



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

---

### OBUASI MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

**Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service**

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**  
**Government Statistician**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 The Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure .....	3
1.4 The Social and Cultural Structure .....	3
1.5 Economic Activities .....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions .....	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
<b>CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution .....	15
2.3 Age Structure.....	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration .....	17
<b>CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	21
3.2 Household Composition and Structure .....	21
3.3 Marital Status .....	22
3.4 Nationality.....	26
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	27
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	27
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>32</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	32
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	32
4.3 Occupation .....	34
4.4 Industry.....	34
4.5 Employment Status .....	35
4.6 Employment Sector .....	36
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>38</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	38
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	38
5.3 Use of Internet.....	38
5.4 Household ownership of fixed Telephone Lines.....	38

5.5	Household ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers .....	38
<b>CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY .....</b>		<b>40</b>
6.1	Introduction .....	40
6.2	Population with Disability .....	40
6.3	Type of Disability .....	40
6.4	Distribution by Type of Locality .....	41
6.5	Disability and Activity Status .....	41
6.6	Disability and Education .....	42
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>		<b>45</b>
7.1	Introduction .....	45
7.2	Households in Agriculture .....	45
7.3	Types of Farming Activities.....	46
<b>CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....</b>		<b>47</b>
8.1	Introduction .....	47
8.2	Housing Stock .....	47
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement.....	47
8.4	Construction Materials .....	48
8.5	Room Occupancy .....	50
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household facilities.....	51
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and For Other Domestic Use .....	53
8.8	Bathing and Toilet facilities .....	55
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal .....	56
<b>CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS.....</b>		<b>58</b>
9.1	Introduction .....	58
9.2	Summary of Findings .....	58
9.3	Conclusion and Policy Implication .....	60
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>61</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>		<b>62</b>
<b>LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .....</b>		<b>66</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1:	Population by age, sex, sex ratio and type of locality .....	15
Table 2.2:	Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district	17
Table 2.3:	Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex .....	18
Table 2.4:	Age at death by sex of deceased person .....	19
Table 2.5:	Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	20
Table 3.1:	Household population by composition and sex .....	21
Table 3.2:	Household population by structure and sex.....	22
Table 3.3:	Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	23
Table 3.4:	Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education .....	25
Table 3.5:	Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ..	26
Table 3.6:	Population by nationality and sex .....	26
Table 3.7:	Population by religion and sex .....	27
Table 3.8:	Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	28
Table 3.9:	Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ..	31
Table 4.1:	Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex .....	32
Table 4.2:	Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	33
Table 4.3:	Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	34
Table 4.4:	Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex .....	35
Table 4.5:	Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex .....	36
Table 4.6:	Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	37
Table 5.1:	Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex .....	38
Table 5.2:	Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head.....	39
Table 6.1:	Population by type of locality, disability type and sex .....	41
Table 6.2:	Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex.....	42
Table 6.3:	Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education .....	43
Table 7.1:	Households by agricultural activities and type of locality.....	46
Table 7.2:	Distribution of livestock and keepers .....	46
Table 8.1:	Stock of houses and households by type of locality .....	47
Table 8.2:	Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ..	48
Table 8.3:	Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	48
Table 8.4:	Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality ..	49
Table 8.5:	Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality ...	49
Table 8.6:	Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	50
Table 8.7:	Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit...	51
Table 8.8:	Main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality .....	51
Table 8.9:	Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households .....	52
Table 8.10:	Main sources of drinking water and domestic use for household .....	54
Table 8.11:	Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality.....	55
Table 8.12:	Method of solid and liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality....	57
Table A1:	Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of... crop and population engaged .....	62
Table A2:	Household Composition by type of locality .....	63

Table A3:	Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the twenty largest..... communities .....	64
Table A4:	Population by age group in the twenty largest communities .....	65

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1:	Map of Obuasi Municipality .....	2
Figure 2.1:	Population Pyramid .....	16
Figure 2.2:	Age specific death rate .....	19
Figure 3.1:	Marital status of persons 12 years and older .....	23
Figure 3.2:	Population 11 years and older by Literacy Status .....	29
Figure 3.3:	Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex.....	30
Figure 4.3:	Employed Population 15 years and older by employment Sector.....	36
Figure 6.1:	Population by type of Disability.....	40
Figure 7.1:	Households by agricultural activities and type of locality .....	45
Figure 8.1:	Source of cooking fuel for household .....	53
Figure 8.2:	Toilet facility used by households.....	56

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AKDA	Afigya Kwabre District Assembly
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Birth Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography and Health Survey
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations



PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Obuasi Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 168,641 representing 3.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.0 percent and females represent 52.0 percent. Over Eighty Five percent of the population lives in urban areas. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 92.5. The population of the municipality is youthful (36.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 63.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (65.7) than that of females (62.2).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 2.7. The General Fertility Rate is 76.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.2 per 1000 population. Majority of migrants (46.1 percent) living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the region while 45.2 percent were born elsewhere in another Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central Region constitute 14.0 percent followed by Western Region with 8.3 percent and Upper West Region, 7.2 percent.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 165,052 with a total number of 41,312 households. The average household size in the municipality is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.4 percent. Spouses form about 11.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.6 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

## Marital status

About four in ten (40.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 47.6.3 percent have never married, 4.0 percent are in consensual unions, 3.6 percent are widowed, 3.2 percent are divorced and 1.3 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, almost half of females (49.9%) are married compared to 25 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.8 percent while widowed males account for only 9.9 percent. Among the married, 18.2 percent have no education while about 4.3 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. A large proportion of the married population (76.5%) is employed, 4.4 percent are unemployed and 19.1 percent are economically not

active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.9%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 95.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 1.8 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 87.4 percent are literate and 12.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (50.1 %) than that of females (49.9%). Seven out of ten people (71.9%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the municipality, 10.7 percent has never attended school, 43.6 percent are currently attending and 45.7 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 63.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 36.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 90.1 percent are employed while 9.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage of them are students (54.3%), 22.4% perform household duties and 7.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten (65.8%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 10.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 32.1 percent in service and sales, 16.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 11.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 54.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 2.6 percent are contributing family workers, 2.2 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 74.3 percent of the population followed by the private sector with 18.1 percent.

### **Information and Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 62.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 66.8 percent as compared to 58.9 percent of females. Almost nine percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. About 41,312 households representing 15.3 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 1.6 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.7%) than females (1.6%). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 33.1

percent followed by physical disability (27.5%). About 1.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities and 1.8 percent in rural areas. There are more females with sight disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 25.5 percent have never been to school.

### **Agriculture**

A total of 22.3 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, five out of ten households (51.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 17.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (91.0%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality.

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Oboasi Municipality is 20, 247 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.1.

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

Over half (54.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 15.3 percent are separate houses and 14.8 percent are semi-detached houses. About (35.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; approximately 40.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 7.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government. Just about two percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is Cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 84.4 percent with Mud brick/Earth constituting 10.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (91.2%), followed by Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles (2.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.3 %) for dwelling units in the municipality.

### **Room occupancy**

One room constitutes the highest percentage (93.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 11.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### **Utilities and household facilities**

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality is Electricity (mains) accounting for 91.2 percent. Flashlight/torch follows with a proportion of about 4.3 percent. (52.4%), electricity (31.7%) and kerosene lamp (15.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is charcoal (48.6%), comprising 49.8 percent urban and 41.1 percent rural. The four main sources of water in the municipality are borehole, protected well, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (53.3%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 52.9 percent followed by WC (26.5%). About 4.1 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. A quarter of households (25%) in the municipality

share separate bathrooms in the same house and another 25.6 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### **Waste disposal**

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (container) constituting 48.8 percent.7 percent. About two in ten households (1.8%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 12.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the gutter (34.8%) and onto the street (26.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the profile of Obuasi Municipality. These include Historical background, Physical features, Political administration; Social and Cultural structure, Economic Activities and Demography. This section also includes the organisation of the report.

### 1.2 The Physical Features

The Municipality is located between latitudes 5 °35N and 5 °65N, and longitudes 6°35'W and 6°90'W. It covers a total land area of 220.7 square km. It is located in the South- Western part of the Ashanti Region. It is 64 km from Kumasi, the regional capital. The Municipality is bounded on the south by Upper Denkyira District of the Central Region, East by Adansi South, West by Amansie Central, and North by Adansi North. Obuasi is the Administrative Capital where the famous and rich Obuasi Gold Mine, now Anglo Gold Ashanti is located.

Rocks in the Municipality are mostly of Tarkwain (Pre-cambrian) and Upper Birimian formation which are noted for their rich mineral bearing potentials. Areas around Birimian and Tarkwain zones known as reefs are noted for gold deposits.

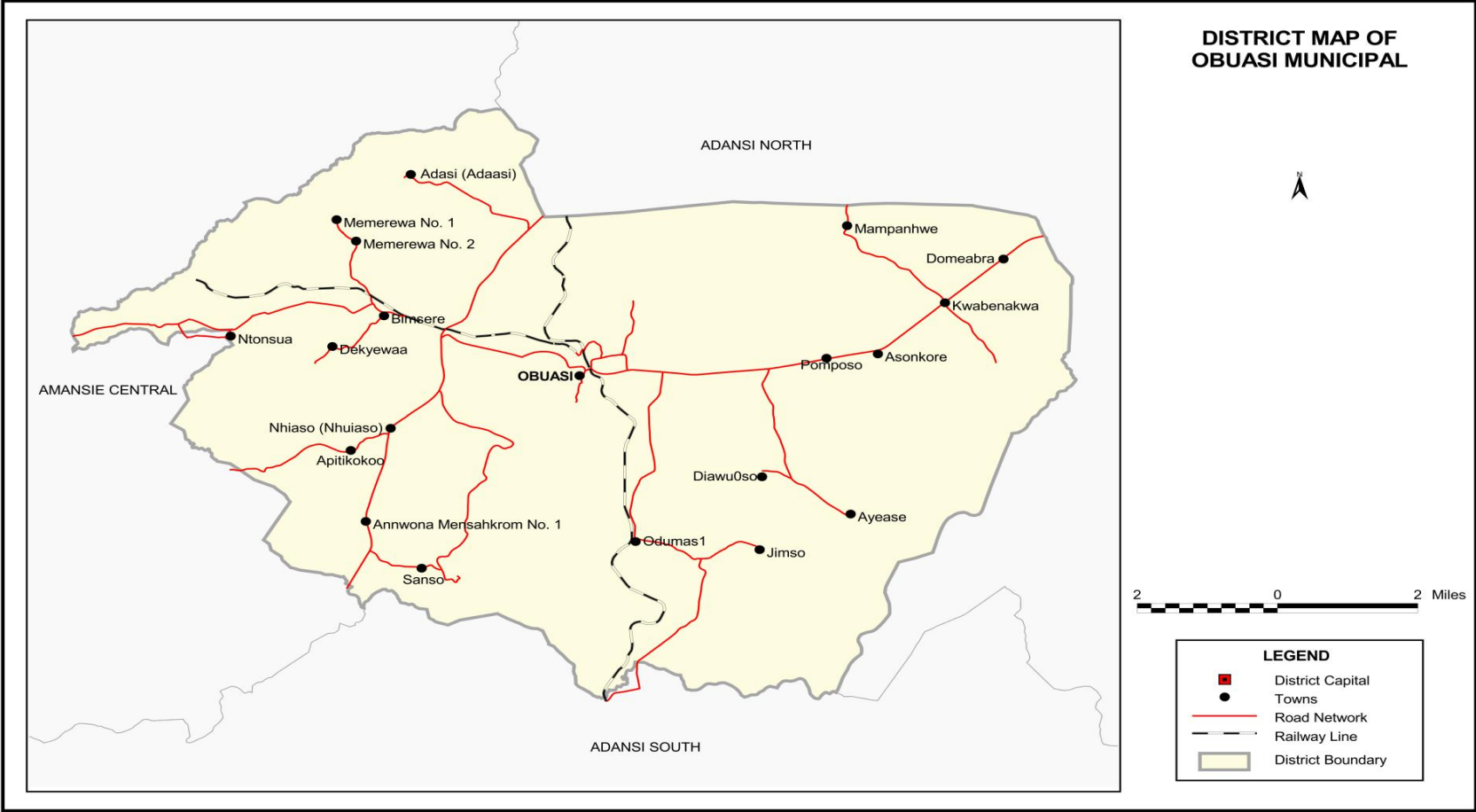
The Municipality has an undulating terrain with most of the hills rising above 500 meters above sea level. The highest point is located on the Pompo range at 634 meters near Obuasi. Highland ranges include Dampaia (the most extensive) in the east, Kusa in the North East, Pompo and Sanso near Obuasi. It is drained by streams and rivers which include; Pompo, Nyame, Akapori, and Kunka. Other perennial streams and rivers are Subin, Menson, Kwabrafo, Hweaseamo, Kyeabo, Ankafo, Gyimi and Nyam all of which depict dendrite pattern of flow.

There are 228 km of roads in the Municipality consisting of 80km of urban roads and 148km feeder roads. The Municipality is linked by two (2) major roads, one connects from Kumasi through the Municipality to Central Region and the Western Region and the other connects through the Obuasi Township to Central Region. Obuasi is located sixty-four (64) kilometers to the southwest of Kumasi. These major roads are traversed by minor roads which connect the main road that runs through the Municipality

The Obuasi Municipality experiences semi-equatorial climatic conditions with a double maxima rainfall regime. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 1250 mm and 1750 mm. Temperatures are uniformly high all year with the hottest month being March when temperature of 30°C is usually recorded. Mean Average annual temperature is 25.5°C. Relative Humidity is quite high (75% - 80%) in the wet season.

The vegetation is predominantly a degraded semi-deciduous forest. The forest consists of limited species of hard wood, which are harvested as timber. The AngloGold Ashanti has maintained large tracts of teak plantation as green belts covering 12.10km<sup>2</sup> within its concession.

Figure 1.1: Map of Obuasi Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The Municipality is administratively composed of five Zonal Councils namely Brahabebome-Akaproriso, Tutuka-Odumasi, Wawasi-Kwabrafoso, Obuasi Central and Kunka- Anyinam Zonal councils. The Assembly has 55 Assembly members made up of 38 elected and 17 appointed members. The Municipal Assembly has Two (2) constituencies namely Obuasi East and West Constituencies and therefore has two Members of Parliament, who are members of the Assembly without the right to vote. The 38 assembly members are elected through universal adult suffrage every four years. The assembly members then elect a presiding member to preside over the meetings. Politically the Municipality is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive.

### **1.4 The Social and Cultural Structure**

The Obuasi Municipality falls under Fomena Traditional Council (paramountcy), This traditional authority has specific stool lands under its jurisdiction. These stool lands are under the care of sub chiefs' enstooled by the paramount chief.

The Municipality is cosmopolitan; with almost every major ethnic group present. The Akan is the largest ethnic group with 75.2 percent of the Municipality's population followed by the Mole Dagbani, 13.9 percent, then Ewe, 3.9 percent and the least being the Guans with 0.6 percent.

There are three main religious groupings in the Municipality, namely Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion. According to 2010 Population and Housing Census Report Christianity dominates with 81.7 percent followed by Islam with 13.3 percent and the Traditional Religion with 0.2 percent. Among the Christians the Pentecostal/ Charismatic have a following of 33.2 percent Protestants, 19.7 percent, catholic, 14 percent and other Christians, 14.8 percent.

The area is predominantly occupied by the Akans who cherish funeral celebrations which are usually elaborately done when it occurs. Funerals are usually celebrated on Saturdays and Sundays are used for thanks giving service. Naming ceremonies unlike funerals are not popular in this area.

### **1.5 Economic Activities**

Even though the area is noted of it mineral deposits the main preoccupation of majority of the people is farming. It is the youth who are engaged in the illegal mining activities popularly called 'galamesay' in the area.

Mining and its related activities is the mainstay of the Municipal economy. The Municipality is rich in gold and the mining industry is operated by Anglo-Gold Ashanti. The sector used to have a workforce of 22,000 in the early 1990s but the figure has now reduced to 4500 due to restructuring and retrenchment exercise currently going on. Some of the other major industrial activities in the municipality are forest/wood and related industries, blacksmithing and metal based industries, construction and quarrying, mining and allied industries and agro-based industries. Blacksmithing and metal-based industries have sprung up in the municipality. Metal scraps from the AngloGold Ashanti are salvaged by scrap dealers for the manufacturing of farm implements and equipment.



A sizeable number of the people, mostly women are also engaged in Agro-based small scale enterprises such as oil palm and palm kernel extraction and gari processing in the Municipality.

A broad spectrum of economic and financial services exists in the Municipality to facilitate business activities. There are seven (7) reputable financial institutions, six (6) insurance companies and a number of micro credit institutions.

The soil is suitable for the cultivation of economic tree crops namely cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus as well as staple foods such as plantain, banana, cassava, yams, vegetables, pineapple, cocoyam, maize, seed production, crop trials. Other crops cultivated in certain parts of the Municipality are rice and sugar cane. Livestock production, especially pig farming, is fast gaining acceptance in the Municipality. Other animals reared are sheep, goats and cattle. Fish farming is also becoming popular in the Municipality. There are 50 ponds managed by 35 farmers. The major challenge facing the livestock sector is inadequate veterinary officers in the district. Access of farmers to veterinary services is therefore limited.

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area

(EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

#### **1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey**

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

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

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

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

#### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

##### **Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered

to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

### **Locality**

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

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who

may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

### **Head of Household**

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

### **Household and Non-household population**

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

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

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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



### ***Level of Education***

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

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

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

An analysis of the Population size, composition and distribution is necessary for development planning and policy implementation. This chapter discusses the demographic characteristics of the Obuasi Municipality and includes the population size and distribution, Age/sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of Obuasi Municipality by sex and age. From the Table, the population of the municipality is 168,641 with 81,015 males and 87,626 females. Persons living in urban localities are 143,644 and in rural areas 24,997. This means the urban share of the population is 85.2 percent while that of rural areas is 14.8 percent.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	168,641	81,015	87,626	92.5	143,644	24,997
0 - 4	19,997	10,023	9,974	100.5	16,397	3,600
5 - 9	19,065	9,533	9,532	100	15,819	3,246
10 - 14	22,205	10,774	11,431	94.3	18,694	3,511
15 - 19	20,353	9,844	10,509	93.7	17,517	2,836
20 - 24	17,498	8,028	9,470	84.8	15,202	2,296
25 - 29	14,753	6,763	7,990	84.6	12,926	1,827
30 - 34	11,729	5,430	6,299	86.2	10,179	1,550
35 - 39	10,523	4,574	5,949	76.9	9,022	1,501
40 - 44	9,251	4,370	4,881	89.5	8,006	1,245
45 - 49	7,589	3,853	3,736	103.1	6,661	928
50 - 54	5,798	3,130	2,668	117.3	5,051	747
55 - 59	3,263	1,769	1,494	118.4	2,785	478
60 - 64	2,179	1,138	1,041	109.3	1,781	398
65 - 69	1,177	544	633	85.9	947	230
70 - 74	1,337	554	783	70.8	1,053	284
75 - 79	764	304	460	66.1	651	113
80 - 84	567	181	386	46.9	458	109
85 - 89	294	101	193	52.3	246	48
90 - 94	197	67	130	51.5	163	34
95 - 99	102	35	67	52.2	86	16
All Ages	168,641	81,015	87,626	92.5	143,644	24,997
0-14	61,267	30,330	30,937	98	50,910	10,357
15-64	102,936	48,899	54,037	90.5	89,130	13,806
65+	4,438	1,786	2,652	67.3	3,604	834
Age-dependency ratio	63.8	65.7	62.2		61.2	81.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

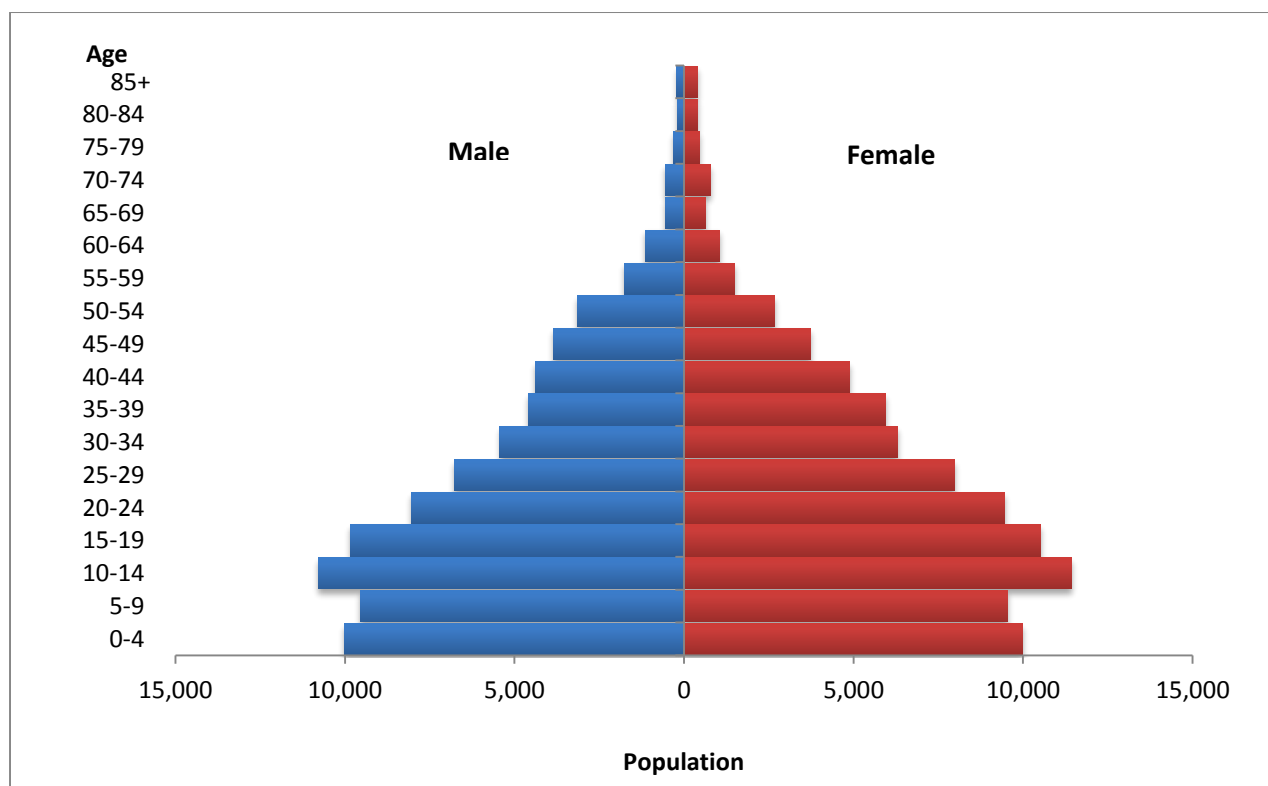
## Age-Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the entire Municipality is 92.5 which means that for every 100 females there are about 93 males. At birth there are more males than female (100.5 males to 100 females). The figure reduces to an average of 100 in age 5-9 where the male population is almost equal to the female population with neither male nor female out numbering the other. From age 10-44 the trend shows more females than males and the sex ratio shows a downward trend from 94.3 to 89.5. From age group 45-49 to 60-64 the sex ratios increase. It means there are more males than females within those age groups. This may be due to a combination of factors higher female mortality and/or higher proportion of females than males migrating. Finally the sex ratios drop from 109.3 through to 52.2 from 65 to 99 years.

## 2.3 Age Structure

The population pyramid for Obuasi Municipality presented in Figure 2.1 shows a broad base figure which gradually decreases with increasing age and finally narrows to a cone at the top. The shape of the pyramid depicts a youthful population. The data in Table 2.1 further show that the population below 15 years constitutes 36.3 while those 15 to 64 years form 61.0 and the 65 years and older 2.1 percent. Even though the age structure shows a generally youthful population, the data and the pyramid show that the proportions of population aged 0-4 and 5-9 years are lower than that of 10-14. This indicates that fertility is reducing.

**Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1 also shows the age dependency ratio for the district and for rural and urban localities. The district has a total age dependency ratio of 63.8. This means that a hundred persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 64 persons in the dependent age

groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). Age dependency ratio is lower in urban 61.2 than in rural areas 81.1, which means that the age dependency burden is heavier in the rural than urban localities.

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is an important component of population change and it is a determinant of the size and structure of the population. This section looks at the total fertility rate, general fertility rate, the Crude Birth rate and the number of births in the last 12 months of the Municipality.

From Table 2.2 Women of the reproductive age group, 15-49 years ( 48,834) constitute about 29.0 percent of the municipal's population. The total fertility rate in the Municipality is 2.7 which is lower than the regional figure of 3.3. The general fertility rate is 76.7 which is also lower than the regional rate of 96.4, and the Crude Birth rate is 22.2 compared with the regional figure of 25.7. The Municipality also recorded 3,745 live births in the last 12 months before the 2010 census.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
<b>Obuasi Municipal</b>	<b>168,641</b>	<b>48,834</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older by age groups; children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the municipality. There are 63,504 females 12 years and older in the Obuasi municipality. The average number of children ever born by females in the Municipality is 2.0 per female and the corresponding number of children surviving averages 1.7. This shows that of the two children born to each female across the various age cohorts at least one would survive. The highest average number of children ever born, 5.5, is reported for females aged 65 years and above and the number of children surviving averages 4.3 for the same age group. This is equally the highest among the children surviving born to females across the various age groups. The age group 12-14 years records 25 children ever born (the lowest number of children ever born) and 17 for children surviving. This means that only a few females give birth before age 15. It is also observed that the average number of children ever born increases as age group progresses and the trend is similar with children surviving. It connotes that the number of children ever born and surviving is tied to age.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All Ages	63,504	124,247	2.0	62,132	62,115	110,226	1.7	54,417	55,809
12-14	6,815	25	0.0	8	17	17	0.0	6	11
15-19	10,509	665	0.1	313	352	582	0.1	267	315
20-24	9,470	4,304	0.5	2,140	2,164	3,821	0.4	1,864	1,957
25-29	7,990	10,026	1.3	5,011	5,015	9,183	1.1	4,521	4,662
30-34	6,299	14,806	2.4	7,352	7,454	13,585	2.2	6,664	6,921
35-39	5,949	19,224	3.2	9,660	9,564	17,731	3.0	8,832	8,899
40-44	4,881	19,045	3.9	9,581	9,464	17,394	3.6	8,665	8,729
45-49	3,736	16,116	4.3	8,029	8,087	14,606	3.9	7,242	7,364
50-54	2,668	12,402	4.6	6,206	6,196	10,948	4.1	5,389	5,559
55-59	1,494	7,218	4.8	3,574	3,644	6,308	4.2	3,069	3,239
60+	3,693	20,416	5.5	10,258	10,158	16,051	4.3	7,898	8,153

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

The 2010 PHC captured information on age at death by sex in the Municipality (Table 2.4). Of the 784 deaths reported, about a quarter, (24 %) is under five years mortality. This depicts a high under five mortality rate. This is followed by deaths of people aged 70 years and above who recorded 13.8 percent while age group 10-14 has the lowest 1.6 percent mortality rate. Besides, the percentage of deaths recorded from ages 10 - 69 spans between 1.6 and 2.5 percent. This indicates that high mortality rates are recorded at extreme ages.

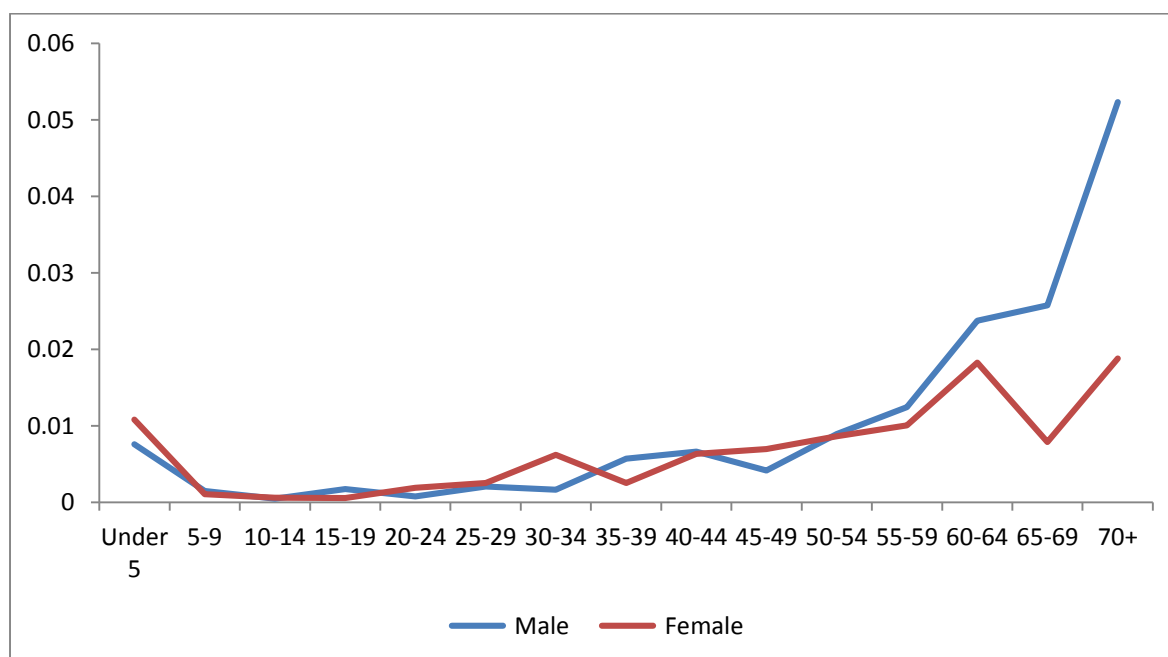
**Table 2.4: Age at death by sex of deceased person**

Age group	Total		Sex of deceased person	
	Number	Person	Male	Female
Total	748	100.0	368	380
Under 5	184	24.6	76	108
5-9	24	3.2	14	10
10-14	12	1.6	5	7
15-19	23	3.1	17	6
20-24	24	3.2	6	18
25-29	34	4.5	14	20
30-34	48	6.4	9	39
35-39	41	5.5	26	15
40-44	60	8.0	29	31
45-49	42	5.6	16	26
50-54	51	6.8	28	23
55-59	37	4.9	22	15
60-64	46	6.1	27	19
65-69	19	2.5	14	5
70+	103	13.8	65	38

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age specific death rate is high for both males and females for the under-five age group. The least recorded for males is 0.0 for age group 10-14 and that of females is 0.001 which is the same for age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 10-15. Number of female deaths is higher compared to male deaths in age groups 20-24 (18), 25-29 (20), 30-34 (39), 40-44 (31) and 45-49 (26). This implies high maternal mortality.

**Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.6 shows birth place and duration of residence of migrants in the Obuasi Municipality. The total number of migrants in the Municipality is 61,558. Those born elsewhere in the region are 28,397 and the remaining 33,161 people were born elsewhere in another region and outside Ghana. 25.8 percent of the migrants have stayed in the Municipality for more than 20 years while 24.5 percent of them have stayed from 10 to 19 years. Only 11.6 percent of the migrants have stayed in the Municipality for less than a year. Most of migrants from outside Ghana 28.8 percent have stayed for 1-4 years.

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

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	61,558	11.6	21.4	15.5	24.5	25.8
Born elsewhere in the region	28,397	11.7	22.6	15.8	24.3	25.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	5,107	11	22.2	14.4	25.7	26.7
Central	8,608	10.6	18.5	15.6	26.6	28.7
Greater Accra	2,195	15.3	24	15.2	24.1	21.4
Volta	2,207	12.8	18	14.4	27.9	27
Eastern	3,184	11.5	20.6	15.4	27.2	25.4
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	2,420	11.6	24.8	18.2	24.2	21.2
Northern	1,801	13.4	19.8	16.5	22.7	27.6
Upper East	2,451	12.6	21.8	14.6	24.1	26.8
Upper west	4,444	11.2	22.3	16.2	22.1	28.2
Outside Ghana	744	15.2	28.8	17.5	21.6	16.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most Ghanaian migrants to Obuasi are mainly from Central, Western, Upper West and Eastern. The lowest number from the regions comes from Northern region.

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC defines the household ‘as a person or group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit’. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and domestic workers may also be part of households. This chapter looks at the relationships that exist in the household.

#### 3.2 Household Composition and Structure

##### 3.2.1 Household Composition

Table 3.1 shows household population by composition and by sex in the Obuasi Municipality. The total households’ population in the Municipality is 165,052 with male constituting 47.9 percent and female 52.1 percent. The total number of persons who are household heads are 41,312 constituting 25.0 percent of the household population in the Municipality. Of this number the male heads constitute 34.0 percent and female heads 16.8 percent of the household population. Children constitute the largest percentage of the household population forming 44.4 percent. Thus at least 4 in 10 household members are children. The lowest proportion is son/daughter in-laws who constitute 0.3 percent of household members.

**Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	165,052	100.0	79,103	100.0	85,949	100.0
Head	41,312	25.0	26,897	34.0	14,415	16.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	18,574	11.3	1,440	1.8	17,134	19.9
Child (son/daughter)	73,350	44.4	36,174	45.7	37,176	43.3
Parent/Parent in-law	1,061	0.6	172	0.2	889	1.0
Son/Daughter in-law	430	0.3	132	0.2	298	0.4
Grandchild	8,997	5.5	4,283	5.4	4,714	5.5
Brother/Sister	6,331	3.8	3,280	4.2	3,051	3.6
Step child	905	0.6	429	0.5	476	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	702	0.4	295	0.4	407	0.5
Other relative	10,552	6.4	4,676	5.9	5,876	6.8
Non-relative	2,838	1.7	1,325	1.7	1,513	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2 Household Structure

Table 3.2 shows the household population by structure and sex. The nuclear family has the highest proportion 3 of the household population (33.6%) while single parent nuclear population forms 12.5 percent. Single parent Extended with non-relative has the lowest proportion with 1.2 percent of the household population. Extended family also forms a significant proportion of 19.2 percent.

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

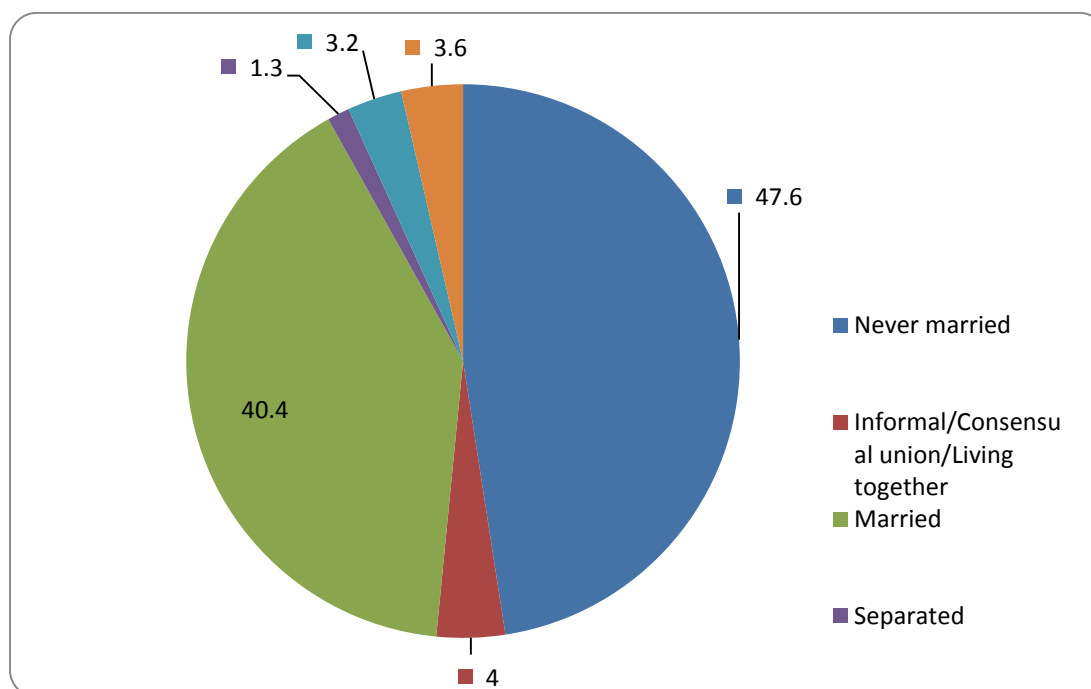
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	165,052	100.0	79,103	100.0	85,949	100.0
Head only	8,038	4.9	5,542	7.0	2,496	2.9
Head and a spouse only	3,262	2.0	1,644	2.1	1,618	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	55,381	33.6	27,976	35.4	27,405	31.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	31,742	19.2	15,386	19.5	16,356	19.0
Extended + non relatives	2,698	1.6	1,288	1.6	1,410	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,113	3.1	2,455	3.1	2,658	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	20,632	12.5	8,358	10.6	12,274	14.3
Single parent Extended	21,802	13.2	8,361	10.6	13,441	15.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,919	1.2	747	0.9	1,172	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	14,465	8.8	7,346	9.3	7,119	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Data on marital status are shown in Figure 3.1. The data show that a high proportion of 47.6 per cent of the population 12 years and older is never married while 40.4 percent is married. In addition, 4.0 percent is in informal/consensual union with 3.6 percent widowed, 3.2 percent divorced and 1.3 percent separated. The data disaggregated by sex (Table 3.3) show that more males 52.4 percent compared with females 42.0 percent are never married while about equal proportions of males 40.0 percent and females 40.7 percent are married. The data also show more females compared with males are separated (1.8% females, 0.8% males) divorced (4.5% females and 1.7% males) and widowed (5.9% females and 1.0% males). There is a slight difference between males (3.7%) and females (4.2%) in consensual union.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Proportion never married generally decreases with age (ranging from 94.8% for 12-14 years to 5.4% for 65 years and older). Conversely proportion married increases with age. The levels of separated, divorced and widowed also generally increase with age. The patterns of never married, married, separated, divorced and widowed described above are also true for males and females. The only difference is that the rate of decrease (for never married) or increase (for married, separated, divorced and widowed) among the age group is generally higher for females than for males.

**Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	120,566	100.0	47.6	4.0	40.4	1.3	3.2	3.6
12 - 14	13,192	100.0	94.8	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	20,353	100.0	93.7	1.4	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	17,498	100.0	76.7	6.9	15.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	14,753	100.0	49.5	8.9	38.6	1.1	1.4	0.5
30 - 34	11,729	100.0	23.7	7.4	62.7	1.9	3.2	1.1
35 - 39	10,523	100.0	10.5	4.8	74.7	2.4	5.1	2.4
40 - 44	9,251	100.0	5.3	3.1	78.2	2.8	6.6	4.0
45 - 49	7,589	100.0	3.1	1.8	80.6	2.3	7.0	5.2
50 - 54	5,798	100.0	2.3	1.3	76.1	2.6	8.9	8.7
55 - 59	3,263	100.0	1.8	0.9	72.1	2.9	9.7	12.7
60 - 64	2,179	100.0	2.8	0.8	64.7	3.0	9.8	18.9
65+	4,438	100.0	5.4	0.7	45.1	2.0	8.8	37.9

**Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (Cont'd)**

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Male</b>								
Total	57,062	100.0	52.9	3.7	40.0	0.8	1.7	1.0
12 - 14	6,377	100.0	94.7	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,844	100.0	95.9	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,028	100.0	88.9	3.9	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	6,763	100.0	64.9	8.6	25.3	0.5	0.6	0.2
30 - 34	5,430	100.0	33.1	8.9	55.0	0.9	1.7	0.4
35 - 39	4,574	100.0	15.1	6.4	73.5	1.5	2.8	0.7
40 - 44	4,370	100.0	6.7	4.0	82.8	1.7	3.6	1.3
45 - 49	3,853	100.0	3.7	2.1	87.6	1.6	3.7	1.5
50 - 54	3,130	100.0	2.1	1.9	87.8	1.7	4.2	2.4
55 - 59	1,769	100.0	1.6	1.2	87.2	2.4	4.9	2.6
60 - 64	1,138	100.0	2.8	1.1	83.7	1.7	6.0	4.7
65+	1,786	100.0	7.1	1.1	74.0	1.7	6.3	9.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	63,504	100.0	42.9	4.2	40.7	1.8	4.5	5.9
12 - 14	6,815	100.0	94.9	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,509	100.0	91.5	2.3	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,470	100.0	66.3	9.4	22.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
25 - 29	7,990	100.0	36.5	9.1	49.9	1.5	2.1	0.8
30 - 34	6,299	100.0	15.6	6.0	69.3	2.8	4.6	1.7
35 - 39	5,949	100.0	7.0	3.6	75.6	3.1	6.8	3.8
40 - 44	4,881	100.0	4.0	2.4	74.2	3.7	9.3	6.4
45 - 49	3,736	100.0	2.6	1.4	73.5	3.1	10.3	9.0
50 - 54	2,668	100.0	2.6	0.6	62.4	3.8	14.5	16.2
55 - 59	1,494	100.0	2.1	0.5	54.1	3.4	15.3	24.6
60 - 64	1,041	100.0	2.7	0.6	43.8	4.5	14.0	34.4
65+	2,652	100.0	4.2	0.5	25.7	2.2	10.6	56.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and level of education. Out of a total number of 120566 of the population 12 years and older at all levels of education 13.0 per cent have no education; the rest have had at least basic education. Among the never married, 28.9 per cent have secondary education level and 58.4 per cent with basic education while 4.3 per cent with no education. Also among the married, 18.2 per cent have no education, 58.8 per cent with basic education.

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	120,566	100.0	13.0	58.2	19.1	2.2	5.6	1.9
Never married	57,400	100.0	4.3	58.4	28.9	1.4	5.4	1.7
Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	4,791	100.0	13.9	64.1	15.4	1.8	3.7	1.0
Married	48,673	100.0	18.2	58.8	10.9	3.1	6.5	2.6
Separated	1,594	100.0	23.2	62.0	7.8	2.8	3.8	0.4
Divorced	3,804	100.0	27.0	59.7	6.4	2.6	3.5	0.7
Widowed	4,304	100.0	53.7	38.7	2.6	1.5	3.0	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	57,062	100.0	7.8	58.1	21.9	2.4	6.9	2.9
Never married	30,182	100.0	3.7	57.1	29.7	1.6	5.7	2.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,104	100.0	9.3	63.0	17.9	2.5	5.5	1.8
Married	22,807	100.0	12.0	58.7	13.2	3.4	8.7	4.1
Separated	453	100.0	15.7	66.2	11.0	2.0	4.4	0.7
Divorced	971	100.0	17.3	64.8	10.2	2.7	3.8	1.2
Widowed	545	100.0	29.2	52.7	7.5	2.8	5.5	2.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	63,504	100.0	17.7	58.2	16.6	2.0	4.5	1.0
Never married	27,218	100.0	4.9	59.7	28.0	1.2	5.1	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,687	100.0	17.5	65.0	13.5	1.3	2.3	0.4
Married	25,866	100.0	23.7	58.9	8.8	2.8	4.5	1.2
Separated	1,141	100.0	26.2	60.3	6.6	3.1	3.6	0.3
Divorced	2,833	100.0	30.4	58.0	5.1	2.6	3.5	0.5
Widowed	3,759	100.0	57.2	36.7	1.9	1.4	2.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.5 indicates the population 12 years and older by sex, marital and economic activity status in the Municipality. There are 120 566 persons in the Municipality who are 12 years and older. Of this number, 51.3 percent are employed 5.6 percent are unemployed and 43.10 percent are economically not active. Of the never married persons (57400), 26.0 per cent are employed, while the rest are either unemployed (6.6%) or economically not active (67.4%). The proportions of males who are married (82.2%) or in informal/consensual union (80.6) are greater than the same proportions for females.

**Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	120,566	100.0	61,886	51.3	6,802	5.6	51,878	43.1
Never married	57,400	100.0	14,926	26	3,791	6.6	38,683	67.4
Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	4,791	100.0	3,316	69.2	490	10.2	985	20.6
Married	48,673	100.0	37,257	76.5	2,137	4.4	9,279	19.1
Separated	1,594	100.0	1,176	73.8	104	6.5	314	19.7
Divorced	3,804	100.0	2,828	74.4	172	4.5	804	21.1
Widowed	4,304	100.0	2,383	55.4	108	2.5	1,813	42.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	57,062	100.0	30,142	52.8	3,199	5.6	23,721	41.6
Never married	30,182	100.0	8,400	27.8	2,232	7.4	19,550	64.8
Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	2,104	100.0	1,697	80.6	159	7.6	248	11.8
Married	22,807	100.0	18,741	82.2	706	3.1	3,360	14.7
Separated	453	100.0	318	70.2	30	6.6	105	23.2
Divorced	971	100.0	677	69.7	53	5.5	241	24.8
Widowed	545	100.0	309	56.7	19	3.5	217	39.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	63,504	100.0	31,744	50	3,603	5.7	28,157	44.3
Never married	27,218	100.0	6,526	24	1,559	5.7	19,133	70.3
Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	2,687	100.0	1,619	60.3	331	12.3	737	27.4
Married	25,866	100.0	18,516	71.6	1,431	5.5	5,919	22.9
Separated	1,141	100.0	858	75.2	74	6.5	209	18.3
Divorced	2,833	100.0	2,151	75.9	119	4.2	563	19.9
Widowed	3,759	100.0	2,074	55.2	89	2.4	1,596	42.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the population by nationality and sex in the Obuasi Municipality. The population of the Municipality is predominantly Ghanaian with 98.2 percent. The population who are Ghanaian by birth constitute 95.9 percent. Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.6 percent and those with dual nationality are 1.7 percent. ECOWAS nationals constitute 0.9 percent, Africa other than ECOWAS is 0.5 percent and other nationals are 0.4 percent.

**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	168,641	100.0	81,015	100.0	87,626	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	161,797	95.9	77,655	95.9	84,142	96.0
Dual Nationality	2,907	1.7	1,388	1.7	1,519	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	989	0.6	480	0.6	509	0.6
ECOWAS	1,515	0.9	787	1.0	728	0.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	821	0.5	402	0.5	419	0.5
Other	612	0.4	303	0.4	309	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows religious affiliations in the Obuasi Municipality. As indicated in the table, 81.7 percent of the people in the Obuasi Municipality profess the Christian faith. Moslems form 13.3 percent of the population while the traditionalists are 0.2 percent. Persons who have no religion are 4.1 percent of the total population. Among the Christians the Pentecostals (33.2%) have the highest proportion, followed by Protestants who constitute approximately one-fifth (19.7%) of the population then Catholics (14.0%) who have the lowest proportion. Apart from Islam and traditional religion where males outnumber females, among the Christians it is generally the reverse.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	168,641	100.0	81,015	100.0	87,626	100.0
No Religion	6,993	4.1	4,825	6.0	2,168	2.5
Catholic	23,527	14.0	11,373	14.0	12,154	13.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	33,258	19.7	15,373	19.0	17,885	20.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	55,963	33.2	25,447	31.4	30,516	34.8
Other Christians	24,928	14.8	11,781	14.5	13,147	15.0
Islam	22,381	13.3	11,390	14.1	10,991	12.5
Traditionalist	361	0.2	213	0.3	148	0.2
Other (Specify)	1,230	0.7	613	0.8	617	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

#### 3.6.1 Literacy status

In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Table 3.8 presents data on population 11 years and older by literacy status and language(s) in which literate by sex and age. The data show that the majority, 87.4 percent, of the population 11 years and older can read and write while 12.6 percent can neither read nor write. Among females 82.3 percent is literate compared to 92.4 percent males. The data on literacy by age show that persons in younger age groups 11-14, 15-19 and 20-24 tend to be more literate than those in the older age groups. Generally proportions literate decreases with age. This pattern is true for both males and females. Of the 108,921 persons who are literate 71.9 percent can read and write English and a Ghanaian language



(Table 3.8 and Figure 3.2). Another 16.6 percent is literate in English only while 10.39 percent is literate in a Ghanaian language.

**Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
		Number	Percent					
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,754</b>	<b>108,921</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
11-14	207	17,094	100.0	21.6	5.6	71.3	0.2	1.4
15-19	519	19,834	100.0	13.5	4.5	80.3	0.1	1.6
20-24	1,278	16,220	100.0	15.3	7.9	75.6	0.2	1.0
25-29	1,709	13,044	100.0	18.0	12.2	69.0	0.2	0.7
30-34	1,858	9,871	100.0	18.4	15.3	65.6	0.1	0.5
35-39	2,012	8,511	100.0	18.2	17.6	63.4	0.2	0.6
40-44	1,690	7,561	100.0	15.5	17.0	66.4	0.3	0.8
45-49	1,388	6,201	100.0	14.5	13.7	70.9	0.2	0.7
50-54	1,102	4,696	100.0	14.9	13.1	71.0	0.3	0.7
55-59	704	2,559	100.0	14.0	10.9	74.5	0.2	0.4
60-64	789	1,390	100.0	12.0	12.1	75.1	0.1	0.6
65+	2,498	1,940	100.0	13.9	15.2	70.2	0.1	0.7
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>54,555</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
11-14	85	8,260	100.0	21.4	5.3	71.8	0.1	1.3
15-19	145	9,699	100.0	13.3	3.9	81.1	0.1	1.6
20-24	383	7,645	100.0	14.5	6.1	78.3	0.2	0.9
25-29	485	6,278	100.0	16.9	9.7	72.3	0.2	0.9
30-34	560	4,870	100.0	17.9	10.5	70.8	0.1	0.7
35-39	554	4,020	100.0	18.4	10.5	70.2	0.3	0.6
40-44	476	3,894	100.0	15.3	11.3	72.3	0.3	0.8
45-49	406	3,447	100.0	14.0	8.8	76.0	0.2	1.0
50-54	361	2,769	100.0	14.4	8.5	75.8	0.4	0.9
55-59	224	1,545	100.0	14.1	7.2	78.0	0.3	0.4
60-64	235	903	100.0	11.4	7.6	79.8	0.2	0.9
65+	561	1,225	100.0	12.4	11.5	75.0	0.1	1.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,279</b>	<b>54,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
11-14	122	8,834	100.0	21.8	5.8	70.8	0.2	1.4
15-19	374	10,135	100.0	13.7	5.2	79.4	0.2	1.6
20-24	895	8,575	100.0	16.0	9.4	73.3	0.2	1.1
25-29	1,224	6,766	100.0	18.9	14.5	65.9	0.1	0.5
30-34	1,298	5,001	100.0	18.9	20.0	60.5	0.2	0.4
35-39	1,458	4,491	100.0	18.1	23.9	57.3	0.2	0.5
40-44	1,214	3,667	100.0	15.7	23.1	60.2	0.3	0.8
45-49	982	2,754	100.0	15.0	19.9	64.6	0.1	0.4
50-54	741	1,927	100.0	15.5	19.7	64.1	0.2	0.5
55-59	480	1,014	100.0	13.9	16.6	69.1	-	0.4
60-64	554	487	100.0	13.1	20.3	66.3	-	0.2
65+	1,937	715	100.0	16.4	21.5	62.0	-	0.1

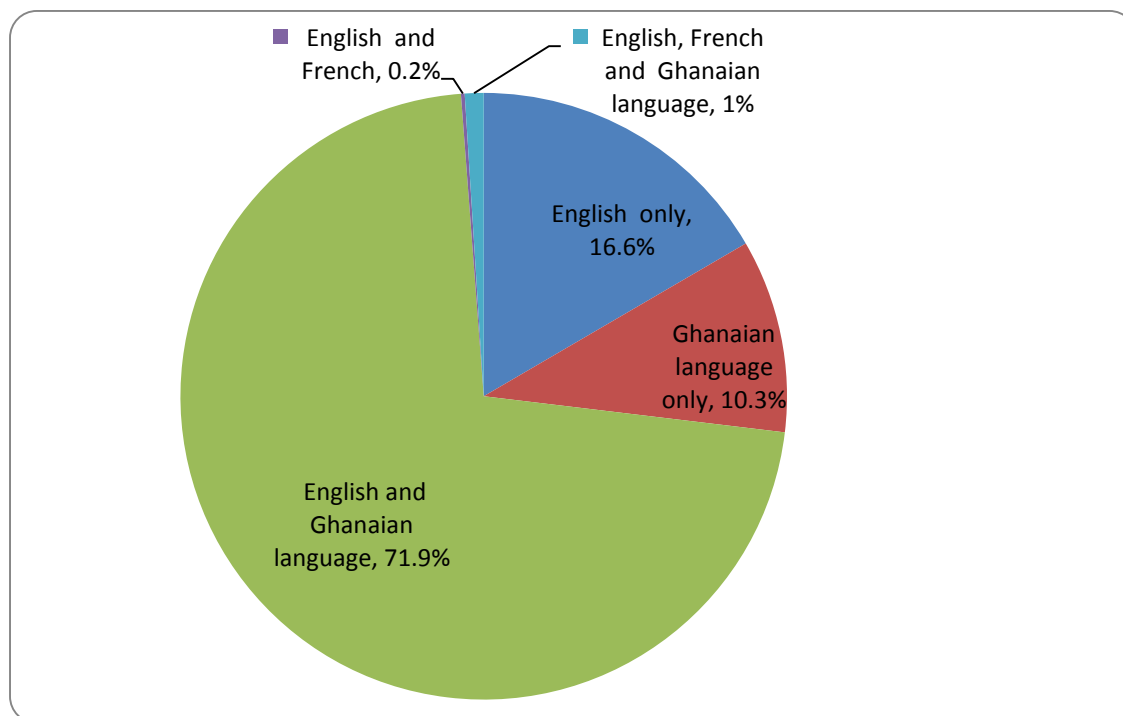
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of females who are literate in English and Ghanaian language (68.7%) is slightly than the male proportion (75.1%). However, slightly more females 17.2 percent

compared to males, 16.1 percent is literate in English only. In addition about twice as many females (13.1%) as males (7.6%) can read and write in a Ghanaian language.

According to figure 3.2, of the population 11 years and older, those literate in English and Ghanaian Language only recorded the highest percentage of 71.2 followed by literate in English Language 16.6 percent. Slightly higher than one-tenth (10.3%) is literate in Ghanaian language only. 1 in 100 (1.0%) is literate in English, French and Ghanaian language and the lowest proportion is literate in English and French 0.2 percent.

**Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by Literacy Status**



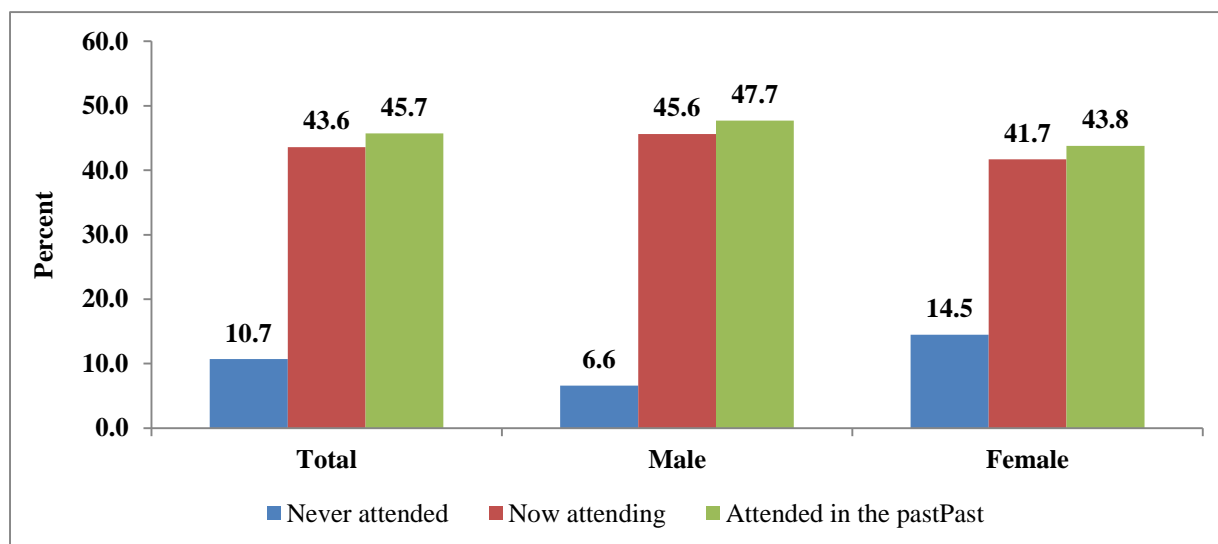
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 School attendance and Educational Level

#### *School attendance*

Figure 3.3 shows population 3 years and older who are currently attending school or had attended school in the past or had never attended school in the Municipality. For the said population aged 3 years and older, 10.6 percent have never attended school. However, the proportion of females who have never attended school (14.5) is more than twice of the same proportion for males (6.6%). The proportion of those who have attended school in the past or now attending are nearly apart for both sexes.

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



### Level of education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. Table 3.9 shows the population 3 years and older by school attendance and level of education. The data on those currently attending school show that 17.3 percent is in pre-primary school while 63.7 percent is in basic school (primary 42.3% and JSS/JHS 21.4%). In addition, 15.5 percent is currently in SSS/SHS. Another 0.3 percent is in Vocational/Technical and Commercial while 0.8 percent is in Post middle/Secondary schools. At the tertiary level the proportion is 2.5 percent. However, the data by sex show some variations. While about equal proportions of males (17.6%) and females (16.9%) are at pre-primary level, slightly more females (64.5%) compared with males (62.8%) are in basic school. The proportion of males (15.8%) and females (15.2%) attending SSS/SHS are about the same. More females (1.3%) than males (0.4%) are also at the Vocational/Technical and Commercial level. At the tertiary level the proportions are 2.9 percent males and 2.0 percent females.

The data on those who previously attended school show that 69.4 percent attended basic schools (primary 13.1%, JSS/JHS 29.0% and middle 27.3%) while 17.6 attended SSS/SHS and secondary. Proportions that attended Vocational/Technical/Commercial are 3.4 percent, Post middle/secondary school 2.3 percent and tertiary 7.3 percent. The data also show that while more females, 74.7 percent than males, 64.1 percent attended basic schools, more males 19.9 percent than females 15.2 percent attended SSS/SHS and Secondary schools. The proportions males and females that attended vocational/Technical/Commercial and post middle/secondary schools are about the same. However, twice as many males (10.0%) as females (4.5%) attended tertiary institutions.

**Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,009	100.0	34,125	100.0	33,884	100.0	71,308	100.0	35,688	100.0	35,620	100.0
Nursery	3,756	5.5	1,958	5.7	1,798	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,009	11.8	4,070	11.9	3,939	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	28,751	42.3	14,207	41.6	14,544	42.9	9,340	13.1	3,274	9.2	6,066	17.0
JSS/JHS	14,541	21.4	7,234	21.2	7,307	21.6	20,684	29.0	9,218	25.8	11,466	32.2
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19,473	27.3	10,401	29.1	9,072	25.5
SSS/SHS	10,537	15.5	5,399	15.8	5,138	15.2	9,682	13.6	5,221	14.6	4,461	12.5
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,858	4.0	1,897	5.3	961	2.7
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	173	0.3	115	0.3	58	0.2	2,428	3.4	1,242	3.5	1,186	3.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	566	0.8	141	0.4	425	1.3	1,657	2.3	851	2.4	806	2.3
Tertiary	1,676	2.5	1,001	2.9	675	2.0	5,186	7.3	3,584	10.0	1,602	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1 Introduction

A reliable data on economic characteristics of any given population is important for development planning and for efficient allocation of resources, particularly by the local authorities. This chapter therefore discusses the economic characteristics of the population of the Obuasi Municipality. The chapter focuses on economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector.

#### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 PHC, out of the 107,374 working age population (15 years and above), 63.7 percent are economically active while the remaining 36.3 percent are economically not active (Table 4.1). A little over 90 percent of the economically active are employed while about 10 percent are unemployed. The 10 percent unemployment rate raises concern for the Municipality as it is far greater than the national rate (5.3%)

For those who did not work but had jobs to go back to, males constitute 3.4 percent and females 4.1 percent. According to the table approximately seven in ten (68.7%) of unemployed males and about three-fifth (63.3%) of the unemployed females are seeking for work for the first time and available for work. Again 62.5 percent of the males and 47.7 percent of the females who are economically not active are in full time education.

**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>	107,374	100.0	50,685	100.0	56,689	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>68,345</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>33,214</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>35,131</b>	<b>62.0</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>61,559</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>30,024</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>31,535</b>	<b>89.8</b>
<i>Worked</i>	59,155	96.1	28,956	96.4	30,199	95.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,297	3.7	1,017	3.4	1,280	4.1
<i>Did voluntary work without Pay</i>	107	0.2	51	0.2	56	0.2
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	2,319	34.2	998	31.3	1,321	36.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	4,467	65.8	2,192	68.7	2,275	63.3
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>39,029</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>17,471</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>21,558</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	8,755	22.4	2,146	12.3	6,609	30.7
Full time education	21,203	54.3	10,912	62.5	10,291	47.7
Pensioner/Retired	1,362	3.5	1,085	6.2	277	1.3
Disabled/Sick	945	2.4	374	2.1	571	2.6
Too old/young	2,597	6.7	733	4.2	1,864	8.6
Other	4,167	10.7	2,221	12.7	1,946	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows population 15 years and older by activity status, age and sex. A greater proportion of the economically active persons who are employed are found among persons who are older than 19 years but less than 50 years (80.3%). The proportion of employed

population increases from 3.2 percent at age 15-19 to a peak of 16.2 percent at age 25-29 and gradually decreases to 2.6 percent at 65 years and older. In addition proportion employed is at least 10.0 percent for each age group from 20-24 through to 45-49. This pattern is also true for employed males and females. The data also show that most of the unemployed are concentrated in age groups 20-24 (33.2%) and 25-29 (25.4%). The proportion then decreases steadily from 11.7 percent at age 30-34 and finally ends with 0.4 percent at 65 years and older.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	107,374	100.0	61,559	100.0	6,786	100.0	39,029	100.0
15 - 19	20,353	19.0	1,981	3.2	709	10.4	17,663	45.3
20 - 24	17,498	16.3	7,107	11.5	2,251	33.2	8,140	20.9
25 - 29	14,753	13.7	9,948	16.2	1,724	25.4	3,081	7.9
30 - 34	11,729	10.9	9,234	15.0	795	11.7	1,700	4.4
35 - 39	10,523	9.8	8,752	14.2	478	7.0	1,293	3.3
40 - 44	9,251	8.6	7,851	12.8	286	4.2	1,114	2.9
45 - 49	7,589	7.1	6,533	10.6	207	3.1	849	2.2
50 - 54	5,798	5.4	4,851	7.9	140	2.1	807	2.1
55 - 59	3,263	3.0	2,458	4.0	68	1.0	737	1.9
60 - 64	2,179	2.0	1,254	2.0	98	1.4	827	2.1
65+	4,438	4.1	1,590	2.6	30	0.4	2,818	7.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	50,685	100.0	30,024	100.0	3,190	100.0	17,471	100.0
15 - 19	9,844	19.4	879	2.9	297	9.3	8,668	49.6
20 - 24	8,028	15.8	3,152	10.5	991	31.1	3,885	22.2
25 - 29	6,763	13.3	4,681	15.6	866	27.1	1,216	7.0
30 - 34	5,430	10.7	4,516	15.0	397	12.4	517	3.0
35 - 39	4,574	9.0	3,990	13.3	212	6.6	372	2.1
40 - 44	4,370	8.6	3,896	13.0	142	4.5	332	1.9
45 - 49	3,853	7.6	3,469	11.6	116	3.6	268	1.5
50 - 54	3,130	6.2	2,745	9.1	75	2.4	310	1.8
55 - 59	1,769	3.5	1,350	4.5	41	1.3	378	2.2
60 - 64	1,138	2.2	639	2.1	42	1.3	457	2.6
65+	1,786	3.5	707	2.4	11	0.3	1,068	6.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	56,689	100.0	31,535	100.0	3,596	100.0	21,558	100.0
15 - 19	10,509	18.5	1,102	3.5	412	11.5	8,995	41.7
20 - 24	9,470	16.7	3,955	12.5	1,260	35.0	4,255	19.7
25 - 29	7,990	14.1	5,267	16.7	858	23.9	1,865	8.7
30 - 34	6,299	11.1	4,718	15.0	398	11.1	1,183	5.5
35 - 39	5,949	10.5	4,762	15.1	266	7.4	921	4.3
40 - 44	4,881	8.6	3,955	12.5	144	4.0	782	3.6
45 - 49	3,736	6.6	3,064	9.7	91	2.5	581	2.7
50 - 54	2,668	4.7	2,106	6.7	65	1.8	497	2.3
55 - 59	1,494	2.6	1,108	3.5	27	0.8	359	1.7
60 - 64	1,041	1.8	615	2.0	56	1.6	370	1.7
65+	2,652	4.7	883	2.8	19	0.5	1,750	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Close to fifty percent (45.3%) of the economically not active population is in age group 15-19 followed by 20.9 percent in age group 20-24. These proportions are followed by a sharp decline to 2.1 percent at 60-64 years. The proportions of the economically not active is highest for both males (71.8%) and females (61.4%) in age groups 15-19 and 20-24. Proportions of economically not active for the other age groups are less than 10.0 percent.

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the Municipality. Among the major occupational groups the service and sales workers form about one-third (32.1%), which is the highest, proportion of the employed. They are followed by the plant and machine operators and assemblers with 19.3 percent and craft and related trade workers 16.9 percent. The proportion of females who are into sales and service workers (50.8%) are nearly four times the proportion of males (12.5%) in the same group. There are also more females, 13.0 percent, in elementary occupations compared to 4.2 percent males. However, there are substantially more males (38.1%) than females (1.4%) employed as plant and machine operators and assemblers. Approximately 3 in 100 (2.8%) females are managers while 2 in 100 males are managers. This shows females in Obuasi Municipality are competing favourably for managerial status with the men.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,559	100.0	30,024	100.0	31,535	100.0
Managers	1,534	2.5	642	2.1	892	2.8
Professionals	4,284	7.0	2,375	7.9	1,909	6.1
Technicians and associate professionals	1,245	2.0	939	3.1	306	1.0
Clerical support workers	908	1.5	547	1.8	361	1.1
Service and sales workers	19,748	32.1	3,717	12.4	16,031	50.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	6,210	10.1	3,121	10.4	3,089	9.8
Craft and related trades workers	10,377	16.9	5,973	19.9	4,404	14.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11,895	19.3	11,451	38.1	444	1.4
Elementary occupations	5,353	8.7	1,254	4.2	4,099	13.0
Other occupations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 presents employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. A greater number (29.0%) of the employed population is into whole sale and retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. It is followed by mining and quarrying (14.2%). Table 4.4 further shows that more female (43.6%) are into wholesale and retail than their male counterparts (13.0%). However, males (28%) far outnumber females (1.2%) in the mining and quarrying sector. In addition, more males than females are also employed in construction (6.6% males and 0.2% females) and transport and storage sectors (8.2% males and (0.2%) females. However, females also dominate in the accommodation and food services activities and manufacturing (13.2% females and 9.3% males).

**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	61,559	100.0	30,024	100.0	31,535	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	6,624	10.8	3,462	11.5	3,162	10.0
Mining and quarrying	8,759	14.2	8,394	28.0	365	1.2
Manufacturing	6,947	11.3	2,790	9.3	4,157	13.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	99	0.2	81	0.3	18	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	134	0.2	80	0.3	54	0.2
Construction	2,030	3.3	1,978	6.6	52	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,824	29.0	4,070	13.6	13,754	43.6
Transportation and storage	2,588	4.2	2,468	8.2	120	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	4,362	7.1	400	1.3	3,962	12.6
Information and communication	163	0.3	124	0.4	39	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	436	0.7	259	0.9	177	0.6
Real estate activities	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	493	0.8	352	1.2	141	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	960	1.6	858	2.9	102	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	794	1.3	570	1.9	224	0.7
Education	3,265	5.3	1,553	5.2	1,712	5.4
Human health and social work activities	869	1.4	312	1.0	557	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	529	0.9	508	1.7	21	0.1
Other service activities	4,281	7.0	1,555	5.2	2,726	8.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	393	0.6	201	0.7	192	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the Municipality. The Table indicates that slightly more than half (54.2%) of the persons 15 years and above are self-employed without employees. This is followed by employees who constitute almost a third (31.2%) of the employed. The data also show that males form a larger proportion of employees 49.0 percent compared to 14.4 percent females. Conversely the proportion of females who are self-employed and without employees (70.2%) is higher than the same proportion for males( 37.3%) .



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

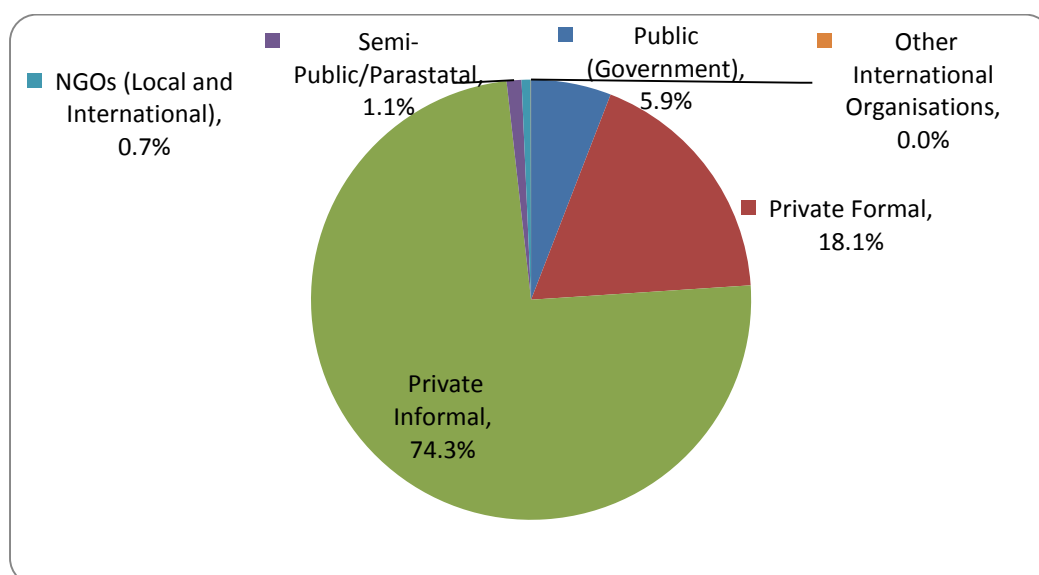
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,559	100.0	30,024	100.0	31,535	100.0
Employee	19,237	31.2	14,704	49.0	4,533	14.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,356	54.2	11,203	37.3	22,153	70.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,266	5.3	1,545	5.1	1,721	5.5
Casual worker	1,337	2.2	987	3.3	350	1.1
Contributing family worker	1,589	2.6	430	1.4	1,159	3.7
Apprentice	2,457	4.0	985	3.3	1,472	4.7
Domestic employee (House help)	247	0.4	118	0.4	129	0.4
Other	70	0.1	52	0.2	18	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the Obuasi Municipality. Majority (74.3 %) of the employed population are in the informal sector of the local economy, followed by the private formal sector with 18.1 percent and the lowest proportion being other international Organisations with less than (0.1%).

**Figure 4.3: Employed Population 15 years and older by employment Sector**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As indicated in Table 4.6 the proportion of females in the private informal sector (88.7%) is higher than the same proportion for males (59.1%). The picture is different when it comes to the private formal sector where males dominate with close to a third (31.0%) while females trail with 5.7 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,559	100.0	30,024	100.0	31,535	100.0
Public (Government)	3,625	5.9	2,010	6.7	1,615	5.1
Private Formal	11,124	18.1	9,312	31.0	1,812	5.7
Private Informal	45,714	74.3	17,754	59.1	27,960	88.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	670	1.1	620	2.1	50	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	411	0.7	315	1.0	96	0.3
Other International Organisations	15	0.0	13	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

Access and usage of various modes of communication such as computer, mobile phones and internet facilities have increased rapidly in the Municipality in recent times. This chapter discusses ownership of mobile phones, internet usage and household ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop/laptop computers in the Municipality.

#### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that the percentage of the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older who own mobile phone is 62.6 percent. The proportion of males who own mobile phones (68.8%) is high compared with 58.9 percent of females.

#### 5.3 Use of Internet

The percentage of the population 12 years and older using internet facility is 8.7 percent. Among the male population 12.0 percent use the internet but only 5.8 percent of females use it.

**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	120,566	100.0	75,486	62.6	10,519	8.7
Male	57,062	47.3	38,100	66.8	6,844	12.0
Female	63,504	52.7	37,386	58.9	3,675	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.4 Household ownership of fixed Telephone Lines

The Table 5.2 shows households having fixed lines by sex of head. The percentage of households having fixed lines is 2.4. Of the male headed households 2.7 percent have fixed telephone lines compared with 1.8 percent of female headed households.

#### 5.5 Household ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

The percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers is 15.3. Of this 18.5 percent male headed households and 9.2 percent of female headed households have computers.

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,312	100.0	6,304	15.3	998	2.4
Male	26,897	65.1	4,983	18.5	739	2.7
Female	14,415	34.9	1,321	9.2	259	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

People with disabilities (PWDs) are individuals with any form of impairment which restricts the normal functioning of the affected part of the body thereby limiting the person's day to day activities. This chapter discusses population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity status and disability, education and literacy.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

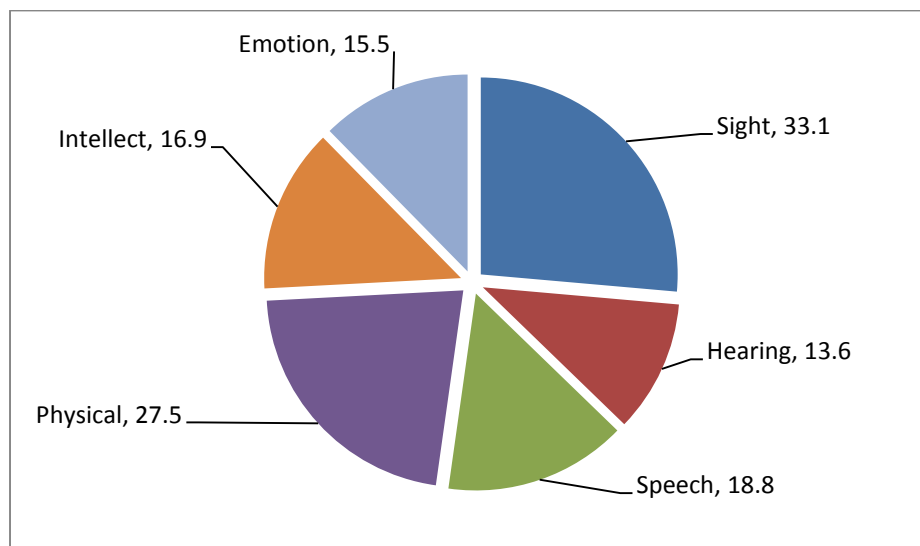
Table 6.1 shows persons who reported one form of disability or the other in the Municipality. Their number constitutes 1.6 percent of the total population of the Obuasi Municipality as compared to 2.6 percent for Ashanti region and 3.0 percent at the national level. Males constitutes 1.7 percent while females make up 1.6 percent. Though the statistics apparently seem not to be too high it is significant because PWDs are vulnerable. The female proportion is not different from the district figure of 1.6 percent while the male proportion of 1.7 is slightly higher than the district figure by 0.1 percent.

The seemingly low figures might be due to the availability of impairment aids that help individuals to overcome the restrictions that the impairment would have placed on their normal activities. Such persons might not have been captured as disabled by the 2010 PHC.

### 6.3 Type of Disability

The most reported type of disability is sight impairment constituting about one-third (33.1%) followed by physical disability which constitute a little more than a quarter (27.5%) of those who reported one form of disability or the other. Speech and intellectual disability follow with 18.8 percent and 16.9 percent respectively (Figure 6.1).

**Figure 6.1: Population by type of Disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows that the proportions of disabled for the urban and rural areas are not too different from the Municipal picture; 1.6 percent for urban and 1.8 percent for rural as compared to the Municipal figure of 1.6 percent.

All the various forms of disability are present among both urban and rural settings. A little more than a third (34%) of the disabled found in the urban localities has sight problems and about 30.0 percent (28.7%) of those in the rural communities also has sight disability. Physical disability is predominant in the rural localities with 28.7 percent while hearing impairment is the least reported in both locality types; 13.5 percent for urban and 13.9 percent for rural.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	168,641	100.0	81,015	100.0	87,626	100.0
Without disability	165,906	98.4	79,666	98.3	86,240	98.4
With disability	2,735	1.6	1,349	1.7	1,386	1.6
Sight	906	33.1	390	28.9	516	37.2
Hearing	372	13.6	161	11.9	211	15.2
Speech	515	18.8	275	20.4	240	17.3
Physical	752	27.5	389	28.8	363	26.2
Intellect	463	16.9	255	18.9	208	15.0
Emotion	425	15.5	230	17.0	195	14.1
Other	382	14.0	196	14.5	186	13.4
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	143,644	100.0	68,840	100.0	74,804	100.0
Without disability	141,348	98.4	67,685	98.3	73,663	98.5
With disability	2,296	1.6	1,155	1.7	1,141	1.5
Sight	780	34.0	353	30.6	427	37.4
Hearing	311	13.5	137	11.9	174	15.2
Speech	438	19.1	232	20.1	206	18.1
Physical	626	27.3	330	28.6	296	25.9
Intellect	404	17.6	226	19.6	178	15.6
Emotion	356	15.5	195	16.9	161	14.1
Other	318	13.9	167	14.5	151	13.2
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	24,997	100.0	12,175	100.0	12,822	100.0
Without disability	24,558	98.2	11,981	98.4	12,577	98.1
With disability	439	1.8	194	1.6	245	1.9
Sight	126	28.7	37	19.1	89	36.3
Hearing	61	13.9	24	12.4	37	15.1
Speech	77	17.5	43	22.2	34	13.9
Physical	126	28.7	59	30.4	67	27.3
Intellect	59	13.4	29	14.9	30	12.2
Emotion	69	15.7	35	18.0	34	13.9
Other	64	14.6	29	14.9	35	14.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic status and sex. Of the 107,374 persons 15 years and older, 2.0 percent has disability. Of the 2,192 persons with disability in the Municipality 1116 (50.9%) are economically active and 1,076 (49.1%) are

economically not active. Of the economically active population of 1116 persons, 1006 (90.1%) are employed and 110 (9.9%) are unemployed.

**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>	107,374	100.0	61,559	100.0	6,786	100.0	39,029	100.0
Without disability	105,182	98.0	60,553	98.4	6,676	98.4	37,953	97.2
With disability	2,192	2.0	1,006	1.6	110	1.6	1,076	2.8
Sight	762	0.7	357	0.6	32	0.5	373	1.0
Hearing	291	0.3	135	0.2	13	0.2	143	0.4
Speech	340	0.3	164	0.3	17	0.3	159	0.4
Physical	621	0.6	242	0.4	24	0.4	355	0.9
Intellect	317	0.3	116	0.2	17	0.3	184	0.5
Emotion	322	0.3	147	0.2	18	0.3	157	0.4
Other	301	0.3	160	0.3	25	0.4	116	0.3
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	50,685	100.0	30,024	100.0	3,190	100.0	17,471	100.0
Without disability	49,630	97.9	29,488	98.2	3,144	98.6	16,998	97.3
With disability	1,055	2.1	536	1.8	46	1.4	473	2.7
Sight	309	0.6	173	0.6	11	0.3	125	0.7
Hearing	122	0.2	68	0.2	3	0.1	51	0.3
Speech	173	0.3	99	0.3	5	0.2	69	0.4
Physical	318	0.6	145	0.5	9	0.3	164	0.9
Intellect	179	0.4	67	0.2	8	0.3	104	0.6
Emotion	177	0.3	84	0.3	7	0.2	86	0.5
Other	150	0.3	80	0.3	10	0.3	60	0.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	56,689	100.0	31,535	100.0	3,596	100.0	21,558	100.0
Without disability	55,552	98.0	31,065	98.5	3,532	98.2	20,955	97.2
With disability	1,137	2.0	470	1.5	64	1.8	603	2.8
Sight	453	0.8	184	0.6	21	0.6	248	1.2
Hearing	169	0.3	67	0.2	10	0.3	92	0.4
Speech	167	0.3	65	0.2	12	0.3	90	0.4
Physical	303	0.5	97	0.3	15	0.4	191	0.9
Intellect	138	0.2	49	0.2	9	0.3	80	0.4
Emotion	145	0.3	63	0.2	11	0.3	71	0.3
Other	151	0.3	80	0.3	15	0.4	56	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows population, 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. of the persons that are disabled. From the table, 25.5 percent have never attended school. Out of 1,274 disabled persons who are males, 16.5 percent have never attended school and out of 1,327 females who are disabled, 34.1 percent have never attended school. There are 470 persons (18.1%) with disability in the Obuasi Municipality who have primary education. Out of 238 male disabled persons, 0.2 percent have primary education and out of 232 female disabled persons 17.5 percent have primary education. Out of the 2601 persons with disability 846 (32.5%) have Junior Secondary School (JSS) education, of which 462 (36.3%) males have JSS education and 384 (28.9%) females also have JSS education. The proportion of persons with disability who have Vocational/Technical/Commercial education is 2.9.

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

Sex/ Disability type	Educational level attained											
	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic school		Voc./ Tech./ Comm.		Sec/SSS/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	156,007	100.0	16,690	10.7	11,765	7.5	92,789	59.5	2,601	1.7	32,162	20.6
No disability	153,406	100.0	16,028	10.5	11,678	7.6	91,473	59.6	2,526	1.6	31,701	20.7
With a disability	2,601	100.0	662	25.5	87	3.3	1316	50.6	75	2.9	461	17.7
Sight	879	100.0	222	25.3	23	2.6	435	49.5	35	4.0	164	18.7
Hearing	363	100.0	89	24.5	12	3.3	189	52.1	10	2.8	63	17.4
Speech	445	100.0	131	29.4	20	4.5	214	48.1	15	3.4	65	14.6
Physical	705	100.0	232	32.9	20	2.8	326	46.2	19	2.7	108	15.3
Intellectual	403	100.0	122	30.3	19	4.7	186	46.2	12	3.0	64	15.9
Emotional	388	100.0	93	24.0	19	4.9	203	52.3	8	2.1	65	16.8
Other	367	100.0	56	15.3	12	3.3	209	56.9	10	2.7	80	21.8
<b>Male</b>												
Total	74,756	100.0	4,943	6.6	6,028	8.1	44,334	59.3	1,357	1.8	18,094	24.2
No disability	73,482	100.0	4,733	6.4	5,984	8.1	43,634	59.4	1,320	1.8	17,811	24.2
With a disability	1,274	100.0	210	16.5	44	3.5	700	54.9	37	2.9	283	22.2
Sight	375	100.0	50	13.3	12	3.2	210	56.0	16	4.3	87	23.2
Hearing	154	100.0	24	15.6	5	3.2	89	57.8	5	3.2	31	20.1
Speech	233	100.0	51	21.9	7	3.0	123	52.8	8	3.4	44	18.9
Physical	360	100.0	71	19.7	10	2.8	193	53.6	12	3.3	74	20.6
Intellectual	221	100.0	54	24.4	12	5.4	103	46.6	6	2.7	46	20.8
Emotional	211	100.0	41	19.4	12	5.7	112	53.1	3	1.4	43	20.4
Other	184	100.0	18	9.8	6	3.3	108	58.7	4	2.2	48	26.1



**Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)**

Sex/ Disability type	Educational level attained											
	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic school		Voc./ Tech./ Comm.		Sec/SSS/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>												
Total	81,251	100.0	11,747	14.5	5,737	7.1	48,455	59.6	1,244	1.5	14,068	17.3
No disability	79,924	100.0	11,295	14.1	5,694	7.1	47,839	59.9	1,206	1.5	13,890	17.4
With a disability	1,327	100.0	452	34.1	43	3.2	616	46.4	38	2.9	178	13.4
Sight	504	100.0	172	34.1	11	2.2	225	44.6	19	3.8	77	15.3
Hearing	209	100.0	65	31.1	7	3.3	100	47.8	5	2.4	32	15.3
Speech	212	100.0	80	37.7	13	6.1	91	42.9	7	3.3	21	9.9
Physical	345	100.0	161	46.7	10	2.9	133	38.6	7	2.0	34	9.9
Intellectual	182	100.0	68	37.4	7	3.8	83	45.6	6	3.3	18	9.9
Emotional	177	100.0	52	29.4	7	4.0	91	51.4	5	2.8	22	12.4
Other	183	100.0	38	20.8	6	3.3	101	55.2	6	3.3	32	17.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

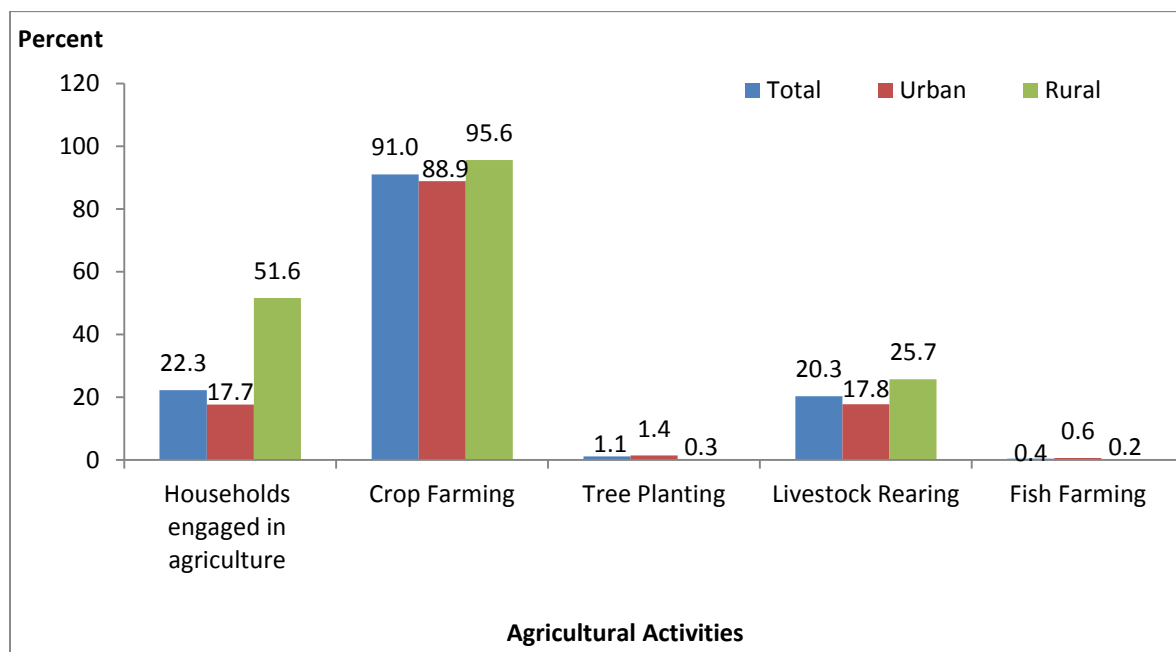
### 7.1 Introduction

Although a greater number of households are engaged in agriculture in the Municipality in particular and the country in general, reliable data on agricultural production has been either non-existent or very scanty. It is against this background that the 2010 PHC captured detailed data on agricultural activities by households across the country. This chapter therefore discusses household in agriculture and type of farming activities in the Obuasi Municipality.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 depicts households in agriculture. Out of the 41,312 households in the Municipality, 22.3 percent are engaged in agriculture. From the figure, four main farming activities were reported during the 2010 PHC in the Municipality. These are crop farming, livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming. Approximately nine-tenth (91.0%) of all households are engaged in crop farming, about one-fifth (20.3%) are into livestock rearing, 1.1 percent are into tree planting and 0.4 percent practice fish farming.

**Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas 35,668 households (17.7%) are engaged in agriculture. The percentage of households who are engaged in crop farming is 88.9 followed by livestock rearing with 17.8 percent, 1.4 percent tree planting and 0.6 percent fish farming.

Among the rural households 51.6 percent are engaged in agriculture. About 96 percent practice crop farming, 25.7 percent are into livestock rearing, 0.3 percent tree planting and 0.2 percent practice fish farming.

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

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	41,312	100.0	35,668	100.0	5,644	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	9,209	22.3	6,298	17.7	2,911	51.6
Crop Farming	8,379	91.0	5,597	88.9	2,782	95.6
Tree Planting	98	1.1	89	1.4	9	0.3
Livestock Rearing	1,871	20.3	1,123	17.8	748	25.7
Fish Farming	40	0.4	35	0.6	5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Municipality. There are 71,236 livestock in the Municipality with 2,661 keepers. There are 27 livestock per keeper on average. There are 34,854 chickens in the Municipality with 1,112 keepers. This means on average, there are 31 chickens per keeper. Goats reared in the Municipality are 13,452 with 839 keepers and 16 goats per keeper. With regards to sheep there are 8,163 with 427 keepers and 19 sheep per keeper.

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

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	71,236	2,661	27
Beehives	2,411	6	402
Cattle	1,451	75	19
Chicken	34,854	1,112	31
Dove	1,230	2	615
Duck	572	40	14
Goat	13,452	839	16
Grass-cutter	1,800	16	113
Guinea fowl	218	14	16
Ostrich	20	1	20
Pig	2,744	60	46
Rabbit	176	13	14
Sheep	8,163	427	19
Silk worm	42	4	11
Snail	80	2	40
Turkey	127	10	13
Other	343	25	14
Fish farming	3,493	14	250
Inland fishing	60	1	60
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	343	25	14
Marine fishing	0	0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

Housing deficit has been characteristic of many less developed economies where economic growth lags behind population growth. Invariably urbanization has had its effect on housing conditions. The 2010 Population and Housing Census captured data on dwelling units such as main construction material, source of fuel, light, drinking water, toilet facilities, and mode of waste disposal were captured. This chapter therefore deals with the housing conditions in the Municipality.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Obuasi Municipal has a housing stock of 20,247 with 19.9 percent and 80.1 percent in the rural and urban localities respectively (Table 8.1). The average number of households per house is 2.0 which is not different from the regional figure. The figure for the urban locality is 2.2 and that of the rural is 1.4. The average population per house in the Municipality is 8.2. The average urban population per house is 8.7 and that of the rural is 6.1. The Municipal average household size of 4.0 is slightly higher than urban figure of 3.9 but lower than the rural average of 4.3.

**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	168,641	143,644	24,997
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	165,052	140,643	24,409
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	20,247	16,221	4,026
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	35,668	5,644
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.4
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.7	6.1
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

#### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that approximately three-fifth (59.4%) of the dwellings in the Municipality are compound houses. Of this 56.5 percent are male headed households and 64.9 percent female headed households. The percentage of compound houses in the urban localities is 61.9 and 44.0 percent in the rural localities. Of the 24,550 dwellings in the Municipality 15.3 percent are separate houses. There are 16.0 percent male headed separate houses and 13.9 percent female headed. In the urban localities there are 12.6 percent separate houses while we have 31.8 percent in the rural areas. The number of kiosks serving as houses in the Municipality is 0.5 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	6,303	15.3	16.0	13.9	12.6	31.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	6,131	14.8	16.6	11.6	14.6	16.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	3,370	8.2	8.6	7.4	8.6	5.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	24,550	59.4	56.5	64.9	61.9	44.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	124	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,791	63	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	201	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	148	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	149	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other	9,846	1,951	199	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Type of Ownership

From Table 8.3, there are 41,312 dwellings in the Municipality. Of these dwelling units about 40 percent (39.9%) owned by other private individuals while 35.2 percent is owned by household members. Most dwelling units owned by other private individuals (91.3%) and household members 79.1 percent are in urban localities. In addition, the majority of households in these categories (i.e. owned by other private individuals and owned by household members) are headed by males (63.2% and 63.8% respectively).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	26,897	14,415	35,668	5,644
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	14,545	9,284	5,261	11,506	3,039
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	856	597	259	749	107
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	5,175	3,080	2,095	4,246	929
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	16,489	10,419	6,070	15,061	1,428
Private employer	83,610	20,482	2,731	2,340	391	2,632	99
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	727	581	146	710	17
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	631	504	127	615	16
Other	24,000	4,653	158	92	66	149	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Materials for Wall

Table 8.4 depicts main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality. Out of 42,573 structures in the Municipality 84.4 percent of the outer wall of the dwelling units are made of Cement blocks/concrete. Of the urban dwelling units nearly 9 in

10 (88.7%) cement blocks are used for the outer wall and approximately three-fifth (59.0%) of the rural dwelling units also have their outer wall made of cement blocks. Only one-tenth (10.1%) of dwellings in the entire Municipality have their outer walls made of mud. However, for 33.1 percent of rural localities, mud is used compared to urban (6.5%) area. The use of raffia as construction material is not common in the Municipality except in the rural localities where 2 in 100 (0.2%) of the structures have raffia as the outer wall.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	42,573	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	4,293	10.1	6.5	31.3
Wood	200,594	27,438	564	1.3	1.4	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	336	0.8	0.8	0.6
Stone	11,330	2,014	250	0.6	0.7	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	230	0.5	0.3	2.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	35,951	84.4	88.7	59.0
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	537	1.3	0.7	4.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	16	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	7,665	373	0.9	0.8	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Materials for Floor

Table 8.5 shows main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The material used for the floor of dwelling units in the Municipality is mostly concrete 91.2 percent. The other materials are not widely used. Of the total number of dwellings those with terrazzo floors are 2.9 percent followed by earth/mud 2.2 percent and the lowest burnt bricks with 0.1 percent. The trend for the urban localities is similar with 91.3 percent of the floors of dwellings in urban localities being cement and 1.6 percent earth/mud. The picture is not that different, in rural areas. For 90.7 percent of rural dwelling units cement is used for the floor. The figure of 5.9 percent shows the use of earth for floors is about 6.0 percent in the rural localities.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	900	2.2	1.6	5.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	37,676	91.2	91.3	90.7
Stone	32,817	8,731	331	0.8	0.8	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	80	0.2	0.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	480	1.2	1.2	0.9
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	574	1.4	1.5	1.0
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	1,179	2.9	3.2	0.4
Other	15,567	2,624	71	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Materials for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The main material for roofing of dwelling units is metal sheet (93.0%). This is followed by cement with 2.4 percent. Mud is not commonly used as roofing material in the Municipality. Only 0.2 percent of dwelling units is roofed with mud. About 9 in 10 (93.3%) of urban dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. Concrete and mud are equally not too popular with 2.7 percent and 0.2 percent respectively used for roofing. Again metal sheets are widely used in rural localities compared to other roofing materials. About 9 in 10 (91.2%) of the rural dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. The rest are roofed with other materials including concrete (1.1%) and mud (0.3%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	42,573	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	87	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wood	45,547	10,933	267	0.6	0.7	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	39,587	93.0	93.3	91.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	848	2.0	2.2	1.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	1,035	2.4	2.7	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	129	0.3	0.4	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	134	0.3	0.1	1.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	315	0.7	0.2	3.9
Other	35,935	5,517	171	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on number of sleeping rooms available to a household is useful in determining whether or not the space available to households is considered to be overcrowded or not. The higher the number of people in a room, the higher the risk for health implications, especially in relation to contagious diseases.

Table 8.7 shows that there are 41,312 households in the Municipality. Table 8.7 further shows that more than 60 percent of households with total household size of 1 to 4 live in single room. However, most 2 (84.1%), 3 (73.5%), 4 (63.9%) person households also occupy single sleeping rooms. About one third of 5 person households (30.2%) have two sleeping rooms. Generally the percentage of households that occupy single room decreases as the household size increases.

**Table 8.7: Households by 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
	Number	Percent									
Total	41,312	100.0	63.8	21.4	8.2	3.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	8,038	100.0	93.3	4.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
2	5,890	100.0	84.1	12.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	5,927	100.0	73.5	18.6	5.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
4	5,640	100.0	63.9	24.3	7.3	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
5	5,316	100.0	53.3	30.2	10.0	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	4,118	100.0	39.5	36.8	14.9	5.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
7	2,586	100.0	31.3	37.0	18.2	8.1	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
8	1,652	100.0	24.5	35.5	20.1	11.6	5.1	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
9	859	100.0	15.1	36.4	22.8	13.4	6.2	4.0	1.4	0.5	0.2
10+	1,286	100.0	11.4	21.5	23.0	16.8	12.3	7.4	2.7	2.3	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

### 8.6.1 Source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality in the Municipality. A careful look at the table indicates that 91.2 percent of households in the entire Municipality have access to electricity (mains). Most urban households (93.9%) use electricity. The picture among households in rural localities is quite encouraging, 74.1 percent use electricity. The data also reveal that significant proportions in rural areas also use flashlight/torch (13.6%) and kerosene lamps (8.7%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	37,658	91.2	93.9	74.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	304	0.7	0.4	2.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,302	3.2	2.3	8.7
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	64	0.2	0.1	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	22	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	9,472	137	0.3	0.3	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	1,759	4.3	2.8	13.6
Firewood	13,241	1,484	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	35	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 8.6.2 Cooking space and cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households in the Municipality. Figure 8.1 shows source of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality. Of the 41,312 households in the Municipality, 8.0 percent do not cook. Charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality used by 48.6 percent of households. The proportion of household that use gas for cooking is quite significant 27.2 percent. The patronage of electricity and wood as sources of fuel for cooking is quite low 7.7 percent and 7.4 percent respectively. The percentage of households using the other sources of cooking fuel is relatively small.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	3,296	8.0	8.4	5.3
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	3,067	7.4	2.2	40.1
Gas	996,518	237,251	11,245	27.2	29.9	10.1
Electricity	29,794	7,952	3,191	7.7	8.5	2.6
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	144	0.3	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	20,088	48.6	49.8	41.1
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	57	0.1	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	59	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	25	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	140	0.3	0.4	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	3,817	9.2	9.5	7.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	11,754	28.5	27.8	32.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,426	10.7	10.7	11.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	207	0.5	0.4	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	586	1.4	0.9	4.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	98	0.2	0.2	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	17,629	42.7	44.8	29.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,713	6.6	5.5	13.1
Other	21,007	3,961	82	0.2	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban localities, about fifty per cent of households use charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel. . This is followed by gas with 29.9 percent. The use of electricity as source of cooking fuel in the urban area is 8.5 percent. The remaining sources of cooking fuel are not common among the urban households in the Municipality.

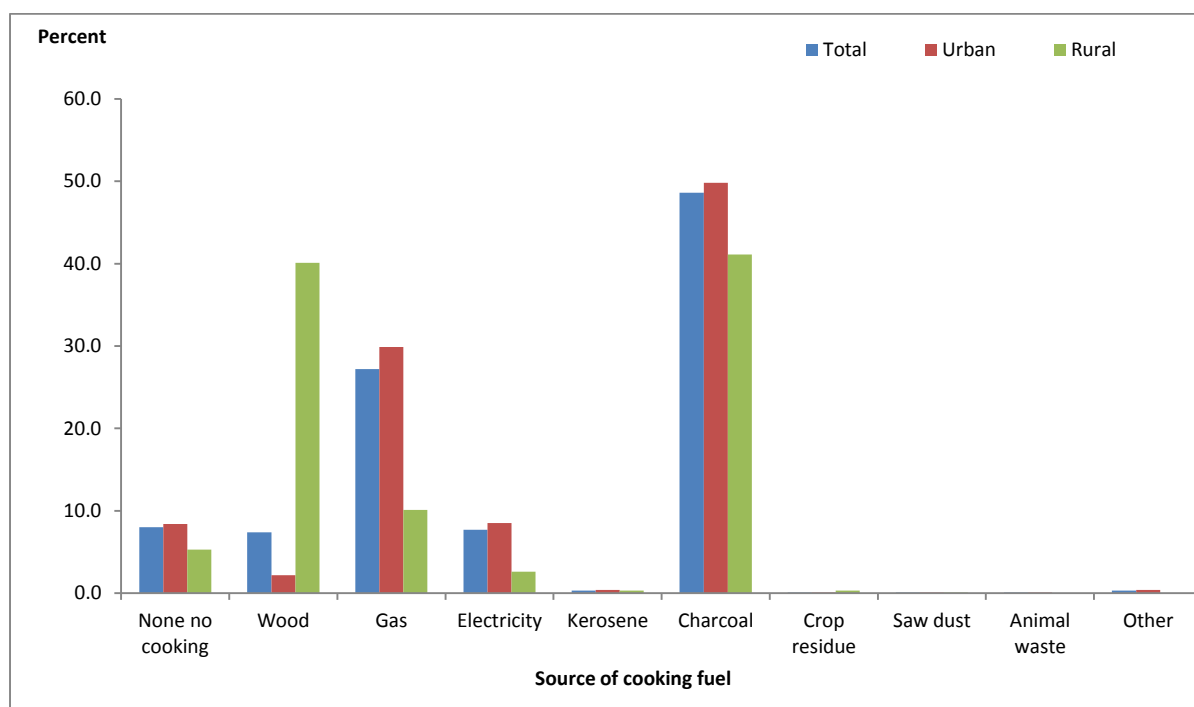
The picture in the rural area is slightly different from that of the urban area. Even though 41.1 percent of the rural households use charcoal as the source of fuel for cooking it is closely followed by wood with 40.1 percent. However, in the rural areas, the use of gas and electricity as sources of cooking fuel by households are 10.1 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

Of the 41,312 households in the Municipality 42.7 percent use veranda as their cooking space, while those who have separate room for exclusive use of household constitute 28.5 percent. Another 10.7 percent share a separate room with other households. About 7.0 percent of households use open space in the compound as their cooking space. The other types of cooking space such as Bedroom/Hall/Living room and structure with roof without walls range between 0.2 percent and 1.4 percent.

In the urban localities nearly 45.0 percent of households cook on veranda, close to 28.0 percent have a separate room for their exclusive use, 10.7 percent share separate room with other households and 5.5 percent use open space in compound. The percentages for the remaining types of cooking space are relatively low ranging between 0.2 percent and 0.9 percent.

The trend for the rural localities somewhat differ from the urban areas. About 3 in 10 (32.4%) of rural households have separate rooms for their exclusive use followed by those who use veranda with close to 30.0 percent. Households who use open space in compound is 13.1 percent and those who share separate room with other households is 11.0 percent. The other types of cooking space are not popular with the rural households.

**Figure 8.1: Source of cooking fuel for household**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and For Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 shows that about 30.0 percent get their drinking water from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well while, 14.8 percent get their drinking water from protected well. About 29.2 percent of households drink from pipe borne water: 16.6 percent have the facility outside the dwelling and 12.6 percent have it inside the dwelling. The percentage of households who use sachet water as their source of drinking water is 12.6 but bottled water is not widely used with 0.4 percent.

The urban situation is quite similar to that of the Municipal. Slightly above one-fifth (21.9%) of the households in the urban area, drink from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well. Approximately 32.0 percent of households drink from pipe borne water: 14.0 percent have the facility outside dwelling while 17.5 percent have it within and 15.2 percent drink from protected well. The percentage of those who drink sachet water is slightly higher (14.1%) with urban localities. Also, the 1.8 percent figure for those who patronize bottled water in urban localities is higher compared to the Municipal figure.

For households in rural localities who use water from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well are about three-fifth (62.5%) of the rural households. About 12.0 percent drink from protected well. For the percentage that drinks from pipe borne water most of them have the facility outside their dwelling (11.4%) than within the dwelling (1.2%). Proportions of rural households that use sachet water (2.6%) and bottled water (0.1%) are relatively low.

**Table 8.10: Main sources of drinking water and domestic use for household**

Main sources of drinking water/domestic use	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	5,191	12.6	14.4	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	6,878	16.6	17.5	11.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	5,235	12.7	13.3	8.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	11,334	27.4	21.9	62.5
Protected well	321,091	80,800	6,095	14.8	15.2	11.8
Rain water	39,438	1,457	17	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	665	1.6	1.8	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	164	0.4	0.4	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	5,188	12.6	14.1	2.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	186	0.5	0.5	0.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	51	0.1	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	159	0.4	0.3	1.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	118	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other	3,972	850	20	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	7,194	17.4	19.9	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	8,085	19.6	21.0	10.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	6,110	14.8	15.7	8.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	10,055	24.3	18.4	61.9
Protected well	465,775	101,863	8,396	20.3	21.4	13.7
Rain water	39,916	2,376	20	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	459	1.1	1.3	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	30	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	439	1.1	1.2	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	32	0.1	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	302	0.7	0.5	2.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	155	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other	10,302	1,860	35	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This section discusses the use of water for other domestic purposes. Most households in the Municipality, 24.3 percent, use water from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well for other domestic use which is the highest followed by protected well with 20.3 percent. Those who use water from pipe borne water outside dwelling is 21.0 percent and nearly 20.0 percent use pipe borne inside their dwelling. About 15.0 percent of the households use water from public stand pipe. Rain water and protected spring are not too popular as a source of water for domestic use.

For urban localities the most widely used source of water for domestic purposes is pipe borne water (40.9%) and protected well, 21.4 percent. About 18.0 percent of households use water from bore hole, pump or tube well and nearly 16.0 percent use water from public stand pipe. Once again protected spring (1.3%) and rain water (0.1%) and water from other sources other are not commonly used. The use of bore hole/Pump/Tube well for domestic purposes is quite common in rural localities. About three-fifths (61.9%) of households in rural localities use the bore hole/Pump/Tube well. The other sources of domestic water used among rural households are protected well (13.7%) and pipe borne water (12.4%). Nearly 9.0 percent use water from water from public stand pipe and 2.2 percent use stream water.

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 depicts type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality. Nearly 48.0 percent of households in the Municipality share bathroom in the same house with others.

The situation among urban households is about the same (50.3%) of households share bath room in the same house with others. Nearly a quarter (24.4%) use their own bathroom facility while 15.6 percent share open cubicle in urban households.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,679	4.1	3.5	7.7
W.C.	839,611	261,106	10,940	26.5	29.2	9.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	3,657	8.9	7.3	18.7
KVIP	572,824	98,434	3,004	7.3	6.2	14.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	41	0.1	0.1	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/etc)	1,893,291	487,596	21,857	52.9	53.5	49.5
Other	23,385	3,867	134	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	10,320	25.0	24.4	28.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	19,823	48.0	50.3	33.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,686	4.1	3.3	8.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	6,681	16.2	15.6	19.5
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	646	1.6	1.8	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	846	2.0	1.6	5.1
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,155	2.8	2.6	3.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	46	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other	16,276	2,861	109	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

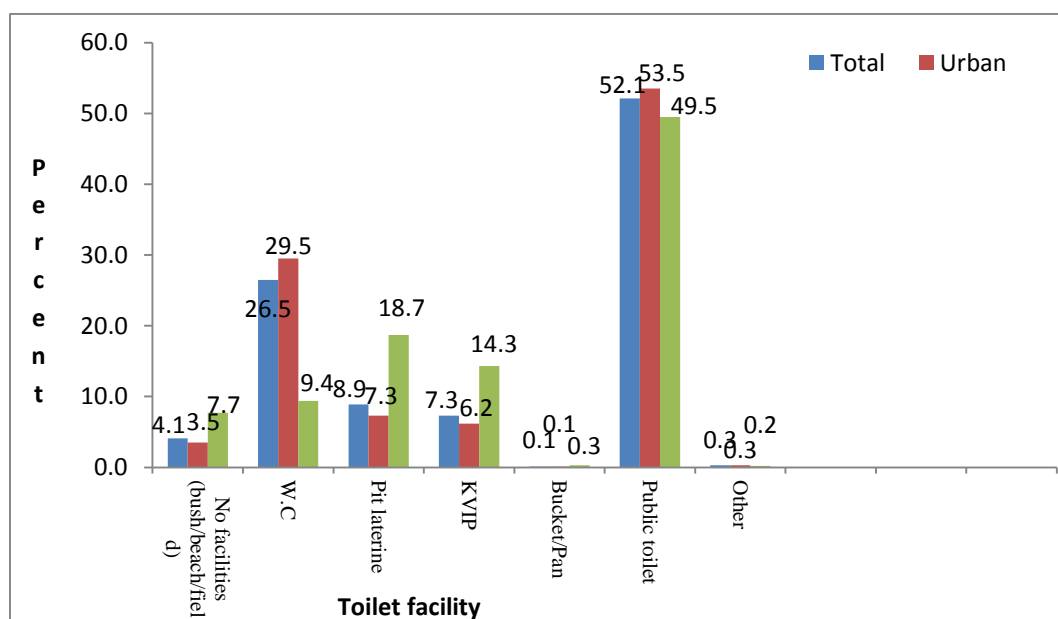
Among the rural households nearly one-third (33.2%) share separate bath rooms and 28.6 percent use own bathroom. A number of households among rural localities use shared open cubicles (19.5%) which is higher than the urban percentage (15.6%).

Figure 8.2 shows toilet facility used by households in the Municipality. Of the 41,312 households, 4.1 percent has no toilet facilities. About half of the households (52.9%) use public toilet, 26.5 percent use WC. Close to 9.0 percent use pit latrine and 7 in 100 (7.3%) use KVIP. The use of bucket and other types of toilet is less than one percent.

In the urban localities 3.5 percent of the households do not have toilet facilities. About 54.0 percent use public toilet, nearly 30.0 percent use WC, 7.3 and 6.2 percent use KVIP and pit latrine respectively.

Nearly 8.0 percent of the rural households do not have toilet facility. About one half (49.5%) of the rural households use public toilet followed by pit latrine with nearly 19.0 percent and 14.3 percent use KVIP. About 9 percent of households in rural areas use WC.

**Figure 8.2: Toilet facility used by households**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households and type of locality in the Municipality. About 4 in 5 (78.2%) of households use public dump container and public dump open space, 12.0 percent is collected, 6.8 percent is burned by households, 1.8 percent is dumped indiscriminately, 0.9 percent is buried and 0.3 percent use other methods of disposal.

Among the urban localities 76.8 percent of households use public dump, 13.7 percent is collected, 6.8 percent burned by household, 1.7 percent dumped indiscriminately, 0.7 percent buried and 0.2 percent uses other methods of disposal.

Among the rural localities 86.8 percent use public dump, 6.6 percent is burned by households, 2.4 percent is dumped indiscriminately, and 2.4 percent is buried by household. 1.4 percent is collected and 0.4 percent uses other methods of disposal.

For liquid waste disposal over a third (34.8%) of households throw their liquid waste into the gutter, 26.9 percent throw into the gutter through a drainage system, 16.5 percent throw onto the street and approximately 16.0 percent throw onto the compound.

The sewage system and the soak away are not common means of liquid waste disposal in the Municipality.

Among the urban localities close to two-fifth (38.6%) of households throw their liquid waste into the gutter, approximately a third (30.4%) dispose of their liquid waste through drainage system into the gutter, nearly 13.0 percent throw onto the street and 11.4 percent throw onto compound.

The trend is quite different among the rural localities. About 2 in 5 (40.3%) throw their liquid waste onto the street. About 45 percent throws theirs onto the compound. Households that throw their liquid waste into gutter follow with 10.8 percent while 4.6 percent throws their waste into the gutter through the drainage system. A few use the soak away (0.7%) and the sewage system (0.6%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	4,960	12.0	13.7	1.4
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	2,813	6.8	6.8	6.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	20,160	48.8	53.8	17.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	12,146	29.4	23.0	69.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	743	1.8	1.7	2.4
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	381	0.9	0.7	2.4
Other	53,805	7,540	109	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	41,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	1,541	3.7	4.2	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	11,094	26.9	30.4	4.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	899	2.2	2.4	0.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	6,800	16.5	12.7	40.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	14,380	34.8	38.6	10.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,483	15.7	11.4	43.0
Other	38,294	3,550	115	0.3	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

This report is the first at the district level and it is produced with the aim of providing useful material for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC.

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. But unlike previous censuses, the 2010 census also collected data on Information and communications technology (ICT), disability, migration, maternal mortality and agriculture.

The section is organized under seven main areas, namely demographic characteristics, social characteristics, economic characteristics, ownership of ICT items, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics**

According to 2010 PHC, the total population of the Municipality is 168,641 with males constituting 48.0 percent and females 52.0 percent. The age group 15-64 constitutes 61 percent of the population. Those 0 to 14 years form 36.6 percent while the older by 65 years and older are 2.1 percent.

The sex ratio for the entire Municipality is 92.5 which means that for every 100 females there are 93 males. Women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) constitute 29.0 percent of the population. The total fertility rate in the Municipality is 2.7. The general fertility rate is 76.7 and the Crude Birth rate is 22.2. The average number of children ever born by females 12 years and older in the Municipality is 2.0 per female and the corresponding number of children surviving 1.7. Of the 784 deaths reported, about a quarter, (24 %) is under five years.

#### **9.2.2 Social Characteristics**

About 48 percent of the population 12 years and older has never been married while 40.4 percent is married. About 4.0 percent is in informal union. The rest are separated 1.3 percent, divorced 3.2 percent and widowed 3.6 percent.

The population of the Municipality is predominantly Ghanaian, 98.2 percent, Ghanaians and other nationals are 1.8 percent.

About 4 in 5 (81.7%) of the people in the Municipality profess to be Christian while Moslems form 13.3 percent.

### **9.2.3 Economic characteristics**

#### ***Activity Status***

Out of the 107,374 working age population (15 years and older), 63.7 percent are economically active while the remaining 36.3 percent are economically not active. A little over 90 percent of the economically active are employed while about 10 percent are unemployed.

Among the major occupational groups, service and sales workers form nearly one-third (32%), which is the highest, of the employed. This is followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers 19.3 percent.

Slightly more than fifty percent (54.2%) of the employed population is self-employed without employees while about a third are employees. Male employees are in the majority with 49 percent of employees. Females self-employed without employees constitute the majority with 70.2 percent followed by employees with 14.4 percent.

### **9.2.4 ICT (Ownership of mobile phones, computers and use of internet)**

About 65 percent and close to 9.0 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phone and use internet facility respectively. The percentage of households having fixed lines is 2.4 percent while 15.3 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers.

### **9.2.5 Population with disability**

About 1.6 percent of the total population of Obuasi Municipality is disabled. A high proportion of the disabled is visually impaired (33.1%), while a significant proportion (27.5%) is physically challenged.

### **9.2.6 Household in agriculture**

Households engaged in agriculture form 22.3 percent. Approximately nine-tenths (91.0%) are engaged in crop farming, about one-fifth (20.3%) are into livestock rearing, 1.1 percent are into tree planting and 0.4 percent practice fish farming.

### **9.2.7 Housing conditions**

Of the housing stock in the Municipality 39.9 percent is owned by other private individual while 35.2 percent is owned by household members. Approximately three-fifth (59.4%) of the dwellings in the Municipality is compound houses. Out of 42,573 structures in the Municipality about 85.0 percent of the outer wall and floors of the dwelling units are made of Cement blocks/concrete. About 64 percent of the number of households in the Municipality sleeps in one room and the rest sleep in two or more rooms. Nearly 9 in 10 (91.2%) households in the entire Municipality have access to electricity (mains). Charcoal (48.6%) and gas (27.2%) are also major sources of fuel for cooking. The major sources of water used by households for domestic purposes are Pipe borne (41.0%), Borehole/Pump/Tube well (24.3%), and Protected Well (20.3%). The same sources in addition to sachet and bottled are used for drinking. Of the 41,312 households, 4.1 percent has no toilet facilities. About half of the households (52.9%) use public toilet. About 4 in 5 (78.2%) of households use public dump for refuse disposal.



### **9.3 Conclusion and Policy Implication**

The characteristics of the population of Obuasi Municipality as shown by the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the Municipality. It also suggests that policies are required to ensure that its human resource potentials are fully utilized for the economic progress of the Municipality. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of the country.

A greater percentage (61%) of Municipality's population (61%) falls within the 15-64 age group. The total fertility of the Municipality is low compared with other districts in the region. Since a quarter (24%) of deaths in the Municipality is of persons under 5 years old health intervention programmes should be strengthened to reduce it in the municipality.

- The relatively youthful nature of the population and large proportion of working age population will pose unemployment challenges to the government and there is likely to be demands for infrastructural facilities such as schools and hospitals.
- There is therefore the need for government to create the enabling environment for the local economy to create jobs for the youth and adults.
- There is also the need to intensify the campaign against the six childhood killer diseases through the child welfare division of Ghana Health Service.

Internet is extensively used to promote research in both the educational and health sector but its usage in the Municipality is low (9.0%). The government should provide internet facilities in schools to encourage students to use it.

About two percent of the population in the Municipality has one form of disability or the other. To ensure they are self-reliant the government should continue to support them especially those who are willing to pursue formal education.

The Municipality's population is more than 80.0 percent urban. This has implications for housing, employment, utilities such as water and sanitation and transportation. These facilities would have to be planned for the infrastructural development to keep pace with increasing urban population and urbanization.

About half of the households (52.9%) use public toilet and this is a setback in the fight against poor sanitation in the country. The Municipal Assembly should insist on every dwelling unit having toilet facility.

## REFERENCES

Arthur Haupt, etal (2011) PRB' Population Handbook 6<sup>th</sup> Edition

Arthur Haupt and Thomas T. Kane (2004) PRB' Population Handbook 5<sup>th</sup> Edition

Ghana Statistical Service, (2013): 2010 Population and Housing Census, National Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service, (2009). 2010 Population and Housing Census, Enumerator's Manual.

Ghana Statistical Service; Ministry of Health; UNICEF, Ghana and Macro International GSS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Ghana Statistical Service, (2005), 2000 Population and Housing Census Ashanti Region Analysis of District Data and Implications for Planning.

Ghana Statistical Service, (2005), Population Data Analysis Report. Socio-Economic and Demographic Trends. Volume 1

## APPENDICES

**Table A1: 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	41,312	165,052	79,103	85,949	18,479	9,622	8,857
Households engaged in agricultural activities	9,209	45,872	22,159	23,713	18,479	9,622	8,857
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,426	41,556	20,043	21,513	16,663	8,705	7,958
Households engaged in crop farming	8,379	41,331	19,930	21,401	16,508	8,627	7,881
Households engaged in tree growing	98	443	217	226	281	143	138
Agro forestry (tree planting)	98	443	217	226	281	143	138
Alligator pepper	9	45	21	24	26	14	12
Apples	30	138	58	80	62	30	32
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	9	46	25	21	16	10	6
Avocado	8	31	14	17	11	7	4
Banana	35	190	103	87	61	32	29
Beans	80	465	223	242	182	96	86
Black pepper	1	9	5	4	2	1	1
Black berries	3	16	7	9	5	4	1
Cabbage	24	123	68	55	62	36	26
Carrot	307	1,369	668	701	776	389	387
Cashew	27	164	79	85	44	26	18
Cassava	3,690	18,693	9,000	9,693	7,187	3,562	3,625
Citronella	18	79	34	45	35	18	17
Citrus	228	1,143	568	575	457	263	194
Cloves	26	102	53	49	57	33	24
Cocoa	4,058	20,327	9,810	10,517	7,845	4,090	3,755
Coconut	33	146	69	77	66	32	34
Cocoyam	505	2,664	1,331	1,333	1,025	489	536
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	57	280	141	139	97	51	46
Coffee	3	15	5	10	6	1	5
Cola	3	10	4	6	3	2	1
Cotton	3	13	5	8	5	3	2
Cucumber	5	19	10	9	7	4	3
Egg plant	3	15	6	9	11	6	5
Gallic	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Garden eggs	45	229	105	124	88	44	44
Ginger	102	567	285	282	230	93	137
Groundnut	19	120	56	64	42	26	16
Guava	11	55	29	26	23	13	10
Kenaf	5	32	19	13	8	3	5
Lemon grass	2	12	2	10	6	2	4
Lettuce	19	86	42	44	42	21	21
Maize	1,421	7,530	3,693	3,837	2,946	1,571	1,375
Mango	7	43	24	19	19	11	8
Melon (agusi)	1	11	4	7	1	1	0
Millet	9	40	19	21	17	11	6
Nut meg	3	21	10	11	6	5	1
Oil palm	1,981	10,257	5,097	5,160	4,034	2,198	1,836
Okro	84	433	202	231	179	92	87

**Table A1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)**

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onion	27	134	51	83	50	22	28
Pawpaw	2	11	6	5	2	0	2
Peas	5	23	14	9	8	5	3
Pepper	229	1,205	579	626	441	216	225
Pineapple	57	312	158	154	110	59	51
Plantain	2,576	12,846	6,219	6,627	4,864	2,371	2,493
Potatoes	4	23	15	8	16	11	5
Rice	13	46	21	25	21	13	8
Rubber	2	8	4	4	7	3	4
Shallot	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Sorghum	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Soya beans	5	30	10	20	12	7	5
Sugarcane	57	274	136	138	95	61	34
Sun flower	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Tiger nut	5	45	18	27	10	5	5
Tobacco	2	5	3	2	2	2	0
Tomatoes	144	787	370	417	307	139	168
Water melon	12	52	23	29	24	12	12
Yam	443	2,395	1,137	1,258	931	477	454
Other	206	1,150	544	606	473	271	202

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	165,052	100.0	140,643	100.0	24,409	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	8,038	4.9	7,045	5.0	993	4.1
Household with head and a spouse only	3,262	2.0	2,822	2.0	440	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	20,632	12.5	17,862	12.7	2,770	11.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	55,381	33.6	47,025	33.4	8,356	34.2
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	31,742	19.2	26,544	18.9	5,198	21.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,698	1.6	2,315	1.6	383	1.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	5,113	3.1	4,383	3.1	730	3.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	21,802	13.2	18,470	13.1	3,332	13.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,919	1.2	1,580	1.1	339	1.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	14,465	8.8	12,597	9.0	1,868	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial Number	Community name	Population			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Obuasi	143,644	68,840	74,804	35,668	16,221
2	Pomposo	4,842	2,313	2,529	993	610
3	Kwabentakwa	3,820	1,860	1,960	821	599
4	Odumasi	2,510	1,216	1,294	646	309
5	Sanso	1,788	889	899	511	303
6	Asonkore	1,787	884	903	394	336
7	Mampanhwe	1,427	711	716	257	218
8	Diawuoso	1,016	512	504	226	160
9	Bimsere	939	443	496	260	193
10	Nhiaso (nhuiaso)	905	414	491	207	147
11	Domeabra	804	380	424	176	127
12	Apitikokoo	792	394	398	181	142
13	Jimiso	717	309	408	172	141
14	Ayease	623	309	314	127	111
15	Dekyewa	578	283	295	135	117
16	Memerewa no.1	505	264	241	129	96
17	Memerewa no.2	466	224	242	62	44
18	Ntonsua	450	243	207	113	115
19	Adasi (adaasi)	444	227	217	77	80
20	Annwona Mensahkrom no.1	311	153	158	85	91

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial Number	Community name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Obuasi	143,644	16,397	15,819	18,694	17,517	15,202	12,926	10,179	9,022	8,006	6,661	5,051	2,785	1,781	947	1,053	1,604
2	Pomposo	4,842	637	580	689	661	579	395	330	254	216	161	107	75	54	32	35	37
3	Kwabentakwa	3,820	564	506	569	432	329	267	225	230	189	150	119	65	55	37	35	48
4	Odumasi	2,510	377	314	314	298	249	187	134	141	120	85	85	37	49	31	46	43
5	Sanso	1,788	231	194	263	200	184	139	102	117	125	55	49	35	29	16	20	29
6	Asonkore	1,787	243	221	274	178	160	142	101	125	92	80	58	34	31	17	12	19
7	Mampanhwe	1,427	212	216	232	169	67	54	75	111	69	51	48	35	24	18	26	20
8	Diawuoso	1,016	138	151	152	114	68	59	57	54	45	36	34	29	26	18	21	14
9	Bimsere	939	150	113	100	90	73	91	89	57	54	42	36	11	12	2	7	12
10	Nhiaso (nhuiaso)	905	164	119	133	103	83	65	38	54	46	33	24	17	10	2	7	7
11	Domeabra	804	125	116	106	74	73	49	44	53	34	24	22	28	17	8	10	21
12	Apitikokoo	792	122	122	93	95	78	57	49	52	32	21	21	9	11	10	10	10
13	Jimiso	717	116	116	105	65	41	47	37	41	28	24	29	14	21	6	16	11
14	Ayease	623	108	111	83	50	37	37	50	22	28	23	19	17	12	9	8	9
15	Dekyewa	578	93	88	68	44	48	54	38	47	18	21	12	13	7	5	9	13
16	Memerewa no.1	505	70	53	74	46	53	44	35	35	26	20	16	16	10	1	2	4
17	Memerewa no.2	466	54	46	47	49	34	45	47	41	40	24	16	12	4	2	4	1
18	Ntonsua	450	71	62	61	49	34	36	22	19	22	19	14	7	9	9	6	10
19	Adasi (adaasi)	444	43	44	69	65	55	15	29	18	32	40	18	9	4	2	0	1
20	Annwona mensahkrom no.1	311	37	45	43	30	28	21	29	20	16	14	7	5	5	0	5	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician  
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician  
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator  
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator  
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing  
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing  
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing  
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing  
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing  
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing  
Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei  
Ms. Hanna Frempong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting  
Ms. Katherine Henaku, Formatting/Typesetting

### **Writers**

Mr. Jamon Feigben  
Mr. Richard Boakye Yiadom

### **Consultant**

Dr. Eric Osei-Assibey

### **Editor/ Reviewers**

Ms. Rebecca Appiah  
Mr. Chris Assem  
Mr. Ricahrd Sasu  
Mr. Emmanuel Nana Opoku