



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### ATWIMA NWABIAGYA DISTRICT



Canada

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

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBRs	Crude Birth Rate
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilation Improved Pit
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PWD	Persons with disabilities
Sec	Secondary
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
Voc	Vocational
Tech	Technical
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. 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 the Atwima Nwabiagya District is 149,025 with majority (68.5%) of the population living in rural localities. Females constitute more than half (51.7%) of the population of the district resulting in a sex ratio of 93.3. Further analysis of the data indicate that the district has a youth population with the population less than 15 years constituting more than one third (38.8%) of the total population. Due to the high percentage of the young people in the district, the dependency ratio is 73.8.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district 3.4 which slightly higher than the regional average of (3.3). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 99.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is higher than the regional average of 96.4. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.0 per 1000 population and the Crude Death Rate for the district is 5.89 per 1000. More than half (51.2%) of the total population of the district are migrants. The majority (64.7%) of the migrants were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For those born in other regions, Brong Ahafo Region tops the list (27%).

## Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 146,076 with a total number of 35,205 households. The average household size in the district is 4.1 persons. Children of head of household constitute the largest proportion (42.9%) of household members, with head of households forming about one fourth (24.1%) of household members. With respect to the sexes, male heads constitute a higher proportion (30.6%) than females (18.1%).

## Marital status

More than one third (38.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the District are married with 43.5 percent indicating they have never been married. Close to one tenth of the population under consideration indicated they are in consensual unions. Very small proportions indicated they are divorced, separated or widowed. Only about five percent of the population aged 12 years and older are in some form of marital relationship (married or living together).

## **Nationality**

The majority (96.2%) of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth. The population with dual nationality and naturalized Ghanaians constitute smaller proportions. Non-Ghanaians constitute less than two percent of the population of the District. A similar distribution is observed for both males and females.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population aged 11 years and older in the District, 80.5 percent are literate. Among the literate population, the majority (67.4 %) are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Only a small proportion (0.2%) of the population is literate in English and French, with 12.5 percent literate in Ghanaian language only.

## **School attendance**

More than one third (45.2%) of the population currently in school in the District are in primary schools, with close to one fifth (18.6%) in Junior High Schools. For those who have attended school in the past, 36.7 percent of females and 30.7 percent of males have attained JHS/JSS education. There are relatively smaller proportions of males (2.1%) and females (2.0%) who have attained post middle/secondary education.

## **Economic activity status and employment**

A little over two thirds (68.7%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. Out of this, 92.2 percent are employed, 94.2 percent worked, while 5.7 percent did not work but had job to go back to (5.5%) or did voluntary work without pay (0.2%). Females are more likely to be economically not active (33.0%) than males.

## **Occupation and industry of employment**

In terms of occupation of the employed population, majority (23.6) are engaged as service and sales workers. The second commonest (23.6%) occupation of the employed in the district is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery. The major industry engaging majority of the workers in the district is wholesale and retail trade, followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing.

## **Employment status and sector**

The majority (60.8%) of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees with about one fifth (21.0%) being employees. With regards to sector of employment, the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 84.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.0 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 58.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 51.5 percent as compared to 48.5 percent of females. A little over two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. About four percent of households own desktop/laptop computer in the Municipality out of which 85.2 percent are urban households. Less than one tenth (7.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the district use the internet facilities. The percentage of males using internet in the district (64.5%) is higher than females (35.5%). The majority of households in the district do not have computers as only 8.9 percent of households reported as having a

desktop or laptop computer (s). Male headed household are more likely to have a computer (71.8%) than female headed households (28.2%) in the district.

### **Disability**

About 2.1 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. Of the PWDs in the district, females form the majority of 51.8 percent. Sight is the main disability (33.6%) in the district. This followed by persons with physical disabilities (27.6%). The pattern of female dominance over males cut across most of the disabilities (intellectual, emotional and hearing).

### **Agriculture**

More than one third (35.6%) of household in the district are engaged in agriculture. In terms of locality, the proportion of households engaged in agriculture is 21.7 percent and 42.1 percent for urban and rural households respectively.

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Atwima Nwabiagya district is 16,532 representing 2.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6. The majority (70.2%) of houses in the district are located in rural areas.

#### ***Housing type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

There are two main types of dwelling units in the district, i.e., separate house (29.9%) and compound house (51.1%). The majority (41.2%) of dwelling units are owned by household members. About one third (30.8%) of dwelling units in the district are owned by other private individuals.

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

The most common construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement block/concrete 78.7%). Cement/concrete is also the main (80.5%) material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing materials, constituting more than 90 percent (96.5 %) of dwelling units in the district.

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

One room constitutes the highest percentage (66.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the district. Thirteen percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The two main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district are electricity (70.6%) and flashlight/torch (18.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (50.2%) followed by wood (22.7%). Close to one fifth (19.4%) of households use gas for cooking. The main sources of drinking water for majority of households in the district are; borehole (29.8%), public stand pipes (23.1%), pipe borne inside dwelling (16.5%) and protected wells (16.1%).

The most common toilet facility used by households in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 42.2 percent followed by pit latrine (24.2%). About six percent

of the population in the district have no toilet facility, and therefore defecate in the bush, field or beach.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 66.5 percent. About 4.1 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately with 9.2 percent of households dumping their solid waste in public dump (containers). House to house waste collection accounts for only 6.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (36.9%) and onto the street (33.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district. Only 2.5 percent of liquid waste is disposed-off using the sewerage system.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Atwima Nwabiagya District was carved out of the former Atwima District in 2004 by the Legislative Instrument 1738.

#### **1.1.2 Mission Statement**

The Atwima Nwabiagya District Assembly was created to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the assembly's jurisdiction, through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district, within the context of good governance.

#### **1.1.1 Vision**

The vision of the assembly is to be a leader in effective and efficient local governance and to provide the required development infrastructure and services, for a desirable and interesting district to live and work.

### **1.2 Physical Characteristics**

#### **1.2.1 Location and size of the district**

The Atwima Nwabiagya District lies approximately on latitude 6° 32'N and 6° 75'N and between longitude 1° 45' and 2° 00' West. It is one of the 30 political and administrative districts in Ashanti Region. It is situated in the western part of the region and shares common boundaries with Ahafo Ano South and Atwima Mponua Districts to the West, Offinso Municipal to the North, Amansie–West and Atwima Kwanwoma Districts to the South, and Kumasi Metropolis and Afigya Kwabre Districts to the East. It covers an estimated area of 294.84 sq. km. The district capital is Nkawie.

#### **1.2.2 Topography and drainage**

The District has an undulating topography with an average height of 77 metres above sea level. There are highlands with varied steep and gentle slopes. The highest points in the district can be found in the Barekese and Tabere areas. There are a number of valleys with out-flowing streams, which provide opportunities for rice, sugarcane and vegetable cultivation.

The Offin and Owabi are the main rivers which drain the surface area of the district. There are however, several streams in the district such as Kobi and Dwahyen. Two major dams, Owabi and Barekese have been constructed across the Owabi and the Offin rivers respectively. These dams supply pipe borne water to the residents of Kumasi and its environs including some settlements in the district.

### **1.2.3 Climate**

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone marked by double maximum rainfall ranging between 170cm and 185cm per annum. The major rainfall season is from mid-March to July and minor season is between September and mid-November. Rainfall in the district is not distributed evenly throughout the year. Its density and pattern are also becoming unpredictable and this poses considerable risk to rain-fed agriculture. The District need to incorporate soil and water conservation measures into its agricultural policies and practices to ensure all year round crop cultivation and bumper yield. Temperature is fairly uniform ranging between 27°C (August) and 31°C (March) and a mean relative humidity of between 87 - 91 per cent. The lowest relative humidity usually occurs in February/April when it averages between 83 -87 in the morning and 48-67 in the afternoon.

### **1.2.4 Vegetation**

The vegetation found in the district is predominantly semi-deciduous forest. The vegetation type has largely been disturbed by human activities (logging, farming, bush fires etc), thus, depriving it of its original valuable floral species of tropical hardwoods as well as faunal diversity. However, there are some forest reserves that have been deliberately earmarked for biodiversity conservation in the District. These include the Owabi Water Works Forest Reserves and Barekese Water Works Forest Reserve, which serve as water shed protection for the Offin and Owabi rivers. In addition part of the Gyemena Forest Reserve is located in the district.

### **1.2.5 Soils**

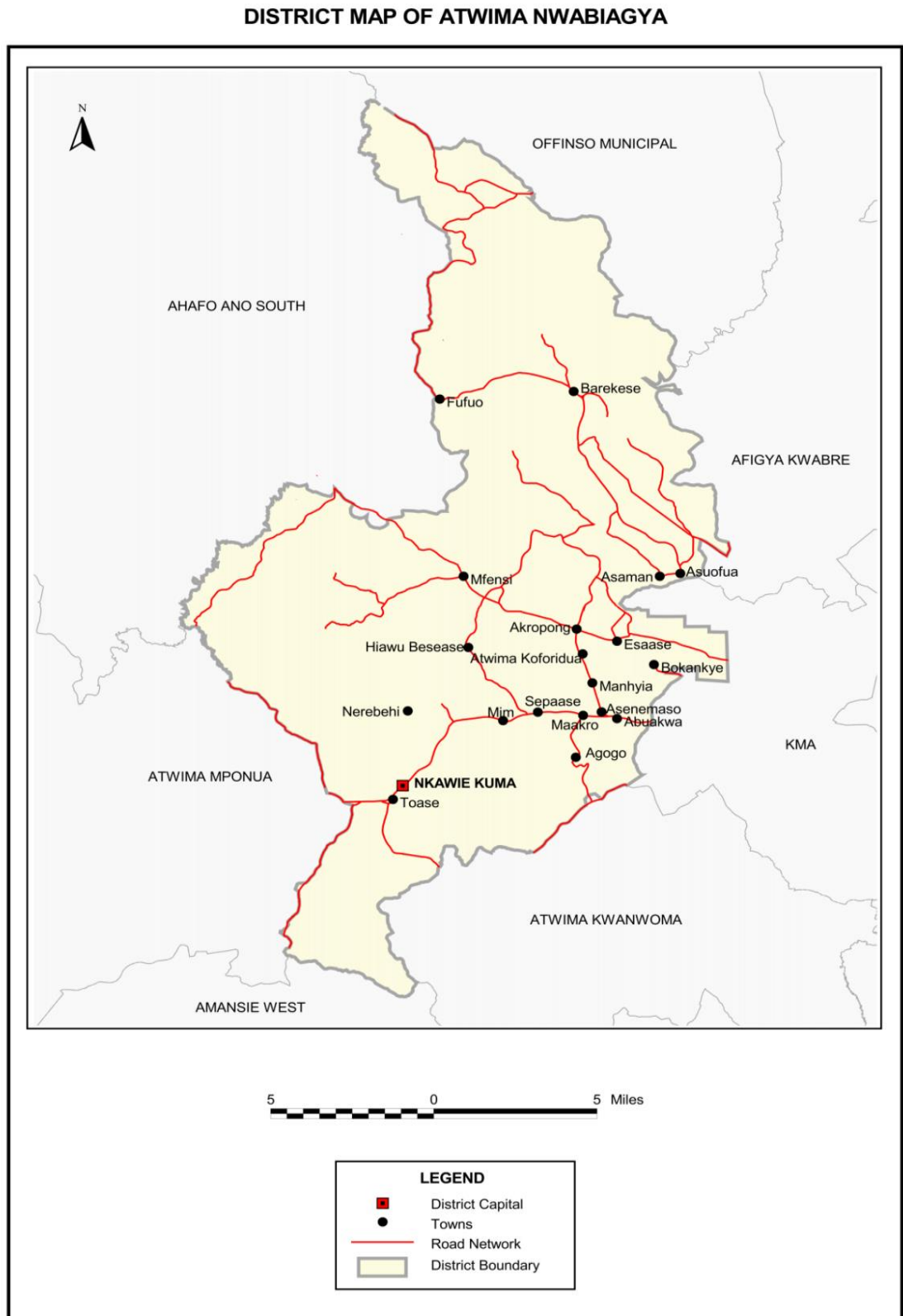
The predominant soils in the District are the Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Offin Compound Associations and the Bekwai-Nzema/Oda Complex Associations. They are suitable for cultivation of tree and arable crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, mangoes, guava, avocado, maize, cassava, yams, cocoyam, plantain, pawpaw, groundnuts, pineapple and ginger. The soil at the base of the valley is good for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane and vegetables.

Residential activities and sand winning have currently taken most of these good agriculture lands. Proper land use planning and zoning are required to protect soils which are suitable for agriculture.

### **1.2.6 Geology and minerals**

The District is underlain by the Lower Birimian rocks, which consist of phyllites, greywaches, achists and gneiss, and the Cape Coast granite. Both the Lower Birimian and the Cape Coast granite are of considerable economic importance since they do bear Gold, and good clay deposit for ceramics and brick making. The Cape Coast Granite is a good potential for the building and road construction industry. The district should continue to provide the right business environment for the full-scale and sustainable exploitation of these rocks, which are mostly found around Asakraka, Nerebehi, Mfensi, Tabere, Ntensere and Barekese, to create jobs and also provide sources of revenue for the district's development.

**Figure 1.1: District map of Atwima Nwabiagya**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.3 Political Administration**

### **1.3.1 Governance**

The District Assembly is the highest decision making body at the local level. The district has two constituencies namely Atwima Nwabiagya South and Atwima Nwabiagya north. The District Assembly has 8 Sub-Committees that report to an Executive Committee and to the General Assembly where major decisions are made. There are fifty five (55) assembly members, 38 of them are elected, and are responsible for the 38 electoral areas while another 17 are appointed by the Central Government.

### **1.3.2 District sub-structures**

Below the District Assembly are the district Sub-structures. There are six (6) Area Councils namely Abuakwa, Nkawie-Toase, Adankwame, Afari, Akropong and Barekese and eighty-eight (88) unit committees. These sub-structures execute functions such as resource identification/mobilization, registration of births and deaths, mobilization of communities to undertake local development activities. Measures such as the provision of funding, office accommodation, and means of transport, training and logistics are required to make these structures function effectively and contribute to the development of the district.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

### **1.4.1 Culture**

The predominant cultural practice in the district is the Asante culture. The main language spoken in the district is Twi, and the most preferred food is fufu. It is prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and it is served with soup. Others include boiled plantain/cocoyam served with 'kontonmire' or garden eggs stew and roasted plantain/cocoyam that is served with roasted groundnuts. The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by both male and female to social gatherings like funerals, church, festivals, wedding and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa, Kete, and Nwomkro. There are traditional groups in the district, which perform (sing and dance) during occasional celebrations.

Funerals, puberty rites, festivals (Akwasidae and Awukudae) are important cultural practices of the people in the district. The Akwasidae and Awukudae festivals are celebrated every fourth night.

Tuesdays and Fridays are the main sacred days of the people in the district. Some communities take advantage of these days to carry out community development activities. The sacred days are opportunities for the promotion of self-help development activities in the rural communities of the district.

Measures such as cultural education campaigns, construction of cultural village and others are required to promote and preserve the cultural values of the people in the district.

### **1.4.2 Health care facilities/services**

The district has only one (1) Hospital, four (4) Health Centres, six (6) Private Maternity Homes and four (4) private clinics, which are located in Abuakwa, Akropong, Nkawie, Toase, Dabaa, Afari, Adankwame and Barekese. The hospital is located at Nkawie/Toase. Rural communities such as Kobeng, Wurapong, Bankyease, Abira and Amakye-Bare have been provided with Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds.



### **1.4.3 Educational facilities**

There are one hundred and eighty-one (181) kindergarten/nursery schools, one hundred and eighty-three (183) primary schools, one hundred and twenty three (123) Junior High Schools, and five (5) Senior High Schools in the district. There are also four (4) Vocational schools and one (1) Theological University in the district. These schools comprised of public and private educational institutions that provide human resources development opportunities for children and the youth in the district.

## **1.5 Economy**

The economy of Atwima Nwabiagya District can be classified under four broad categories namely agriculture, industry, trading and services. The service industry employs 31.7 percent of the labour force, followed by trade/commerce which employs 25.9 percent, agriculture, (22.8%) and lastly industry employing (19.6%). Although the district is sixty eight percent rural and thirty two percent urban, generally it would be expected that agriculture dominates the economy, however it should be noted that most of the settlements are closer to the urbanized communities and so are mostly engaged in services and trade activities.

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

The main types of agricultural activities in the district are crop farming and livestock rearing. Fishing is also done, but on a very limited scale. This sector of the economy provides the food and nutrient needs of the population.

### **1.5.2 Industry**

The district's manufacturing sector is dominated by dressmaking, carpentry, metal fabrication, distillation of alcoholic beverages (*Akpeteshie*) leather works, ceramics, quarrying, baking, wood processing(saw mill) and batik/tie and dye making.

These businesses are mostly micro and small-scale enterprises with no permanent employees. The owners usually rely on apprentices to undertake their activities.

### **1.5.3 Trade and commerce**

About twenty three percent of the working population in the district is engaged in trading/commercial activities (buying and selling).

Types of trading/commercial activities found in the district include trading in foodstuffs, provisions, spare parts, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, building materials, cooked foods, wood/ wood products, plastic products, chemicals, fuel and lubricants. Most of the traders are small scale retailers, and apart from a few who trade in defined market places, most trading activities in the district are still located alongside major roads, water ways and residential neighborhoods, thus creating some environmental and sanitation problems. These commercial activities sometimes attract children of school going age to attach little importance to schooling.

There are 3 main markets in the district. These are located at Barekese, Abuakwa and Nkawie. The Abuakwa market operates daily, whiles the Nkawie and Barekese markets operates both daily and weekly.

#### **1.5.4 Services**

The district has a number of businesses, which are engaged in the provision of different services to people within and outside the district. Important services available in the District include: hairdressing /barbering, traditional catering (chop bar), automobile repairs, radio/TV repairs, refrigerator/air-condition repairs, mobile phone repairs, transportation, Information and communication among others.

#### **1.5.5 Tourism**

Tourism potentials exist in the district. The Owabi and Barekese dams continue to attract a large number of tourists into the district. Major forests reserves such as Gyamera Forest Reserve and the Owabi and Barekese Water Works Forest Reserve, Komfo Anokye footprints at Nkakom, are some of the notable tourist potentials in the district. The district can also boast of the presence of an Agriculture Fair site located at Nkawie. It has conference, restaurant and bar facilities. Other important tourist sites in the district are caves located at Barekese, where the 'Golden Stool is believed to have been hidden at the time the British wanted to seize it. It is also believed to be the place where war guns of the Asantes were stored in the olden days.

#### **1.5.6 Financial institutions**

There are three commercial banks in the district. These are: Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd. located at Nkawie, AtwimaMponua Rural Bank located at Toase with branches at Abuakwa and Akropong, Nwabigya Rural Bank located at Barekese, with a branch at Abuakwa.

#### **1.5.7 Communication**

There are four (4) Post Offices in the district. These are located at Toase, Abuakwa, Akropong and Barekese. Towns with direct telephones lines are Nkawie, Toase, Abuakwa, Akropong, Barekese and Asuofua. Telecommunication companies such as MTN, Tigo, Expresso, Airtel and Vodafone provide mobile service in most parts of the district.

The district has no FM radio station; however, signals of all the FM stations located in Kumasi are received in most parts of the district. Signals from GTV, TV3, TV Africa, Viasat 1 and Metro TV are also available in most parts of the district. There are also 5 internet cafes located at Nkawie, Abuakwa and Asuofua. These facilities provide important means through which information can be obtained for effective development of the district. Efforts must therefore be made to ensure that the communication service providers improve and sustain the quality of services they provide.

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

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 those 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 they:

- 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 lightening, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

This report is in nine chapters which gives detailed information analysis on the characteristics of the population of the Atwima Nwabiagya District based on the 2010 PHC. The first chapter provides a brief overview of the district. Chapter Two discusses the Demographic characteristics of the Population. In Chapter three, Social Characteristics such as household composition, size and headship are analyzed. Other social issues also discussed include marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

Chapter four is devoted to the analysis of the economic characteristics of the population and provides information on the economic activity status, employment status and the employment sector. Chapter five discussed information communication technology thoroughly.

Chapter six is dedicated to the analysis of data on disability. The chapter examines the data on persons living with disabilities (PWDs), giving information on types of disabilities within the district by socio-demographic characteristics such as age-sex, residence, education, marriage and locality of persons living with disability.

Agricultural activities are discussed in chapter seven; this is also one of the subjects covered for the first time in the national census. Detailed information was collected on the types of farming activities and the households in agriculture.

Chapter Eight discusses data on stock of houses, types of dwelling, holding and tenancy Arrangements. The analysis on housing conditions were also based on information on housing characteristics namely construction materials used for the building – walls, floor and roof – room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities. The ninth chapter offers a summary of the key findings and the policy implications from the analyses in the previous chapters and the conclusion.



## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

Demography deals with the composition of the population. It includes the size, structure and distribution of the population and the changes in them as a result of migration, fertility and mortality. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the population size, distribution by type of locality, age-sex structure, fertility, migration and mortality in Atwima Nwabiagya District, using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the District by age, sex and type of locality. The population of the district as recorded in the 2010 Census is 149,025. The population of the district represents 3.1 percent of the total population of the Ashanti Region (4,780,250) and also the third most populated in the region.

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

Age group	Sex			Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	149,025	71,948	77,077	93.3	46,891	102,134
0-4	20,010	10,237	9,773	104.7	5,972	14,038
5-9	19,052	9,585	9,467	101.2	5,618	13,434
10-14	18,800	9,217	9,583	96.2	5,699	13,101
15-19	16,066	7,935	8,131	97.6	5,278	10,788
20-24	14,378	6,619	7,759	85.3	4,855	9,523
25-29	13,064	5,884	7,180	81.9	4,362	8,702
30-34	10,680	4,957	5,723	86.6	3,518	7,162
35-39	9,407	4,443	4,964	89.5	3,046	6,361
40-44	7,076	3,541	3,535	100.2	2,313	4,763
45-49	5,431	2,636	2,795	94.3	1,721	3,710
50-54	4,626	2,200	2,426	90.7	1,451	3,175
55-59	2,759	1,353	1,406	96.2	845	1,914
60-64	2,246	1,152	1,094	105.3	675	1,571
65-69	1,323	608	715	85.0	392	931
70-74	1,723	678	1,045	64.9	493	1,230
75-79	943	393	550	71.5	272	671
80-84	707	248	459	54.0	193	514
85-89	372	153	219	69.9	91	281
90-94	270	82	188	43.6	70	200
95-99	92	27	65	41.5	27	65
All Ages	149,025	71,948	77,077	93.3	46,891	102,134
0-14	57,862	29,039	28,823	100.7	17,289	40,573
15-64	85,733	40,720	45,013	90.5	28,064	57,669
65+	5,430	2,189	3,241	67.5	1,538	3,892
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>73.82</b>	<b>76.69</b>	<b>71.23</b>		<b>67.09</b>	<b>77.1</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

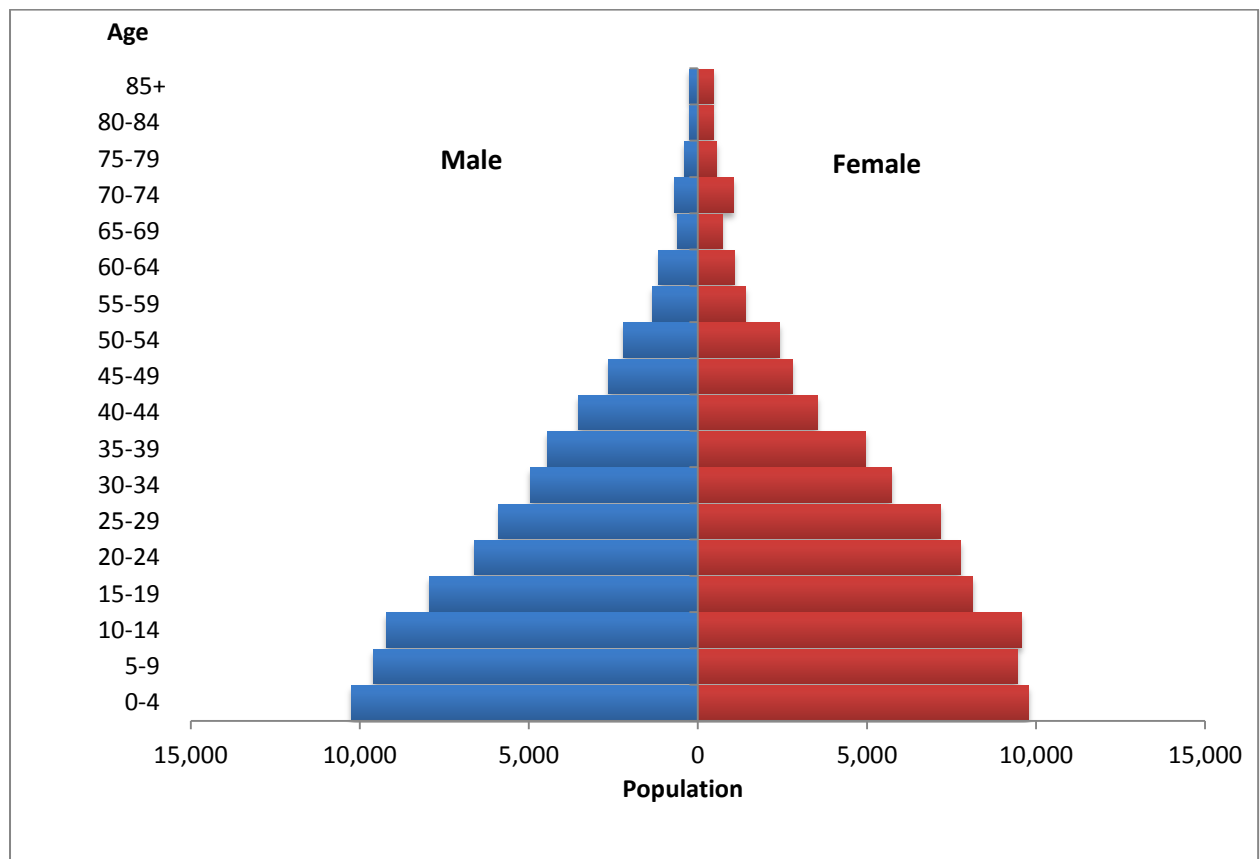
Majority (68.5%) of the population in the district live in rural areas. The proportion of children, i.e. persons aged 0-14 years constitute more than one third (38.8%) to the entire population of the district. The percentage (40%) of the youth (0-14 years) in rural localities is higher than that for urban localities (36.8%).

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The distribution of the population by sex indicates that females constitute 51.7 percent of the population. This, therefore, gives a sex ratio of 93.3, which implies that there are 93 males for every 100 females in the district. Table 2.1 further shows the dominance of females in all the age groupings except for the age groups of 0-4, 5-9, 40-44, and 60-64 which recorded sex ratios of 104.7, 101.2, 100.2 and 105.3 respectively. From figure 2.1, it can be seen that the district has a youthful population which consists of a large proportion in the age groups below 15 and only a small proportion above 65 years.

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid for Atwima Nwabiagya district showing the distribution of age and sex within the district.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A population pyramid is a graphical display of a population's age and sex composition. The horizontal bars represent the number or proportion of males and females in each age group.

From the pyramid, it can be noted that the population of the district is quite youthful accounting for the broad base of the pyramid and the conical top which represents older age groups.

The pyramid shows a decline in population in the various groups as the age's progress. However this is not the situation with females between the ages of 10-14 and the age group of 70-74 (males and females). These two age groups recorded higher population figures comparative to the age groups below them. This situation could be probably due to the incidence of age misreporting for the single years of 10 and 70.

### 2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1 again shows that the total dependency ratio (ratio of persons in the dependent ages to those in the working age population) in Atwima Nwabiagya District is 73.82, which is higher than the national ratio of 76.0. A high dependency ratio is negative since it means that there are more non-working people being looked after by the working population. The dependency ratio of the rural population is much higher (77.10) than that of the urban population (67.09).

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The size, age-sex composition and distribution of a population is determined by fertility, mortality and migration, which in demography, are the three components of population change. Information on these three variables is important for planning and socio-economic development of the district.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes child bearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the current age specific fertility rates. Table 2.2 shows that the total number of women of childbearing age (15-49 age groups) in the district is 48,066 with a total of 4,031 births in the last 12 months preceding the census. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.36 and General Fertility Rate is 99.9 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The table further indicates that the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the district is 27.0 per 1,000 populations.

**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	1,527,854	124,429	3.26	96.4	26.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	48,066	4,031	3.36	99.9	27.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows that the average number of children ever born by female 12 years and older is approximately three. Age group 12-14 recorded no children ever born. However, females in the age group 60 and older have approximately 7 children, with an average of 5 children surviving. Female aged 30-34 recorded an average of 3.4 children ever born and an average of 3.2 children surviving.

**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	31,292	97,433	3.1	49,046	48,387	84,051	2.7	42,107	41,944
10-14	3,333	7	0.0	3	4	7	0.0	3	4
15-19	4,601	719	0.2	358	361	656	0.1	318	338
20-24	4,029	4,161	1.0	2,107	2,054	3,844	1.0	1,928	1,916
25-29	3,485	7,778	2.2	3,995	3,783	7,199	2.1	3,674	3,525
30-34	2,805	9,646	3.4	4,895	4,751	8,878	3.2	4,467	4,411
35-39	2,442	10,849	4.4	5,475	5,374	9,950	4.1	5,006	4,944
40-44	1,992	10,404	5.2	5,318	5,086	9,412	4.7	4,837	4,575
45-49	1,719	9,745	5.7	4,908	4,837	8,737	5.1	4,375	4,362
50-54	1,708	10,104	5.9	5,007	5,097	8,653	5.1	4,310	4,343
55-59	1,057	6,148	5.8	3,038	3,110	5,222	4.9	2,555	2,667
60+	4,121	27,872	6.8	13,942	13,930	21,493	5.2	10,634	10,859

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

The 2010 Population and Housing Census also collected data on mortality issues. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality are used as indicators of socio-economic development of an area. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of potential growth of the population and construction of population projections as well as for the formulation of policies, development, implementation and evaluation of public health programmes and projects. Mortality data are used in calculating probable life span of population which is then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set premiums. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival.

As indicated in Table 2.4, the total household deaths in the district are 878. The Crude Death Rate (total number of deaths per 1,000 populations) is approximately six (5.89). This means that for every thousand persons within the population, six died in the 12 months preceding census night. About twelve percent (12.4%) of the 878 household deaths were as a result of accidents; violence, homicide and suicide while 87.6 percent were due to other causes such as sickness, old age etc. as shown in Table 2.4.

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

Total population	Deaths in households	Death due to		
		Crude death rate (per 1000)	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
149,025	878	5.89	12.4	87.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to Table 2.5, out of the 878 people who died, 447 (50.9%) are males and 431(49.1%) females indicating the death of more males than females. There were 250 deaths among children under-five years made up of 125 each of males females. Among persons 70

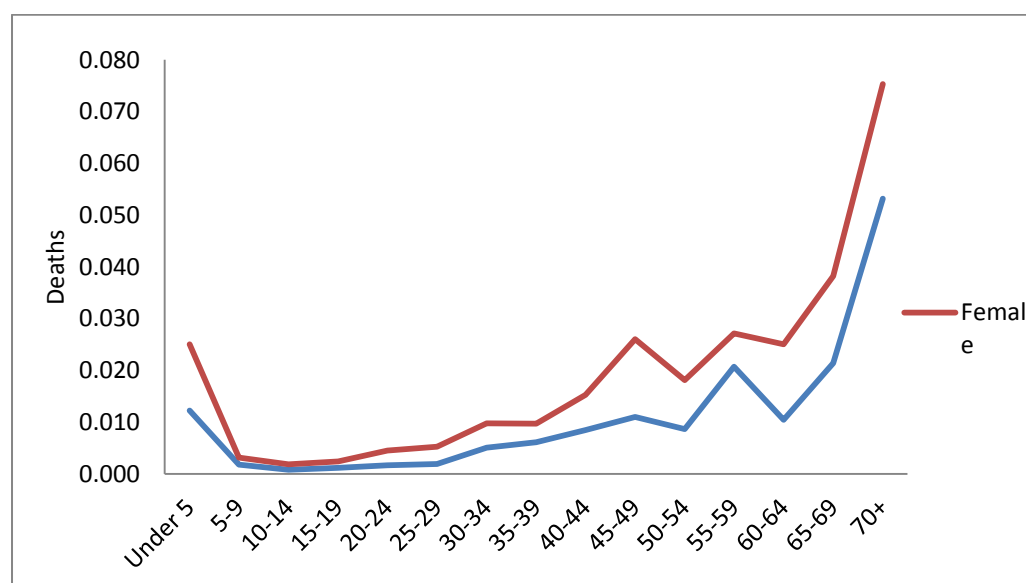
years and older, the total numbers of deaths recorded were 140 involving 71 males and 42 females. Figure 2.2 is a line graph showing the specific death rates by sex. The death rates are higher among the under-fives and 45 years and older. The specific death rate of males 70 years and older is 53 (deaths per 1,000 population) and that of females is 22 (deaths per 1000 population). The age group 45 – 49 years also experienced more deaths (71) as compared to the other age groups whilst the least number of deaths (17) occurred among the 10-14 year group.

**Table 2.5: Sex of deceased and specific death rate**

All ages	Sex of Population			Sex of deceased person			Specific death rate	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	149,025	71,948	77,077	878	447	431		
Under 5	20,010	10,237	9,773	250	125	125	0.012	0.013
5-9	19,052	9,585	9,467	30	17	13	0.002	0.001
10-14	18,800	9,217	9,583	17	7	10	0.001	0.001
15-19	16,066	7,935	8,131	19	9	10	0.001	0.001
20-24	14,378	6,619	7,759	33	11	22	0.002	0.003
25-29	13,064	5,884	7,180	35	11	24	0.002	0.003
30-34	10,680	4,957	5,723	52	25	27	0.005	0.005
35-39	9,407	4,443	4,964	45	27	18	0.006	0.004
40-44	7,076	3,541	3,535	54	30	24	0.008	0.007
45-49	5,431	2,636	2,795	71	29	42	0.011	0.015
50-54	4,626	2,200	2,426	42	19	23	0.009	0.009
55-59	2,759	1,353	1,406	37	28	9	0.021	0.006
60-64	2,246	1,152	1,094	28	12	16	0.01	0.015
65-69	1,323	608	715	25	13	12	0.021	0.017
70+	4,107	1,581	2,526	140	84	56	0.053	0.022

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

Migration can be defined as the geographic movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Thus, it is a change in usual place of residence. Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on migratory movements of the population.

Migration results in the redistribution of a population, with socio-economic consequences for the district as a whole as well as for the places of origin and destination. As shown in Table 2.6, more than half (51.2%) of the total population of the District are migrants. The majority (64.7%) of the migrants were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For those born in other regions, Brong Ahafo Region tops the list (27%). Persons born outside Ghana constitute a small percentage (1.2%).

**Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,245</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Born elsewhere in the region	49,368	15.2	38.8	22.4	16.8	6.8
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	3,369	16.2	43.4	21.8	14.8	3.9
Central	2,481	17.1	37.0	21.8	17.0	7.1
Greater Accra	1,336	17.4	40.5	21.6	13.5	7.0
Volta	1,606	13.1	35.5	20.2	19.4	11.8
Eastern	2,486	15.1	36.0	21.6	18.1	9.2
Ashanti	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	6,983	14.5	38.7	23.1	17.3	6.3
Northern	2,308	13.4	35.3	19.1	19.4	12.9
Upper East	4,260	14.7	32.0	22.1	20.6	10.5
Upper west	1,127	15.6	33.2	21.0	18.8	11.4
Outside Ghana	921	18.6	38.3	19.0	17.0	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

The composition and structure of the Ghanaian household are a reflection of the social structure of the society. In Ghana as well as most parts of Africa, the main types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family system consists of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family also consists of the nuclear family, and parents, siblings, and other relatives.

In this chapter, social characteristics such as household composition, size and headship are analyzed. Other social issues also discussed include marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education. The study of the characteristics of households in any population provides information on living arrangements which have implications for housing and the use of space (2010 Population and Housing Census Analytical Report, 2013).

### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

#### 3.2.1 Household size

A household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house-help who may be living with them. It is, however, important to state that membership of a household does not necessarily depend on blood ties. The total number of persons who belong to a household constitutes the household size. The average household size in the district is 4.1, which is lower than the national average of 4.4. The household population in the district constitutes 3.1 percent of the total household population in the Ashanti Region.

**Table 3.1: Household size, number of households and average household size**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	146,076	45,960	100,116
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	11,305	23,900
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the composition of the household population of the Atwima Nwabiagya District by sex. The data indicates that 42.9 percent of household members are children of the household, 24.1 percent are heads and 10.5 percent are spouses (either wife/husband). About 30.6 percent of the males within the household population are household heads, 2.4 percent of the male household populations are husbands and 44.3 percent are male children. Nevertheless, female household heads represent 18.1 percent of the female household population, with 18.1 percent as wives and 41.7 percent representing female children within the female household population. The least household composition is made up of adopted/foster children (0.2%).

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	146,076	100.0	70,423	100.0	75,653	100.0
Head	35,205	24.1	21,527	30.6	13,678	18.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	15,340	10.5	1,675	2.4	13,665	18.1
Child (son/daughter)	62,701	42.9	31,190	44.3	31,511	41.7
Parent/parent in-law	1,132	0.8	170	0.2	962	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	595	0.4	224	0.3	371	0.5
Grandchild	11,419	7.8	5,701	8.1	5,718	7.6
Brother/Sister	6,241	4.3	3,367	4.8	2,874	3.8
Step child	843	0.6	410	0.6	433	0.6
Adopted/foster child	327	0.2	155	0.2	172	0.2
Other relative	9,361	6.4	4,451	6.3	4,910	6.5
Non-relative	2,912	2.0	1,553	2.2	1,359	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.1 Household structure

Table 3.3 indicates household population by structure and sex in the district. The household structure with the highest percentage is nuclear family, which comprises the household head, spouse and children (29.9%). Extended (head, spouse, children and head's relatives) represents 18.2 percent and single parent extended 17.0 percent. The least structure within the household population is single parent extended plus non relative (1.8%). The data shows that nuclear household is becoming more popular within the district as compared to the extended household and this could be due to the influence of urbanization and modernization. The proportion of male household structure that is single parent nuclear is 10.6 percent relatively lower than the percentage of single parent extended (14.1%). While the percentage of female household with the single parent nuclear structure is 14.0 percent and single parent extended is 19.7 percent. The least common household structure is the single parent living with the extended family plus non relatives (1.8%).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	146,076	100.0	70,423	100.0	75,653	100.0
Head only	6,255	4.3	4,305	6.1	1,950	2.6
Head and a spouse only	2,812	1.9	1,421	2.0	1,391	1.8
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	43,618	29.9	22,108	31.4	21,510	28.4
Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	26,630	18.2	13,113	18.6	13,517	17.9
Extended + non relatives	3,070	2.1	1,494	2.1	1,576	2.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,941	3.4	2,515	3.6	2,426	3.2
Single parent nuclear	18,043	12.4	7,475	10.6	10,568	14.0
Single parent extended	24,822	17.0	9,951	14.1	14,871	19.7
Single parent extended + non relative	2,602	1.8	1,135	1.6	1,467	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	13,283	9.1	6,906	9.8	6,377	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 3.3 Marital Status

#### 3.3.1 Marital status and age

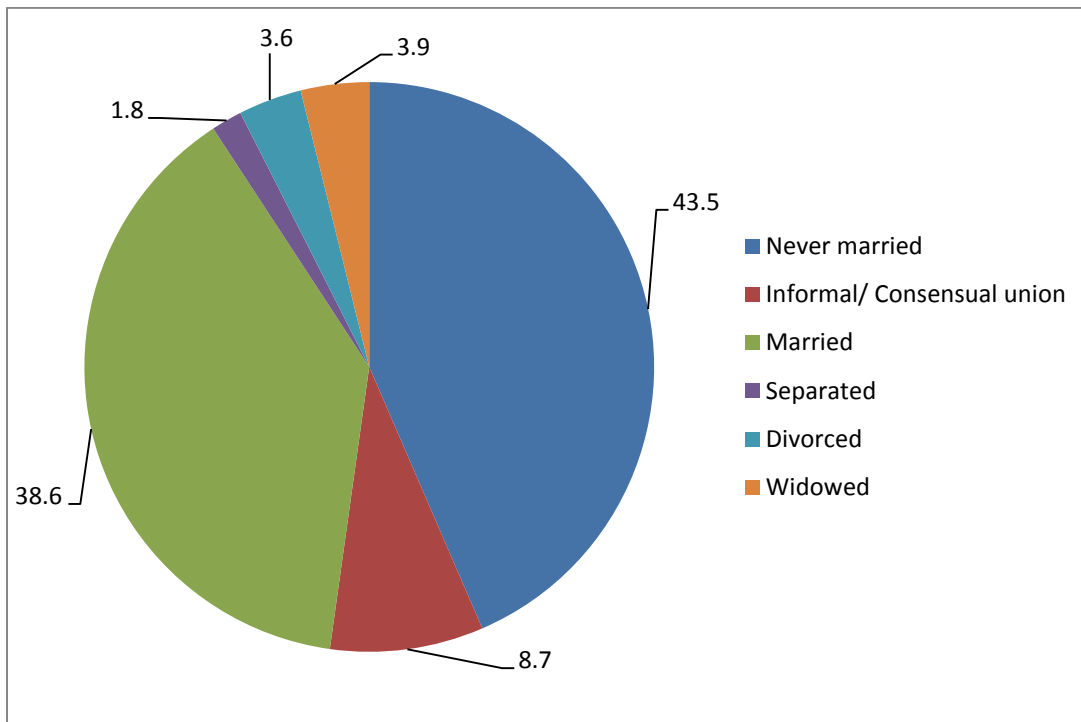
Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status in the district. More than one third (38.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the district are married with 43.5 percent indicating they have never been married. Close to one tenth of the population under consideration indicated they are in consensual unions. Very small proportions indicated they are divorced, separated or widowed. Only about five percent of the population aged 12 years and older are in some form of marital relationship (married or living together).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
10 - 14	10,823	100.0	95.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	16,066	100.0	92.8	2.8	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	14,378	100.0	70.9	11.4	16.0	0.9	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	13,064	100.0	40.5	16.4	39.2	1.8	1.8	0.4
30 - 34	10,680	100.0	18.6	14.9	59.5	2.6	3.3	1.0
35 - 39	9,407	100.0	8.4	13.0	69.3	2.7	4.9	1.7
40 - 44	7,076	100.0	4.4	9.8	73.0	3.3	6.6	2.9
45 - 49	5,431	100.0	2.9	7.8	73.6	3.0	7.9	4.8
50 - 54	4,626	100.0	2.2	6.2	69.4	3.4	10.5	8.4
55 - 59	2,759	100.0	1.4	4.1	69.2	3.0	10.4	11.8
60 - 64	2,246	100.0	2.9	4.1	61.1	3.7	10.2	17.9
65+	5,430	100.0	4.7	2.4	42.6	2.5	11.0	36.9
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
10 - 14	5,270	100.0	94.3	1.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,935	100.0	96.0	1.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,619	100.0	87.0	5.8	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	5,884	100.0	56.8	15.1	26.5	0.9	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	4,957	100.0	26.8	16.0	53.7	1.6	1.5	0.3
35 - 39	4,443	100.0	12.0	14.1	68.8	1.7	2.8	0.6
40 - 44	3,541	100.0	6.0	10.9	75.9	2.5	4.1	0.6
45 - 49	2,636	100.0	3.8	9.3	80.0	1.7	4.1	1.1
50 - 54	2,200	100.0	2.6	8.0	80.0	1.8	6.2	1.5
55 - 59	1,353	100.0	1.6	5.5	83.1	2.2	5.1	2.4
60 - 64	1,152	100.0	3.4	5.8	77.4	2.2	7.1	4.1
65+	2,189	100.0	6.7	3.8	69.6	2.1	7.8	10.1
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>
10 - 14	5,553	100.0	95.6	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,131	100.0	89.7	4.5	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	7,759	100.0	57.1	16.2	23.9	1.5	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	7,180	100.0	27.1	17.5	49.6	2.5	2.8	0.6
30 - 34	5,723	100.0	11.4	13.9	64.5	3.6	4.9	1.6
35 - 39	4,964	100.0	5.1	11.9	69.8	3.7	6.8	2.7
40 - 44	3,535	100.0	2.9	8.6	70.0	4.2	9.1	5.2
45 - 49	2,795	100.0	2.1	6.3	67.7	4.2	11.5	8.3
50 - 54	2,426	100.0	1.9	4.5	59.8	4.8	14.4	14.7
55 - 59	1,406	100.0	1.1	2.8	55.8	3.8	15.6	20.8
60 - 64	1,094	100.0	2.5	2.4	44.0	5.2	13.5	32.4
65+	3,241	100.0	3.3	1.4	24.3	2.8	13.1	55.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 3.1: Percentage of population 12 years and older by marital status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 presents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Atwima Nwabiagya District. Among the married population, 19.0 percent have no education, 59.7 percent have attained basic education and 3.5 percent have tertiary level education. About 70 percent of the populations in informal/consensual unions have attained at least basic level education. Females are more likely to be married than males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All level	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Never married	44,364	100.0	4.9	63.3	23.4	1.4	4.7	2.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	8,882	100.0	12.3	72.1	10.0	2.2	2.3	1.0
Married	39,331	100.0	19.0	59.7	9.9	2.6	5.2	3.5
Separated	1,787	100.0	23.6	64.6	6.7	1.8	2.2	1.2
Divorced	3,672	100.0	30.0	60.0	5.3	1.7	2.4	0.6
Widowed	3,950	100.0	58.9	34.8	2.3	1.1	2.3	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Never married	24,125	100.0	4.7	62.1	24.1	1.5	4.7	3.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,865	100.0	8.5	71.0	13.1	2.4	3.1	1.9
Married	18,277	100.0	14.2	58.2	12.6	3.0	6.5	5.6
Separated	500	100.0	18.6	65.4	11.0	1.4	1.4	2.2
Divorced	967	100.0	20.2	64.1	10.1	1.8	2.6	1.2
Widowed	445	100.0	37.5	49.4	6.7	2.7	2.5	1.1
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Never married	20,239	100.0	5.1	64.6	22.6	1.4	4.8	1.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,017	100.0	15.3	72.9	7.5	2.1	1.7	0.4
Married	21,054	100.0	23.3	61.0	7.6	2.3	4.1	1.7
Separated	1,287	100.0	25.5	64.3	5.0	1.9	2.5	0.9
Divorced	2,705	100.0	33.5	58.6	3.5	1.7	2.3	0.4
Widowed	3,505	100.0	61.7	33.0	1.8	0.9	2.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: Basic refers to Nursery, Kindergarten, Primary, SS/JHS and Middle School Secondary is equivalent SHS. Post Middle/Secondary Certificate/Diploma refer Teacher Training/College of Education, Agric, Nursing, etc.) Tertiary refers to Bachelor Degree, Diploma, Masters, PhD etc.)

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Close to two thirds (63.7%) of the population that have never been married are not economically active, with about five percent of them employed. With the married population, a little over 80 percent of them are employed. More than three quarters (76.9%) of the population in consensual unions are also in some form of employment. A similar trend is observed for both males and females.

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

Sex/marital/status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	101,986	100.0	58,279	57.1	4,873	4.8	38,834	38.1
Never married	44,364	100.0	13,758	31.0	2,335	5.3	28,271	63.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	8,882	100.0	6,833	76.9	652	7.3	1,397	15.7
Married	39,331	100.0	31,565	80.3	1,533	3.9	6,233	15.8
Separated	1,787	100.0	1,301	72.8	115	6.4	371	20.8
Divorced	3,672	100.0	2,733	74.4	168	4.6	771	21.0
Widowed	3,950	100.0	2,089	52.9	70	1.8	1,791	45.3
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,633</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>17,649</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Never married	24,125	100.0	8,336	34.6	1,261	5.2	14,528	60.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,865	100.0	3,365	87.1	143	3.7	357	9.2
Married	18,277	100.0	15,573	85.2	424	2.3	2,280	12.5
Separated	500	100.0	391	78.2	21	4.2	88	17.6
Divorced	967	100.0	719	74.4	37	3.8	211	21.8
Widowed	445	100.0	249	56.0	11	2.5	185	41.6
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,646</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>21,185</b>	<b>39.4</b>
Never married	20,239	100.0	5,422	26.8	1,074	5.3	13,743	67.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,017	100.0	3,468	69.1	509	10.1	1,040	20.7
Married	21,054	100.0	15,992	76.0	1,109	5.3	3,953	18.8
Separated	1,287	100.0	910	70.7	94	7.3	283	22.0
Divorced	2,705	100.0	2,014	74.5	131	4.8	560	20.7
Widowed	3,505	100.0	1,840	52.5	59	1.7	1,606	45.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

From Table 3.7, the majority (96.2%) of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth. The population with dual nationality and naturalized Ghanaians constitute smaller proportions. Non-Ghanaians constitute less than two percent of the population of the district. A similar distribution is observed for both males and females.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	149,025	100.0	71,948	100.0	77,077	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	143,328	96.2	69,171	96.1	74,157	96.2
Dual nationality	2,442	1.6	1,158	1.6	1,284	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	781	0.5	376	0.5	405	0.5
ECOWAS	1,269	0.9	655	0.9	614	0.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	668	0.4	336	0.5	332	0.4
Other	537	0.4	252	0.4	285	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population of the District by religious affiliation and sex. The data indicates that the majority of the populations in the district are Christians (83.2%). This includes Pentecostal/Charismatic (34.2%), Protestants (19.7%), Catholics (11.8%), and other Christians (17.5%).

The percentage of the population that professes the Islamic faith is 10.3 percent, traditionalist constitutes 0.3 percent and those professing other religions are 0.6 percent. The percentage of males who have no religious affiliation is 7.6 percent, relatively higher than the percentage of females without religious affiliation (3.7%).

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	149,025	100.0	71,948	100.0	77,077	100.0
No religion	8,322	5.6	5,441	7.6	2,881	3.7
Catholic	17,647	11.8	8,345	11.6	9,302	12.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	29,380	19.7	13,663	19.0	15,717	20.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	50,918	34.2	23,416	32.5	27,502	35.7
Other christians	26,008	17.5	12,384	17.2	13,624	17.7
Islam	15,380	10.3	7,968	11.1	7,412	9.6
Traditionalist	484	0.3	293	0.4	191	0.2
Other (specify)	886	0.6	438	0.6	448	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Education and literacy play critical roles in the socio-economic development of any country. Through education, people acquire knowledge, skills, values and attitudes relevant for development. Recognizing the importance of education for development, the United Nations devoted the Millennium Development Goal 2 to the achievement of universal primary education by 2015. This section provides a descriptive analysis of education and literacy status of the population in the Atwima Nwabiagya district with reference to data from the 2010 PHC.

Table 3.9 shows population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. Of the total population aged 11 years and older, 80.5 percent are literate. This indicates that a high proportion of the population can read and write. Among the literate population more than two thirds (67.4 %) are literate in English and Ghanaian language while only a small proportion (0.2%) can read, write and understand English and French. Also, about 12.5 percent are literate in only Ghanaian Language and 16.6 percent in English only. Within the age group 20-24 years who are literate, 16.1 percent can read, write and understand English only while only 1.0 percent are literate in English, French and any other Ghanaian Language. Figure 3.2 also portrays the percentage of population 11 years and older by language of literacy.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	14,688	90,860	100.0	16.6	12.5	69.7	0.2	1.0
11-14	263	14,122	100.0	23.3	8.1	67.4	0.2	1.0
15-19	637	15,429	100.0	16.0	6.1	76.2	0.2	1.5
20-24	1,175	13,203	100.0	16.1	9.7	72.9	0.3	1.0
25-29	1,553	11,511	100.0	16.8	14.2	67.9	0.3	0.8
30-34	1,598	9,082	100.0	16.3	17.7	64.9	0.3	0.7
35-39	1,618	7,789	100.0	16.1	19.3	63.6	0.3	0.7
40-44	1,295	5,781	100.0	14.8	18.4	65.8	0.2	0.8
45-49	1,029	4,402	100.0	13.2	16.7	68.8	0.3	1.0
50-54	903	3,723	100.0	11.6	16.1	71.1	0.2	1.0
55-59	583	2,176	100.0	12.2	13.6	73.2	0.2	0.8
60-64	792	1,454	100.0	8.0	12.2	78.3	0.0	1.4
65+	3,242	2,188	100.0	12.3	15.6	71.3	0.2	0.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	4,531	45,379	100.0	15.6	9.5	73.4	0.2	1.2
11-14	88	6,913	100.0	22.6	7.8	68.5	0.2	0.9
15-19	234	7,701	100.0	15.5	5.1	77.7	0.2	1.6
20-24	388	6,231	100.0	14.4	7.5	76.9	0.3	0.9
25-29	508	5,376	100.0	16.1	9.7	72.6	0.3	1.2
30-34	543	4,414	100.0	15.5	13.8	69.3	0.3	1.0
35-39	527	3,916	100.0	15.3	14.9	68.5	0.4	1.0
40-44	446	3,095	100.0	14.5	13.9	70.4	0.2	1.0
45-49	330	2,306	100.0	12.0	10.8	75.3	0.3	1.6
50-54	296	1,904	100.0	10.9	10.2	77.4	0.2	1.3
55-59	158	1,195	100.0	11.3	8.6	78.8	0.2	1.1
60-64	218	934	100.0	7.6	7.0	83.4	0.0	2.0
65+	795	1,394	100.0	10.8	11.4	76.8	0.2	0.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	10,157	45,481	100.0	17.5	15.4	66.0	0.2	0.8
11-14	175	7,209	100.0	24.0	8.5	66.3	0.2	1.1
15-19	403	7,728	100.0	16.5	7.1	74.8	0.2	1.3
20-24	787	6,972	100.0	17.6	11.7	69.3	0.3	1.1
25-29	1,045	6,135	100.0	17.4	18.1	63.9	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,055	4,668	100.0	17.1	21.4	60.8	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,091	3,873	100.0	16.9	23.8	58.7	0.3	0.4
40-44	849	2,686	100.0	15.1	23.7	60.5	0.1	0.6
45-49	699	2,096	100.0	14.5	23.2	61.6	0.3	0.4
50-54	607	1,819	100.0	12.4	22.2	64.5	0.2	0.7
55-59	425	981	100.0	13.3	19.7	66.3	0.3	0.5
60-64	574	520	100.0	8.8	21.5	69.2	0.0	0.4
65+	2,447	794	100.0	15.1	23.0	61.5	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **3.6.1 Population by level of education and school attendance**

Table 3.10 indicates the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex of the district. The data shows that 45.2 percent are currently in primary school, followed by JSS/JHS (18.6%). For those who have attended school in the past, 36.7 percent of females and 30.7 percent of males have attained JHS/JSS education. There are relatively smaller proportions of males (2.1%) and females (2.0%) who have attained post middle/secondary education. The table also indicates that females (17.9%) dominate males (10.1%) in the population who have attained primary education in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended		Nur
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	58,647	100.0	30,033	100.0	28,614	100.0	61,591	100.0	30
Nursery	3,775	6.4	1,885	6.3	1,890	6.6	0	0.0	
Kindergarten	8,667	14.8	4,554	15.2	4,113	14.4	0	0.0	
Primary	26,532	45.2	13,328	44.4	13,204	46.1	8,658	14.1	3
JSS/JHS	10,911	18.6	5,525	18.4	5,386	18.8	20,849	33.9	9
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16,132	26.2	8
SSS/SHS	6,505	11.1	3,487	11.6	3,018	10.5	6,885	11.2	3
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,192	3.6	1
Voc./Tech./Commercial	181	0.3	112	0.4	69	0.2	1,831	3.0	
Post middle/secondary certificate	490	0.8	160	0.5	330	1.2	1,260	2.0	
Tertiary	1,586	2.7	982	3.3	604	2.1	3,784	6.1	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER FOUR

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census captured labour force and economic characteristics of the population in Atwima Nwabiagya District. The analyses in this chapter are focused on economic activities pursued, economically active and economically not active, the employed and the unemployed population in the district based on age, sex, type of locality and marital status.

### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population by age and sex in the district. The data indicates that 68.7 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active. Out of this, 92.2 percent are employed, 94.2 percent worked, while 5.7 percent did not work but had job to go back to (5.5%) or did voluntary work without pay (0.2%). As indicated in the table, females are more likely to be economically not active (33.0%) than males (29.4%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	91,163	100.0	42,909	100.0	48,254	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	62,628	68.7	30,289	70.6	32,339	67.0
<i>Employed</i>	57,767	92.2	28,394	93.7	29,373	90.8
<i>Worked</i>	54,445	94.2	27,216	95.9	27,229	92.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,201	5.5	1,127	4.0	2,074	7.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	121	0.2	51	0.2	70	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	4,861	7.8	1,895	6.3	2,966	9.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,845	38.0	647	34.1	1,198	40.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,016	62.0	1,248	65.9	1,768	59.6
<b>Economically not active</b>	28,535	31.3	12,620	29.4	15,915	33.0
Did home duties (household chore)	6,209	21.8	1,579	12.5	4,630	29.1
Full time education	15,021	52.6	8,102	64.2	6,919	43.5
Pensioner/Retired	796	2.8	547	4.3	249	1.6
Disabled/Sick	1,168	4.1	466	3.7	702	4.4
Too old/young	2,504	8.8	681	5.4	1,823	11.5
Other	2,837	9.9	1,245	9.9	1,592	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data further indicates as in Table 4.2 that, the majorities (32.1%) of the unemployed population are in the age group 20-24 years and the least among the population aged above 64 years. It is worth noting that large a proportion of the aged population, 65 years and older, are economically active and employed (98.9%).

**Table 4.2: Employed 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
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,163</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,767</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15 - 19	16,066	17.6	2,524	4.4	594	12.2	12,948	45.4
20 - 24	14,378	15.8	7,480	12.9	1,562	32.1	5,336	18.7
25 - 29	13,064	14.3	9,720	16.8	1,181	24.3	2,163	7.6
30 - 34	10,680	11.7	8,809	15.2	592	12.2	1,279	4.5
35 - 39	9,407	10.3	8,125	14.1	324	6.7	958	3.4
40 - 44	7,076	7.8	6,195	10.7	205	4.2	676	2.4
45 - 49	5,431	6.0	4,782	8.3	118	2.4	531	1.9
50 - 54	4,626	5.1	3,962	6.9	110	2.3	554	1.9
55 - 59	2,759	3.0	2,283	4.0	64	1.3	412	1.4
60 - 64	2,246	2.5	1,465	2.5	85	1.7	696	2.4
65+	5,430	6.0	2,422	4.2	26	0.5	2,982	10.5
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,909</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15 - 19	7,935	18.5	1,222	4.3	226	11.9	6,487	51.4
20 - 24	6,619	15.4	3,453	12.2	610	32.2	2,556	20.3
25 - 29	5,884	13.7	4,592	16.2	456	24.1	836	6.6
30 - 34	4,957	11.6	4,325	15.2	197	10.4	435	3.4
35 - 39	4,443	10.4	4,041	14.2	122	6.4	280	2.2
40 - 44	3,541	8.3	3,219	11.3	91	4.8	231	1.8
45 - 49	2,636	6.1	2,418	8.5	49	2.6	169	1.3
50 - 54	2,200	5.1	1,974	7.0	54	2.8	172	1.4
55 - 59	1,353	3.2	1,199	4.2	29	1.5	125	1.0
60 - 64	1,152	2.7	812	2.9	46	2.4	294	2.3
65+	2,189	5.1	1,139	4.0	15	0.8	1,035	8.2
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,373</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,915</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15 - 19	8,131	16.9	1,302	4.4	368	12.4	6,461	40.6
20 - 24	7,759	16.1	4,027	13.7	952	32.1	2,780	17.5
25 - 29	7,180	14.9	5,128	17.5	725	24.4	1,327	8.3
30 - 34	5,723	11.9	4,484	15.3	395	13.3	844	5.3
35 - 39	4,964	10.3	4,084	13.9	202	6.8	678	4.3
40 - 44	3,535	7.3	2,976	10.1	114	3.8	445	2.8
45 - 49	2,795	5.8	2,364	8.0	69	2.3	362	2.3
50 - 54	2,426	5.0	1,988	6.8	56	1.9	382	2.4
55 - 59	1,406	2.9	1,084	3.7	35	1.2	287	1.8
60 - 64	1,094	2.3	653	2.2	39	1.3	402	2.5
65+	3,241	6.7	1,283	4.4	11	0.4	1,947	12.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

The distribution of employed population aged 15 years and older in the district by occupation is presented in Table 4.3. The data show that the majority (23.6%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older in the district are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Persons engaged in service and sales constitute 28.3 percent of the working population. Craft and related trade workers form the next highest (18.6%) in terms of occupation.

More than a quarter of males (25.4%) and a fifth of females (21.8%) are in the fields of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work. However, out of a total of 16,329 people engaged in services and sales, 77.1 percent are females.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Numbe r	Percen t	Numbe r	Percen t	Numbe r	Percen t
Total	57,767	100.0	28,394	100.0	29,373	100.0
Managers	1,510	2.6	766	2.7	744	2.5
Professionals	4,064	7.0	2,398	8.4	1,666	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1,212	2.1	901	3.2	311	1.1
Clerical support workers	896	1.6	491	1.7	405	1.4
Service and sales workers	16,329	28.3	3,747	13.2	12,582	42.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	13,617	23.6	7,223	25.4	6,394	21.8
Craft and related trades workers	10,758	18.6	7,173	25.3	3,585	12.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,170	7.2	4,016	14.1	154	0.5
Elementary occupations	5,190	9.0	1,663	5.9	3,527	12.0
Other occupations	21	0.0	16	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

In relation to the industry of employment of the employed population, the majority (25.1%) of them are in wholesale and retail trade. This is followed by those in Agriculture forestry and fishing (24.8%). The data also indicate that a greater proportion of males (27.7%) than females (22.0%) are engaged in agriculture, including forestry and fishing activities. On the other hand, the proportion of females (34.9%) dominates that of males (15.0%) among the employed population in wholesale and retail trade.

**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	57,767	100.0	28,394	100.0	29,373	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14,339	24.8	7,871	27.7	6,468	22.0
Mining and quarrying	532	0.9	448	1.6	84	0.3
Manufacturing	6,454	11.2	2,995	10.5	3,459	11.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	125	0.2	111	0.4	14	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	125	0.2	87	0.3	38	0.1
Construction	3,618	6.3	3,499	12.3	119	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,528	25.1	4,270	15.0	10,258	34.9
Transportation and storage	3,417	5.9	3,308	11.7	109	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,680	6.4	357	1.3	3,323	11.3
Information and communication	181	0.3	147	0.5	34	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	419	0.7	248	0.9	171	0.6
Real estate activities	12	0.0	10	0.0	2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	446	0.8	307	1.1	139	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	348	0.6	296	1.0	52	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	801	1.4	568	2.0	233	0.8
Education	3,172	5.5	1,682	5.9	1,490	5.1
Human health and social work activities	914	1.6	441	1.6	473	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	358	0.6	313	1.1	45	0.2
Other service activities	3,991	6.9	1,290	4.5	2,701	9.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	307	0.5	146	0.5	161	0.5
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

The categories of employment status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex in Atwima Nwabiagya District is presented in Table 4.6. The data indicates that of the 57,767 employed persons in the district, 35,136, constituting the majority (60.8%) are self-employed without employees. The data also indicates that 5.9 percent are self-employed with employees while 21.0 percent are employees. Females (69%) are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males (52.3%), while males (29.4%) are more likely to be employees than females (12.9%).

**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	57,767	100.0	28,394	100.0	29,373	100.0
Employee	12,123	21.0	8,341	29.4	3,782	12.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	35,136	60.8	14,862	52.3	20,274	69.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,418	5.9	2,036	7.2	1,382	4.7
Casual worker	1,439	2.5	1,045	3.7	394	1.3
Contributing family worker	2,607	4.5	797	2.8	1,810	6.2
Apprentice	2,714	4.7	1,156	4.1	1,558	5.3
Domestic employee (house help)	257	0.4	115	0.4	142	0.5
Other	73	0.1	42	0.1	31	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

With regards to the sector of employment, the overwhelming majority (84.8%) of the employed population work in the private informal sector. Those working in the public and private formal sectors constitute 7.5 percent and 7.0 percent respectively of the working population. The private sector employs 89.8 percent of males and 93.7 percent of 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	57,767	100.0	28,394	100.0	29,373	100.0
Public (Government)	4,328	7.5	2,567	9.0	1,761	6.0
Private Formal	4,036	7.0	2,895	10.2	1,141	3.9
Private Informal	48,978	84.8	22,603	79.6	26,375	89.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	34	0.1	23	0.1	11	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	386	0.7	302	1.1	84	0.3
Other International Organisations	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC, for the first time, collected data on access to and use of Information Communication Technology (ICT). Information was collected on ownership of mobile phones and use of internet facilities by individuals aged 12 years and older. Information on ownership of computers (desktop/laptop) by households was also collected. These items are described for selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age-sex and level of education.

#### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that 59,800, representing 58.6 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones. Of those who own mobile phones, more than half (51.5%) of them are males.

**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	101,986	100.0	59,800	58.6	8,075	7.9
Male	48,179	100.0	30,812	64.0	5,207	10.8
Female	53,807	100.0	28,988	53.9	2,868	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.3 Use of the Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

The data shows that 8,075, representing 7.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the Atwima Nwabiagya District use the Internet. The percentage of males using internet in the district (64.5%) is higher than females (35.5%).

## 5.4 Household Ownership of Computers

Table 5.2 shows that out of the 35,205 households in the District, 8.9 percent have either a desktop or a laptop computer. Male headed household are more likely to have a computer (71.8%) than female headed households (28.2%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,205	100.0	3,143	100.0
Male	21,527	61.1	2,256	71.8
Female	13,678	38.9	887	28.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER SIX

### DISABILITY

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of data on disability, which was also collected for the first time in the 2010 PHC. The chapter analyses the data on persons living with disabilities (PWDs) in the Atwima Nwabiagya District, providing information on the types of disabilities, and disability by socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, locality of residence, education, economic activity and marital status.

#### 6.2 Population with Disability and Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 3,103 persons representing 2.1 percent of the total population (149,025) of the district have some form of disabilities. The data also shows that there are more females (51.8%) with disabilities than males. The data further shows that sight is the main disability (33.6%) in the District. This followed by persons with physical disabilities (27.6%). The pattern of female dominance over males cut across most of the disabilities (intellectual, emotional and hearing). However, the statistics indicates more males (19.7%) than females (14.5%) in the District suffer from speech disability.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	149,025	100	71,948	100	77,077	100
Without disability	145,922	97.9	70,454	97.9	75,468	97.9
With disability	3,103	2.1	1,494	2.1	1,609	2.1
Sight	1,042	33.6	498	33.3	544	33.8
Hearing	506	16.3	221	14.8	285	17.7
Speech	528	17	295	19.7	233	14.5
Physical	856	27.6	390	26.1	466	29
Intellect	465	15	215	14.4	250	15.5
Emotion	614	19.8	292	19.5	322	20
Other	334	10.8	171	11.4	163	10.1
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	46,891	100	22,327	100	24,564	100
Without disability	46,071	98.3	21,939	98.3	24,132	98.2
With disability	820	1.7	388	1.7	432	1.8
Sight	250	30.5	113	29.1	137	31.7
Hearing	128	15.6	59	15.2	69	16
Speech	170	20.7	102	26.3	68	15.7
Physical	232	28.3	101	26	131	30.3
Intellect	161	19.6	67	17.3	94	21.8
Emotion	185	22.6	94	24.2	91	21.1
Other	78	9.5	45	11.6	33	7.6

**Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)**

Disability type	Both sexes	Male	Female
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	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	102,134	100	49,621	100	52,513	100
Without disability	99,851	97.8	48,515	97.8	51,336	97.8
With disability	2,283	2.2	1,106	2.2	1,177	2.2
Sight	792	34.7	385	34.8	407	34.6
Hearing	378	16.6	162	14.6	216	18.4
Speech	358	15.7	193	17.5	165	14
Physical	624	27.3	289	26.1	335	28.5
Intellect	304	13.3	148	13.4	156	13.3
Emotion	429	18.8	198	17.9	231	19.6
Other	256	11.2	126	11.4	130	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents data on disability and economic activity status of the population with disability in the district. From the table, close to half (47.9%) of the population with disability are employed, with about the same percentage (47.3%) being economically not active. Only about five percent (4.8%) of PWDs are unemployed. Persons with emotional disability are more likely to be unemployed than the other disability groups. A similar trend is observed for both male and female PWDs in the district.

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	91,163	100.0	57,767	63.4	4,861	5.3	28,535	31.3
No disability	88,626	100.0	56,551	63.8	4,740	5.3	27,335	30.8
With a disability	2,537	100.0	1,216	47.9	121	4.8	1,200	47.3
Sight	896	100.0	411	45.9	31	3.5	454	50.7
Hearing	394	100.0	207	52.5	20	5.1	167	42.4
Speech	369	100.0	177	48.0	22	6.0	170	46.1
Physical	715	100.0	257	35.9	30	4.2	428	59.9
Intellectual	360	100.0	144	40.0	24	6.7	192	53.3
Emotional	511	100.0	288	56.4	38	7.4	185	36.2
Other	242	100.0	121	50.0	13	5.4	108	44.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	42,909	100.0	28,394	66.2	1,895	4.4	12,620	29.4
No disability	41,727	100.0	27,761	66.5	1,844	4.4	12,122	29.1
With a disability	1,182	100.0	633	53.6	51	4.3	498	42.1
Sight	421	100.0	218	51.8	19	4.5	184	43.7
Hearing	164	100.0	96	58.5	10	6.1	58	35.4
Speech	205	100.0	101	49.3	12	5.9	92	44.9
Physical	310	100.0	128	41.3	15	4.8	167	53.9
Intellectual	162	100.0	67	41.4	7	4.3	88	54.3
Emotional	237	100.0	139	58.6	12	5.1	86	36.3
Other	118	100.0	63	53.4	4	3.4	51	43.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	48,254	100.0	29,373	60.9	2,966	6.1	15,915	33.0
No disability	46,899	100.0	28,790	61.4	2,896	6.2	15,213	32.4
With a disability	1,355	100.0	583	43.0	70	5.2	702	51.8
Sight	475	100.0	193	40.6	12	2.5	270	56.8
Hearing	230	100.0	111	48.3	10	4.3	109	47.4
Speech	164	100.0	76	46.3	10	6.1	78	47.6
Physical	405	100.0	129	31.9	15	3.7	261	64.4
Intellectual	198	100.0	77	38.9	17	8.6	104	52.5
Emotional	274	100.0	149	54.4	26	9.5	99	36.1
Other	124	100.0	58	46.8	9	7.3	57	46.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.4 Disability and Educational Attainment

Table 6.4 presents PWDs aged three years and older in the Atwima Nwabiagya District and their educational attainment. Data from the table indicates that the majority of PWDs have some form of education. Less than one third of them have never been to school with about two third (66.1%) of them having gone beyond the primary school level. A similar trend is observed for both males and females with disabilities.

**Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Sex/disability/type	Educational attainment							
	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	136,601	100.0	16,363	12.0	12,442	9.1	83,082	60.8
No disability	133,588	100.0	15,450	11.6	12,333	9.2	81,512	61
With a disability	3,013	100.0	913	30.3	109	3.6	1,570	52.1
Sight	1,010	100.0	327	32.4	28	2.8	494	48.9
Hearing	490	100.0	178	36.3	19	3.9	235	48
Speech	505	100.0	152	30.1	30	5.9	265	52.5
Physical	834	100.0	308	36.9	29	3.5	399	47.8
Intellectual	447	100.0	158	35.3	21	4.7	233	52.1
Emotional	595	100.0	144	24.2	19	3.2	356	59.8
Other	313	100.0	68	21.7	16	5.1	191	61
<b>Male</b>								
Total	65,586	100.0	5,334	8.1	6,439	9.8	39,668	60.5
No disability	64,141	100.0	5,033	7.8	6,391	10.0	38,837	60.5
With a disability	1,445	100.0	301	20.8	48	3.3	831	57.5
Sight	484	100.0	106	21.9	10	2.1	265	54.8
Hearing	216	100.0	61	28.2	8	3.7	114	52.8
Speech	288	100.0	65	22.6	14	4.9	166	57.6
Physical	378	100.0	85	22.5	16	4.2	210	55.6
Intellectual	205	100.0	57	27.8	9	4.4	116	56.6
Emotional	280	100.0	51	18.2	7	2.5	182	65
Other	159	100.0	30	18.9	4	2.5	104	65.4

**Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)**

Sex/disability/type	Educational attainment							
	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>								
Total	71,015	100.0	11,029	15.5	6,003	8.5	43,414	61.1
No disability	69,447	100.0	10,417	15.0	5,942	8.6	42,675	61.4
With a disability	1,568	100.0	612	39.0	61	3.9	739	47.1
Sight	526	100.0	221	42.0	18	3.4	229	43.5
Hearing	274	100.0	117	42.7	11	4.0	121	44.2
Speech	217	100.0	87	40.1	16	7.4	99	45.6
Physical	456	100.0	223	48.9	13	2.9	189	41.4
Intellectual	242	100.0	101	41.7	12	5.0	117	48.3
Emotional	315	100.0	93	29.5	12	3.8	174	55.2
Other	154	100.0	38	24.7	12	7.8	87	56.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is one of the issues covered for the first time in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. As a predominantly agricultural country with the sector contributing to about 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product, detailed information is collected on the nature and characteristics of the sector and the population involved. This chapter examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the agricultural population and households, agricultural activities, the types of food and tree crops grown and the acreages covered, livestock population and keepers and fish farming in the Atwima Nwabiagya District.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

From Table 7.1, out of the total number of 35,205 households, more than a third (35.6%) are engaged in agriculture. In terms of locality, the proportion of households engaged in agriculture is 21.7 percent and 42.1 percent for urban and rural households respectively. This implies that as expected more households are engaged in agriculture in the rural areas comparative to the urban areas.

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

Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	35,205	100.0	11,305	100.0	23,900	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	12,523	35.6	2,450	21.7	10,073	42.1
Crop Farming	11,970	95.6	2,297	93.8	9,673	96.0
Tree Planting	94	0.8	12	0.5	82	0.8
Livestock Rearing	1,666	13.3	263	10.7	1,403	13.9
Fish Farming	30	0.2	7	0.3	23	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Type of Farming Activity

The types of farming activities in the District include livestock keeping, crop husbandry and fish farming. Information is also provided on the average number of birds and animals as well as the number of keepers. From Table 7.1, crop farming is the dominant production activity by agricultural households (95%) followed by livestock rearing (13.3%) and tree growing (0.8%). Only 0.2 percent of agricultural households engage in fish farming. Livestock rearing occurs both in the rural (13.9%) than in urban (10.7%) areas. Figure 7.3 shows the distribution of households in agriculture by locality.

### 7.3.1 Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district. Table 7.2 shows the types and the numbers of livestock reared in the Atwima Nwabiagya District. Among the ruminants, goats' production (5,746) dominates in the variety of animals kept in the district followed by sheep (5,567). Grass-cutter production (184) is the lowest.

In the bird category, chicken production (112,680) is the highest followed by ducks (613) and ostrich (70).

Table 7.2 also shows that majority of the livestock keepers (1,130) are into chicken production and on the average there are 100 chickens per keeper. Snail farming and Inland fishing are areas with the lowest number of keepers (one each).

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

Type	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	140,751	2,228	63
Beehives	1,066	4	267
Cattle	3,215	58	55
Chicken	112,680	1,130	100
Dove	207	10	21
Duck	613	40	15
Goat	5,746	398	14
Grass-cutter	184	13	14
Guinea fowl	495	34	15
Ostrich	98	3	33
Pig	4,590	67	69
Rabbit	2,790	57	49
Sheep	5,567	354	16
Silk worm	70	2	35
Snail	250	1	250
Turkey	352	23	15
Other	200	19	11
Fish farming	2,468	14	176
Inland fishing	160	1	160
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	200	19	11
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses data on stock of houses and housing conditions as pertained in the district in 2010. Issues relating to housing characteristics in terms of numbers, materials used for the building – walls, floor and roof as well as sources of energy for cooking and lighting, water and methods of waste disposal are discussed.

### 8.2 Housing Stock and Household Population

The distribution of housing stock and number of households in the Atwima Nwabiagya District by locality is presented in Table 8.1. The total housing stock in the district is 16,532 with 70.2 percent of the housing stock in rural localities and 29.8 percent in urban areas. Household population constitutes 98 percent of the total population of the district. Population per house of 8.8 for the district is higher than the regional average of 8.1.

**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	149,025	46,891	102,134
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	146,076	45,960	100,116
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	16,532	4,927	11,605
Average households per house	1.6	2	2.1	2.3	2.1
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	8.8	9.3	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The 2010 PHC also probed into ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The results in Table 8.2 indicate that household members own 41.2 percent of dwelling units in the district, while other private individuals own 30.8 percent. Close to one fifth (24%) of dwelling units in the District are owned by relatives who are not household members. Private agencies owned less than one percent of dwelling units in the District. The data further indicates that the proportion of dwelling units owned by household members is higher in rural areas (42.4%) than in urban areas (38.7%). Dwelling units owned by other private individuals is, however, higher in urban areas (35.0%) than in rural areas (28.8%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,47,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	14,511	41.2	41.3	41.0	38.7	42.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	359	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	8,461	24.0	22.0	27.3	21.8	25.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	10,834	30.8	32.3	28.4	35.0	28.8
Private employer	83,610	20,482	358	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.0
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	149	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2
Public/government ownership	118,804	22,126	333	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.1
Other	24,000	4,653	200	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Main Construction Material for Outer Walls

The type of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the District is discussed in this section. As shown in Table 8.3, cement blocks or concrete (78.7%) is the most frequently used construction materials for the outer walls of dwelling units in the District, followed by mud bricks or earth (17.7%). The table further shows that the use of cement blocks or concrete materials is more in urban localities (92.1%) than in rural localities (72.4%). However, the use of mud bricks or earth is more in rural localities (23.7%) than urban localities (5.0%).

**Table 8.3: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Material for outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	35,364	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	6,269	17.7	5.0	23.7
Wood	200,594	27,438	351	1.0	0.7	1.1
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	320	0.9	1.2	0.8
Stone	11,330	2,014	51	0.1	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	205	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	27,844	78.7	92.1	72.4
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	223	0.6	0.1	0.9
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	7,665	58	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 8.5 Main construction Material for Floors

Table 8.4 shows that more than three-quarters (80.5%) of floors of dwelling units are made of cement or concrete. The situation per locality is not as different as 83.2 percent of floors of dwelling units in urban areas and 79.2 percent in rural areas are made of cement or concrete. Earth/mud (13.0%) is also used by a significant proportion of households for the floor of their dwelling units. The data further indicate that the use of earth/mud for the floor is more pronounced in rural localities (15.5%) than in urban localities (7.7%).

**Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	4,571	13.0	7.7	15.5
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	28,339	80.5	83.2	79.2
Stone	32,817	8,731	134	0.4	0.2	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	50	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	434	1.2	1.4	1.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	772	2.2	3.1	1.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	819	2.3	3.9	1.6
Other	15,567	2,624	57	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Main Construction Material for Roofing

Table 8.5 shows the type of materials used as roof of dwelling units in the district. The data shows that the use of metal sheets for roofing is higher (96.5%) as compared to other types of roofing materials such as roofing tiles, which is the least used (0.1%). The situation is the same in both urban and rural localities of the district.

**Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	35,364	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	124	0.4	0.1	0.5
Wood	45,547	10,933	155	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	34,113	96.5	96.5	96.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	121	0.3	0.6	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	411	1.2	1.6	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	39	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	138	0.4	0.1	0.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	138	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other	35,935	5,517	125	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Room Occupancy

This section contains analysis on the condition of room occupancy in the District. The number of persons occupying a 'sleeping room' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications aside other inconveniences. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health.

Table 8.6 indicates that 66.4 percent of households in the District occupy only one room, 16.9 percent occupy two rooms and 7.7 percent three rooms. The table also shows that 94.3 percent of one member household sleeps in single a room as well as 13.0 percent of ten member household sleep in one room.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	35,205	100.0	66.4	16.9	7.7	4.2	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
1	6,255	100.0	94.3	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	4,901	100.0	83.6	12.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	5,060	100.0	77.1	14.1	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
4	5,057	100.0	69.0	18.7	6.5	3.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
5	4,507	100.0	59.4	21.8	9.8	4.9	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
6	3,495	100.0	48.2	26.9	12.5	6.3	3.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
7	2,213	100.0	39.3	27.8	14.9	9.6	5.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
8	1,468	100.0	27.7	30.5	19.1	10.1	6.7	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.3
9	843	100.0	22.1	25.9	21.1	14.6	9.3	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.8
10+	1,406	100.0	13.0	18.1	21.6	16.3	13.7	8.7	3.8	2.4	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Type of Occupied Dwelling Units

Table 8.7 shows that there are 35,205 occupied dwelling units in the District. About half (51.1%) of households live in dwelling units in compound houses and 29.9 percent of the households in the District live in separate houses.

The proportion of households living in compound house (rooms) in rural areas (51.8%) is greater than those in urban areas (49.6%). The proportion of households living in uncompleted buildings is slightly higher in urban areas (2.8%) than in rural areas (2.2%).

The results also indicate that 10.0 percent of flat/apartment dwelling units are occupied by male headed household and 7.9 percent by female headed households. However, 55.7 percent of dwelling units in compound houses are occupied by female headed households and 48.1 percent by male headed households.

**Table 8.7: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of dwelling	District							
	Total		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100	100	100	100	100
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	10,518	29.9	31.5	27.4	29.1	30.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,020	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1	6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	3,218	9.1	10	7.9	11.8	7.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	17,979	51.1	48.1	55.7	49.6	51.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	216	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	57	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,791	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	165	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	72	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	844	2.4	2.6	2	2.8	2.2
Other	9,846	1,951	74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Main Source of Lighting

Access to basic household utilities and facilities such as water, electricity, fuel, cooking space and others are very essential for socio economic development. The types of utilities and facilities accessible by households in the district are analyzed for the purposes of planning.

As shown in Table 8.8 and Figure 8.1, more than two-thirds (70.6%) of the households in the district use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting, 18.5 percent use flashlight or torch light and 8.6 percent use kerosene lamp. In the urban and rural areas of the district, most households use electricity as their main source of lighting. The proportion of households using electricity is 77.9 percent in urban areas and 67.1 percent in rural areas. The use of flashlight/torch is the next highly patronized source of lighting in urban areas (15.0%) and rural areas (20.1%). The use of kerosene lamp is more in rural areas (10.4%) than in urban areas (4.6%).

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

Main source of light	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	24,844	70.6	77.9	67.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	255	0.7	0.9	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	3,013	8.6	4.6	10.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	62	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	358	1.0	1.0	1.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	6,500	18.5	15.0	20.1
Firewood	13,241	1,484	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	94	0.3	0.3	0.2

## 8.10 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

With regards to cooking fuel, Table 8.9 indicates that half (50.2%) of households in the district use charcoal as the major source cooking fuel followed by wood (22.7%) and gas (19.4%). The use of charcoal is higher in urban areas (57.0%) than in rural areas (46.9%). Also, the use of gas as cooking fuel is higher in urban areas (27.7%) than in rural areas (15.5%). The proportion of households who use wood is however, higher in rural areas (29.8%) than those in urban areas (7.7%).

The data also indicate that about a quarter (25.2%) of households in the district have separate rooms used exclusively for cooking, while 31.9 percent and 15.4 percent of households cook on the veranda and in open space respectively. The distribution further shows that the use of separate room for exclusive use by household for cooking is more in urban localities (26.0%) than in rural localities (24.8%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	2,294	6.5	6.4	6.6
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	7,983	22.7	7.7	29.8
Gas	996,518	237,251	6,829	19.4	27.7	15.5
Electricity	29,794	7,952	92	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	136	0.4	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	17,658	50.2	57.0	46.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	74	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	96	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	2,784	7.9	7.6	8.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	8,859	25.2	26.0	24.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	5,095	14.5	13.0	15.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	448	1.3	0.7	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,124	3.2	1.6	4.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	127	0.4	0.5	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	11,220	31.9	38.4	28.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	5,423	15.4	12.1	17.0
Other	21,007	3,961	125	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.11 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 and Figure 8.2 show that 16.5 percent of households in Atwima Nwabiagya District use pipe-borne water (inside dwelling) as main source of drinking water while 23.1 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling. A proportion of 29.8 percent of households use borehole and 16.1 percent use protected well.

The proportion of households who use borehole as their source of drinking water is higher in rural areas (36.4%) than in urban areas (15.8%). On the other hand, more households in urban localities (21.8%) than in rural localities (13.4%) use protected well as their source of drinking water.

The pattern is similar to sources of water for other domestic uses. A sizeable proportion of households depend on pipe-borne water, boreholes and protected wells for other domestic purposes.

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

Sources of water	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	5,810	16.5	22.7	13.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	8,134	23.1	22.6	23.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,715	7.7	8.5	7.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	10,479	29.8	15.8	36.4
Protected well	321,091	80,800	5,664	16.1	21.8	13.4
Rain water	39,438	1,457	39	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	118	0.3	0.3	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	58	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	1,616	4.6	7.2	3.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	216	0.6	0.3	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	282	0.8	0.2	1.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	53	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	3,972	850	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	6,414	18.2	26.0	14.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	8,313	23.6	24.1	23.4
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,723	7.7	8.8	7.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	354,585	10,623	30.2	16.4	36.7
Protected well	465,775	101,863	6,105	17.3	23.2	14.6
Rain water	39,916	2,376	53	0.2	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	107	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	5,110	21	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	243	0.7	0.5	0.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	31	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	473	1.3	0.3	1.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,547	60	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	10,302	1,860	39	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.12 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Figure 8.2 is a pictorial presentation of toilet facilities used by households in the district.

The chart indicates the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in Atwima Nwabiagya District. The information shows that majority of households in the District use Public toilet (42.2%), followed by Pit latrine (24.2%) and KVIP (10.3%). Only 5.2 percent of the households use the bush as place for toilet.

Table 8.11 shows the proportion of households using public toilet is higher in rural areas (44.1%) than in urban areas (38.2%). However, the percentage of households who use W.C. in urban areas (24.6%) is higher than those in rural areas (14.5%).

The majority of households (44.8%) share separate bathrooms in the same house. Another 23.4 percent have their bathrooms, which are used exclusively. A relatively high proportion of households (18.0 %) also share open cubicles.

The data also revealed that the proportion of households who share separate bathrooms in the same house is higher in urban areas (48.1%) than in rural areas (43.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of households who bath in the open space is higher in rural areas (6.2%) than those in urban areas (4.1%).

**Table 8.11: Toilet facilities used by households**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,820	5.2	2.4	6.5
W.C.	839,611	261,106	6,254	17.8	24.6	14.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	8,509	24.2	23.6	24.5
KVIP	572,824	98,434	3,611	10.3	10.5	10.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	57	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public toilet (WC KVIP,Pit, Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	14,855	42.2	38.2	44.1
Other	23,385	3,867	99	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	8,229	23.4	26.3	22.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	15,778	44.8	48.1	43.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,891	5.4	4.0	6.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	6,324	18.0	14.9	19.4
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	268	0.8	1.4	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	682	1.9	1.0	2.4
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,934	5.5	4.1	6.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	78	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.13 Method of Waste Disposal

The methods for disposing of solid and liquid waste by households in the district are shown in Table 8.12. The results indicate that majority of households in the district (66.5%) dispose of their solid waste in open space at public dumps. Less than one tenth (8.6%) of households in the district dispose-off their solid waste in public containers. Close to 10 percent (9.2%) dispose of solid waste through open burning. The distribution further shows that the

proportion of households who dispose solid waste in open space at public dumps is greater in rural areas (69.9%) than in urban areas (59.3%).

A little over one-third (36.9%) of households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their homes. A third (33.2%) of the households throws their liquid waste either onto the street or outside their houses, while 8.8 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. A higher percentage of households in rural areas (40.3%) than in urban areas (29.9%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their homes. Another 33.4 percent in rural and 32.6 percent in urban areas throw their liquid waste either onto the street or outside their houses.

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

Method of waste disposal	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	2,301	6.5	10.4	4.7
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	3,253	9.2	8.8	9.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	3,031	8.6	11.5	7.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	23,405	66.5	59.3	69.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,440	4.1	4.1	4.1
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	1,546	4.4	5.0	4.1
Other	53,805	7,540	229	0.7	0.8	0.6
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	35,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	897	2.5	4.4	1.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	3,108	8.8	13.1	6.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	1,201	3.4	4.4	2.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	11,672	33.2	32.6	33.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	5,225	14.8	15.4	14.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	12,998	36.9	29.9	40.3
Other	38,294	3,550	104	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the fifth in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2000 census, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced.

The compilation of a district analytical report of a population census is being done for the first time in Ghana. The report is produced with the aim of providing useful information from the 2010 PHC results about the districts for planners, researchers and policy makers as well as the general public.

As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age-sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. For the first time data was collected on Information, Communication, Technology (ICT), disability, emigration, maternal mortality and agriculture. Although censuses are organized in every ten years, the results form the basis of wide range activities such as planning, policy-making and research.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

This section summaries the findings from the data relating to the demographics, social ,economic, information technology, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions characteristics and their policy implication and interventions for the Atwima Nwabiagya District.

#### **9.2.1 Population size, composition and distribution**

The population of the Atwima Nwabiagya District as recorded in the 2010 PHC is 149,025 with majority (68.5%) of the population living in rural localities. Females constitute more than half (51.7%) of the population of the district resulting in a sex ratio of 93.3. Further analysis of the data indicate that the district has a youth population with the population less than 15 years constituting more than one third (38.8%) of the total population. Due to the high percentage of the young people in the district, the dependency ratio is 73.8.

#### **9.2.2 Fertility, mortality and migration**

The total fertility rate for the District is 3.4 which lower than the national average of 4.4. Crude death rate (CDR) is 5.89. Out of the total population of the District, 76,245 are migrants from other regions outside Ashanti and outside Ghana. The difference indicates that



the proportion of migrants (51.1%) is slightly higher than the indigenous population (48.9%) resident in the district as at the time of the 2010 census.

### **9.2.3 Literacy and education**

A high percentage (80.5%) of the population in the District are literate (can read and write in one or more of the language categories). Among the literate population more than two thirds (67.4 %) are literate in English and Ghanaian language while less than one percent (0.2%) can read and write in English and French. About 12 percent are literate in only Ghanaian Language and 16.6 percent in English only.

With respect to current school attendance, more than one third (45.2%) of the population currently in school are in primary school. Those in primary and JSS/JHS (18.6%) altogether constitute about two thirds of the population currently in school. For those who have attended school in the past, 36.7 percent of females and 30.7 percent of males have attained JHS/JSS education.

### **9.2.4 Economic characteristics**

More than two thirds (68.7%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the District are economically active. Of the economically active population, 92.2 percent are employed out of which 94.2 percent actually worked within the reference period (7 days preceding the census night), while 5.7 percent did not work but had job to go back to (5.5%) or did voluntary work without pay (0.2%). Males are more likely to be economically active (70.6 %) than females (67.0%). The majority (23.6%) of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Persons engaged in service and sales constitute 28.3 percent of the working population. Craft and related trade workers form the next highest (18.6%) in terms of occupation.

In relation to the industry of employment of the employed population, the majority (25.1%) of them are in wholesale and retail trade. This is followed by those in Agriculture forestry and fishing (24.8%). The majority (60.8%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees. Females (69%) are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males (52.3%), while males (29.4%) are more likely to be employees than females (12.9%).

The overwhelming majority (84.8%) of the employed population work in the private informal sector. Those working in the public and private formal sectors constitute 7.5 percent and 7.0 percent respectively of the working population. The private sector employs 89.8 percent of males and 93.7 percent of females.

### **9.2.5 Disability**

About two percent of the population in the district have some form of disability. There are more females (29.0%) than males (26.1%) suffering from physical disability. The majority of PWDs live in rural localities within the district. Visual or sight impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (30.5%) and rural (34.7%) areas, followed by physical disability of 28.3 percent in urban areas and 27.3 percent in rural areas. More than half of PWDs have attained basic level (Primary, JSS/JHS and middle school) education.

### **9.2.6 Ownership and usage of ICT equipment**

Use of mobile phones is common in the District with close to 59 percent of person's aged 12 years and older using mobile phones. Majority of mobile phone users are males. With regards to the usage of the Internet, 7.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facilities. As in the case of ownership of mobile phones, the majority of internet users in the District are males. Close to one tenth of households in the district own desktop or laptop computer. Male-headed households are more likely to own a computer than female-headed households.

### **Agriculture**

More than one third (35.6%) of households in the District are engaged in agricultural activities. In terms of locality of residence, a higher percentage (42.1%) of rural households is into agriculture than urban (21.7%).

### **9.2.7 Housing characteristics**

The availability and nature of housing stock has implications for the quality of life of the people (Ghana National Development Commission, 2010; Gordon, Nandy, Pantazis, Pemberton, and Townsend, 2003).

More than half (51.1%) of households in the District live in compound houses. The majority (41.2%) of dwelling units are owned by household members, with about one third owned by other private individual not a household member. The most common material used for outer walls (78.7%) and floors (80.5%) of dwelling units in the District is cement blocks or concrete. The use of mud bricks or earth for outer walls is more common in rural localities (23.7%) than urban (5.0%). The predominant material used for roofing is metal sheet, representing 96.5 percent of roofs in the District.

More than two thirds (70.6%) of households in the district use electricity (mains) as their main source of fuel for lighting. However, close to one fifth (18.5%) of the households use flashlight/torch as their main source of lighting. In the case of cooking fuel, the majority (50.2%) of households use charcoal. Households using wood as their main source of cooking fuel account for a little over one fifth (22.7%) of the total number of households in the District. The use of gas is also popular among households in the District as close to 20 percent of households use gas as their main source of fuel for cooking.

With regards to drinking water for households, the majority (29.8%) of households obtain their drinking mainly from boreholes. Quite a sizeable proportions also get their drinking water mainly from pipe-borne outside the dwelling unit (23.1%), pipe-borne inside the dwelling unit (16.5%) and from protected wells (16.1%). Similar proportions are observed for water for other domestic purposes.

The majority (42.2%) of households use public toilets as their main toilet facility. The second most common toilet facility for households in the District is pit latrine. Less than one fifth of households use W.C. as their main toilet facility.

### **9.3 Policy Implications**

The various observed socio-demographic and economic characteristics present challenges as well as opportunities. The challenges include creating employment for the young and fairly well educated population and dealing with the low proportion of the population in both urban and rural areas having access to ICT. The opportunities include taking advantage of the large proportion of the youthful population that are economically active and engaging them to produce more goods and services to enhance the development of the district.

Given the relatively high proportion of migrant population in the District as against the indigenous population, the Assembly need to create and implement a development plan that will increase the stock of facilities and infrastructure in the District to meet the growing demand. This implies building more classroom blocks and providing at least Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds in the rural areas as well as equipping the health posts in urban areas with adequate logistics.

As a measure to lower infant mortality in the district, there is the need for maternal and health services including family planning to be strengthened especially in the rural areas where such cases are high. Again the provision and equipping of the CHPS compounds would help in the achievement of the Millennium Development goals 4 and 5 which are health indicators on child and maternal mortality.

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC has provided opportunity to assess the social, demographic, social and economic characteristics of PWDs. The results should inform the development authorities to respond to the Disability Act. For instance, the low level of education among persons with disability would need to be factored into the programme for achieving MDG 2. These are people who are likely to be left behind in the development process. In the Ghana Human Development Report (UNDP, Ghana, 2007), for instance, PWDs were classified under others (with the elderly who had no access to family care and pension) and those with mental disabilities put under health. The results present a challenge which would have to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner. It will also be useful for the module on PWDs to be repeated in subsequent censuses.

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become critical in this modern age. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT in the district based on the information available from the census data. This means connecting all communities in the district to the national electricity grid, opening more internet cafes and providing training for people on the use of ICT.

Water and Sanitation policy to regulate littering of the environment is necessary to help reduce the outbreak of cholera and diarrhea cases in the District. This implies providing suitable dumpsites in the district and engaging the services of waste collection companies to carry out daily waste collection and management in all communities.

The results also pose a challenge for the ministry of health to come out with policies and programmes that could reduce mortality among infants and the youth population in the District.

### **9.4 Conclusion**

The results of the census and its analyses have provided basic information for assessing education, health and sanitation components of the Millennium Development Goals in the District.

More than half of the self-employed persons are without employees, implying the dominance of single person enterprises in the district. A much higher proportion of females (42.8%) than males (13.2%) are engaged as service and sales workers.

There should be a conscious effort on the part of Government to create an enabling environment for the smooth development of all sectors of the economy. The results also point to the need for government to extend adequate assistance to the private sector to sustain their operations and contribute to the development of the District.

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## APPENDICES

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

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	
Total	146,076	100.0	45,960	100.0	100116.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>					
Head only	6,255	4.3	2,047	4.5	4208.0
Household with head and a spouse only	2,812	1.9	828	1.8	1984.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	18,043	12.4	5,912	12.9	12131.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	43,618	29.9	13,485	29.3	30133.0
<b>Extended family</b>					
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	26,630	18.2	7,979	17.4	18651.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,070	2.1	1,071	2.3	1999.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,941	3.4	1,498	3.3	3443.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	24,822	17	7,674	16.7	17148.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,602	1.8	849	1.8	1753.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	13,283	9.1	4,617	10.0	8666.0

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	35,205	146,076	70,423	75,653	21,575	11,283	10,292
Households engaged in agricultural activities	12,523	60,890	29,851	31,039	21,575	11,283	10,292
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,993	58,103	28,413	29,690	20,481	10,649	9,832
Households engaged in crop farming	11,970	58,009	28,366	29,643	20,433	10,621	9,812
Households engaged in tree growing	94	408	193	215	205	100	105
Agro forestry (tree planting)	94	408	193	215	205	100	105
Alligator pepper	5	24	8	16	14	5	9
Apples	12	58	19	39	23	9	14
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	10	61	26	35	23	10	13
Avocado	14	80	46	34	36	21	15
Banana	18	107	43	64	29	13	16
Beans	80	434	221	213	146	85	61
Black pepper	5	19	10	9	9	5	4
Black berries	1	7	4	3	7	4	3
Cabbage	81	384	208	176	162	107	55
Carrot	126	659	324	335	273	134	139
Cashew	35	148	77	71	60	34	26
Cassava	5,633	27,911	13,365	14,546	9,728	4,637	5,091
Citronella	27	125	60	65	46	20	26
Citrus	425	2,156	1,091	1,065	801	460	341
Cloves	10	53	25	28	34	18	16
Cocoa	5,505	27,449	13,402	14,047	9,663	5,017	4,646
Coconut	66	314	173	141	105	62	43
Cocoyam	571	2,712	1,280	1,432	988	459	529
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	103	455	203	252	177	73	104
Coffee	5	29	13	16	6	4	2
Cola	3	14	6	8	5	2	3
Cotton	20	102	53	49	36	17	19
Cucumber	23	93	44	49	49	26	23
Egg plant	5	22	18	4	12	10	2
Garden eggs	157	916	473	443	337	194	143
Ginger	466	1,953	944	1,009	759	372	387
Groundnut	20	82	36	46	33	17	16
Guava	20	96	57	39	26	21	5
Kenaf	4	32	13	19	17	9	8
Lemon grass	1	4	2	2	1	1	0
Lettuce	14	92	45	47	29	18	11
Maize	3,575	18,067	9,012	9,055	6,332	3,373	2,959
Mango	11	60	26	34	15	9	6
Millet	23	119	65	54	53	29	24
Mushroom	2	20	11	9	2	1	1
Nut meg	4	17	10	7	6	4	2
Oil palm	890	4,522	2,273	2,249	1,606	905	701
Okro	407	2,178	1,095	1,083	790	430	360
Onion	34	151	81	70	66	36	30

**Table 2a: 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
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		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Peas	12	51	21	30	18	10	8
Pepper	423	2,291	1,164	1,127	821	415	406
Pineapple	37	177	96	81	78	44	34
Plantain	4,968	24,493	11,710	12,783	8,572	4,028	4,544
Potatoes	8	38	18	20	23	11	12
Rice	453	2,564	1,310	1,254	834	494	340
Rubber	3	14	6	8	5	3	2
Shallot	3	9	6	3	6	5	1
Sorghum	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
Soya beans	7	33	15	18	10	2	8
Spinach	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sugarcane	41	209	110	99	67	36	31
Sun flower	1	7	3	4	3	2	1
Sweet pepper	4	10	7	3	5	5	0
Sweet potatoes	1	5	3	2	1	1	0
Tiger nut	1	3	2	1	1	1	0
Tobacco	2	7	6	1	2	2	0
Tomatoes	242	1,218	640	578	479	281	198
Water melon	15	83	45	38	19	15	4
Yam	168	939	447	492	299	140	159
Other	150	758	398	360	265	159	106

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Abuakwa	21,268	10,008	11,260	5,114	2,160
2	Atwima Koforidua	7,900	3,723	4,177	1,990	753
3	Asuofua	5,617	2,712	2,905	1,313	449
4	Nkawie Kuma	5,552	2,665	2,887	1,365	565
5	Barekese	5,286	2,545	2,741	1,258	797
6	Asenemaso	4,892	2,285	2,607	1,254	400
7	Akropong	4,696	2,228	2,468	1,138	435
8	Toase	4,480	2,149	2,331	1,116	445
9	Nerebehi	4,390	2,139	2,251	979	457
10	Maakro	4,245	1,987	2,258	958	450
11	Agogo	4,081	1,961	2,120	913	470
12	Sepaase	4,073	1,951	2,122	1,121	370
13	Asaman	3,894	1,830	2,064	904	314
14	Bokankye	3,844	1,834	2,010	958	395
15	Manhyia	3,487	1,632	1,855	825	425
16	Fufuo	3,292	1,568	1,724	759	444
17	Esaase	2,718	1,342	1,376	583	273
18	Mim	2,684	1,338	1,346	592	291
19	Mfensi	2,581	1,363	1,218	647	302
20	Hiawu Besease	2,322	1,156	1,166	544	219

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
1	Abuakwa Atwima	21,268	2,584	2,400	2,528	2,458	2,386	2,078	1,598	1,378	1,056	806	656
2	Koforidua	7,900	1,054	1,019	984	864	726	651	596	531	394	304	232
3	Asuofua	5,617	786	723	677	590	560	573	426	352	250	175	137
4	Nkawie Kuma	5,552	631	643	703	706	561	449	373	317	285	209	229
5	Barekese	5,286	756	669	653	517	508	510	443	380	259	181	155
6	Asenemaso	4,892	570	555	578	560	535	498	375	312	238	183	164
7	Akropong	4,696	566	616	557	534	511	368	335	303	230	188	153
8	Toase	4,480	565	566	558	518	451	368	300	250	195	157	178
9	Nerebehi	4,390	628	604	616	426	386	311	282	266	203	160	123
10	Maakro	4,245	556	585	538	453	432	389	340	292	202	137	92
11	Agogo	4,081	576	563	533	452	359	364	297	250	176	145	127
12	Sepaase	4,073	544	537	499	425	411	391	309	247	171	143	132
13	Asaman	3,894	573	518	504	398	374	358	256	236	151	136	106
14	Bokankye	3,844	531	504	511	398	358	354	302	247	173	115	111
15	Manhyia	3,487	458	413	410	377	337	326	280	242	171	138	117
16	Fufuo	3,292	442	413	373	328	317	343	270	220	189	111	94
17	Esaase	2,718	320	384	405	297	251	222	206	153	101	130	88
18	Mim	2,684	372	369	331	315	267	242	180	181	150	79	70
19	Mfensi	2,581	326	306	345	258	280	218	216	163	125	72	80
20	Hiawu Besease	2,322	344	321	321	254	140	136	129	142	107	99	82

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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