



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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 socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.

A population census is the most important source of data on the population and its characteristics in the country. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the 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 resources, government services and the allocation of government funds among various regions and districts for 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 analyzed data on the 2010 PHC at the district level to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improvement Pit
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ahafo Ano South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 121,659 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.8 percent and females represent 49.2 percent. Ninety percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 103.9. The population of the district is youthful (43.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (92.3) than that of females (89.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 5.0. The General Fertility Rate is 149.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 33.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 47 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (56.0%) living in the district were born in another region while 44 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Brong Ahafo constitute 25.3 percent followed by Upper East with 22.0 percent and Northern, 16.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 120,320 with a total number of 26,930 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.5 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3 percent have never married, 10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.4 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (58.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (34.9%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.8 percent while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent. .

Among the married, 40 percent have no education while about 9.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (65.6%) are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 32.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.9%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 72.5 percent are literate and 27.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (55.4 %) than that of females (44.6%). Seven out of ten people (68.9%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (110,282) in the district, 23.6 percent has never attended school, 41.5 percent are currently attending and 34.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.2%), 29.8% perform household duties and 7.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 75.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.0 percent in service and sales, 7.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 68.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.4 percent are contributing family workers, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 29.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.9 percent as compared to 22.8 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 400 households representing 1.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.7%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.4 percent followed by physical disability (29.3%). About 10.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban

localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 42.9 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 81.7 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (83.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 67.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (99.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Ahafo Ano District is 20,782 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (53.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 36.4 percent are separate houses and 3.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 20.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 16.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 67.3 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (60.8%) and mud/earth (37.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.0 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (60.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (52.4%), electricity (31.7%) and kerosene lamp (15.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (80.6%). The proportion for rural (83.1%) is higher than that of urban (58.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (53.3%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 59.5 percent followed by pit latrine (26.8%). About 6.1 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (31.8%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.6 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 78.7 percent. About one in ten households (8.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.3%) and onto the street (43.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ahafo Ano South District is one of the thirty (30) administrative districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The district capital, Mankranso is located about 34 kilometres north-west of Kumasi on the Kumasi-Sunyani highway. The district was part of the former Ahafo Ano District Council under Legislative Instrument 1419. In pursuance of the decentralisation programme in 1988 of the erstwhile Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), the Ahafo Ano South District was created under Legislative Instrument 1401. The population of the district in 2010, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 121,659. Males constitute 50.8 percent and females represent 49.2 percent.

This chapter gives a brief profile of the Ahafo Ano South District. It discusses the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the district. It also provides the concepts and definitions of key words used in the report and how the report is organised.

1.2 Physical Features

The Ahafo Ano South District is located on latitude 6°42' north and longitude 1°45'N and 2°20'W. It is located on the north-western part of the Ashanti Region. It is bounded to the north-east by Tano North District of the Brong Ahafo Region, north-west by Ahafo Ano North District, to the south by Atwima Nwabiagya District, and to the east by the Offinso North District all in the Ashanti Region. The district covers a total surface area of about 1190.7 km², representing 4.9 percent of the region's total surface area.

The climatic condition in the district is wet semi-equatorial. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 26° – 28°C. The mean annual temperature is 30°C with the lowest of 26.1°C. There are two main patterns of rainfall (seasons) in the district; the major season begins from March to June, while the minor season is between September and November. The dry season normally begins in December and ends in March with relative humidity ranging between 70-75 percent.

The district lies within the semi deciduous forest belt. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram and Fununtum. There are six (6) main forest reserves in the Ahafo Ano South District. These are Tinte Forest Reserve, Tano Forest Reserve, Oporo River Forest Reserve, Kwamisa Forest Reserve, Part of Asufufu Basin and Offin-North Forest Reserves.

There are 270.40 kilometres of feeder roads in the district. Out of this, 197.50 kilometres are engineered and 72.90 kilometres are un-engineered. The road sector saw a significant improvement from year 2006 to 2009 as most of the arterial road network had their surface qualities improved.

The district forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; the most prominent feature is the range of hills which stretch from the west to the northeast. The highest elevation is about 763 metres above sea level. The geology of the district has a positive

influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared to other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly, which is the highest political entity in the district, consists of Town and Area Councils. There are 10 Area Councils, which are sub divided into fifty (50) electoral areas. There are also 155 unit committees. The district has two constituencies with two Members of Parliament. The Assembly is made up of 62 members, comprising 42 elected and 18 Government Appointees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

There are basically three religious groups in the district; Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion, with Christianity being the dominant religion. The district's population is made up of a wide range of ethnic groups. Akans, however, constitute the dominant tribe. Other tribes include Mole-Dagbani, Gurma and Ewes.

There are two main paramountcies in the district headed by two main paramount chiefs in Sabronum and Mpasaaso I. Besides these chiefs, there are other sub chiefs heading the various towns and villages in the district.

1.5 Economy

The district basically has an agrarian economy. Cash crops, such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm and food crops like plantain, cassava, cocoyam, maize and vegetables are the main agricultural produce in the district. About 76 percent of the working population is estimated to be engaged in the agriculture industry. Some areas such as Mankranso, Kunsu, Dwinyama, Biemso No.1 and Potrikrom are noted for rice production. In most of the settlements, sheep, goats and birds are also reared.

The natural resources in the district comprise of minerals such as granites outcrops, clay, sand deposits, gold, manganese and others. Areas such as Kunsu, Sabronum and Barniekrom have deposits of gold. Bauxite deposits are also found at Aya Hills and Mpasaaso. Considerable amount of deposits of manganese are also found at Asirebuo Camp near Mpasaaso. These are however untapped.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Ahafo Ano South



Source: Town & Country Planning, Ahafo Ano South, 2010

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 organization, 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-organized 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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included 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 Klotey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence,

homicide and suicide. In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organisation of the Report

This report is organised under nine chapters. Chapter one provides a brief background of the district and concepts and definition. Chapter Two discusses the demographic characteristics detailing population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality. The social characteristics of the district’s population is analysed in Chapter Three. Chapter Four looks at economic characteristics of the population and focuses on the economic activity status, occupation and employment sector. Chapter Five is devoted to information communication and technology and chapter six discusses disability. Chapter Seven discusses agricultural activities and housing conditions are examined in Chapter Eight. Chapter Nine provides the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Formulation of policies by districts on the socio-economic development of its people largely depends on its population size, including the age-sex structure. The 2010 PHC made a count of all persons in Ghana on 26th September 2010 irrespective of nationality. This chapter seeks to analyse the population size and distribution, age and sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality of the 2010 PHC.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the population distribution by age, sex and type of locality of Ahafo Ano South District. The population of the district in 2010 is 121,659 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. The district's population comprises 61,745 males and 59,914 females. In the year 2000, the district's population, according to the 2000 PHC, was 133,632.

In Ghana, localities with a population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban. Table 2.1 indicates that the rural localities have the highest population of 109,958 out of the districts population representing 90.4 percent. The Ahafo Ano South District can, therefore, be said to be largely rural.

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
0 - 4	18,851	9,607	9,244	103.9	1,809	17,042
5 - 9	17,560	8,950	8,610	103.9	1,630	15,930
10 - 14	15,914	8,489	7,425	114.3	1,503	14,411
15 - 19	12,329	6,836	5,493	124.4	1,243	11,086
20 - 24	9,085	4,263	4,822	88.4	946	8,139
25 - 29	8,198	3,730	4,468	83.5	929	7,269
30 - 34	7,081	3,458	3,623	95.4	708	6,373
35 - 39	6,805	3,294	3,511	93.8	608	6,197
40 - 44	5,846	2,971	2,875	103.3	534	5,312
45 - 49	4,975	2,626	2,349	111.8	424	4,551
50 - 54	4,411	2,268	2,143	105.8	425	3,986
55 - 59	2,590	1,394	1,196	116.6	220	2,370
60 - 64	2,440	1,262	1,178	107.1	204	2,236
65 - 69	1,396	683	713	95.8	152	1,244
70 - 74	1,789	816	973	83.9	147	1,642
75 - 79	936	458	478	95.8	76	860
80 - 84	698	282	416	67.8	72	626
85 - 89	374	171	203	84.2	36	338
90 - 94	274	138	136	101.5	20	254
95 - 99	107	49	58	84.5	15	92
All Ages	121,659	61,745	59,914	103.1	11,701	109,958
0-14	52,325	27,046	25,279	107.0	4,942	47,383
15-64	63,760	32,102	31,658	101.4	6,241	57,519
65+	5,574	2,597	2,977	87.2	518	5,056
Age-dependency ratio	90.8	92.3	89.3		87.5	91.2

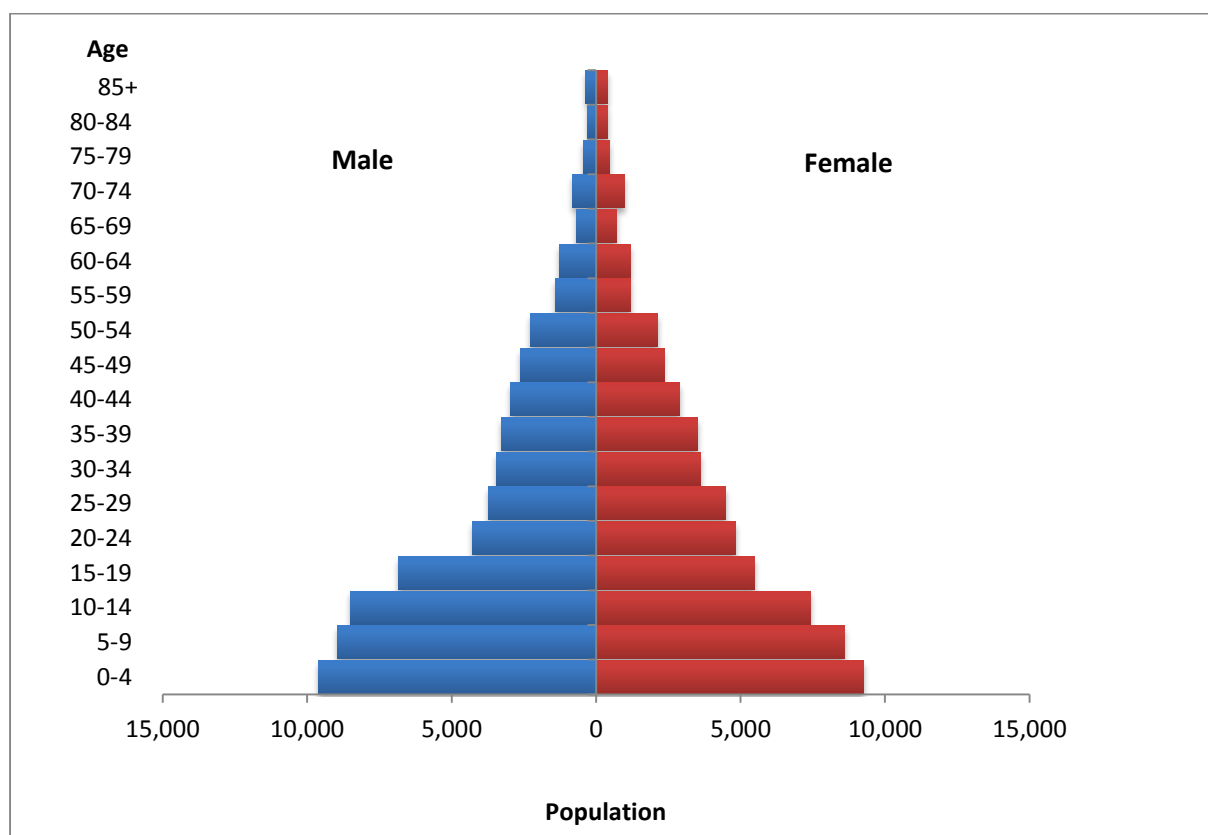
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The sex ratio in a given population is usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The district has a sex ratio of 103.9. Table 2.1 shows that the highest sex ratio is within the 15 to 19 age group where there are 124.6 males for every 100 female. This is followed by 116.6 for the 55-59 age group.

2.3 Age Sex-Structure

Figure 2.1 depicts a largely youthful population (43.0%) of the Ahafo Ano South District with a broad base and at the apex, and a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The pyramid reveals an interesting pattern where ages 0 to 19 have high number of males than females, ages 20 to 39 have more females than males, more males dominate the ages 40 to 64 and from ages 65 to 95 and above, females outnumber the males. In Ghana, life expectancy is high for females than males and this pattern confirms it. Females live longer than males from age 65 and above.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is the number of persons in the age group 0-14 years and 65+ years to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years), measured per 100 population. From Table 2.1, the total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.8/100 which is higher than the regional ratio of 72.5. The age dependency ratio for males is higher than that of females representing 92.3 and 89.3 respectively.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	121,659	100.0	61,745	100.0	59,914	100.0
0-14	52,325	43.0	27,046	43.8	25,279	42.2
15-64	63,760	52.4	32,102	52.0	31,658	52.8
65+	5,574	4.6	2,597	4.2	2,977	5.0
Total dependency ratio	57,899	90.8	29,643	92.3	28,256	89.3
Child dependency ratio	52,325	82.1	27,046	84.3	25,279	79.9
Old age dependency ratio	5,574	8.7	2,597	8.1	2,977	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors which, in turn, are affected by a great many other factors: social, cultural, environmental, economic, and health. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 years or 15-49 years. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. (GSS, 2010 PHC National Analytical Report)

The Total Fertility Rate for the district recorded the highest (5.0) with Sekyere Afram Plains North District in Ashanti Region as shown in Table 2.2, compared to the region's rate of 3.3. This means that a woman living in the district would have on the average, five children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The General Fertility Rate is 149.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR), which is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year is 33.8 per 1000 population in 2010.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
AtwimaMponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
BosomeFreho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
EjisuJuaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
AtwimaKwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
AtwimaNwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
AhafoAno South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
AhafoAno North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
AfigyaKwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
SekyereKumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
EjuraSekyeDumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
AsokoreMampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
SekyereAfram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children ever born, Children Surviving and sex of child

The number of children ever born at various ages of the mother provides one measure of fertility if the age group of women is specified. Females aged 12 years and older were asked to report on the number of children they have ever born alive by sex. They were also asked of the number of surviving children they have.

Table 2.3 provides information on female population aged 12 years and above, the children they have ever given birth to as well as those surviving in the past 12 months preceding the census. Ahafo Ano South District recorded 38,825 women aged 12 years and above. The total number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older is 118,636 averaging 3.1 out of which 104,729 are children surviving representing an average of 2.7 children. The data shows that more male children than female children were ever born but the number surviving shows a higher number of female than male. The table further shows that as the age of females' increases, the number of children ever born to females' increases from an average of 0.0 for age group 12-14 to 6.6 for age 60 and above.

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	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All Ages	38,825	118,636	3.1	59,698	58,938	104,729	2.7	52,358	52,371
0-14	4,190	15	0.0	6	9	15	0.0	6	9
15-19	5,493	812	0.1	399	413	734	0.1	346	388
20-24	4,822	4,973	1.0	2,514	2,459	4,575	0.9	2,259	2,316
25-29	4,468	9,566	2.1	4,825	4,741	8,962	2.0	4,470	4,492
30-34	3,623	12,512	3.5	6,370	6,142	11,688	3.2	5,881	5,807
35-39	3,511	15,692	4.5	7,800	7,892	14,593	4.2	7,214	7,379
40-44	2,875	14,923	5.2	7,540	7,383	13,708	4.8	6,951	6,757
45-49	2,349	13,040	5.6	6,677	6,363	11,593	4.9	5,859	5,734
50-54	2,143	12,656	5.9	6,369	6,287	11,030	5.1	5,531	5,499
55-59	1,196	7,194	6.0	3,616	3,578	6,183	5.2	3,103	3,080
60+	4,155	27,253	6.6	13,582	13,671	21,648	5.2	10,738	10,910

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Successive governments and development agencies in Ghana have made various interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others. All this is done in a bid to reduce the mortality rate in Ghana.

Table 2.4 shows the total population, number of deaths in households and crude death rate of the Ahafo Ano South District. The total number of deaths in households is 680. The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in that population in a given year. The crude death rate is 5.6 which is slightly lower compared to the regional figure of 5.8.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
AtwimaMponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
BosomeFreho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
EjisuJuaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
AtwimaKwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
AtwimaNwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
AhafoAno South	121,659	680	5.6
AhafoAno North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
AfigyaKwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Sekyere South	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
SekyereKumawu	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
EjuraSekyeDumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
AsokoreMampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
SekyereAfram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

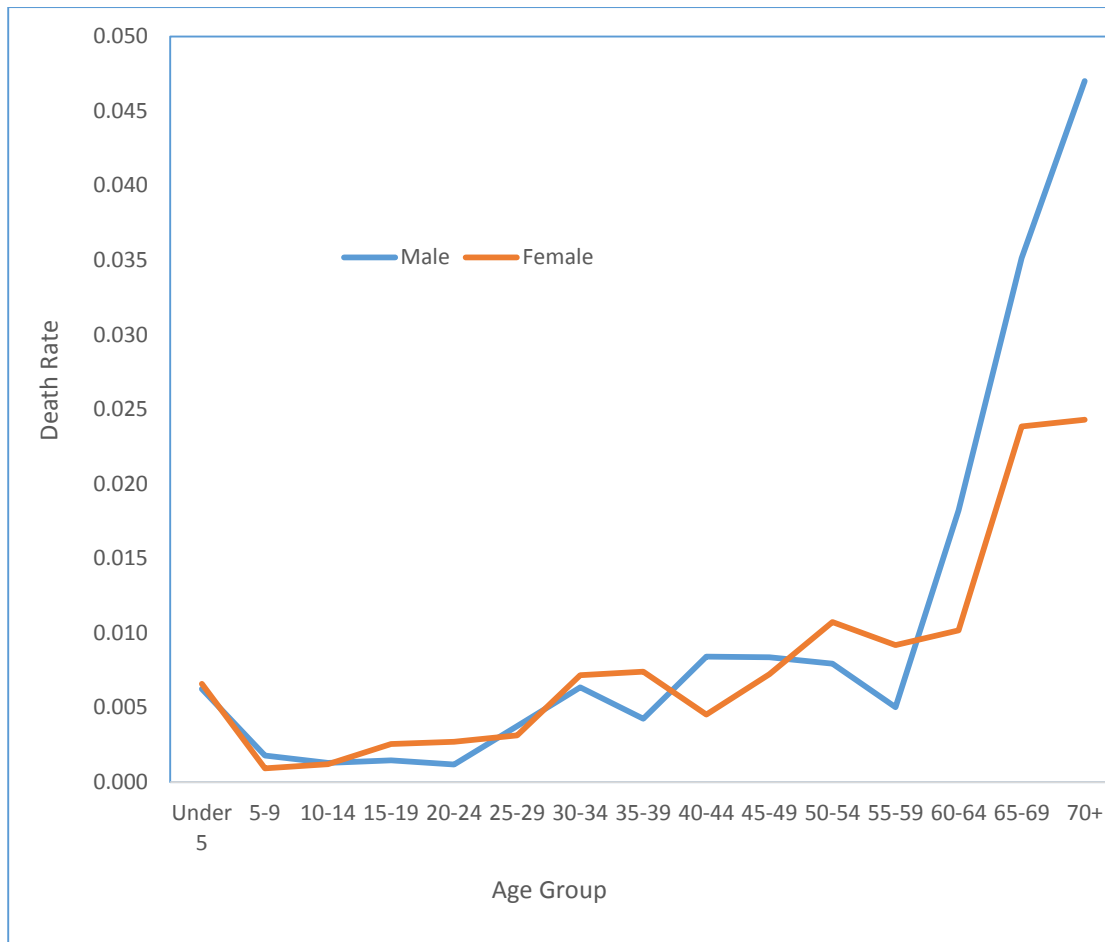
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

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

Figure 2.2 presents the age specific death rate by sex. Death rate for age 70 and above recorded the highest representing 47 deaths per 1000 population for males. For the females, the highest death rate was for ages 65-69 and 70 and above representing 24 each per 1000. For the males, the second highest death rate occurred between ages 65-69 accounting for 35 per 1000. The

death rate for those less than 5 years was slightly higher for females (7 per 1000) than for males (6 per 1000)

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The causes of death vary from population to population and influenced by many factors including health, environmental conditions, etc. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all death whilst other causes of death constitute 90.0 percent in the district.

Table 2.8: Deaths in Households

District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	639	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	957	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	855	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	778	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	837	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	11.7	910	88.3
BosomeFreho	512	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	982	108	11.0	874	89.0
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	9.9	390	90.1
EjisuJuaben Municipal	891	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	617	57	9.2	560	90.8
AtwimaKwanwoma	493	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
<i>Kwadaso</i>	1,079	96	8.9	983	91.1
<i>Nhyiaeso</i>	629	86	13.7	543	86.3
<i>Subin</i>	818	126	15.4	692	84.6
<i>Asokwa</i>	615	115	18.7	500	81.3
<i>Oforikrom</i>	1,208	126	10.4	1,082	89.6
<i>Manhya</i>	994	115	11.6	879	88.4
<i>Old Tafo</i>	692	48	6.9	644	93.1
<i>Suame</i>	680	91	13.4	589	86.6
<i>Bantama</i>	1,395	280	20.1	1,115	79.9
AtwimaNwabiagya	878	109	12.4	769	87.6
AhafoAno South	680	68	10.0	612	90.0
AhafoAno North	472	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	455	53	11.6	402	88.4
AfigyaKwabre	976	110	11.3	866	88.7
Kwabre East	526	81	15.4	445	84.6
Sekyere South	630	70	11.1	560	88.9
Mampong Municipal	620	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	466	25	5.4	441	94.6
SekyereKumawu	681	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	545	49	9.0	496	91.0
EjuraSekyeDumasi	700	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	290	28	9.7	262	90.3
AsokoreMampong Municipal	1,571	235	15.0	1,336	85.0
Asante Akim North	465	51	11.0	414	89.0
SekyereAfram Plains North	110	6	5.5	104	94.5

2.4.4 Migration

Table 2.5 shows the birth place and duration of residence of migrants in the municipality. The table shows that majority of migrants (25,746) representing 56.0 percent living in the district were born elsewhere in another region and 20,194 were born elsewhere in the region. The table further shows that a higher proportion of migrants (those born elsewhere in other regions) in the district are from Brong Ahafo followed by migrants from the Upper East Region.

In terms of duration of residence, the table indicates that, majority of the migrants have been in the district for ten years or more (36.9%). Among those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Volta, Eastern and Northern regions have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the district than any other region recording 31.2, 27.5 and 24.0 percent respectively.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+years
Total	45,940	11.5	30.0	20.2	16.8	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	20,194	11.6	28.1	17.3	18.4	24.5
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	2,238	11.9	47.2	24.8	10.1	5.9
Central	744	14.0	30.4	20.8	14.4	20.4
Greater Accra	562	11.7	36.7	15.1	15.8	20.6
Volta	1,637	12.3	21.6	18.4	16.5	31.2
Eastern	1,846	12.0	24.6	17	18.9	27.5
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
BrongAhafo	6,512	12.3	35.4	29.0	13.9	9.5
Northern	4,257	12.1	29.8	17.9	16.2	24.0
Upper East	5,577	10.2	28.9	22.8	20.3	17.9
Upper west	1,765	12.7	35.5	25.1	13.4	13.3
Outside Ghana	608	20.9	34.2	13.8	13.8	17.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household”. A household can therefore consist of unrelated people, people related by birth, marriage or adoption. Visitors who spent the census night with the household were also enumerated as members of the household because individuals were enumerated with respect to where they spent the census night. Other living situations that were considered in the 2010 census include homelessness, group arrangements such as college dormitories, nursing homes, and military quarters; and institutions like psychiatric units and prisons.

This chapter focuses on the composition of the household, the structure of the household and the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex, level of education and the economic activity status. Also discussed here include nationality and religion.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Ahafo Ano South District. The district has a household population of 120,320 with a total number of 26,930 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the district is 4.5 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.3 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion than rural dwellers.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	120,320	11,666	108,654
Number of households	1,126,205	26,930	2,764	24,166
Average households per house	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
Average household size	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

Data on the household population by composition and sex is presented in Table 3.2. Overall, there are more males (61,059) than females (59,261). Children constitute the largest proportion of the household accounting for 45.5 percent with household head following with 22.4 percent. Moreover, spouses form 10.9 percent out of which females are 21.1 percent and males 1.1 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,320	100.0	61,059	100.0	59,261	100.0
Head	26,930	22.4	18,731	30.7	8,199	13.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,150	10.9	658	1.1	12,492	21.1
Child (son/daughter)	54,739	45.5	28,636	46.9	26,103	44.1
Parent/Parent in-law	911	0.8	119	0.2	792	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	663	0.6	185	0.3	478	0.8
Grandchild	11,451	9.5	5,835	9.6	5,616	9.5
Brother/Sister	3,786	3.2	2,365	3.9	1,421	2.4
Step child	771	0.6	411	0.7	360	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	326	0.3	170	0.3	156	0.3
Other relative	6,043	5.0	2,928	4.8	3,115	5.3
Non-relative	1,550	1.3	1,021	1.7	529	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure and sex

Table 3.3 presents household structure by sex. Household structure, according to the 2010 census is the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 depicts that nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.1 percent of the total number of households in the district. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) account for 23.3 percent while single parent extended represents 15.5percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,320	100.0	61,059	100.0	59,261	100.0
Head only	4,987	4.1	3,623	5.9	1,364	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,904	1.6	964	1.6	940	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	39,847	33.1	20,868	34.2	18,979	32.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	28,082	23.3	14,383	23.6	13,699	23.1
Extended + non relatives	1,658	1.4	848	1.4	810	1.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,946	3.3	2,133	3.5	1,813	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	12,156	10.1	5,492	9.0	6,664	11.3
Single parent Extended	18,663	15.5	7,843	12.8	10,820	18.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,328	1.1	632	1.0	696	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,749	6.4	4,273	7.0	3,476	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

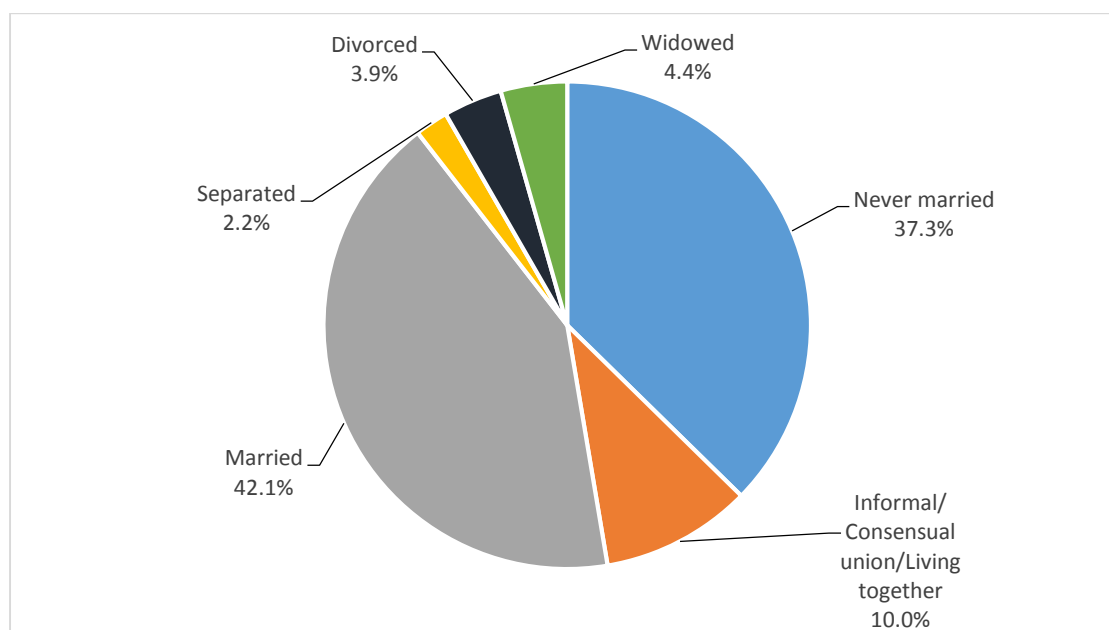
3.3 Marital Status

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

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

Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older. About four in ten (42.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3 percent have never married, and 10.0 percent are in consensual unions whilst 4.4 percent are widowed. The proportion divorced is 3.9 percent and those who reported they have separated are 2.2 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the district's population aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status in 2010. The population aged 12 years and older in 2010 is 78,472 with 39,647 (50.5%) males and 38,825 (49.5%) females. In terms of the age distribution, 95.1 percent of males and 82.3 percent of females aged 15-19 years have never been married. Also, eight in ten males (80.5%) and about 3 in ten females (36.1%) aged 20-24 have never been married. The proportion of never married decreased with increasing age for both sexes such that, by age 50-54 years, the proportions of males and females never married are 2.9 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. Although in Ghana, the legal age at marriage is 16 years, among those aged 12-14 years, 5.3 percent of males and 4.6 percent of females said they are married and a further 1.2 percent and 1.1 percent respectively are in consensual union. This pattern is revealing since the perception is that females marry at an earlier age than males but this is not the case in the Ahafo Ano South District. Even at the age of 12-14 years, married males are more than married females and this pattern remains the same for those in the consensual union where males are more than females at same age 12-14 years.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	78,472	100.0	37.3	10.0	42.1	2.2	3.9	4.4
12-14	9,138	100.0	93.9	1.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,329	100.0	89.4	3.6	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,085	100.0	57.0	13.7	26.4	1.2	1.2	0.4
25 - 29	8,198	100.0	28.6	18.4	47.9	2.2	2.4	0.5
30 - 34	7,081	100.0	13.8	16.9	61.9	2.6	4.1	0.8
35 - 39	6,805	100.0	6.9	15.6	67.8	3.4	4.7	1.6
40 - 44	5,846	100.0	4.2	12.8	70.8	3.3	6.0	3.0
45 - 49	4,975	100.0	3.4	11.3	69.5	4.2	7.4	4.1
50 - 54	4,411	100.0	2.1	9.5	67.4	3.5	9.0	8.4
55 - 59	2,590	100.0	1.8	7.6	68.0	3.9	9.3	9.4
60 - 64	2,440	100.0	1.8	5.9	60.2	4.5	9.7	18.0
65+	5,574	100.0	2.5	4.4	47.8	4.2	9.4	31.7
Male								
Total	39,647	100.0	45.4	8.6	40.1	1.8	2.8	1.2
12-14	4,948	100.0	93.6	1.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,836	100.0	95.1	0.9	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,263	100.0	80.5	7.1	11.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	3,730	100.0	46.1	16.0	34.9	1.3	1.5	0.2
30 - 34	3,458	100.0	22.7	17.1	54.6	2.1	3.3	0.3
35 - 39	3,294	100.0	11.7	16.1	64.2	3.2	3.9	0.9
40 - 44	2,971	100.0	6.4	13.8	71.0	3.1	4.9	0.8
45 - 49	2,626	100.0	4.9	11.3	72.6	4.2	5.4	1.6
50 - 54	2,268	100.0	2.9	10.5	74.2	3.5	7.0	1.9
55 - 59	1,394	100.0	2.4	7.8	78.5	3.3	5.8	2.2
60 - 64	1,262	100.0	2.9	6.6	76.5	3.9	6.7	3.6
65+	2,597	100.0	3.7	5.7	70.7	3.9	7.4	8.7
Female								
Total	38,825	100.0	29.1	11.5	44.1	2.6	5.0	7.7
12-14	4,190	100.0	94.3	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,493	100.0	82.3	6.9	9.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	4,822	100.0	36.1	19.6	39.7	2.0	1.9	0.6
25 - 29	4,468	100.0	14.0	20.4	58.7	3.0	3.2	0.7
30 - 34	3,623	100.0	5.2	16.7	68.9	3.0	4.9	1.3
35 - 39	3,511	100.0	2.4	15.2	71.1	3.7	5.4	2.2
40 - 44	2,875	100.0	1.9	11.8	70.6	3.5	7.0	5.2
45 - 49	2,349	100.0	1.8	11.4	66.2	4.3	9.5	6.9
50 - 54	2,143	100.0	1.3	8.4	60.3	3.5	11.2	15.2
55 - 59	1,196	100.0	1.1	7.4	55.7	4.6	13.4	17.8
60 - 64	1,178	100.0	0.8	5.1	42.7	5.1	13.0	33.4
65+	2,977	100.0	1.5	3.3	27.8	4.5	11.1	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are variations in marital status between males and females. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (58.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (34.9%). From age 40 years, the proportion of females who are married begins to decrease steadily while the proportion of widows begins to increase. In contrast, from age 40 years, the proportion of males who are married continued to increase with increasing age as well as the number of widowed men. However, the proportion of widows remain higher than the widowers such that

by age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.8 percent whilst widowed males account for only 8.7 percent.

The percentage of both males and females divorced increased with age, and at every age, the proportions divorced are higher among females than males. By age 55-59 years, the divorce rate of women is more than doubled by that of men with 13.4 percent and 5.8 percent respectively.

3.3.2 Marital Status and education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education. Overall, for all the marital status categories, among those who have ever attended school, those who have basic education constitute the majority. Among the married, 40 percent have no education. For those with some level of education in the married category, 53.5 percent attained basic education with only 0.4 percent having tertiary education. About 9.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Majority of those who have never married (77.8%) have basic education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	78,472	100.0	28.4	63.1	5.5	0.5	1.9	0.4
Never married	29,307	100.0	9.5	77.8	9.6	0.3	2.2	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,881	100.0	24.0	70.2	3.7	0.7	1.1	0.2
Married	33,034	100.0	40.0	53.5	3.2	0.7	2.2	0.4
Separated	1,746	100.0	39.1	54.8	3.9	0.6	1.5	0.1
Divorced	3,060	100.0	40.6	55.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.1
Widowed	3,444	100.0	72.1	26.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2
Male								
Total	39,647	100.0	21.3	67.4	7.4	0.6	2.7	0.6
Never married	18,003	100.0	10.1	76.4	10.2	0.3	2.2	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,422	100.0	19.3	71.9	5.7	0.8	1.9	0.4
Married	15,904	100.0	32.3	57.8	4.8	0.9	3.5	0.7
Separated	730	100.0	31.6	59.3	6.3	0.8	1.8	0.1
Divorced	1,122	100.0	31.4	61.4	4.6	1.2	1.2	0.2
Widowed	466	100.0	53.6	39.7	3.9	0.6	1.3	0.9
Female								
Total	38,825	100.0	35.6	58.8	3.7	0.5	1.2	0.2
Never married	11,304	100.0	8.5	80.0	8.6	0.3	2.2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,459	100.0	27.7	68.9	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.1
Married	17,130	100.0	47.1	49.6	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.1
Separated	1,016	100.0	44.5	51.6	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.0
Divorced	1,938	100.0	45.9	51.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.1
Widowed	2,978	100.0	75.0	23.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Considering the sex categories, there are more males with educational background (78.7%) than their female counterparts (64.4%). In addition, for all the educational levels, there are more males than females except for those never married where females who have basic education are more (80.0%) than males (76.4%).

3.3.3 Marital status by activity status

Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older. More than half of the married population (65.6%) are employed whilst 2.4 percent are unemployed. About 32.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.9%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed. In many cultures and religions in Ghana, the ability of the man to take care of the wife and kids (entire household) is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not. It is therefore not surprising that table 3.5 revealed that the proportion of married men who are unemployed (2.1%) is a little lower than that of married females who are unemployed (2.7%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	78,472	100.0	51,447	65.6	1,912	2.4	25,113	32.0
Never married	29,307	100.0	9,878	33.7	1,004	3.4	18,425	62.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,881	100.0	6,595	83.7	259	3.3	1,027	13.0
Married	33,034	100.0	28,711	86.9	524	1.6	3,799	11.5
Separated	1,746	100.0	1,435	82.2	41	2.3	270	15.5
Divorced	3,060	100.0	2,522	82.4	55	1.8	483	15.8
Widowed	3,444	100.0	2,306	67.0	29	0.8	1,109	32.2
Male								
Total	39,647	100.0	26,402	66.6	847	2.1	12,398	31.3
Never married	18,003	100.0	6,951	38.6	626	3.5	10,426	57.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,422	100.0	3,123	91.3	52	1.5	247	7.2
Married	15,904	100.0	14,427	90.7	141	0.9	1,336	8.4
Separated	730	100.0	630	86.3	9	1.2	91	12.5
Divorced	1,122	100.0	957	85.3	16	1.4	149	13.3
Widowed	466	100.0	314	67.4	3	0.6	149	32.0
Female								
Total	38,825	100.0	25,045	64.5	1,065	2.7	12,715	32.7
Never married	11,304	100.0	2,927	25.9	378	3.3	7,999	70.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,459	100.0	3,472	77.9	207	4.6	780	17.5
Married	17,130	100.0	14,284	83.4	383	2.2	2,463	14.4
Separated	1,016	100.0	805	79.2	32	3.1	179	17.6
Divorced	1,938	100.0	1,565	80.8	39	2.0	334	17.2
Widowed	2,978	100.0	1,992	66.9	26	0.9	960	32.2

3.4 Nationality

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Analytical report defines nationality as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual citizenship or/by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the distribution of the population by nationality and sex. Among the male population, 95.9 percent are Ghanaians by birth while that of their female counterpart is 96.0 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,659	100	61,745	100	59,914	100
Ghanaian by birth	116,734	96.0	59,234	95.9	57,500	96.0
Dual Nationality	2,087	1.7	1,035	1.7	1,052	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	714	0.6	363	0.6	351	0.6
ECOWAS	1,197	1.0	657	1.1	540	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	545	0.4	266	0.4	279	0.5
Other	382	0.3	190	0.3	192	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 categorises the district population by their religious affiliations and sex. More than seventy percent of the population reported to be Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) in 2010, followed by Islam (19.2%) and Traditionalists (1.1%). Among the Christians the Pentecostals/Charismatics dominate with 24.4 percent followed by the Catholics who represent 19.0 percent. Eight percent indicated that they are not affiliated to any religion. While the proportion of Christian women (73.9 %) is higher than males in all the Christian denominations, the males dominate in Islam (19.9%) and Traditionalist (1.3%) as well as for those who have no religion (10.1%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,659	100.0	61,745	100.0	59,914	100.0
No Religion	9,728	8.0	6,257	10.1	3,471	5.8
Catholic	23,135	19.0	11,390	18.4	11,745	19.6
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	19,216	15.8	9,493	15.4	9,723	16.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	29,684	24.4	14,093	22.8	15,591	26.0
Other Christians	14,220	11.7	6,996	11.3	7,224	12.1
Islam	23,403	19.2	12,266	19.9	11,137	18.6
Traditionalist	1,370	1.1	800	1.3	570	1.0
Other (Specify)	903	0.7	450	0.7	453	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

The 2010 census asked questions on literacy and education for people aged 11 years and older and 3 years and older respectively. On literacy, persons who were 11 years and older who answered that they could read and write a simple statement in English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, were considered literates. For education, persons 3 years and older were asked whether they have attended school in the past or are still in school and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending.

3.6.1 Literacy Status by age group and sex

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of people 11 years and above who are literate in at least one language and those who are not literate by age group and sex. 81,332 of the district's population were eligible to answer the literacy question. Out of this number, 58,949 constituting 72.5 percent are literate and 22,383 (27.5%) non-literate. The proportion of literate males is 55.4 percent (32,660) and that of females is 44.6 percent (26,289). A little above six in ten females (62.1%) are non-literates whilst about 4 in ten (37.9%) males are non-literate.

Overall, the older age group have lower literacy rates compared with the younger cohort. The highest group of literates are age group 11-14 years and this decreased steadily up to age 60-64. The pattern remains the same for both sexes except at age 65 and older where there are slight increases for both sexes

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

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	22,383	58,949	100.0	12.9	17.6	68.9	0.2	0.4
11-14	398	11,600	100.0	17.9	14.4	67.3	0.1	0.3
15-19	974	11,355	100.0	13.3	11.8	74.4	0.1	0.4
20-24	1,846	7,239	100.0	11.7	15.5	72.0	0.3	0.5
25-29	2,132	6,066	100.0	12.1	20.3	66.6	0.4	0.7
30-34	2,334	4,747	100.0	12.2	23.6	63.5	0.3	0.5
35-39	2,451	4,354	100.0	12.2	22.6	64.4	0.3	0.5
40-44	2,265	3,581	100.0	10.6	23.9	64.7	0.2	0.6
45-49	1,886	3,089	100.0	11.0	20.9	67.3	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,697	2,714	100.0	8.7	20.7	69.9	0.4	0.4
55-59	1,040	1,550	100.0	8.5	18.3	72.7	0.1	0.3
60-64	1,325	1,115	100.0	8.8	18.7	72.3	0.1	0.2
65+	4,035	1,539	100.0	7.7	22.2	69.9	0.1	0.2

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

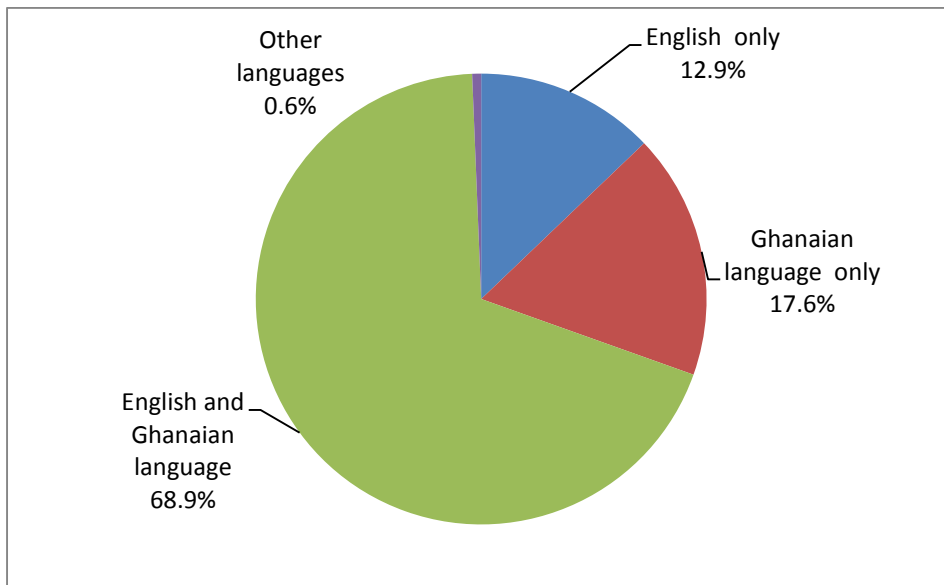
Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	8,503	32,660	100.0	12.1	14.9	72.1	0.3	0.6
11-14	184	6,280	100.0	17.9	13.8	67.8	0.1	0.3
15-19	439	6,397	100.0	12.1	11.1	76.1	0.1	0.6
20-24	687	3,576	100.0	10.0	12.3	76.8	0.4	0.6
25-29	744	2,986	100.0	11.7	15.3	71.5	0.4	1.0
30-34	869	2,589	100.0	11.5	20.0	67.4	0.4	0.6
35-39	906	2,388	100.0	12.3	20.2	66.1	0.5	0.9
40-44	885	2,086	100.0	9.8	19.5	69.5	0.3	0.9
45-49	777	1,849	100.0	9.7	15.4	74.0	0.3	0.7
50-54	631	1,637	100.0	7.9	16.2	74.7	0.6	0.5
55-59	399	995	100.0	8.2	13.1	78.0	0.2	0.5
60-64	455	807	100.0	8.8	14.4	76.5	0.1	0.2
65+	1,527	1,070	100.0	7.2	18.2	74.2	0.1	0.3
Female								
Total	13,880	26,289	100.0	13.8	20.9	64.9	0.1	0.2
11-14	214	5,320	100.0	18.0	15.2	66.6	0.1	0.2
15-19	535	4,958	100.0	14.8	12.7	72.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,159	3,663	100.0	13.4	18.7	67.4	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,388	3,080	100.0	12.4	25.2	61.8	0.3	0.4
30-34	1,465	2,158	100.0	12.9	27.9	58.7	0.1	0.3
35-39	1,545	1,966	100.0	12.1	25.5	62.3	0.1	0.1
40-44	1,380	1,495	100.0	11.6	30.2	57.9	0.1	0.2
45-49	1,109	1,240	100.0	13.1	29.1	57.4	0.0	0.4
50-54	1,066	1,077	100.0	9.8	27.5	62.5	0.1	0.1
55-59	641	555	100.0	9.0	27.7	63.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	870	308	100.0	8.8	29.9	61.4	0.0	0.0
65+	2,508	469	100.0	8.7	31.1	60.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Literacy status of population 11 years and older

Figure 3.2, represents the literacy status of the population 11 years and older. Nearly seven in ten people (68.9%) said they could speak and write English and Ghanaian languages. Less than twenty percent (17.6%) reported that they could speak and write a Ghanaian language. The population that is literate in only English language is 12.9 percent and 0.4 percent could speak and write in English and French.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

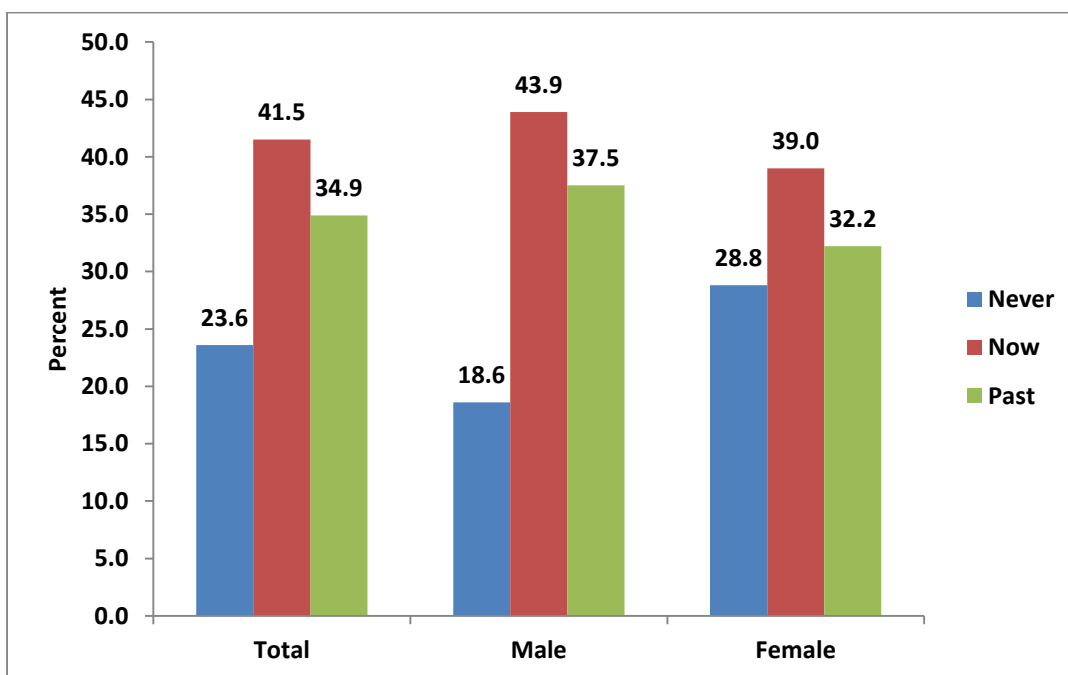
3.6.2 School Attendance

Population 3 Years and Older Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

School attendance

The school attendance profile for the district's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.3. Of the 110,282 persons aged 3 years and above in the district, 23.6 percent has never attended school, 41.5 percent are currently attending and 34.9 percent have attended in the past. From the graph, females have a lower level of school attendance compared to males.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex and it shows that 45,713 people aged 3 years and above are currently in school whilst 38,494 attended in the past. The table shows that a higher proportion 51.2 percent of the population 3 years and older currently attending school are in primary school. This is followed by those in JSS/JHS with 17.3 percent, Kindergarten (21.6%), Nursery (5.2 %) and SSS/SHS (3.9%). Those attending Tertiary, Vocational/Technical and Post middle/Secondary institutions have values less than two percent. Current school attendance by sex shows that there are slight differences between males and females in the various categories.

For those who have attended school in the past, JSS/JHS graduates constitute the highest proportion of 36.7 percent, followed by those with Middle school education (30.0%) and 21.8 percent for those with primary education. The proportion that has attended SSS/SHS is 4.9 percent while those who have attended Tertiary are (2.4%). The table further shows that more females (27.8%) and (39.7%) have attended primary and JSS/JHS than their male counterparts (16.7%) and (34.2%). A general observation is that, with respect to current and past school attendance, the number of persons in the various categories reduces as the level of education increases. Furthermore, school attendance among males is relatively higher than among females from the secondary level and above compared to those in the lower categories.

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	45,713	100.0	24,530	100	21,183	100	38,494	100	20,963	100	17,531	100
Nursery	2,390	5.2	1,229	5.0	1,161	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kindergarten	9,852	21.6	5,005	20.4	4,847	22.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	23,383	51.2	12,334	50.3	11,049	52.2	8,378	21.8	3,501	16.7	4,877	27.8
JSS/JHS	7,890	17.3	4,579	18.7	3,311	15.6	14,122	36.7	7,163	34.2	6,959	39.7
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,557	30.0	7,207	34.4	4,350	24.8
SSS/SHS	1,800	3.9	1,119	4.6	681	3.2	1,867	4.9	1,242	5.9	625	3.6
Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	677	1.8	559	2.7	118	0.7
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	27	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1	403	1.0	238	1.1	165	0.9
Post middle/ secondary certificate	65	0.1	34	0.1	31	0.1	578	1.5	410	2.0	168	1.0
Tertiary	306	0.7	216	0.9	90	0.4	912	2.4	643	3.1	269	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

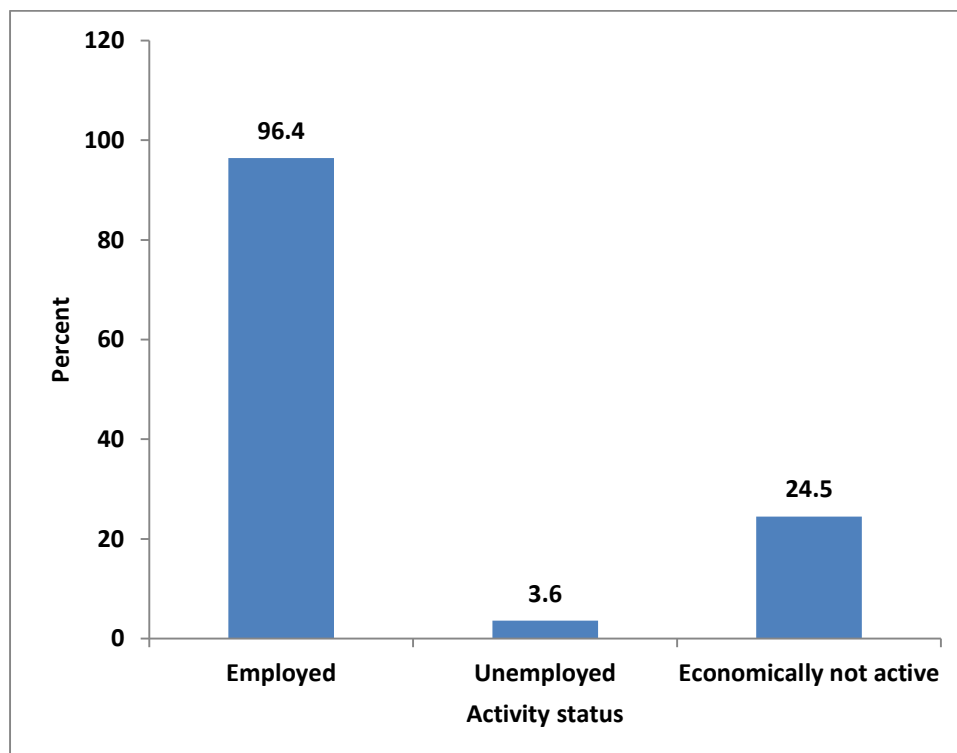
4.1 Introduction

For any country to develop economically, the population should be able to contribute in producing goods and services in order to create wealth. This is true for the Ahafo Ano District as well. The 2010 census sought information on the labour force and economic activity status of the district's population. This chapter, therefore, seeks to discuss the type of economic activities undertaken, occupation, industry they are engaged in, their employment status and the employment sector the population is into. Questions were asked for persons aged 5 years and above but for the purposes of this analysis, information on persons 15 years and older was used.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents the economy activity status of the population of Ahafo Ano South District. In 2010, 75.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night, and 24.5 per cent are economically not active. Figure 1.1 shows that of the economically active population, 96.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and older are employed while 3.6percent are unemployed within the seven days preceding the census night.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and above



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic Activity Status by Sex

Table 4.1 further gives details on the economic activity status by sex of the population aged 15 years and older. The proportion of males who are economically active is higher (76.9%) than females (74.1%). For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.2%), followed by those who performed house duties (29.8%) and 7.1 percent said they were disabled or too sick to work. In terms of sex distribution, there are more male students (46.2%) than female students (35.0%). In contrast, more females undertake house duties (37.9%) than males (20.8%).

The proportions of the population aged 15 years and older who were employed in 2010, is 96.4 percent whilst 3.6 percent are unemployed. More males (96.8%) are employed than females (95.9%). Seven in ten (70%) of the unemployed population said they were seeking work for the first time and 30.0 percent of them had worked before. As there are more unemployed women than men, more women (32.3%) than men (27.0%) indicated that they are seeking work and available for work.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,334	100.0	34,699	100.0	34,635	100.0
Economically active	52,354	75.5	26,682	76.9	25,672	74.1
Employed	50,449	96.4	25,838	96.8	24,611	95.9
<i>Worked</i>	47,744	94.6	24,653	95.4	23,091	93.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,507	5.0	1,073	4.2	1,434	5.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	198	0.4	112	0.4	86	0.3
Unemployed	1,905	3.6	844	3.2	1,061	4.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	571	30.0	228	27.0	343	32.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,334	70.0	616	73.0	718	67.7
Economically not active	16,980	24.5	8,017	23.1	8,963	25.9
Did home duties (household chore)	5,067	29.8	1,671	20.8	3,396	37.9
Full time education	7,841	46.2	4,705	58.7	3,136	35.0
Pensioner/Retired	154	0.9	104	1.3	50	0.6
Disabled/Sick	1,209	7.1	504	6.3	705	7.9
Too old/young	1,693	10	586	7.3	1,107	12.4
Other	1,016	6.0	447	5.6	569	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Activity status, sex and age of persons 15 years and older

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex is presented in Table 4.2. Of the age groups 15-19 years, the employed constitute 25.6 percent, the unemployed, 3.3 percent with the economically not active forming 71.1 percent. Of the age groups 25-59 years, more than eighty percent are employed. For the same age group under discussion, less than one in ten people are unemployed and the economically not active except for the age group 25-29 years who have 13.9 percent as economically not active. As expected

persons in younger age groups are expected to have a larger proportion of the population in the economically not active group as most of them are normally in school. It is normally expected that as age increases, the proportion of the population who are economically not active decreases whereas those in the employed category increases.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	69,334	100.0	50,449	72.8	1,905	2.7	16,980	24.5
15 - 19	12,329	100.0	3,158	25.6	411	3.3	8,760	71.1
20 - 24	9,085	100.0	5,713	62.9	668	7.4	2,704	29.8
25 - 29	8,198	100.0	6,667	81.3	394	4.8	1,137	13.9
30 - 34	7,081	100.0	6,312	89.1	150	2.1	619	8.7
35 - 39	6,805	100.0	6,244	91.8	94	1.4	467	6.9
40 - 44	5,846	100.0	5,466	93.5	52	0.9	328	5.6
45 - 49	4,975	100.0	4,668	93.8	27	0.5	280	5.6
50 - 54	4,411	100.0	4,091	92.7	24	0.5	296	6.7
55 - 59	2,590	100.0	2,392	92.4	14	0.5	184	7.1
60 - 64	2,440	100.0	2,070	84.8	59	2.4	311	12.7
65+	5,574	100.0	3,668	65.8	12	0.2	1,894	34.0
Male								
Total	34,699	100.0	25,838	74.5	844	2.4	8,017	23.1
15 - 19	6,836	100.0	1,805	26.4	176	2.6	4,855	71.0
20 - 24	4,263	100.0	2,716	63.7	298	7.0	1,249	29.3
25 - 29	3,730	100.0	3,172	85.0	169	4.5	389	10.4
30 - 34	3,458	100.0	3,190	92.2	82	2.4	186	5.4
35 - 39	3,294	100.0	3,108	94.4	29	0.9	157	4.8
40 - 44	2,971	100.0	2,820	94.9	26	0.9	125	4.2
45 - 49	2,626	100.0	2,518	95.9	14	0.5	94	3.6
50 - 54	2,268	100.0	2,151	94.8	8	0.4	109	4.8
55 - 59	1,394	100.0	1,328	95.3	4	0.3	62	4.4
60 - 64	1,262	100.0	1,109	87.9	31	2.5	122	9.7
65+	2,597	100.0	1,921	74.0	7	0.3	669	25.8
Female								
Total	34,635	100.0	24,611	71.1	1,061	3.1	8,963	25.9
15 - 19	5,493	100.0	1,353	24.6	235	4.3	3,905	71.1
20 - 24	4,822	100.0	2,997	62.2	370	7.7	1,455	30.2
25 - 29	4,468	100.0	3,495	78.2	225	5.0	748	16.7
30 - 34	3,623	100.0	3,122	86.2	68	1.9	433	12.0
35 - 39	3,511	100.0	3,136	89.3	65	1.9	310	8.8
40 - 44	2,875	100.0	2,646	92.0	26	0.9	203	7.1
45 - 49	2,349	100.0	2,150	91.5	13	0.6	186	7.9
50 - 54	2,143	100.0	1,940	90.5	16	0.7	187	8.7
55 - 59	1,196	100.0	1,064	89.0	10	0.8	122	10.2
60 - 64	1,178	100.0	961	81.6	28	2.4	189	16.0
65+	2,977	100.0	1,747	58.7	5	0.2	1,225	41.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Not much difference exists between the sexes with respect to their economic activity status in the district. For almost all the age groups, the proportion of total employed males is higher than that of the females and hence for the economically not active group females exceeds their male proportions.

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 categorises the employed population 15 years and older by their occupation and sex. About seven in ten (74.9%) workers are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by service and sales workers (8.2%), craft and related trade workers (6.7%). High skills work such as managers, professionals, and technicians accounted for only 5.0 percent of the employed persons.

There are higher proportions of male workers in all the occupation categories than females with the exception of service and sale workers and elementary occupations where females dominate. For both males and females, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers account for the highest proportions of workers constituting 77.3 percent and 72.5 percent respectively.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Managers	447	0.9	192	0.7	255	1.0
Professionals	1,478	2.9	906	3.5	572	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	391	0.8	284	1.1	107	0.4
Clerical support workers	199	0.4	142	0.5	57	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,147	8.2	798	3.1	3,349	13.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	37,808	74.9	19,966	77.3	17,842	72.5
Craft and related trades workers	3,377	6.7	1,719	6.7	1,658	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,110	2.2	1,090	4.2	20	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,488	2.9	737	2.9	751	3.1
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industry of the employed population by sex. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constituted the largest industry employing 75.0 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in 2010. The next two major industries are wholesale (6.3%) and manufacturing (5.7%).

About eight in ten (79.4%) and 72.5 percent of employed males and females respectively are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Though, the next major industry men are engaged in is the manufacturing industry (4.8%) and wholesale and retail for women (9.2%), the proportion of women in the manufacturing industry is higher than that of men representing 6.6 percent. Women also dominate in certain industries such as wholesale and retail,

accommodation and food service activities, other service activities and activities of households as employers.

Compared to females, higher proportions of the male workforce are engaged in the agriculture, construction, transport and storage, financial and insurance, public administration and defence, education, information and communication and scientific and technical activities.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38,356	76.0	20,525	79.4	17,831	72.5
Mining and quarrying	48	0.1	45	0.2	3	0.0
Manufacturing	2,855	5.7	1,236	4.8	1,619	6.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	46	0.1	23	0.1	23	0.1
Construction	436	0.9	426	1.6	10	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,199	6.3	939	3.6	2,260	9.2
Transportation and storage	786	1.6	776	3.0	10	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,333	2.6	130	0.5	1,203	4.9
Information and communication	28	0.1	25	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	71	0.1	48	0.2	23	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	125	0.2	92	0.4	33	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	48	0.1	34	0.1	14	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	290	0.6	211	0.8	79	0.3
Education	1,315	2.6	782	3.0	533	2.2
Human health and social work activities	252	0.5	127	0.5	125	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	58	0.1	56	0.2	2	0.0
Other service activities	1,114	2.2	324	1.3	790	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	85	0.2	35	0.1	50	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 depicts the employment status of the population 15 years and older in the Ahafo Ano South District. 34,780 of the district's employed population, representing 68.9 percent are self-employed without employees, with 15.4 percent being contributing family workers with 2.1 percent being casual workers. Domestic employees (house help) have the lowest proportion of 0.5 percent. The table further shows that the majority of the workforce for both males and females are self-employed without employees representing 70.3 percent and 67.5 percent respectively. 15.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are contributing family workers with higher proportions of women (21.2%) than men (15.4%). Domestic employees (house help) had the lowest proportion for both sexes with males accounting for 0.6 percent and females 0.4 percent. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion of all the categories with the exception of the contributing family workers and apprentices where females dominate.

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

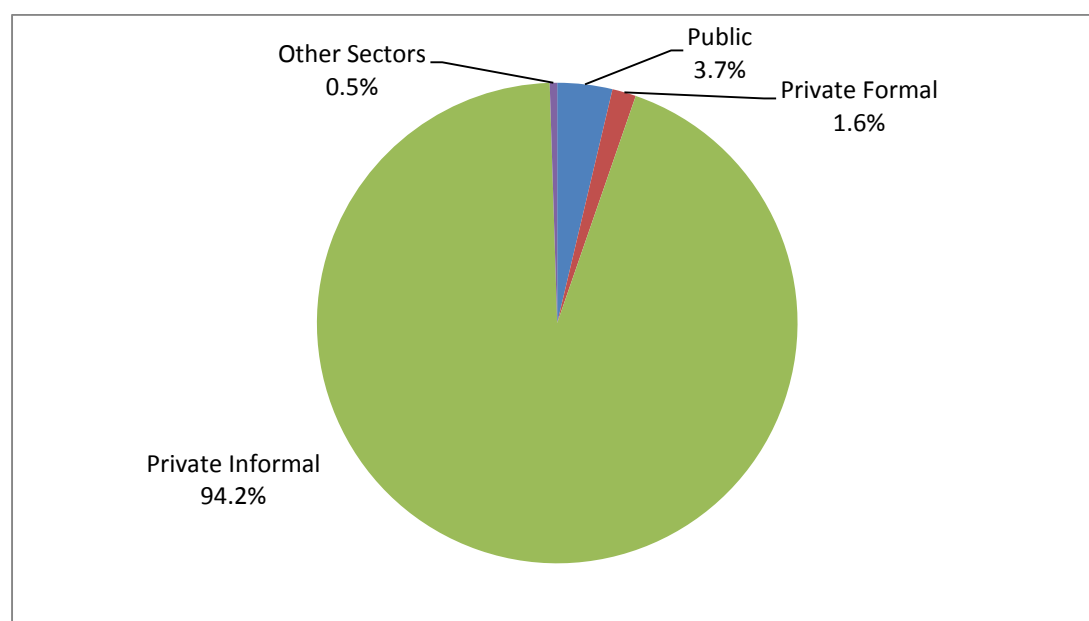
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Employee	4,324	8.6	3,018	11.7	1,306	5.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	34,780	68.9	18,174	70.3	16,606	67.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,593	3.2	925	3.6	668	2.7
Casual worker	1,065	2.1	817	3.2	248	1.0
Contributing family worker	7,745	15.4	2,516	9.7	5,229	21.2
Apprentice	632	1.3	222	0.9	410	1.7
Domestic employee (House help)	244	0.5	145	0.6	99	0.4
Other	66	0.1	21	0.1	45	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 graphically presents the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district employing 94.2 percent of the population. The second largest employer is the public sector with 3.7 percent followed by the private formal (1.6%). The rest of the categories cumulatively, account for less than one percent.

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district irrespective of sex (males 92.6% and females 95.7%). Thus the proportion of females employed in the private informal sector is higher than males. The second largest employer for both males and females is the public sector followed by the private formal with males dominating the two sectors (4.8% and 2.2%) as against females (2.7% and 1.1%). However, the public sector employs more males than females.

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	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Public (Government)	1,891	3.7	1,228	4.8	663	2.7
Private Formal	826	1.6	561	2.2	265	1.1
Private Informal	47,509	94.2	23,915	92.6	23,594	95.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	30	0.1	12	0.0	18	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	191	0.4	120	0.5	71	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays an important role in the development of an economy. This chapter analyses data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households in the Ahafo Ano South District. For individuals, persons who are 12 years and older were asked if they had access to and used mobile phones internet facilities (at home, internet café or on their phones).

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 depicts the distribution of the population 12 years and older owning mobile phones in the Ahafo Ano South District. Out of a total of 78,472 persons 12 years and older, 23,486 representing 29.9 percent have mobile phones. Men of this age who own mobile phones constitute 36.9 percent as compared to 22.8 percent of females 12 years and older who own the device.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older using internet facility. A little over one percent (1.1%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the district. In terms of sex distribution, the highest proportion of internet facility usage is males representing 1.6 percent, with less than one percent of females using the internet.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,472	100.0	23,486	29.9	876	1.1
Male	39,647	100.0	14,641	36.9	625	1.6
Female	38,825	100.0	8,845	22.8	251	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows the number of households having desktop/laptop computers. In the Ahafo Ano South District, only 400 households representing 1.5 percent of the total households have desktop/laptop computers. There are more male heads having desktop/laptop computers than female heads. Approximately 1.7 percent of households with desktop/laptop computers are headed by males while 1.0 percent are female headed households.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,930	100.0	400	1.5
Male	18,731	100.0	318	1.7
Female	8,199	100.0	82	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including persons with disabilities (PWDs). Even though they are considered to be in the minority, information about them helps policy-makers legislate for their special needs so that their lives would be improved. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006 , Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters. This chapter delves into the knowledge on prevalence and selected characteristics of persons with disability in the municipality.

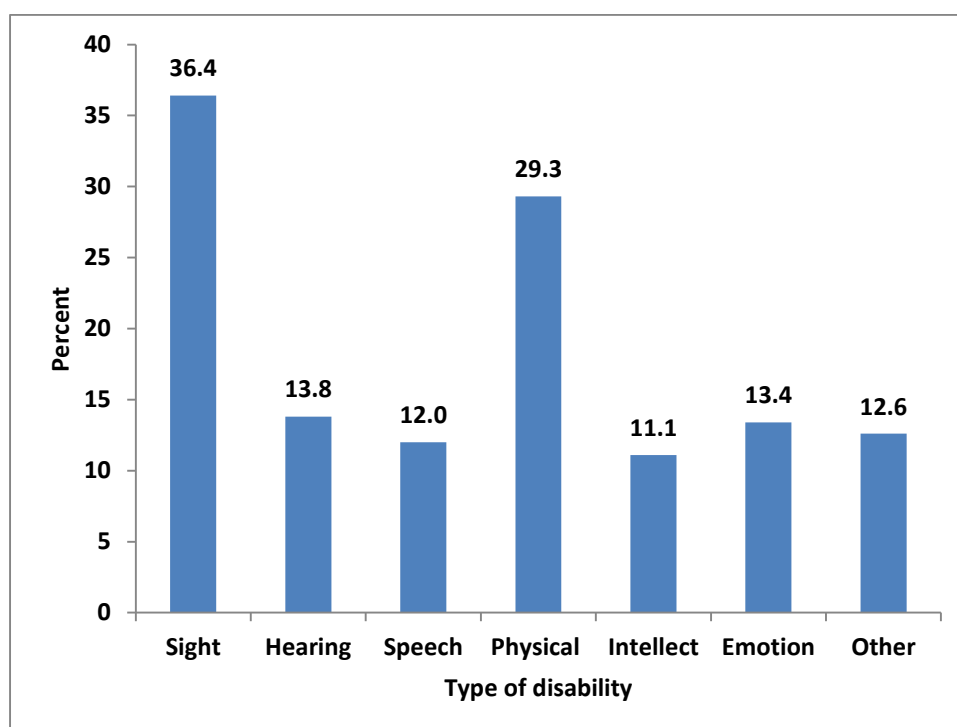
6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 presents data on the population with disability in the district by type of locality. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 3,133 persons with disability in the district representing 2.6 percent of the district's total population. The proportion of the male population with disability (2.7%) is slightly higher than females (2.5%). It must however be noted that some persons with disability had multiple disabilities and these were all considered. There is not marked variation among the sexes in relation to the type of disability.

6.3 Type of disability

Figure 6.1 shows the types of disability in the district. There were six main types of disability enumerated. These included those associated with sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, emotion and any other form of disability. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest count of 36.4 percent of all the disabilities followed by physical disability (29.3%). Disability by intellect recorded the lowest representing (11.1%).

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by type of locality

The type of locality a person with disability resides has an impact on their ability to access social services and other facilities. Table 6.1 shows the distribution of disability by type of locality. Of the total disabled persons in the district, the proportion with disability in the urban locality is about 10 percent (314). However, with the exception of sight and physical disabilities, all the other forms of disability are higher in the rural locality than the urban locality. In terms of variation among the sexes as far as the type of locality is concerned, there are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	121,659	100.0	61,745	100.0	59,914	100.0
Without disability	118,526	97.4	60,097	97.3	58,429	97.5
With disability	3,133	2.6	1,648	2.7	1,485	2.5
Sight	1,140	36.4	568	34.5	572	38.5
Hearing	431	13.8	215	13.0	216	14.5
Speech	377	12.0	212	12.9	165	11.1
Physical	919	29.3	496	30.1	423	28.5
Intellect	349	11.1	201	12.2	148	10.0
Emotion	419	13.4	214	13.0	205	13.8
Other	396	12.6	211	12.8	185	12.5
Urban						
Total	11,701	100.0	5,760	100.0	5,941	100.0
Without disability	11,387	97.3	5,613	97.4	5,774	97.2
With disability	314	2.7	147	2.6	167	2.8
Sight	122	38.9	52	35.4	70	41.9
Hearing	37	11.8	12	8.2	25	15.0
Speech	30	9.6	19	12.9	11	6.6
Physical	96	30.6	52	35.4	44	26.3
Intellect	20	6.4	8	5.4	12	7.2
Emotion	33	10.5	14	9.5	19	11.4
Other	28	8.9	11	7.5	17	10.2
Rural						
Total	109,958	100.0	55,985	100.0	53,973	100.0
Without disability	107,139	97.4	54,484	97.3	52,655	97.6
With disability	2,819	2.6	1,501	2.7	1,318	2.4
Sight	1,018	36.1	516	34.4	502	38.1
Hearing	394	14.0	203	13.5	191	14.5
Speech	347	12.3	193	12.9	154	11.7
Physical	823	29.2	444	29.6	379	28.8
Intellect	329	11.7	193	12.9	136	10.3
Emotion	386	13.7	200	13.3	186	14.1
Other	368	13.1	200	13.3	168	12.7

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

6.5 Disability and Activity

The economic activity status of persons 15 years and older with disability is displayed in Table 6.2. The data shows that of persons with disability in the district, 54.1 percent are employed, 1.6 percent unemployed and 44.3 percent are economically not active. The data shows that but for physical (43.7%) and intellect (42.2%), the percentage employed is higher compared to those who are economically not active. For all the disability types reported in the table, those unemployed constitute less than 10.0 percent. Table 6.2 further illustrate that there is varying differences in the data relating to males and females. For the male population disabled, 58.3percent are employed, 1.9percent unemployed and 39.9percent economically not active. Of the various categories of disability, sight, hearing, speech and other forms of disability not elsewhere classified has more than fifty percent of their population employed, while physical, intellect and emotional has more than fifty percent of their population in the economically not active group. For the female population disabled, 49.5percent are employed, 1.3 percent unemployed and 49.2 percent being economically not active. Of the various disability

categories, apart from physical, intellect and other forms of disability not classified which has less than fifty percent of its population employed, all other categories has higher percentages in the economically not active group.

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

Sex/Disability	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	69,334	100.0	50,449	72.8	1,905	2.7	16,980	24.5
Without disability	66,801	100.0	49,078	73.5	1,864	2.8	15,859	23.7
With disability	2,533	100.0	1,371	54.1	41	1.6	1,121	44.3
Sight	994	100.0	573	57.6	12	1.2	409	41.1
Hearing	334	100.0	222	66.5	5	1.5	107	32.0
Speech	255	100.0	139	54.5	4	1.6	112	43.9
Physical	776	100.0	339	43.7	7	0.9	430	55.4
Intellect	258	100.0	109	42.2	4	1.6	145	56.2
Emotion	328	100.0	167	50.9	5	1.5	156	47.6
Other	295	100.0	146	49.5	5	1.7	144	48.8
Male								
Total	34,699	100.0	25,838	74.5	844	2.4	8,017	23.1
Without disability	33,357	100.0	25,056	75.1	819	2.5	7,482	22.4
With disability	1,342	100.0	782	58.3	25	1.9	535	39.9
Sight	499	100.0	310	62.1	8	1.6	181	36.3
Hearing	174	100.0	119	68.4	2	1.1	53	30.5
Speech	150	100.0	86	57.3	3	2.0	61	40.7
Physical	421	100.0	206	48.9	3	0.7	212	50.4
Intellect	154	100.0	63	40.9	2	1.3	89	57.8
Emotion	177	100.0	91	51.4	5	2.8	81	45.8
Other	154	100.0	89	57.8	3	1.9	62	40.3
Female								
Total	34,635	100.0	24,611	71.1	1,061	3.1	8,963	25.9
Without disability	33,444	100.0	24,022	71.8	1,045	3.1	8,377	25.0
With disability	1,191	100.0	589	49.5	16	1.3	586	49.2
Sight	495	100.0	263	53.1	4	0.8	228	46.1
Hearing	160	100.0	103	64.4	3	1.9	54	33.8
Speech	105	100.0	53	50.5	1	1.0	51	48.6
Physical	355	100.0	133	37.5	4	1.1	218	61.4
Intellect	104	100.0	46	44.2	2	1.9	56	53.8
Emotion	151	100.0	76	50.3	0	0.0	75	49.7
Other	141	100.0	57	40.4	2	1.4	82	58.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability type and level of education

Table 6.3 presents data on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. Of the population disabled, 42.9 percent have never been to school. Those in pre-primary constitute only 4.4 percent with 47.9 percent in basic school. From the table people with disability who have attended secondary or higher levels of education constitute 4.8 percent. From the table, over forty percent of disabled persons have either never attended school or are in basic school except for hearing and other forms of disability not classified. For the male and female distribution, more females (52.5%) have never attended school compared to their male counterpart where only 34.3 percent have never attended school. On the other hand, there are more males (54.9%) in basic school compared to females (40.0%) who have basic education. From the table, it could be said that more disabled males are in school compared to their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	110,282	100.0	26,075	23.6	12,242	11.1	65,330	59.2	6,635	6.0
No disability	107,228	100.0	24,765	23.1	12,108	11.3	63,868	59.6	6,487	6.0
With a disability	3,054	100.0	1,310	42.9	134	4.4	1,462	47.9	148	4.8
Sight	1,110	100.0	517	46.6	39	3.5	492	44.3	62	5.6
Hearing	421	100.0	237	56.3	22	5.2	153	36.3	9	2.1
Speech	370	100.0	175	47.3	30	8.1	150	40.5	15	4.1
Physical	908	100.0	385	42.4	32	3.5	445	49.0	46	5.1
Intellectual	332	100.0	140	42.2	15	4.5	162	48.8	15	4.5
Emotional	404	100.0	162	40.1	16	4.0	213	52.7	13	3.2
Other	377	100.0	133	35.3	24	6.4	193	51.2	27	7.2
Male										
Total	55,919	100.0	10,426	18.6	6,234	11.1	34,784	62.2	4,475	8.0
No disability	54,306	100.0	9,872	18.2	6,169	11.4	33,898	62.4	4,367	8.0
With a disability	1,613	100.0	554	34.3	65	4.0	886	54.9	108	6.7
Sight	556	100.0	199	35.8	17	3.1	292	52.5	48	8.6
Hearing	210	100.0	105	50.0	10	4.8	87	41.4	8	3.8
Speech	208	100.0	93	44.7	15	7.2	86	41.3	14	6.7
Physical	492	100.0	153	31.1	17	3.5	285	57.9	37	7.5
Intellectual	192	100.0	69	35.9	4	2.1	109	56.8	10	5.2
Emotional	206	100.0	81	39.3	5	2.4	109	52.9	11	5.3
Other	202	100.0	60	29.7	12	5.9	116	57.4	14	6.9
Female										
Total	54,363	100.0	15,649	28.8	6,008	11.1	30,546	56.2	2,160	4.0
No disability	52,922	100.0	14,893	28.1	5,939	11.2	29,970	56.6	2,120	4.0
With a disability	1,441	100.0	756	52.5	69	4.8	576	40.0	40	2.8
Sight	554	100.0	318	57.4	22	4.0	200	36.1	14	2.5
Hearing	211	100.0	132	62.6	12	5.7	66	31.3	1	0.5
Speech	162	100.0	82	50.6	15	9.3	64	39.5	1	0.6
Physical	416	100.0	232	55.8	15	3.6	160	38.5	9	2.2
Intellectual	140	100.0	71	50.7	11	7.9	53	37.9	5	3.6
Emotional	198	100.0	81	40.9	11	5.6	104	52.5	2	1.0
Other	175	100.0	73	41.7	12	6.9	77	44.0	13	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

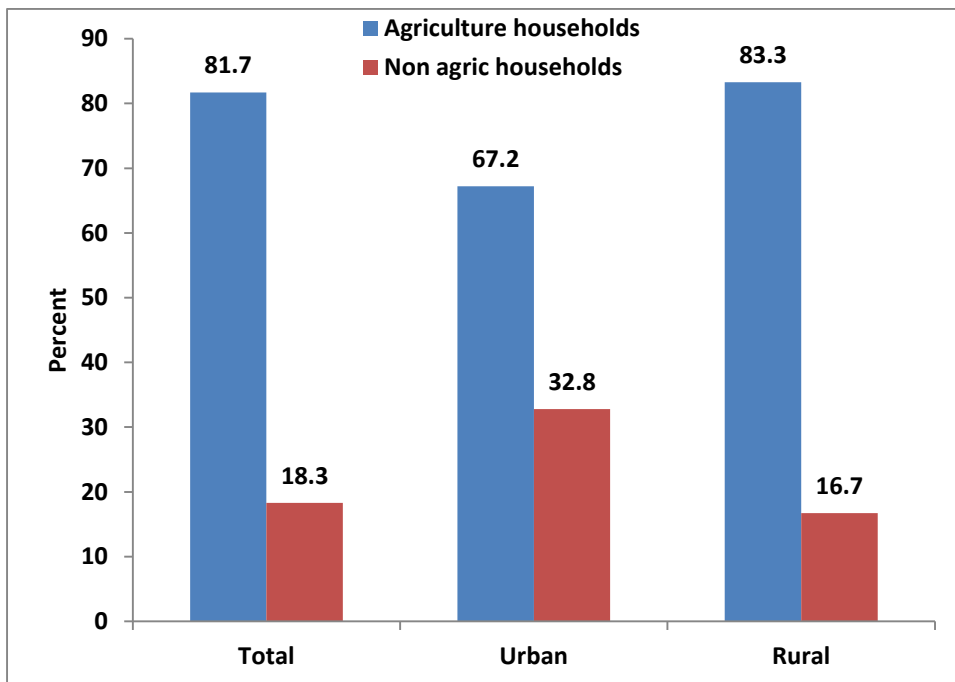
This chapter presents analysis of agricultural activities in the Ahafo Ano South District, with a main focus on households that are into agriculture and the types of farming activities engaged in. The agricultural activities looked at comprises crops, livestock and fisheries. Ghana's agricultural sector has and continues to be the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy since independence.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone.

Figure 7.1 shows the number of households in agriculture and type of locality. A total of 81.7 percent of households are engaged in agriculture in the Ahafo Ano South District. Out of the total household in the rural locality, more than eight in ten households (83.3%) are agricultural households. In the urban locality, 67.2 percent of households are into agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in Agriculture and type of locality



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

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

The type of agricultural activity engaged in by agricultural households in the district is presented in Table 7.1. Most household in the district (99.2%) are involved in crop farming of which 99.2 percent are in the rural locality and 99.1 percent in the urban locality. The second most engaged agricultural activity in the district is livestock rearing which constitute 18.2

percent with urban to rural proportions of 6.1 percent and 19.3 percent respectively. Tree planting and fish farming recorded less than one percent. It must be noted here that most households are engaged in more than one activity.

Table 7.1: Household by agricultural activities and type of locality

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,930	100.0	2,764	100.0	24,166	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	21,993	81.7	1,857	67.2	20,136	83.3
Crop Farming	21,810	99.2	1,841	99.1	19,969	99.2
Tree Planting	185	0.8	20	1.1	165	0.8
Livestock Rearing	3,992	18.2	113	6.1	3,879	19.3
Fish Farming	11	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Types of livestock and other animals reared

The information in Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the district. The total number of livestock in the district is 105, 711 and they are kept by 5,851 keepers which give an average number of 18 animals per keeper. The dominant type of livestock raised is chicken representing 64.5 percent of all the animals and being kept by 43.5 of animal keepers having an average of about 27 animals per keeper. The second and third dominant livestock raised are the sheep and goats accounting for 15.2 percent and 10.8 percent respectively. The least number of livestock kept is snails. These are kept by only one person in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	105,711	100.0	5,851	100.0	18.1
Beehives	12	0.0	2	0.0	6.0
Cattle	1,208	1.1	67	1.1	18.0
Chicken	68,219	64.5	2,544	43.5	26.8
Dove	290	0.4	19	0.3	15.3
Duck	1,828	1.7	162	2.8	11.3
Goat	11,469	10.8	1,226	21.0	9.4
Grass-cutter	222	0.2	12	0.2	18.5
Guinea fowl	741	0.7	62	1.1	12.0
Ostrich	101	0.1	2	0.0	50.5
Pig	1,853	1.8	130	2.2	14.3
Rabbit	415	0.4	32	0.5	13.0
Sheep	16,102	15.2	1,538	26.3	10.5
Silk worm	852	0.8	21	0.4	40.6
Snail	10	0.0	1	0.0	10.0
Turkey	143	0.1	21	0.4	6.8
Other	146	0.1	8	0.1	18.3
Fish farming	2,100	2.0	4	0.1	525
Other	146	0.1	8	0.1	18.3
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census counted all structures (permanent and temporary) including those occupied and unoccupied dwelling units. This chapter analyses the stock of houses, the type of dwelling and tenancy arrangements, the main materials used in the construction of houses, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, sources of water for drinking and other domestic use and methods of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and the number of households by type of locality. The census revealed that there are 20,782 houses in the Ahafo Ano South District representing 3.6 percent of total houses in the Ashanti Region. Total household population is 120,320 giving an average of 5.8 persons per house. This is quite lower than the regional figure of 8.1 persons per house. Average household per house is 1.3.

Slightly over 92.0 percent (19,174) of the number of houses are found in the rural localities whilst only 7.7 percent (1,608) are in the urban localities. This is expected since the district is largely rural with 90.4 percent (108,654) of its household population in the rural areas and only 9.6 percent (11,666) in the urban localities. In terms of the distribution of the population per house by type of locality, there are more people in a house in the urban localities (7.3) than the rural localities average of 5.7.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	121,659	11,701	109,958
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	120,320	11,666	108,654
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	20,782	1,608	19,174
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	2,764	24,166
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	5.8	7.3	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit in the district. In 2010, there are 26,930 occupied dwelling units in the district. Over half (53.9%) of all dwelling units are compound houses, 36.4 percent separate houses and 3.7 percent being semi-detached houses. Comparing to the regional figure, there seem to be a similar trend. Compound houses are the common form

of dwelling unit for the region accounting for 53.7 percent of total number of houses followed by separate houses with 23.6 percent. The proportion of flats, compound houses, living quarters attached to office or shop and uncompleted buildings were higher in the urban locality than the rural areas.

In terms of sex distribution of heads of the dwelling unit, there are more female heads in most dwelling units than male heads. For example there are more female household heads (59.5%) than the male headed households (51.4%) in compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	9,804	36.4	38.9	30.7	24.0	37.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,002	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	512	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.0	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	14,504	53.9	51.4	59.5	64.5	52.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	647	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.3	2.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	46	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,791	39	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	57	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	102	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	200	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.2	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. More than half (57.2%) of the houses in the district are owned by members of the household. This is followed by dwelling units owned by private individuals (20.8%) and those owned by a relative who is not a member of the household (16.3%). Public or government ownership is only 1.5 percent. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes. This pattern conforms to the regional situation where dwelling units owned by members of the household constitute the highest (41.9%), followed by those owned by private individuals (32.9%). Dwelling units owned by a relative constitute 19.4 of the regional stock.

The percentage of dwelling units owned by a household member in rural areas is 59.0 percent and 42.4 percent in urban localities. From the table, the data reveals that there are more dwelling units in rural areas than urban areas. In terms of sex distribution, there are more male headed owners of dwelling units than females.

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

Ownership status	Total		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,930	100.0	18,731	100.0	8,199	100.0	2,764	100.0	24,166	100.0
Owned by household member	15,412	57.2	10,713	57.2	4,699	57.3	1,166	42.2	14,246	59.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	197	0.7	141	0.8	56	0.7	4	0.1	193	0.8
Relative not a household member	4,377	16.3	2,735	14.6	1,642	20.0	552	20.0	3,825	15.8
Other private individual	5,596	20.8	4,052	21.6	1,544	18.8	906	32.8	4,690	19.4
Private employer	821	3.0	711	3.8	110	1.3	25	0.9	796	3.3
Other private agency	81	0.3	61	0.3	20	0.2	9	0.3	72	0.3
Public/Government ownership	393	1.5	284	1.5	109	1.3	91	3.3	302	1.2
Other	53	0.2	34	0.2	19	0.2	11	0.4	42	0.2

8.4 Materials for Construction

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall of dwelling unit

This question was answered whether the dwelling unit was occupied or not. This is because one can easily tell the type of material used for outer wall construction whether the dwelling unit is vacant or occupied. There are a number of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district. Table 8.4 shows that the main construction material for outer walls is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 67.3 percent with cement/concrete used for 27.1 percent of all outer walls in the district. At the national and regional level, the pattern is the same. Proportions of cement and mud used for outer wall construction represented 91.7 percent and 93.3 percent respectively. 71.6 percent of dwelling units in rural areas of the Ahafo Ano South District are made with mud/earth whilst in the urban areas, as much as 66.6 percent used cement/concrete for the construction of their outer wall.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,484	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	19,162	67.3	27.8	71.6
Wood	200,594	27,438	694	2.4	1.8	2.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	112	0.4	0.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	42	0.1	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	158	0.6	1.2	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	7,710	27.1	66.6	22.7
Land Crete	104,270	19,878	435	1.5	1.0	1.6
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	66	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	7,665	78	0.3	0.8	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows that just as cement and mud/earth are the main materials used for the outer wall construction, cement (60.8%) and mud/earth (37.4%) are also the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. This finding is consistent with the national and regional figures. At the national and regional levels, the proportion of floors of dwelling units made with cement is 77.8 percent and 77.7 percent respectively, while dwelling floors made with mud/earth is 15.9 percent and 14.6 percent.

In terms of locality of residence, cement was again, the most common material used for 64.0 percent of floors of urban households and for rural households, 60.4 percent used the material. This presupposes that, though the main material used for construction of outer wall in the rural area is mud/earth, much emphasis is placed on the use of cement for constructing their floors. In the urban areas, as much as in the rural localities, 32.8 percent and 38.0 percent respectively, of floors were constructed with mud/earth.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	10,078	37.4	32.8	38.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	16,366	60.8	64.0	60.4
Stone	32,817	8,731	249	0.9	1.8	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	16	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	98	0.4	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	16	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	15,567	2,624	65	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

Table 8.6 depicts the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. About 93.0 percent of dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are thatch/palm leaves or raffia (2.4%) and bamboo (2.1%). In the district, only 10 dwelling units had their roof made with roof tiles. The proportions did not vary much for the urban and rural localities. The highest proportion of roofs made up of metal sheets in urban households is (94.7percent and 92.6 percent for rural households. More households use thatch (2.7%)and bamboo (2.2%)for roofing in the rural localities than in the urban localities.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,484	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	246	0.9	0.3	0.9
Wood	45,547	10,933	186	0.7	0.9	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	26,440	92.8	94.7	92.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	41	0.1	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	156	0.5	1.5	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	10	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	596	2.1	1.2	2.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	690	2.4	0.1	2.7
Other	35,935	5,517	119	0.4	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows the distribution of rooms in occupied housing units in the district. On the whole, one room constitutes the highest percentage (60.6%) of the number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy a single room. This certainly has health implications with regards to increased risk of spread of communicable diseases. Less than two percent of households use six rooms or more for sleeping in the district.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	26,930	100.0	60.6	23.9	9.2	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
1	4,987	100.0	92.2	5.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
2	2,980	100.0	77.1	17.8	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
3	3,316	100.0	70.3	22.2	5.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
4	3,530	100.0	64.1	25.7	6.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
5	3,358	100.0	57.4	28.5	9.6	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
6	2,739	100.0	46.0	36.0	11.9	3.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
7	2,154	100.0	38.2	37.7	16.1	5.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
8	1,444	100.0	29.8	38.1	19.3	8.0	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
9	905	100.0	23.0	35.4	25.4	9.9	3.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
10+	1,517	100.0	12.4	26.1	27.8	15.5	8.9	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.9

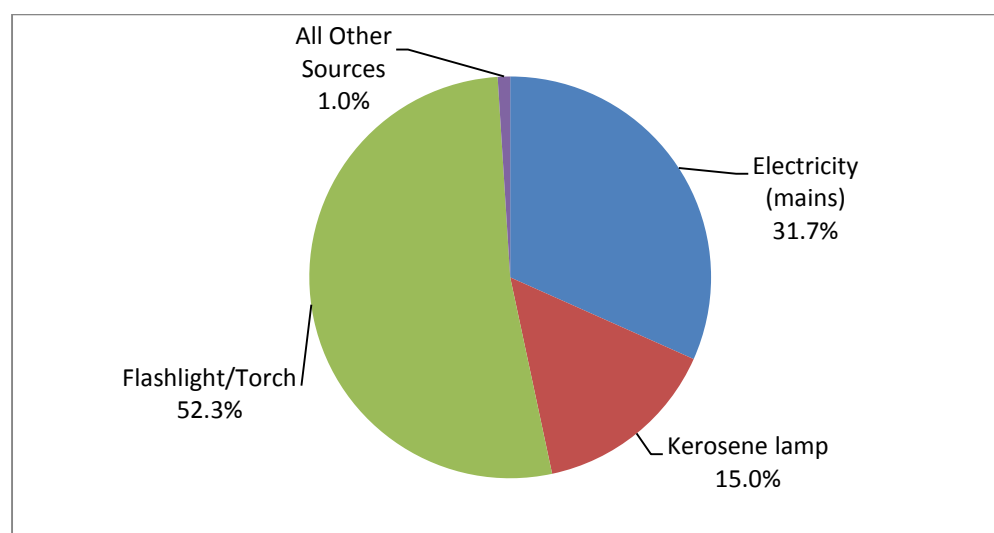
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Source of lighting of dwelling units

Figure 8.1 represents the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district. There are three main sources of lighting for most housing units. These are flashlight/torch (52.4%), electricity (31.7%) and kerosene lamp (15.0%). The use of crop residue, gas lamps, solar energy, candle and other lighting systems recorded less than 1.0percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling units



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. In the urban localities, about 7 out of 10 households (71.2%) use electricity as their main source of lighting and 14.5 percent use flashlight/torch. In the rural localities, however, the largest proportion of households (56.7%) make use of flashlight/torch whilst 26.4 percent rely on electricity (mains) as their main source of light.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	8,358	31.0	71.2	26.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	198	0.7	0.5	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	4,035	15.0	12.9	15.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	43	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	28	0.1	0.3	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	75	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	14,112	52.4	14.5	56.7
Firewood	13,241	1,484	45	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	18	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

The main source of cooking fuel used by households and the distribution of cooking spaces is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (80.6%). In terms of locality of residence, the proportion for rural (83.1%) is higher than that of the urban (58.8%). Charcoal is used by only 10.1 percent of households while 3.4 percent use gas. More households use charcoal and gas in the urban locality (24.6% and 8.8%) than in the rural (8.4% and 2.7%).

Table 8.9 again presents data on cooking space used by households in the district. From the table, 32.8 percent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space, 18.6 percent have open space in compound and 16.2 percent use separate room shared with other households. In the urban localities, the use of open space is more common (23.4%), however, in rural localities, the highest proportion of household (34.6%) have separate rooms for exclusive use as kitchen.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,337	5.0	6.5	4.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	21,695	80.6	58.8	83.1
Gas	996,518	237,251	906	3.4	8.8	2.7
Electricity	29,794	7,952	67	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	58	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	2,712	10.1	24.6	8.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	144	0.5	0.7	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,752	6.5	6.6	6.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	8,827	32.8	16.4	34.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,359	16.2	15.3	16.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	624	2.3	2.8	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	3,644	13.5	12.4	13.7
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	145	0.5	0.9	0.5
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	2,383	8.8	20.0	7.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	5,004	18.6	23.4	18.0
Other	21,007	3,961	192	0.7	2.3	0.5

8.7 Sources of Water

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members in the district. From Table 8.10, households in the district derive their water for drinking and for other domestic purposes from diverse sources. The four main sources are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. The greater proportion of households (53.3%) however drinks water from boreholes than for other domestic use (51.1%). Whilst a little over one-fifth (22.2%) use river/stream for other domestic purposes, close to one-fifth (19.8%) use the same source for drinking. Generally, the sources of water for domestic use are similar to the source of water for drinking in the district. The only exception is that unlike water for drinking, no household use bottled or sachet water for domestic purposes.

It can further be seen from Table 8.10 that the proportion of rural households that depend on water from boreholes for drinking and for other domestic purposes (57.7% and 55.2%) is more than three times that of the urban households (14.8% and 15.3%). In terms of use of pipe borne water (both inside and outside dwelling) for drinking, four in ten households (42.2%) make use of pipe borne in the urban locality whilst about six in hundred (5.8%) use pipe borne water in the rural locality. The relationship is the same with a remarkable difference for the source of water for domestic purposes by type of locality. Urban households recorded a higher percentage (41.1%) than the rural (5.9%).

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

Main source of drinking water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	309	1.1	4.2	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	2,261	8.4	38.0	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	3,004	11.2	29.1	9.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	14,356	53.3	14.8	57.7
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,078	4.0	8.5	3.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	119	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	17	0.1	0.3	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	74	0.3	0.6	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	312	1.2	1.9	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	23	0.1	0.5	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	5,322	19.8	1.4	21.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	30	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	3,972	850	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality (Cont'd)

Main source of drinking water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	323	1.2	4.2	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	2,233	8.3	36.9	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,857	10.6	26.6	8.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	13,752	51.1	15.3	55.2
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,177	4.4	9.8	3.7
Rain water	39,916	2,376	32	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	100	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	372	1.4	4.2	1.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	26	0.1	0.4	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	5,983	22.2	1.6	24.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	33	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	26	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities.

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet facility used by households and by type of locality. There are two main types of toilet facilities used in the district. The highest reported facility was public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 59.5 percent followed by pit latrine (26.8%). About 6.1 percent had no toilet facility. The proportion of households who use public toilet (60.4%) and pit latrine (28.1%) are higher in the rural locality than in the urban locality (51.7%) and (16.6%). Also at the locality level, 16.6 percent of urban households resort to the use of the bush, beach or open fields as against 5.0 percent in the rural locality. This situation is alarming especially for the urban areas and indicates a very bad human waste disposal system in the district.

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

From Table 8.11, bathing facilities available to households in the district can be categorised into three main types. These are shared separate bathrooms in same house (31.8%), own bathroom for exclusive use (25.6%) and shared open bathing cubicle (15.8%).

The proportion of households that shared bathrooms in same house in the urban (32.2%) and rural (31.7%) are almost the same. On the other hand, the proportion of households with own bathroom for exclusive use is higher in the rural locality (26.4%) than in the urban (18.2%). A little over a quarter (25.3%) of households in the urban localities shared open cubicle bathrooms compared to 14.7 percent in the rural localities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Type of locality	
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,656	6.1	16.6	5.0
W.C.	839,611	261,106	430	1.6	5.5	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,230	26.8	16.0	28.1
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,524	5.7	10.1	5.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	16,023	59.5	51.7	60.4
Other	23,385	3,867	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	6,889	25.6	18.2	26.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	8,560	31.8	32.2	31.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	3,157	11.7	9.9	11.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	4,251	15.8	25.3	14.7
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	81	0.3	0.0	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	1,296	4.8	3.9	4.9
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,631	9.8	10.1	9.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	44	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Disposing of waste in a proper way helps to prevent certain diseases and its spread. Table 8.12 shows the method of both solid and waste disposal in the district. The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 78.7 percent. About one in ten households (8.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.1 percent. Only 3.3 percent burn their solid waste. The main method of solid waste disposal in both urban and rural localities is public dump in an open space representing 72.5 percent and 79.4 percent respectively.

Among the methods of liquid waste disposal in the district, throwing waste onto the compound (48.3%) and onto the street (43.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district. Similarly, in the urban and rural localities the two main methods of liquid waste disposal is throwing onto the compound or on the street. Nearly one-half of rural households (49.4%) dispose of liquid waste onto their compounds and 43.0 percent throw water onto the streets. In the urban localities, 39.1 percent throw water onto the compound and 48.3 percent throw them onto the street.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Type of locality	
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	181	0.7	1.0	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	865	3.2	4.8	3.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,365	5.1	13.5	4.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	21,202	78.7	72.5	79.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	2,155	8.0	4.2	8.4
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	885	3.3	3.4	3.3
Other	53,805	7,540	277	1.0	0.5	1.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	113	0.4	1.4	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	627	2.3	3.8	2.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	159	0.6	2.6	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	11,651	43.3	45.8	43.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,326	4.9	6.6	4.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	13,008	48.3	39.1	49.4
Other	38,294	3,550	46	0.2	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels.

9.2 Summary of Main Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population Size and Structure

The total population of the district from the 2010 PHC is 121,659 persons. Males constitute 50.8 percent and females make up 49.2 percent. The district is predominantly rural with 90.4 percent of the total population. The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of the district is 103.1. This means there are more males than females in the district. The age dependency ratio of the district is 90.8 which means that there are almost ninety (90) persons in the dependency ages for every 100 persons in the working ages in the district. About 53 percent of the population of the district fall within the aged cohort of 0-19 years, with those within the age cohort of 0-14 forming 43.0 percent and those in 15-24 years constituting 17.6 percent, this implies that those within the age bracket of 0-24 make about 60.6 percent of the population of the district. Those in age group 60 years and older constitute only 6.6 percent of the population, making the population of the district a youthful one. The distribution by sex also reveals a similar pattern where most of the population is concentrated in the age group 0-14 years. The high proportion of children and youths constituting the population could put much strain on the district's resources in the provision of educational and social amenities.

Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 5.0 child per woman and is the highest in the Ashanti Region and also higher than the regional figure of 3.3. The crude birth rate for the district is 33.8 per 1000 and the general fertility rate is 149.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. On the average, 3.1 children are born to females 12 years and older with 2.7 of these children surviving.

Mortality

Total deaths reported in households in the district are 680 with a crude death rate of 5.6. Deaths caused by accidents/violence/homicide/suicide constitute 10.0 percent of all deaths in the district.

Migration

The district has a migrant population of 45,940 persons out of which 56.0 percent were born in another region. Migrants from the Brong Ahafo region constitute the majority of migrants from other regions. More than half (61.7%) of migrants stays between 1-9 years in the district.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household Composition and Structure

There are 26,930 households in the district with an average household size of 4.5 persons. Children constitute the highest component of households with 45.5 percent with male children dominating. Again, there are more male heads (30.7%) compared to female heads in the district. The most common household structure is the nuclear type consisting of the head, spouse(s) and children (33.1%).

Marital Status

More than forty percent (42.1%) of persons 12 years and older are married with 37.3 percent who are never married. The data show that a higher proportion of persons in the lower age group have never married and as age increases, the number decreases to about 2.5percent for the 65 years and above. Seven in ten persons who are never married have attained basic education compared to the married with a little above half.

Nationality

Ghanaians constitute 98.3 percent of the population in the district of which Ghanaians by birth constitute 96.0 percent.

Religion

Christianity (70.9%) is the dominant religion in the district. About 2 in 10 people adhere to the Islamic faith with 8.0 percent having no religion. More females are Christians compared to males who adheres to religious beliefs such as Islam and traditional religion.

Literacy and Education

According to Article 25 (1) of the 1992 Constitution, all persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities. Dropout rates increase as people climb the academic ladder to higher education. However, females dominate at the pre-school and primary school levels and begin to drop from the JSS/JHS to the tertiary level with a substantial difference. The results point to the known lower female participation in education at the higher levels.

Despite efforts made by governments in terms of informal education, about 28 percent of the population aged 11years and older are not literate. Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries and one would have expected that a significant proportion of the population in the district will be literate in French. However, the level of French literacy is 0.4 percent which is too low. Also, for a district in Ghana, it is surprising that only 17.6 percent are literate in at least one Ghanaian language.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Economic Activity

The economically active persons in the district constitute 75.5 percent of the population 15 years and older. About 96.4 percent are employed with males being more employed than females. As expected, those in lower age groups are mostly economically not active while the employed are in the higher age groups.

Occupation

The main occupation of the people is skilled agricultural forestry and fisheries which employs about seventy-five percent of the economically active persons. There are more males (77.3%) in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery than females (72.5%). On the contrary, females have the highest proportion (13.6%) in the service and sales workers as against 3.1 percent of males.

Industry

Most of the people of Ahafo Ano South are predominantly farmers and fishermen constituting 76.0 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above, with both sexes having a higher proportion of their population in this industry. Whereas the females dominate in the wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicle with a proportion of 9.2 percent, accommodation and food service activities (4.9%) and other service activities (3.2%), males outnumber them in mining and quarrying, construction and transportation and storage.

Employment Status

Majority of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees (68.9%) followed by contributing family workers with 15.4 percent and those who are employees constitute 19.9 percent.

Employment Sector

The private informal sector has the highest number of the employed population (94.2%) with the public sector employing less than five percent. More females are in the private sector compared to males.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Of persons aged 12 years and older in the district, nearly 30.0 percent own mobile phones and 36.9 percent of males compared to 22.8 percent of females own mobile phones. Also, only 1.1 percent uses the internet facility and as in the case of mobile phone ownership, more males (1.6%) have access to the internet facility compared to the females' proportion of 0.6 percent. Furthermore, only 1.5 percent of households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

A total of 3,133 persons with disability were recorded in the district representing 2.6 percent of the district's total population. People with sight disability recorded the highest of all the disability types. Urban disabled persons constitute 2.7 percent of the urban population of 11,701 and for the rural population of 109,956, only 2.6 percent are disabled. More than half (54.1%) of persons with disability are employed with 44.3 percent being economically not active. With regards to education, 42.9 percent of people with disability have never been to school and 4.8 percent have secondary or a higher level education. More disabled males are in school compared to their female counterparts.

9.2.6 Agriculture

Every eight in ten households in the district are engaged in an agricultural activity. In rural households 83.3 percent are into agriculture while 67.2 percent of urban households are into agriculture. Crop farming and livestock rearing are the two main agricultural activity households engage in the district. Of all livestock kept, chicken is the preferred livestock reared.

9.2.7 Housing

The quality of life of the people in the district depends largely on the type of houses they live in, access to potable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The district recorded a total housing stock of 20,782. There are more houses in rural localities than in urban areas. Average household size is 4.5 persons. In the Ahafo Ano South District, close to 70 percent of households use mud for constructing their outer wall. About six in ten households use cement/concrete for the floor of their dwelling units. Half of dwelling units are owned by household members and again, more than half of households use flashlight/torch as their main source of lighting. About one-fifth rely on water from river/stream for drinking and other domestic purposes. Nearly 2 in 10 persons of the population have no toilet facilities in the urban locality and therefore resort to the use of bush. As much as 80 percent of households use wood as energy for cooking. Close to 80 percent of households dispose their solid waste in the open space.

9.3 Policy Recommendation

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

There is the need to create jobs for the economically active group since they form a majority of the population in the district. There should also be efforts to implement social interventions that will target the dependent persons since they are economically not active so that their standard of living would be improved.

The Total Fertility Rate is the highest in the Ashanti Region. It is recommended that much attention be paid by the district assembly on sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes. This will have a direct positive effect on maternal and child health as well as on birth rates.

Government should intensify and encourage the teaching of French as well as Ghanaian languages in schools right from the basic education level. The compulsory teaching of the French language will help deepen our relationship with our French neighbours.

Education has a potential for providing employment opportunities for the teeming youth as well as reduction in family sizes. It is therefore recommended that the government should come out with interventions that would help retain females in school and increase completion rates throughout their educational cycle.

Government should beef up its functional literacy programmes in order to improve the literacy rate in the district. This is important for development as it facilitates easy dissemination of information. For instance if a farmer can read and understand basic instructions on agro-chemicals, they can apply them correctly in order to improve upon their products.

The Ahafo Ano South District Assembly should make conscious effort to set up, at least, an internet café in the district to begin with. This would improve access and use of the internet in the district.

People with sight disability recorded the highest of all the disability types. Since education is a key factor to national and personal development for all persons, efforts must be made by the district assembly to support persons with sight disability to enrol in special schools for the blind

and also get them access to braille facilities. Skill development training centres should be built and equipped to train persons with disabilities in various skills so that their vulnerability will be reduced and will be able to live decent and quality lives.

Efforts aimed at modernizing agriculture using appropriate technologies especially in the rural areas to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified. For instance strategies should be developed to process and package agricultural produce for export. Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year. The linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

It is recommended that the District Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector, target underserved communities to extend potable water or construct bore-holes. This will improve access to potable water for those communities.

The District Assemblies should enforce by-laws regarding the issue of building permit such that all dwelling units would have the required facilities (Toilet, Sewerage etc.) before permits are issued for putting up such structures. In addition, the District Assembly should ban the use of the bush as defecating grounds in order to prevent or reduce the spread of some communicable diseases. The Assembly should ensure the proper management or collection of solid waste to ensure good sanitary conditions in the district.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking by households with its attendant impact on deforestation in the district. There is the need to devise strategies for households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as replacement.

9.4 Conclusion

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

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	120,320	100.0	11,666	100.0	108,654	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,987	4.1	568	4.9	4,419	4.1
Household with head and a spouse only	1,904	1.6	176	1.5	1,728	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	12,156	10.1	1,478	12.7	10,678	9.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	39,847	33.1	3,762	32.2	36,085	33.2
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	28,082	23.3	2,233	19.1	25,849	23.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,658	1.4	128	1.1	1,530	1.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,946	3.3	342	2.9	3,604	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	18,663	15.5	2,059	17.6	16,604	15.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,328	1.1	103	0.9	1,225	1.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,749	6.4	817	7.0	6,932	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	26,930	120,320	61,059	59,261	41,331	22,142	19,189
Households engaged in agricultural activities	21,993	105,902	53,960	51,942	41,331	22,142	19,189
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	21,852	105,271	53,627	51,644	41,018	21,959	19,059
Households engaged in crop farming	21,810	105,132	53,560	51,572	40,924	21,908	19,016
Households engaged in tree growing	185	811	389	422	384	213	171
Agro forestry (tree planting)	185	811	389	422	384	213	171
Alligator pepper	17	72	35	37	31	17	14
Apples	14	75	27	48	33	16	17
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	7	38	18	20	16	8	8
Avocado	13	75	29	46	34	15	19
Banana	44	206	103	103	78	47	31
Beans	168	863	434	429	375	201	174
Black pepper	4	15	10	5	5	5	0
Black berries	8	57	24	33	20	5	15
Cabbage	36	161	83	78	68	46	22
Carrot	678	3,429	1,783	1,646	1,438	792	646
Cashew	62	355	167	188	121	57	64
Cassava	9,839	49,145	24,603	24,542	18,694	9,486	9,208
Citronella	46	216	117	99	76	40	36
Citrus	329	1,693	906	787	615	365	250
Cloves	16	95	41	54	41	16	25
Cocoa	12,794	63,724	33,057	30,667	25,109	13,842	11,267
Coconut	46	199	91	108	87	43	44
Cocoyam	3,931	19,802	9,874	9,928	7,549	3,769	3,780
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	106	563	265	298	232	119	113
Coffee	2	9	6	3	6	4	2
Cola	12	38	17	21	16	11	5
Cotton	7	42	20	22	17	10	7
Cucumber	33	161	96	65	52	33	19
Egg plant	3	17	8	9	9	4	5
Garden eggs	194	979	540	439	380	237	143
Ginger	4	21	13	8	5	4	1
Groundnut	11	50	23	27	20	8	12
Guava	15	72	35	37	32	19	13
Kenaf	12	67	34	33	21	12	9
Lemon grass	11	55	22	33	19	6	13
Lettuce	58	289	130	159	117	53	64
Maize	6,404	33,177	16,918	16,259	12,876	6,950	5,926
Mango	16	75	36	39	29	10	19
Melon (agusi)	2	10	7	3	4	3	1
Millet	16	95	53	42	36	18	18
Mushroom	2	16	10	6	4	2	2
Nut meg	12	57	30	27	25	15	10
Oil palm	1,300	6,959	3,584	3,375	2,586	1,458	1,128

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

Activity/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Okro	816	4,109	2,035	2,074	1,627	861	766
Onion	26	152	63	89	66	34	32
Pawpaw	36	200	108	92	69	36	33
Peas	20	78	41	37	31	13	18
Pepper	759	3,987	2,038	1,949	1,557	808	749
Pineapple	47	211	97	114	86	46	40
Plantain	12,731	62,954	31,690	31,264	24,312	12,390	11,922
Potatoes	10	31	18	13	16	10	6
Rice	700	4,209	2,171	2,038	1,513	848	665
Rubber	2	11	3	8	4	2	2
Shallot	1	4	2	2	1	0	1
Sorghum	2	4	2	2	2	2	0
Soya beans	4	18	10	8	7	3	4
Spinach	7	25	16	9	10	6	4
Sugarcane	13	55	31	24	28	18	10
Sun flower	4	8	6	2	5	4	1
Sweet pepper	12	95	60	35	29	19	10
Tiger nut	4	12	10	2	4	4	0
Tobacco	3	22	11	11	7	3	4
Tomatoes	760	3,883	2,046	1,837	1,651	957	694
Water melon	12	67	31	36	24	13	11
Yam	518	2,602	1,374	1,228	1,073	569	504
Other	228	1,090	569	521	490	266	224

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	SEX			Households	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Sabronum	3,106	3,221	6,327	1,404	821
2	Mankranso	2,654	2,720	5,374	1,360	787
3	Adugyama	2,298	2,564	4,862	1,069	662
4	Kunsu	2,259	2,424	4,683	1,079	636
5	Domeabra	2,072	2,021	4,093	906	523
6	Wioso	1,751	1,830	3,581	827	463
7	Ahwerewam	1,657	1,644	3,301	705	589
8	Pokukrom	1,509	1,687	3,196	719	546
9	Abesewa	1,427	1,507	2,934	707	462
10	Biemso No.I	1,243	1,352	2,595	621	375
11	Mpasaso No.2	1,206	1,282	2,488	591	385
12	Nyamebekyere	1,278	1,156	2,434	482	438
13	Hwibaa	1,106	1,179	2,285	507	388
14	Mpasaso No.1	1,089	1,188	2,277	590	356
15	Nsuta	1,035	1,017	2,052	441	322
16	Beposo	910	940	1,850	355	247
17	Bonsukrom	919	914	1,833	355	332
18	Asuoadei	914	910	1,824	381	295
19	Biemso No.2	728	777	1,505	290	275
20	Fawoman	708	692	1,400	288	231

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Sabronum	6,327	1,046	927	871	653	446	434	335	307	293	237	226	125	114	110	88	115
2	Mankranso	5,374	763	703	632	590	500	495	373	301	241	187	199	95	90	42	59	104
3	Adugyama	4,862	666	661	604	527	478	360	310	249	213	169	161	109	111	52	96	96
4	Kunsu	4,683	732	668	634	472	427	325	261	295	172	146	145	114	84	60	58	90
5	Domeabra	4,093	635	540	505	446	291	241	207	208	220	188	156	94	125	58	77	102
6	Wioso	3,581	547	545	422	369	238	240	197	196	175	159	131	83	79	49	67	84
7	Ahwerewam	3,301	502	528	436	324	224	216	212	174	150	126	138	59	62	41	47	62
8	Pokukrom	3,196	470	473	447	369	256	206	198	164	130	111	94	54	62	49	60	53
9	Abesewa	2,934	377	391	398	362	266	197	162	140	128	134	104	60	77	30	48	60
10	Biemso No.I	2,595	374	406	296	250	186	176	132	136	126	119	96	52	79	33	49	85
11	Mpasaso No.2	2,488	389	353	284	250	180	143	152	171	139	118	98	42	52	25	32	60
12	Nyamebekyere	2,434	428	308	280	270	219	165	166	121	104	109	92	52	52	28	13	27
13	Hwibaa	2,285	358	318	283	210	182	154	112	113	113	106	100	60	47	29	44	56
14	Mpasaso No.1	2,277	316	335	288	202	157	171	138	123	131	91	93	49	47	38	38	60
15	Nsuta	2,052	350	284	288	221	144	146	118	104	90	68	70	41	39	14	34	41
16	Beposo	1,850	310	271	235	211	153	122	111	102	78	64	61	29	27	26	24	26
17	Bonsukrom	1,833	311	289	244	188	125	119	99	109	87	61	54	38	53	17	17	22
18	Asuoadei	1,824	315	291	212	148	156	141	129	103	94	58	54	38	20	18	22	25
19	Biemso No.2	1,505	202	214	198	167	124	93	84	80	69	41	68	35	41	13	34	42
20	Fawoman	1,400	214	209	218	126	91	99	98	57	62	50	46	33	30	22	19	26

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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