (49.7%) males and (50.3%) females. Urban population constitutes (59.1%) and rural (40.9%). The Municipality recorded slight variations in the age structure, 34.3 percent are aged 0-14 years, 60.9 percent between 15 and 64 years and 4.8 percent are aged 65 years and above. The sex structure in the Municipality shows more females in the ages 15 years and above. The dependency ratio is 64.3. This means every hundred working people cater for 64 persons which is lower than the regional average of 82. With respect to fertility, the total fertility rate in the Municipality is 3.1. The number of children ever born and the number surviving indicate that more females than males survive in the Municipality. Migrants form 36.3 percent of the total population in the Municipality. Persons born elsewhere in another region form 43.8 percent of the total migrants with Greater Accra being the highest and those born outside Ghana constitute 3.6 percent.

#### **9.2.2 Social characteristics**

Total population of 79,405 resides in 21,232 households. The composition shows that 34 percent of the households are headed by males and 19.8 percent by females. A nuclear household constitutes 31.3 percent and the extended family households' 16.8 percent. The single households' form 5.6 percent in the Municipality. Only 2.4 percent of the households have both spouse (head and spouse) living together. Population aged 12 years and older who are married constitute 40 percent) and those who have never married 41 percent. The proportion of those separated is 2.1 percent. Persons aged 60 years and above who have never married is 2.7 percent. Ninety percent of the 15-19 year-olds have never remarried. About 66 percent) of the married persons have attained basic education in the Municipality. There are variations with those who have completed tertiary education; only 4.2 percent of the males and 1.2 percent of the females are married. Those who have completed secondary education and are married constitute 59.4 percent males, and 11.2 percent females. About 75 percent of persons married are employed with 3.4 percent (%) unemployed. However, about 62 percent of those who have never married are economically not active.

The proportion of the total population born in Ghana constitutes 94.5 percent, 94.1 percent and 94.9 percent are males and females respectively. Foreigners constitute 2.3 percent in the Municipality. Christians dominate in the Municipality with a proportion of 84.2 percent, Islam 8.1 percent and no religion 5.3 percent.

The highest proportion (63.7%) of persons aged 11 years and above are literate in English and Ghanaian language. This is followed by those who can read and write in only English language (24%). A proportion of 10.7 percent can read and write in Ghanaian language only. Almost half of the population (48.2%) aged three years and older are currently in basic school. Persons who have attained JHS/JSS education constitute 28.7 percent of the total population with 25.7 percent achieving middle level education. Only (2.1%) have attained postsecondary education.

### **9.2.3 Economic characteristics**

Economically active population consists of persons employed and the unemployed but available for work. Among the population aged 15 years and older, 66.5 percent are economically active with 92.7 percent employed and 7.3 percent unemployed. Approximately, (34%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically not active. Nearly 64 percent of the economically active populations are males and 69.3 percent are females. Persons aged 65 years and above and are not economically active constitute 21.8 percent. Sales and services are among the commonest form of occupation in the Municipality, 28.7 percent of the females and 43 percent of the males are in the services sector and 22.4 percent are in the skilled agriculture sector. The least form of occupation is clerical support (1.2%). Repair of motor cycles is now the leading sector in the Municipality. Agriculture which used to be in the lead now comes second with 22.5 percent. ICT is the least among the industry with only 0.3 percent.

Most of the people are self-employed without employees (63%). Employee forms 23.8 percent in the Municipality. Domestic employees (house help or maids) constitute the least proportion of the employment status in the Municipality. Nearly 80 percent of the employed are in the private informal sector with 8.7 percent from the Government or public sector.

### **9.2.4 Information Communication Technology**

The 2010 population and housing census collected information on the usage of ICT facilities and services. This includes persons aged 12 years and older and households. A total of 62,187 persons are aged 12 years and older, 49.4 percent are males and 50.6 percent females. Persons owning mobile phones constitute 52.7 percent. There is a vast differential in the proportions using internet facility in the Municipality. More than two-thirds (67.1%) of the total number of persons who use internet facilities are males with females constituting 32.9 percent. The ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low in the Municipality with only 1,473 households using the facility. There is vast disparity between males and females using desktop/laptop with males constituting 76.6 percent and females 23.4 percent. Only 231 households use fixed telephone lines in the Municipality, males constitute more than two thirds (68.4%) of total households with only 31.6 percent being females.

### **9.2.5 Disability**

Disability rate is not so high in the Municipality. Out of the total population, 2,396 persons (2.7%) have various forms of disability. The census reported on six major types of disability prevalent in the country. Persons with sight disability constitutes a higher proportion of

disability (43.6%). In all, 2,102 persons have various forms of disability, e 1,028 or 48.9 percent are economically active and 1,074 or 51.1 percent are economically not active. Almost nine out of ten persons (93.1%) in the economically active group are employed in the Municipality. With educational status of persons with disability, 725 or 30.2 percent have never attended school. Most of these people are affected with sight and physical disability.

### **9.2.6 Agricultural activity**

A total of 6,657 households are engaged in agricultural activities in the Municipality. More than 90 percent are engaged in crop farming. There are four major types of farming and the Municipality is engaged in s all of them. Crop farming and livestock are the commonest in the Municipality.

### **9.2.7 Housing conditions**

The stock of houses in the Municipality caters for its population. The number of people living in improvised structures is almost seven out of hundred. The stock of houses in the municipality is 9,953 housing units and 21,232 households. The average persons per house in the urban areas are 12.4 as compared with 6 persons in the rural areas. A total of 9,306 or 34.8 percent of the households use pipe borne water in and outside the dwelling units. Most of the households use pipe borne water outside their dwellings units (33.9%) in the urban areas and 18.1 percent in the rural households. A total of 5,838 households (27.5%) in the Municipality use water closet and KVIP facilities in their homes.. Households that use unhygienic or insanitary facilities constitute 28.5 percent. About half of the total number of households in the urban areas (51.1 %) use the public toilet. Pit latrine is very common in the rural areas with 37.5 percent of total rural households using the facility. Bucket/pan as toilet facility is gradually fading away whilst only 0.7 percent of urban and 0.3 percent of rural households use that facility. However, the data show that more than half of the total households use electricity.

## **9.3 Policy Implications and Recommendations**

The most notable effect from the 2010 population and housing census is potency of increases in population. Birth control measures must be put in place as fertility rate in the Municipality is almost on the high side. Data from the census reveal that almost half of the population that are currently attending school are in basic education. The total attendance level is (34.2%) of persons three years and older. This calls for expansion of educational facilities especially in the second cycle.

Employment generation must be a big concern of the policy makers in the Municipality. Most of the youth coming out from school are not getting jobs .They normally engage in selling along the main road. National youth employment policies must be intensified in the Municipality to meet employment needs of the upcoming youth. Again, there is no known tourist site in the Municipality but it has the potential to create tourist sites that can generate employment. Housing issues must also be taken care of since the Municipality is witnessing a high influx of people moving from the Accra Metropolis.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Nsawam	36,687	18,796	17,891	8,832	3,052
2	Adoagyiri	14,177	6,709	7,468	4,074	1,062
3	Ankwa Doboro	2,990	1,478	1,512	743	416
4	Sekyikrom	2,467	1,159	1,308	512	300
5	Fotobi	1,875	908	967	476	268
6	Anoff	1,171	572	599	282	149
7	Owuraku	1,153	521	632	324	148
8	Ntoaso	1,152	578	574	268	145
9	Nsumia	1,141	577	564	283	297
10	Oparekrom	1,090	518	572	255	168
11	Anhuntem Darmang	1,085	505	580	252	139
12	Ahudjo (Ahodwo)	1,084	526	558	225	141
13	Ahwerase	893	420	473	195	138
14	Kwasi Tenten	827	419	408	232	134
15	Otu Kwadwo	766	367	399	144	119
16	Panpanso No. 1	763	363	400	193	142
17	Signboard (Sansame Amanfrom)	728	345	383	181	119
18	Wangara	683	340	343	154	110
19	Nkyenkyene Amanfro	637	331	306	175	120
20	Kwakyekrom	633	308	325	127	107

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Nsawam	36,687	3,729	3,426	3,981	3,703	3,734	3,764	3,063	2,666	2,025	1,693	1,516	981	806	478	472	650
2	Adoagyiri	14,177	1,652	1,495	1,589	1,494	1,411	1,334	1,141	891	777	567	500	302	295	185	220	324
3	Ankwa Doboro	2,990	402	379	335	296	305	281	222	194	179	88	94	56	47	22	25	65
4	Sekyikrom	2,467	298	291	264	268	215	201	190	166	125	96	92	49	78	41	35	58
5	Fotobi	1,875	235	258	230	162	173	162	142	127	86	67	79	30	44	22	25	33
6	Anoff	1,171	175	151	133	105	83	116	81	81	59	49	43	27	28	11	12	17
7	Owuraku	1,153	121	112	109	114	132	97	104	95	63	48	47	34	27	16	17	17
8	Ntoaso	1,152	151	128	144	111	105	83	77	85	67	57	52	15	22	15	18	22
9	Nsumia	1,141	190	161	128	108	95	75	90	92	58	50	31	20	15	4	10	14
10	Oparekrom	1,090	167	135	137	121	91	77	94	73	51	37	26	18	13	13	18	19
11	Anhuntem Darmang	1,085	161	160	132	95	68	75	58	57	53	46	44	41	27	23	21	24
12	Ahudjo (Ahodwo)	1,084	156	149	141	100	96	84	86	70	47	50	35	15	20	11	9	15
13	Ahwerase	893	138	110	92	91	81	64	56	42	49	32	38	28	21	8	16	27
14	Kwasi Tenten	827	113	105	97	71	85	67	59	43	54	36	34	13	10	9	12	19
15	Otu Kwadwo	766	117	105	97	90	41	53	44	50	28	37	42	11	20	6	10	15
16	Panpanso No. 1	763	113	104	94	77	46	57	55	49	47	24	28	15	15	13	13	13
17	Signboard (Sansame Amanfrom)	728	114	95	97	71	55	52	46	37	43	30	16	17	23	6	14	12
18	Wangara	683	109	87	87	67	53	56	46	36	36	24	25	15	14	13	6	9
19	Nkyenkyene Amanfro	637	82	83	65	61	57	52	41	38	25	19	29	15	21	11	13	25
20	Kwakyekrom	633	105	94	80	54	51	46	39	31	26	20	33	10	7	12	10	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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