



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

EAST AKIM MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the East Akim Municipal 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.

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African State
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Surveys
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SREOPD Disabilities	Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UNWPADP	United Nations World Program of Action for Disabled Persons
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

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 the East Akim Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 167,896 representing 6.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. Nearly forty percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 94.9. The population of the district is youthful (35.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 74.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (77.1) than that of females (71.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.1. The General Fertility Rate is 89.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 50 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 30 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 16.5 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 83.5 percent of deaths in the district. Migrants representing (40.0 percent) living in the district were born in another region while almost three quarters were born elsewhere in the Volta Region.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 164,896 with a total number of 42,092 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 38.9 percent. Spouses form about 10.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 64.3 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.4 percent have never married, 8.4 percent are in consensual unions, 6.3 percent are widowed, 5.2 percent are divorced and 2.4 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than 40 percent of females are married compared to a little above one quarter of males (24.2%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.0 percent while widowed males account for only 14.1 percent. . Among the married, 15.2 percent have no education while about 3.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eighty percent

(82.2%) of the married population are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 14.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (65.9%) are economically not active with 5.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 71.0 percent are literate and 29.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (50.4 %) than that of females (44.6%). Eight out of ten people (71.1%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (63,357) in the district, 11.2 percent has never attended school, 40.8 percent are currently attending and 47.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 67.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.1 percent are employed while 6.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.2%), 17.5% perform household duties and 4.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 74.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 24.1 percent in service and sales, 16.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 11.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.2 percent are contributing family workers, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 85.0 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 10.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 50.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 54.8 percent as compared to 46.2 percent of females. A little over three percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 2,272 households representing 5.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.5 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.8%) than males (3.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical,

intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 38.2 percent followed by physical disability (31.1%). About 3.8 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 30.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 56.5 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The distribution of agricultural households by locality is almost even, having about half (50.6%) located in urban areas. Most households in the district (92.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of the East Akim Municipality is 28,201 representing 6.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (62.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 26.8 percent are separate houses and 6.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (44.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 31.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 18.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement block/concrete accounting for 65.7 percent with mud bricks constituting 24.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (83.8%) and mud/earth (13.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (96.8 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (55.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 6.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity main (67.6%) kerosene lamp (26.7%) flashlight/torch (4.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (47.3%). The proportion for rural (68.7%) is higher than that of urban (34.0%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (60.0%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit toilet accounting for (33.3%) and almost half use either public toilet, (KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 26.4 and 21.5 percent. About 6.1 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households

(39.3%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 50.2 percent. About one in ten households (10.8%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (88.8%) and onto the street (24.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The East Akim Municipal Assembly was elevated to a municipal status with LI 1878 in the year 2008. It has a total land area of approximately 508.3 square kilometer. The district capital, Kibi, is 55km from Koforidua, 105km from Accra and 179km from Kumasi. The land is generally undulating with several different types of rock formation which give the different relief features ranging from flat bottom valleys to steep-sided highlands endowed with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. The municipality lies in the west semi-equatorial zone which is characterized by two main rainfall seasons. It also lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest which has Asikuma--Ansum/Oda Compound Association major types of soils. The Assembly has eight zonal Councils, 133 Unit Committees and two constituencies (Abuakwa North and South).

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

East Akim Municipal Assembly has a total land area of approximately 725km². The Municipality is bounded by six districts namely Atiwa District to the north, West Akim District to north west, Fanteakwa District to the East, New Juaben to the south, Yilo Krobo District to the south east and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar District to the west

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating and rises about 240 metres to 300 metres above sea level. There are several different types of rock formation which give the different relief features ranging from flat bottom valleys to steep-sided highlands usually covered with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. Also found are masses of granite which occur in parallel belts. East Akim municipality is also drained by rivers such as the Birim, Densu, and Bompong most of which have their catchment areas within the Apedwa Forest Ranges. Several other seasonal streams are found in the municipality. The pattern is largely dendritic flowing in the north-south direction.

1.2.3 Climate

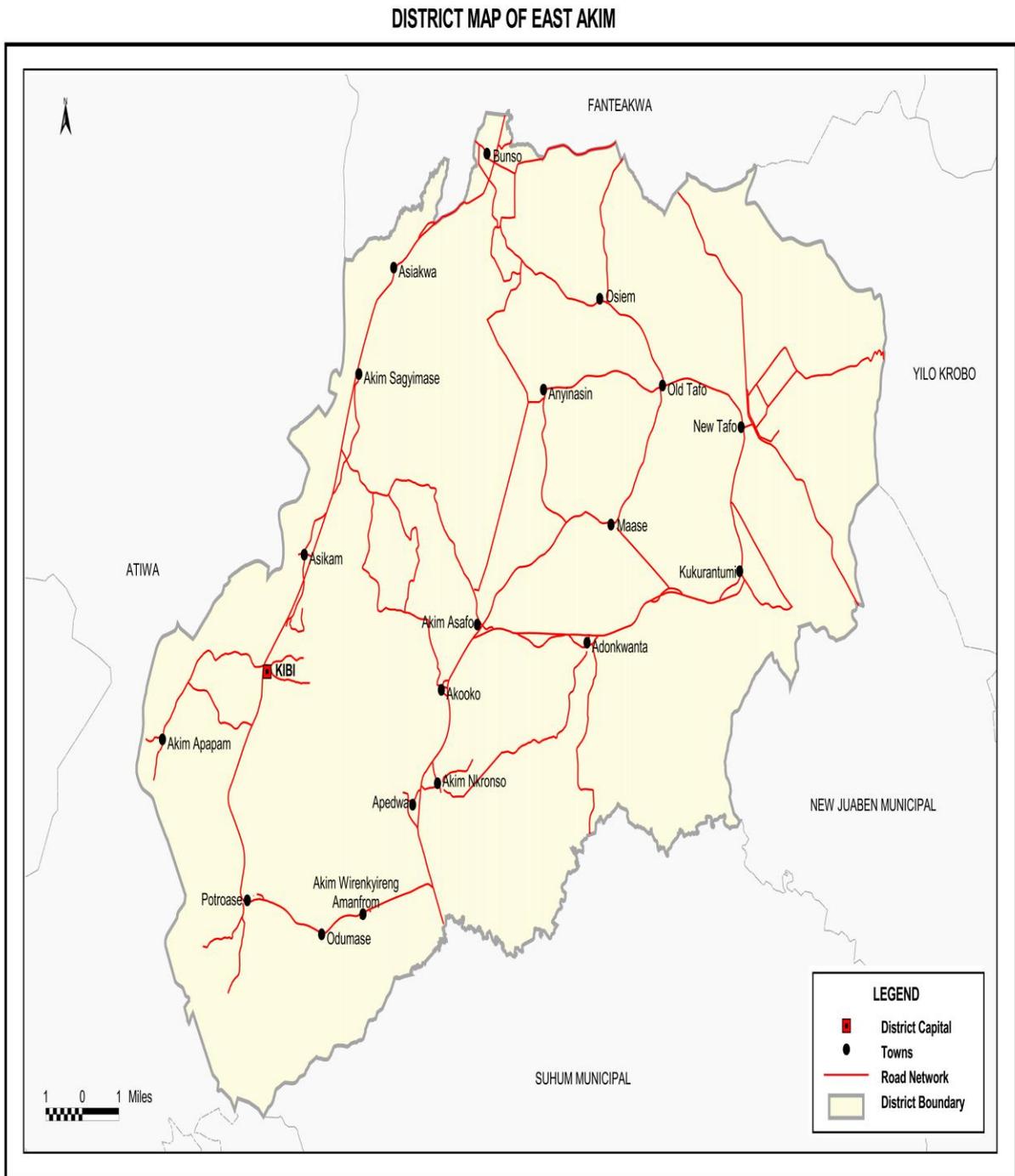
The municipality lies in the west semi-equatorial zone which is characterized by two main rainfall seasons occurring in June and October; the first rainy season starts from May to June and the second from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 125mm and 175mm. The dry seasons are distinct starting between November and late February. Temperatures are found to be fairly uniform ranging between 26degree celsius in August and 30degree celsius in March. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between 70% - 80% in the dry season and 75% - 80% in the wet season.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The municipality lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest. There are few forest reserves covering about 108.8sq km. The forest reserves constitute about 15% of the entire surface area of the district. Some commercial tree species contained in the forest are *Milicia excelsa*

(Odum), *Sterculia rhinopetala* (Wawa), *Terminalia superba* (Ofram), *Khaya ivoriensis* (African mahogany), *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kyenkyen) etc.

Figure 1.1: Map of East Akim Municipal Assembly



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Soils

The major soils in the municipality are the Asikuma--Ansum/Oda Compound Association. Dominating this soil group is the series which are mainly red, well drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty- clay loams.

The Peki series are brown to reddish yellow, moderately well drained, very shallow and rocky. The valley bottoms are occupied by the Oda series which are poorly drained alluvial silty clays. The soils are suitable for the cultivation of both food crops (cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, maize) and cash crops (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola) which are grown in the municipality. The land in this area is susceptible to soil erosion if laid bare of vegetation.

1.3 Political Administration

The East Akim municipal Assembly is the highest political administrative authority. It has the goal of providing prudent management of the municipality and thus ensures the overall development of the municipality. The Assembly has eight zonal Councils, 133 Unit Committees and two constituencies (Abuakwa North and South). Figure 1 shows the map of East Akim. The Assembly is made up of Municipal Chief Executive; forty-three (43) Assembly members of which twenty nine (29) or two thirds are elected. One-thirds is appointed by the President in consultation with the chiefs and interest groups in the municipality.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

Kyebi/ Kibi the municipal capital is the capital of the OKYEMAN traditional area. The Akyems, especially the Abuakwas, had to fight the Akwamus and got settled in the areas evacuated by the Akwamus. The Akyem Abuakwas made their temporary capitals in several areas, including Praso, until they finally settled at Pameng. However, it was during the reign of Nana Ofori Panin that the capital of Akyem Abuakwa was finally moved to "Kyebirie" (named after a black hat used by a hunter using the area as his hunting grounds). It is now known as KYEBI or KIBI. The Akyems celebrate the Ohum festival. This is a ceremony of thanksgiving to the creator. The Ohum festival is celebrated in Akyem Abuakwa in two parts; the Ohumkan and the Ohumkyire. The main ethnic groups that exist in the municipality are the Akyems, who form the majority of the ethnic groups; others include Krobos, Asantes, Akuapem and Ewes. The dominant religious group in the municipality is Christianity.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Production

The main occupation in the municipality is farming, with about 65% of the working population engaged in active farming. The most important cash crops cultivated are Cocoa and Coffee followed by staples, like cassava, maize, plantain, oil palm and banana.

1.5.2 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is predominantly agro-processing units – (Cassava into Gari and oil palm processing). Wood carvers and cane weavers are located at Apedwa, while production of pottery products could be found at Ahwenease.

1.5.3 Mining

The Municipality is heavily endowed with mineral deposits - gold, diamond, bauxite etc. At the moment however, the activities of small scale miners dominate the mining sector. Bauxite mining is expected to begin soon on a large scale.

1.5.4 Tourism

The Okyeman's Old Palace is being kept and preserved as a museum. Other known sites include the Agyemprem watershed and monumental rocks at Kukurantumi, the Sagyimase Rain/Evergreen Forest, Tafo Slave Center, Linda Dor Rest Stop, a private facility for tourists and travelers on the Accra-Kumasi highway that provides food and beverages after long hours journey, the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana, Bunso Cocoa College, Bunso Plant Genetic Resource Centre, the Arboretum and its Executive Lodge provides eco-tourism attraction for tourists.

1.5.5 Infrastructure

The municipality has a fair distribution of accessible roads majority of which link the Accra-Kumasi trunk road. Also utilities available in the municipality are electricity, water and telecommunication which are very crucial for development. Most of the communities have been connected to the National Electricity Grid. This has improved the lives of the people. The economic activities in the area are gradually becoming brisk in the communities.

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.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, household and non-household population, literacy and education, emigration, demographic and economic characteristics, disability, information communication technology, fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The demographic characteristics of the population in the district have social and economic implications and are the benchmark for the provision of social services such as recreational centres, housing, health services, and education. The age-sex structure also influences fertility and mortality levels. At the community level, age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's status and role in society. This chapter presents information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality for the East Akim district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population size and sex by locality

Table 2.1 shows the population size by locality of residence and sex in the district. According to 2010 PHC, the total population of the district stands at 167,896 representing 6.4 percent of the regional population. The district has almost sixty percent of its population residing in urban localities. Furthermore, more than half (51.3%) of the populace are females. At the locality level, while females again dominate in the urban areas with a proportion of 52.4 percent, the reverse is the case for rural localities having 50.3 percent of the population being males.

This explains why the sex ratio in the rural localities (there are 101.2 males for every 100 females) is relatively higher compared to the urban localities (there are 90.8 males for every 100 females).

Table 2.1: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	167,896	100.0	100,068	100.0	67,828	100.0
Male	81,767	48.7	47,621	47.6	34,146	50.3
Female	86,129	51.3	52,447	52.4	33,682	49.7
Percent of regional population	6.4		8.7			
Sex Ratio	94.9		90.8		4.6	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.4 provides information on the dependency ratios which measures the number of persons dependent on the employed population. As indicated in the table, the dependency ratio in the district is 74.3, which infers that for every 100 persons in the working-age population, there are 86 dependents (comprising children and aged) to cater for. Furthermore, the child dependency ratio (62.6) is higher than the old age dependency ratio (11.7).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

Age Group/Ratio	Number
All Ages	167,896
0-14	60,321
15-64	96,331
65+	11,244
Total dependency ratio	74.3
Child dependency ratio	62.6
Old age dependency ratio	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most critical characteristics of any population. The age-sex structure indicates the number of male and female in the 5 years age cohort. Table 2.3 reveals that for population aged 0-4 years through to 15-19 years the male cohort population is slightly higher than that of the female and then reverses in favour of females from age 20-24 years onwards. The youth population (0-14 years) constitutes 35.9 percent of the entire population of the district, while population 15-64 years representing the workforce of the East Akim municipal is more than half (57.4%) of the population. More also the older population (65 years and older) make up 6.7 percent.

Table 2.3: Age structure by sex

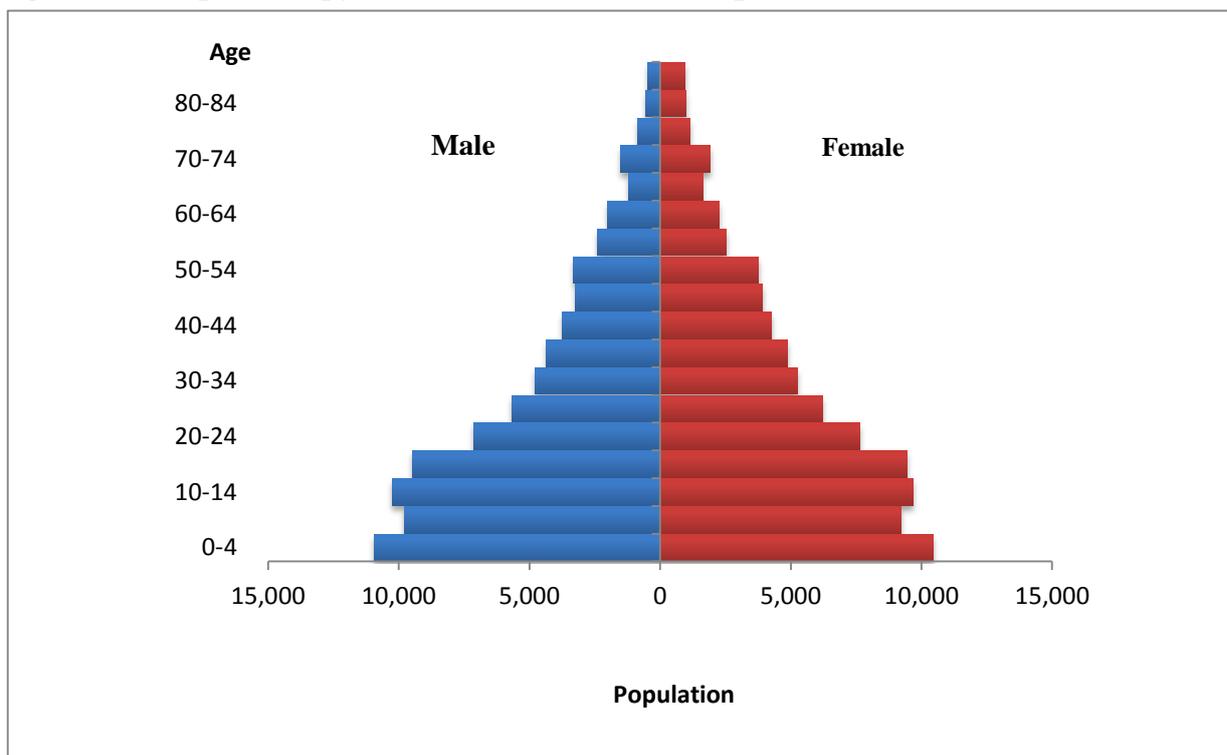
Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	167,896	100.0	81,767	100.0	86,129	100.0	94.9
0 - 4	21,375	12.7	10,922	13.4	10,453	12.1	104.5
5 - 9	18,984	11.3	9,765	11.9	9,219	10.7	105.9
10 - 14	19,962	11.9	10,267	12.6	9,695	11.3	105.9
15 - 19	18,932	11.3	9,482	11.6	9,450	11.0	100.3
20 - 24	14,781	8.8	7,131	8.7	7,650	8.9	93.2
25 - 29	11,925	7.1	5,691	7.0	6,234	7.2	91.3
30 - 34	10,020	6.0	4,775	5.8	5,245	6.1	91
35 - 39	9,221	5.5	4,364	5.3	4,857	5.6	89.8
40 - 44	8,009	4.8	3,741	4.6	4,268	5.0	87.7
45 - 49	7,130	4.2	3,233	4.0	3,897	4.5	83
50 - 54	7,082	4.2	3,320	4.1	3,762	4.4	88.3
55 - 59	4,931	2.9	2,409	2.9	2,522	2.9	95.5
60 - 64	4,300	2.6	2,035	2.5	2,265	2.6	89.8
65 - 69	2,843	1.7	1,221	1.5	1,622	1.9	75.3
70 - 74	3,416	2.0	1,526	1.9	1,890	2.2	80.7
75 - 79	1,999	1.2	858	1.0	1,141	1.3	75.2
80 - 84	1,544	0.9	548	0.7	996	1.2	55
85 +	1,442	0.9	479	0.6	963	1.1	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid which depicts the age-sex structure of the population of East Akim Municipal. The pyramid has a broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that, at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. Particularly, for the age groups 20 - 24 years onwards there are more females than males. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 years and 5-9

years indicate that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years with implications for economic development of the district. The district age structure mimics the region's pattern.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of East Akim Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Population size, sex and distribution (Urban/Rural)

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of population by sex and locality of residence. The total population of East Akim Municipal is 167,896, with 60 percent residing in the urban locality. The population of the district has more female (51.3%) than males. The trend is repeated in the urban locality with a relatively higher proportion of 52.4 percent being females. In the rural locality, on the other hand, the reverse is the case; males make up more than half (50.3%) of the population. This is the reason for which the sex ratio for rural areas is higher compared to that of the urban. In that, in the rural areas while there are 101.4 males to every 100 females, there are 90.8 males for 100 female in the urban areas. However, it can be observed that the sex ratio is relatively lower in the district (94.9) compared to the rural figure.

Table 2.4: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

District/Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	167,896	100.0	100,068	100.0	67,828	100.0
Male	81,767	48.7	47,621	47.6	34,146	50.3
Female	86,129	51.3	52,447	52.4	33,682	49.7
Sex ratio	94.9		90.8		101.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

There are three main factors that influence the population of a country or region namely; fertility, mortality and migration. These factors determine the size and age-sex composition of the population at a particular point in time and thus critical for the socio-economic development. The objective of this chapter is to provide analysis on migration, fertility and mortality levels in the district using data from the 2010 population and housing census.

2.4.1 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. Table 2.5 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the district. The table indicates a total of 32,830 migrants in the district, with about 40.0 percent born either elsewhere in another region of Ghana or outside Ghana. Almost three quarters of the migrant population born elsewhere in another region is from Volta Region (5,626) and Ashanti Region (4,309), Greater Accra (3,798) and Central (2,126). A total of 1,203 migrants were born outside Ghana.

In further analysis, a higher proportion of migrants from regions other than Eastern had lived in the district between one to four years. The data further show that though more people from the Volta Region have lived in the district for more than 20 years, the proportion of migrants from Upper east (30.0%) is relatively higher compared with migrants from other regions.

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	54,711	15.6	28.7	16.7	17.8	21.2
Born elsewhere in the region	32,830	14.5	27.7	16.8	18.4	22.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,466	16.9	35.8	21.6	15.2	10.4
Central	2,128	19.1	32.7	14.4	16.6	17.2
Greater Accra	3,796	21.8	34.4	16	15.3	12.5
Volta	5,626	13.7	22.9	16.2	18.7	28.5
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	4,309	19.2	30.3	17.2	17	16.3
Brong Ahafo	1,442	16.5	35.6	18.7	17.8	11.4
Northern	948	16.8	28	15	14.9	25.4
Upper East	473	14.4	29	13.7	12.9	30
Upper west	490	14.3	41.4	11.4	9.6	23.3
Outside Ghana	1,203	14.3	27.8	18.9	19.7	19.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Fertility

In this report, fertility is considered as the total number of live births that females, 15 years and older, ever had during their lifetime. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population and therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. The commonly used measures of fertility are the Total Fertility Rate (which means the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates) and its component, Age-specific Fertility Rate (which also means the number

of children a woman within a specific age group would have for the main purpose of knowing differences in fertility behaviour in each age group). The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 persons in a given year.

Current fertility

Table 2.6 shows reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude fertility rate in all districts in the Eastern region. The total fertility rate (TFR) for East Akim municipal is 3.1 live births per woman aged 15-49 years lower than regional average (3.5 live births per woman). This implies that a woman living in the district would have an average of 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period, if the age-specific fertility rates were observed. Similarly, the general fertility rate for the district which stands at 89.9 live births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15-49 years is lower compared to the regional figure (103.9 live births per 1,000 women). The crude birth rate for the district stands at 22.3 which is also higher than the regional figure of 25.4, and again is the second highest in the region.

Table 2.6: 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	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68	19.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95	24.4
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3	87.4	24
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114	26.6
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cumulative (Lifetime) fertility

The mean number of children ever born per woman in the reproductive age measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female 12 years and older. Table 2.7 shows the children ever born and children surviving in East Akim municipal. The table shows that the district has 62,531 females with children ever born being 163,727 indicating that there are two children to every female (12 years and older). As expected, the average number of children ever born increases consistently from 29 children (for women aged 12-14 years) to 17,641 children (for women aged 50-54 years) and then starts to decline for women aged 55 years and older. The same pattern is observed for both male children and female children ever born and surviving.

Also, 'children ever born' to women aged 60 years and above is 32.0 percent which is the highest, whereas children ever born to women aged 12-14 years is the least. The table further reveals that, women aged 25-29 and 35-39 years have more than 93.0 percent of their children surviving while those aged 60+ years have the least percentage of 79.3 of their children surviving. In the district, of the children born to females in the 5-year age cohort, a female child has higher chance of surviving compared with a male child. Particularly, for females 25-29 years, female child survival rate (95.0%) is higher than male child survival rate (91.3%). Similarly women aged 20-24 years have 91.1 percent (the highest) whilst women aged 60+ years have 67.8 percent (the lowest) of their surviving children to be males.

Table 2.7: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	62,531	163,727	82,711	81,016	143,281	71,291	71,990
12 - 14	5,769	29	12	17	25	10	15
15 - 19	9,450	956	464	492	879	419	460
20 - 24	7,650	5,454	2,708	2,746	4,962	2,396	2,566
25 - 29	6,234	9,723	4,942	4,781	9,056	4,513	4,543
30 - 34	5,245	13,575	6,993	6,582	12,601	6,410	6,191
35 - 39	4,857	16,868	8,759	8,109	15,809	8,143	7,666
40 - 44	4,268	17,225	8,735	8,490	15,867	7,967	7,900
45 - 49	3,897	17,158	8,637	8,521	15,632	7,797	7,835
50 - 54	3,762	17,641	8,735	8,906	15,802	7,737	8,065
55 - 59	2,522	12,924	6,480	6,444	11,231	5,523	5,708
60 +	8,877	52,174	26,246	25,928	41,417	20,376	21,041

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. However, the district share with the rest of Ghana the factors that mitigate against further improvement in the mortality conditions of the population such as the persistence of poor environmental sanitation, inadequate nutrition, poor access to drinking water and the prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases, among others.

Table 2.8 presents information on total population of deaths in households and crude death rates by district and region. The data shows that a total of 1,427 household deaths, representing 6.6 percent the regional household deaths, occurred in East Akim municipal within the 12 months

prior to the 2010 PHC. The data again shows that the district recorded a higher crude death rate (per 1,000) of 8.5 relative to that of the region (8.2).

Table 2.8: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.9 shows that death due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 16.5 percent, while the remaining 83.5 percent is due to other causes. The data shows that the district comes third by ranking death due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the region (10.4%).

Table 2.9: Death in households

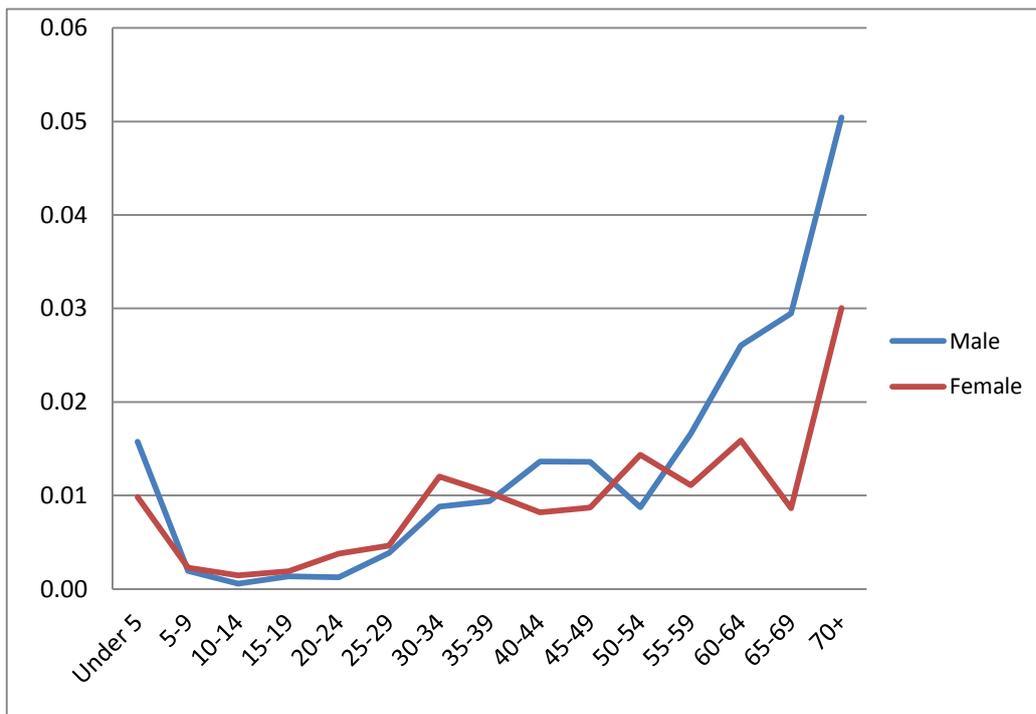
Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	21,519	2,240	10.4	19,279	89.6
Birim South	1,351	153	11.3	1,198	88.7
Birim Municipal	966	118	12.2	848	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	99	11.4	767	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	35	5.5	605	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	46	10.3	402	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	106	8	1,211	92
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	11.2	964	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	9	1,090	91
Lower Manya	940	63	6.7	877	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	85	10	768	90
Upper Manya	607	32	5.3	575	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	73	8	838	92
East Akim Municipal	1,427	235	16.5	1,192	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	78	10.7	649	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	53	6.6	752	93.4
Birim North	595	83	13.9	512	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	94	8.8	970	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	58	8.8	601	91.2
Kwahu South	879	85	9.7	794	90.3
Kwahu East	992	138	13.9	854	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	92	20.2	363	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	62	9.4	600	90.6
Akwapim South	357	61	17.1	296	82.9
Ayensuano	733	49	6.7	684	93.3
Denkyembuor	443	53	12	390	88
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	60	11.1	479	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific mortality rate

Figure 2.3 indicates the proportion of deaths by age and sex in the 12 months before the census night. The data reveal the district has alarming death rates among 5-year age group 50 years and beyond. Particularly, the proportion of deaths are relatively higher for males who are 55 years and older than their female counterpart. There is a significant decline of deaths of under 5 for both sexes till 14, and then rise after remaining fairly stable from age group 15 -24 years. The female ASD rate from age group 30-34 to 60-69 years fluctuates, while that for males gradually increase from age groups 20-24 to 45-49 years but drops for 50-59 age group.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. This section focuses on social characteristics, namely, household size, relation to head of household, distribution of households by locality of households in the district.

3.2 Household Size, Structure and composition

3.2.1 Household size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners in allocating resources for social services such shelter, health and education. This section focuses on the analysis of data on household structure, size, and composition. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 42,092 households in East Akim municipality with about 61.0 percent located in urban areas. In the rural localities, an average of 4.2 persons belongs to one household, but this is relatively higher compared with that for urban areas (3.9) and district (4.0).

Table 3.1: Household Size by type of Locality

Indicator	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	167,896	100,068	67,828
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	164,562	97,263	67,299
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	28,201	15,390	12,811
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	25,865	16,227
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
Population per house	7.3	6.1	6	6.5	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4	3.9	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition by sex

The composition of household in East Akim municipal which indicates the relationship of members with the household head by sex is shown in Table 3.2. Out of 164,562 people living in the district, 38.9 percent are children, heads of households (25.6%), grandchildren (12.1%) and spouse (10.3%). The step children constitute the least proportion of 0.6 percent.

The table further shows that, almost 51.0 percent of households in the district have female as head. Out of 80,214 households with male as head, 40.2 percent are children relatively higher compared to that of female-headed households. While the proportion of head in male-headed households is also higher than that of female-headed households (32.3% against 19.2%), fewer parent in-laws live in male-headed households than in female-headed households (179 against 1,121).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total households		Male headed		Female headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	164,562	100.0	80,214	100.0	84,348	100.0
Head	42,093	25.6	25,901	32.3	16,192	19.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	16,916	10.3	1,357	1.7	15,559	18.5
Child (son/daughter)	63,965	38.9	32,218	40.2	31,747	37.6
Parent/parent in-law	1,300	0.8	179	0.2	1,121	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	1,016	0.6	332	0.4	684	0.8
Grandchild	19,833	12.1	10,125	12.6	9,708	11.5
Brother/sister	5,077	3.1	2,750	3.4	2,327	2.8
Step child	963	0.6	496	0.6	467	0.6
Adopted/foster child	415	0.3	200	0.3	215	0.3
Other relative	9,710	5.9	4,683	5.8	5,027	6.0
Non-relative	3,274	2.0	1,973	2.5	1,301	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

The household population by structure and sex are presented in table 3.3. The data show that 64.3 percent of households are either the nuclear (head with spouse(s) and children) (26.6%), extended (composed of the head with spouse(s) and children and relatives) (18.8%) or single parent extended (18.9%). Single parent extended with non-relatives and extended with non-relatives constitutes the lowest proportion of households (1.6%). A similar pattern of the distribution of household population by structure can be observed for the sexes.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	164,562	100.0	80,214	100.0	84,348	100.0
Head only	8,891	5.4	5,948	7.4	2,943	3.5
Head and a spouse only	3,334	2.0	1,671	2.1	1,663	2.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	43,809	26.6	22,487	28.0	21,322	25.3
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	30,876	18.8	15,365	19.2	15,511	18.4
Extended + non relatives	2,654	1.6	1,384	1.7	1,270	1.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	6,767	4.1	3,407	4.3	3,360	4.0
Single parent Nuclear	18,315	11.1	7,853	9.8	10,462	12.4
Single parent Extended	31,133	18.9	12,638	15.8	18,495	21.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,666	1.6	1,194	1.5	1,472	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	16,117	9.8	8,267	10.3	7,850	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

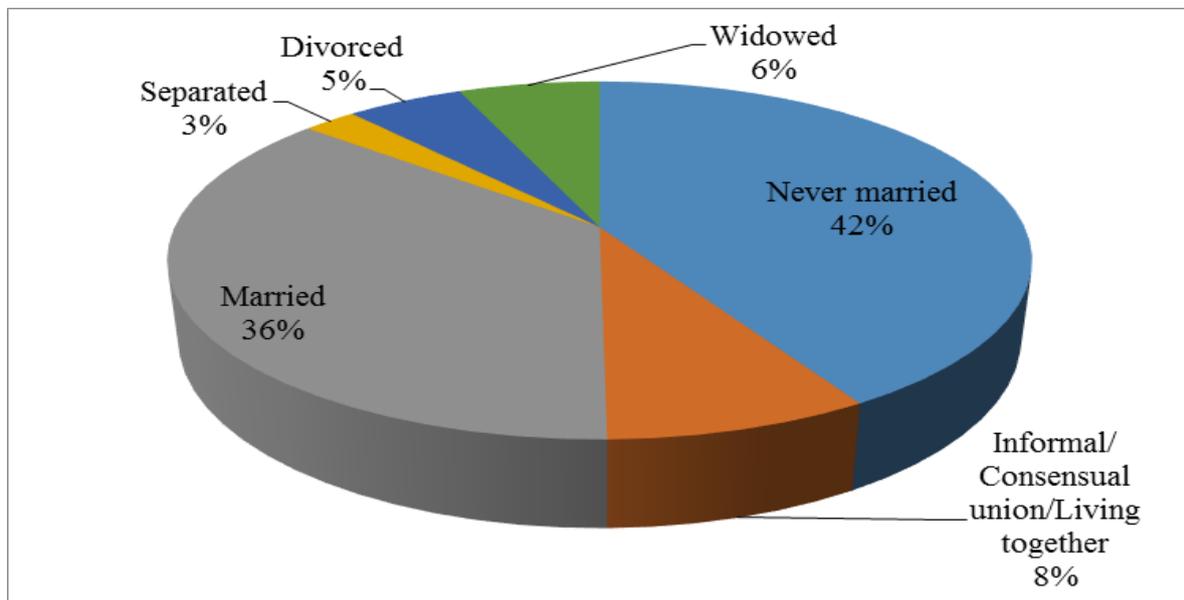
3.3.1 Introduction

Marriage in Ghanaian societies includes both formal unions and informal unions. Formal unions are those sanctioned by law under the ordinance, by tradition/customary law or religion. Informal unions are cohabiting unions recognized in Ghana but not sanctioned by law, tradition or religion. This section examines the marital status of the population 12 years and older.

3.3.2 Marital status and age

Figure 3.1 presents the marital status of persons 12 years and older living in the district. The figure reveals that, 36.3 percent of the population 12 years and older are married and about 41.4 percent belonging to never married population. A total of 10,028 persons representing 8.4 percent the population 12 years and older is in consensual union, while widowed persons constitute 6.3 percent. Approximately 8.0 percent of persons 12 years and older are either divorced (5.2%) or separated (2.4%).

Figure 3.1: Percentage of marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. As expected, majority (92.7 percent or more) of adolescents (12-19 years) and young adults (20-24) are never married. The reason may be that these groups may still be in school or in some form of training. Within the 5-year age group, persons who are 30 years or older, more than half are married; with 45–49 years age group having the highest proportion (66.1%). The data further reveal that more than a tenth of persons belonging to 5-year age group from 45 years and beyond are divorced, with the highest being 60 – 64 years, (13.8%). Widowhood (38.7%) is more pronounced among 65 years and older generation. A similar characteristic of marital status by level of education can be observed for both sexes.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	119,377	100.0	41.4	8.4	36.3	2.4	5.2	6.3
12 - 14	11,802	100.0	96.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	18,932	100.0	92.7	3.0	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	14,781	100.0	69.2	12.8	15.8	1.1	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	11,925	100.0	43.5	18.2	34.2	1.8	1.8	0.4
30 - 34	10,020	100.0	22.7	15.9	53.5	2.6	4.0	1.2
35 - 39	9,221	100.0	11.3	14.1	63.6	3.4	5.9	1.7
40 - 44	8,009	100.0	8.1	10.6	65.2	4.4	8.5	3.2
45 - 49	7,130	100.0	4.9	7.6	66.1	5.2	10.5	5.8
50 - 54	7,082	100.0	3.2	6.0	64.6	4.9	11.6	9.6
55 - 59	4,931	100.0	2.4	4.4	62.5	4.6	13.4	12.7
60 - 64	4,300	100.0	2.4	3.4	56.1	5.1	13.8	19.2
65+	11,244	100.0	2.7	2.0	40.7	3.3	12.5	38.7
Male								
Total	56,846	100.0	48.2	7.6	36.8	1.8	3.5	1.9
12 - 14	6,033	100.0	96.9	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,482	100.0	96.2	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	7,131	100.0	84.4	6.8	7.8	0.5	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	5,691	100.0	57.3	16.5	24.2	0.8	1.0	0.1
30 - 34	4,775	100.0	30.5	17.1	47.5	1.9	2.6	0.4
35 - 39	4,364	100.0	15.4	14.8	62.5	2.4	4.2	0.7
40 - 44	3,741	100.0	10.0	11.3	69.1	3.5	5.1	1.0
45 - 49	3,233	100.0	6.9	9.1	71.0	4.5	6.7	1.7
50 - 54	3,320	100.0	4.5	7.4	73.0	4.1	8.6	2.4
55 - 59	2,409	100.0	3.2	5.8	73.9	3.5	9.8	3.9
60 - 64	2,035	100.0	2.8	4.9	71.4	5.0	10.5	5.6
65+	4,632	100.0	3.5	3.1	65.9	3.3	10.1	14.1
Female								
Total	62,531	100.0	35.2	9.0	35.7	2.9	6.8	10.3
12 - 14	5,769	100.0	96.1	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,450	100.0	89.2	5.0	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	7,650	100.0	55.1	18.4	23.2	1.6	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	6,234	100.0	30.9	19.7	43.3	2.7	2.6	0.8
30 - 34	5,245	100.0	15.6	14.9	59.0	3.2	5.4	1.9
35 - 39	4,857	100.0	7.6	13.6	64.6	4.2	7.3	2.7
40 - 44	4,268	100.0	6.3	10.0	61.9	5.1	11.5	5.1
45 - 49	3,897	100.0	3.2	6.3	62.0	5.8	13.6	9.1
50 - 54	3,762	100.0	2.0	4.8	57.2	5.6	14.4	16.0
55 - 59	2,522	100.0	1.5	3.1	51.7	5.6	17.0	21.1
60 - 64	2,265	100.0	2.0	2.1	42.5	5.2	16.9	31.4
65+	6,612	100.0	2.1	1.2	23.1	3.3	14.2	56.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by level of education

In recent times, education may be one of the numerous attributes for delay in marriage for both men and women. Table 3.5 provides information on the distribution of the persons 12 years and older by marital status and education. The table shows that majority (65.5%) of people who are married have had basic education as their highest level of education. The table further reveals that lower level of formal education or no education may have contributed to high proportion of divorced in the district. Out of 6,248 persons who are divorced, while almost 22.0 percent have had no education, about 66.0 percent have had basic education as their highest level of education. This is more alarming with female

divorced population as more than a quarter (25.3%) with no education while male divorced population constitute 14.2 percent.

The proportion of persons in the various categories of marital status that had tertiary education is generally low. Particularly, less than one percent of persons in consensual union have had tertiary education (0.4).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Sec.	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post mid./ sec. cert./ diploma ³	Tertiary
Total	119,377	100.0	12.6	65.5	13.2	2.8	4.2	1.6
Never married	49,416	100.0	3.5	66.8	22.3	2.0	4.2	1.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	9,995	100.0	12.9	73.0	9.5	2.3	1.8	0.5
Married	43,293	100.0	15.2	65.5	7.5	3.9	5.3	2.7
Separated	2,875	100.0	18.3	68.2	5.5	3.4	3.8	0.8
Divorced	6,248	100.0	21.8	66.0	4.3	4.1	3.2	0.6
Widowed	7,550	100.0	47.5	45.4	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.4
Male								
Total	56,846	100.0	7.5	65.8	15.5	3.5	5.2	2.6
Never married	27,419	100.0	3.4	66.2	22.0	2.4	4.4	1.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,347	100.0	9.2	71.3	12.2	3.4	3.1	0.9
Married	20,939	100.0	10.5	64.0	9.3	4.9	6.9	4.4
Separated	1,041	100.0	13.6	69.9	7.0	4.0	4.3	1.1
Divorced	2,003	100.0	14.2	70.2	7.0	4.3	3.0	1.2
Widowed	1,097	100.0	29.2	56.7	5.7	3.5	3.6	1.3
Female								
Total	62,531	100.0	17.3	65.2	11.1	2.3	3.3	0.8
Never married	21,997	100.0	3.7	67.5	22.6	1.5	3.9	0.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,648	100.0	15.8	74.3	7.4	1.5	0.8	0.2
Married	22,354	100.0	19.7	66.8	5.8	2.9	3.7	1.1
Separated	1,834	100.0	20.9	67.3	4.6	3.1	3.5	0.6
Divorced	4,245	100.0	25.3	64.1	3.0	4.0	3.3	0.3
Widowed	6,453	100.0	50.6	43.5	1.3	2.0	2.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity

The assertion that one's ability to be economically active is paramount in the initiation, survival and continuation of a marriage may vary geographically. In this section, we will consider the marital status and economic activity of the East Akim municipal. Table 3.6 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It can be seen from the table that 68,607 of persons 12 years and older are employed, 5,094 are unemployed and 45,676 are economically not active. With the exception of 'never married population, all the other categories of marital status have more than half employed, with the married population having the, highest proportion of 82.2 percent. While persons in consensual union (6.3%) have the highest proportion without jobs, almost half (46.1%) of widowed population are economically not active.

The same pattern characterizes the sexes, with the male population having higher proportions of the population of various marital status as employed compared to their female counterpart.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,377	100.0	68,607	57.5	5,094	4.3	45,676	38.3
Never married	49,416	100.0	14,326	29.0	2,520	5.1	32,570	65.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	9,995	100.0	7,871	78.7	627	6.3	1,497	15.0
Married	43,293	100.0	35,584	82.2	1,489	3.4	6,220	14.4
Separated	2,875	100.0	2,182	75.9	148	5.1	545	19
Divorced	6,248	100.0	4,705	75.3	180	2.9	1,363	21.8
Widowed	7,550	100.0	3,939	52.2	130	1.7	3,481	46.1
Male								
Total	56,846	100.0	33,449	58.8	2,129	3.7	21,268	37.4
Never married	27,419	100.0	8,697	31.7	1,421	5.2	17,301	63.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,347	100.0	3,925	90.3	132	3.0	290	6.7
Married	20,939	100.0	17,849	85.2	465	2.2	2,625	12.5
Separated	1,041	100.0	833	80.0	41	3.9	167	16
Divorced	2,003	100.0	1,541	76.9	49	2.4	413	20.6
Widowed	1,097	100.0	604	55.1	21	1.9	472	43.0
Female								
Total	62,531	100.0	35,158	56.2	2,965	4.7	24,408	39.0
Never married	21,997	100.0	5,629	25.6	1,099	5.0	15,269	69.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,648	100.0	3,946	69.9	495	8.8	1,207	21.4
Married	22,354	100.0	17,735	79.3	1,024	4.6	3,595	16.1
Separated	1,834	100.0	1,349	73.6	107	5.8	378	20.6
Divorced	4,245	100.0	3,164	74.5	131	3.1	950	22.4
Widowed	6,453	100.0	3,335	51.7	109	1.7	3,009	46.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of the population by nationality and by sex in East Akim district. The data shows that majority (96.0%) of the population of district are Ghanaian by birth, followed by Ghanaians with dual citizenship (1.8%). The table further shows that, about one percent of the population is either Ghanaians by naturalization (0.6%) or from African countries other than ECOWAS (0.3%). Nationality attributes of the population of the district exhibits evenly distribution over the sexes.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	167,896	100.0	81,767	100.0	86,129	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	161,112	96.0	78,365	95.8	82,747	96.1
Dual Nationality	3,096	1.8	1,530	1.9	1,566	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,000	0.6	494	0.6	506	0.6
ECOWAS	1,761	1.0	930	1.1	831	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	557	0.3	276	0.3	281	0.3
Other	370	0.2	172	0.2	198	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

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. Table 3.8 shows that, a total of 8,982 persons representing 5.3 percent of the population of East Akim municipal is not affiliated to any religion. Nevertheless, majority (86.9%) of the population in the district are Christians; with Pentecostal/Charismatic dominating with a proportion of 37.1 percent, followed by the Protestants (30.5%), other Christians (14.2%). People of the Islamic religion are 6.5 percent, while Traditionalist and others are less than 2 percent.

For the sexes, there are relatively higher proportions of female Christians compared with male Christians who are members of Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (39.2% against 35.0%) and Protestant churches (31.6% against 29.3 %). On the other hand, there are more males than females who profess to the Traditional religion (0.8% vs. 0.5%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	167,896	100.0	81,767	100.0	86,129	100.0
No Religion	8,982	5.3	6,204	7.6	2,778	3.2
Catholic	8,537	5.1	4,416	5.4	4,121	4.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	51,145	30.5	23,965	29.3	27,180	31.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	62,370	37.1	28,620	35.0	33,750	39.2
Other Christians	23,833	14.2	11,654	14.3	12,179	14.1
Islam	10,924	6.5	5,748	7.0	5,176	6.0
Traditionalist	1,101	0.7	668	0.8	433	0.5
Other (Specify)	1,004	0.6	492	0.6	512	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

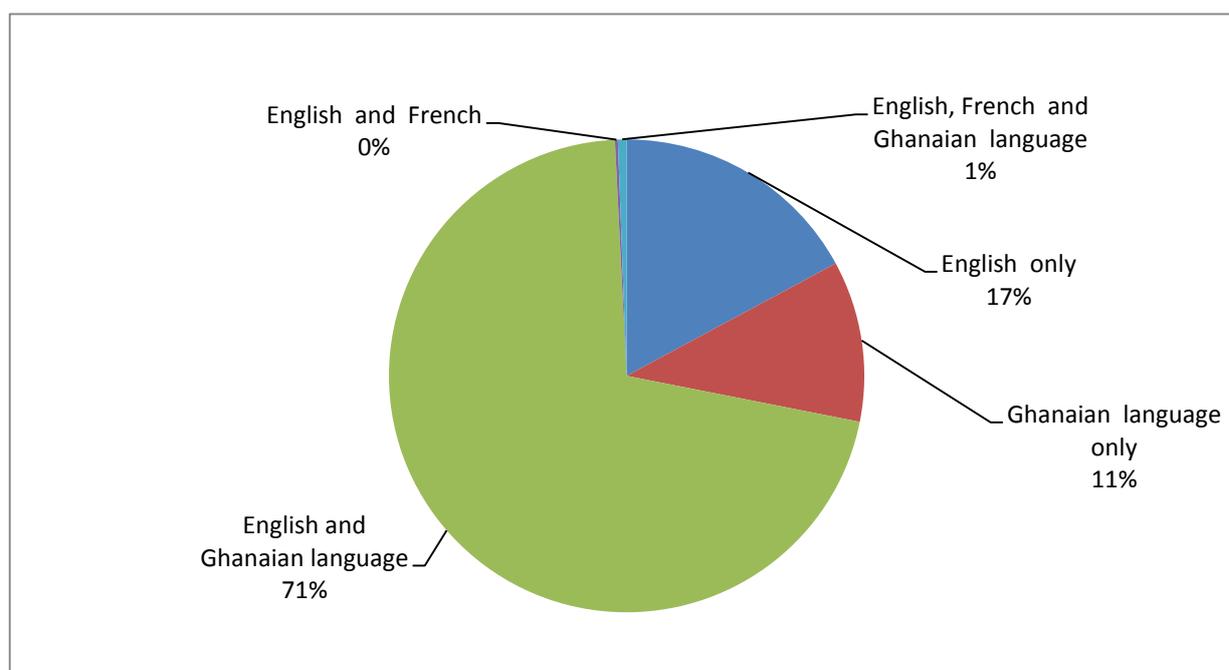
3.6 Literacy and Education

Education, whether formal or informal, is essential for human and economic development. In Ghana, some people have become literate through informal educational programs such Adult education. The Millennium Development Goals which emphasizes on universal primary education by 2015 has become the benchmark for evaluating education policies and programs governments of most countries, including Ghana. This section seeks to examine Literacy and Education at East Akim district.

3.6.1 Literacy

According to 2010 PHC, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. From figure 3.2, a total of 107,654 persons out of a population of 122,816 who are 11 years and older residing in the district are literate in one language or another. Of the literate population, majority (99.2%) are either literate in both English and Ghanaian language only (71.1%), English only (17.1%) or Ghanaian language only (11.0%). The remaining proportion is either literate in English and French only (0.2%) or English, French and Ghanaian language only (0.6%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by language of literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the population 11 years and older who are literate in one language or another by sex and age. Majority of persons in the age categories are literate in English and Ghanaian languages only. Particularly, the adolescent age group (15-19) years has the highest (78.5%). The data again indicate that the proportion of the population who are literate in English only is higher among the younger ages (11-24 years) compared to the older cohorts. This pattern may reflect the impact of the policy increasing access to education at all levels. On the other hand, literacy in Ghanaian language only is more common among both male and female older cohorts of the population than the younger cohorts

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

Age	None (not) literate	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes							
Total	15164	107,654	17.1	11.0	71.1	0.2	0.6
10-14	215	15,028	24.8	6.6	68.0	0.1	0.6
15-19	413	18,519	16.0	4.3	78.5	0.2	1.0
20-24	805	13,976	16.5	7.6	75.0	0.3	0.6
25-29	894	11,031	18.9	10.2	70.0	0.3	0.5
30-34	1,125	8,895	18.6	14.2	66.5	0.4	0.4
35-39	1,240	7,981	17.9	16.8	64.6	0.2	0.5
40-44	1,228	6,781	15.9	16.2	67.3	0.1	0.4
45-49	1,028	6,102	15.2	15.1	69.1	0.1	0.5
50-54	1,237	5,845	13.2	14.9	71.2	0.1	0.6
55-59	786	4,145	12.6	14.1	72.9	0.0	0.3
60-64	1,081	3,219	10.6	16.3	72.4	0.0	0.7
65+	5,112	6,132	10.1	20.7	68.7	0.2	0.3

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

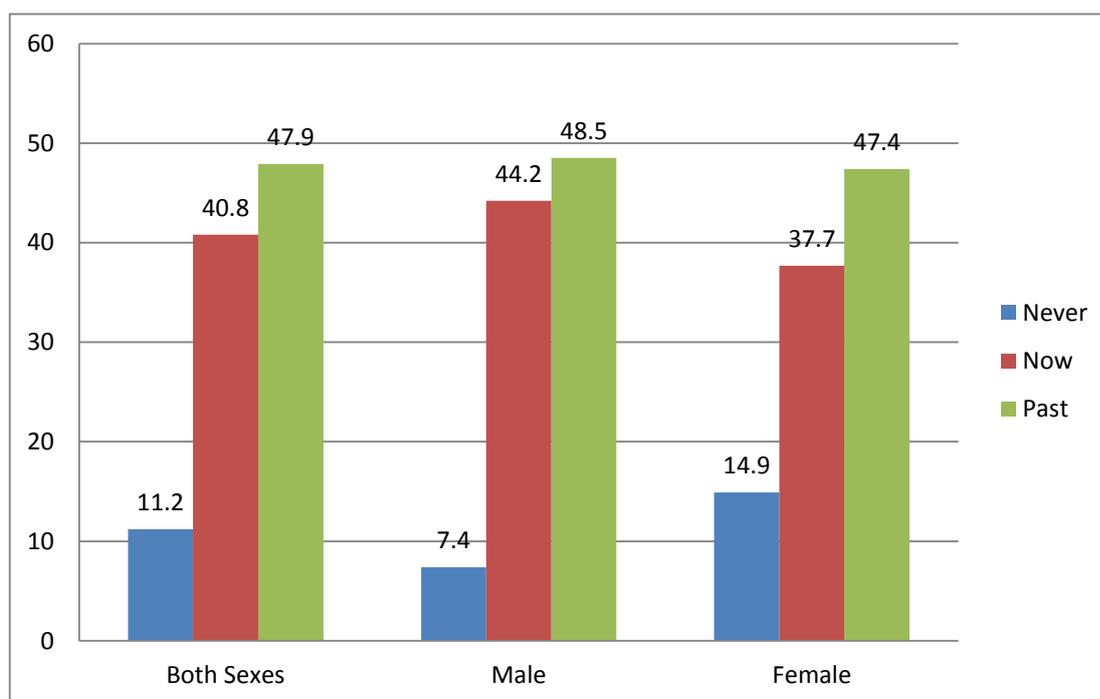
Age	None (not) literate	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male							
Total	4,306	54,353	16.8	8.2	74.1	0.2	0.7
10-14	106	7,740	24.9	6.6	67.8	0.1	0.5
15-19	175	9,307	15.9	3.9	79.1	0.1	0.9
20-24	280	6,851	15.7	5.6	77.8	0.3	0.6
25-29	314	5,377	17.5	7.9	73.7	0.4	0.5
30-34	340	4,435	18.2	10.5	70.0	0.6	0.7
35-39	359	4,005	17.2	13.0	68.7	0.3	0.8
40-44	368	3,373	16.6	11.4	71.2	0.2	0.6
45-49	309	2,924	14.9	9.8	74.4	0.2	0.6
50-54	360	2,960	13.6	8.4	77.0	0.1	0.9
55-59	217	2,192	12.7	10.4	76.4	0.0	0.5
60-64	283	1,752	10.6	10.4	77.9	0.0	1.2
65+	1,195	3,437	9.5	12.8	77.0	0.2	0.5
Female							
Total	10,858	53,301	17.5	13.9	68.0	0.2	0.5
10-14	109	7,288	24.7	6.5	68.1	0.1	0.6
15-19	238	9,212	16.0	4.8	77.9	0.2	1.0
20-24	525	7,125	17.2	9.6	72.3	0.3	0.5
25-29	580	5,654	20.3	12.4	66.6	0.2	0.5
30-34	785	4,460	19.0	17.8	62.9	0.3	0.1
35-39	881	3,976	18.6	20.5	60.4	0.2	0.3
40-44	860	3,408	15.3	21.0	63.5	0.0	0.2
45-49	719	3,178	15.4	19.9	64.2	0.1	0.4
50-54	877	2,885	12.7	21.5	65.3	0.1	0.3
55-59	569	1,953	12.5	18.3	69.0	0.1	0.2
60-64	798	1,467	10.7	23.4	65.8	0.0	0.1
65+	3,917	2,695	10.8	30.7	58.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Level of education by school attendance

This section looks at the educational status of persons 3 years and older living in the East Akim district. In figure 3.3, about 47.9 percent of persons 3 years and older had been to school in the past whereas 40.8 percent were in school at the time of the census. The remaining proportion (11.2%) had never been to school. This educational characteristic for the district is similar for both sexes. However, the proportions of male population which are now or had been to school in the past are higher compared with that of female population. Particularly, 44.2 percent of male population are now in school while 37.7 percent of female population reported to be in school. The proportion of female population (14.9%) which has never been to school is higher than that of male population (7.4%).

Figure 3.3: Educational status by sex (for 3 years and older)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents level of education and school attendance by sex of the population 3 years and older in the district. The table shows that, 63,357 persons in the district are currently attending school. Of those who are currently attending school, majority (96.7%) is either at the basic level (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) (85.3%) or Senior High School level (11.4%). Patronage of tertiary education is very low in the district. While only 2.0 percent are enrolled into Tertiary institutions, less than one percent is in vocational training (0.8%). Again with reference to table 3.10, a total of 74,399 persons who are 3 years and older and in the East Akim district have attended school in the past. About a third (33.7%) has middle school certificate, while almost a tenth has either attained tertiary level (5.0%) or acquired vocational training (3.9%). The trend is similar for the sexes. It can however be observed that, female school attendance is encouraging at the basic level, as there proportion of males who have attended tertiary institution in the past is relatively higher than females (7.3% against 2.8%).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,357	100.0	33,246	100.0	30,111	100.0	74,399	100.0	36,494	100.0	37,905	100.0
Nursery	4,390	6.9	2,235	6.7	2,155	7.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	9,125	14.4	4,729	14.2	4,396	14.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	28,253	44.6	14,663	44.1	13,590	45.1	12,053	16.2	4,373	12.0	7,680	20.3
JSS/JHS	12,276	19.4	6,505	19.6	5,771	19.2	20,442	27.5	9,371	25.7	11,071	29.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	25,091	33.7	12,693		34.8		12,398	32.7
SSS/SHS	7,235	11.4	3,825	11.5	3,410	11.3	6,334	8.5	3,425	9.4	2,909	7.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,189	2.9	1,541	4.2	648	1.7
Vocational/technical/ commercial	479	0.8	361	1.1	118	0.4	2,910	3.9	1,620	4.4	1,290	3.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	321	0.5	167	0.5	154	0.5	1,672	2.2	823	2.3	849	2.2
Tertiary	1,278	2.0	761	2.3	517	1.7	3,708	5.0	2,648	7.3	1,060	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Economic characteristics describe the conditions in a particular area. This basic fact means that the level of employment, the quality of jobs, and the access which individuals have to decent earnings opportunities is a crucial determinant of development.

It is important to point out here that the information on economic characteristics reflects the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector in the East Akim municipality. The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

A person is regarded as economically active if he/she worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the reference period, or did not work, but had a job to return to or was unemployed (worked before and seeking work and available for work, or seeking work for the first time).

4.2.1 Economic activity by sex

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. The table indicates that a total of 73,058 representing 67.9 percent of the population of East Akim Municipality are economically active. Majority (93.1%) of the economically active population are employed while the unemployed constitutes 6.9 percent. For the sexes, though there is more female participation in economic activity in the district, the proportion of males who are economically active (69.3%) is higher compared to females (66.7%). Subsequently, the male proportion that is employed is relatively higher than that of the female active population (94.0% against 92.2%).

The data again shows that, out of 34,517 persons constituting the economically not active population, more than half (53.2%) attribute full time education as their reason for their activity status and household chores (17.5%). The proportion citing household chores as reason was higher for the females than their male counterparts (24.5% against 9.0%), whereas in the case of full time education male proportion is higher than females (64.9% and 43.5% respectively).

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,575	100.0	50,813	100.0	56,762	100.0
Economically active	73,058	67.9	35,218	69.3	37,840	66.7
<i>Employed</i>	68,005	93.1	33,115	94.0	34,890	92.2
<i>Worked</i>	64,247	94.5	31,601	95.4	32,646	93.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,550	5.2	1,418	4.3	2,132	6.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	208	0.3	96	0.3	112	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	5,053	6.9	2,103	6.0	2,950	7.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,723	34.1	622	29.6	1,101	37.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,330	65.9	1,481	70.4	1,849	62.7
Economically not active	34,517	32.1	15,595	30.7	18,922	33.3
Did home duties (household chore)	6,041	17.5	1,400	9.0	4,641	24.5
Full time education	18,366	53.2	10,126	64.9	8,240	43.5
Pensioner/Retired	1,838	5.3	1,229	7.9	609	3.2
Disabled/Sick	1,658	4.8	675	4.3	983	5.2
Too old/young	4,712	13.7	1,306	8.4	3,406	18.0
Other	1,902	5.5	859	5.5	1,043	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age for East Akim Municipality. The age-specific groups exhibit high employment rate with the exception of (15 -19). Particularly, more than 74.0 percent of population of the various age groups between (25-64 years) are employed, with (40-44 years) and (45-49 years) having the highest rate (almost 91.0%). The unemployed rate among the various age groups is generally low, but is particularly high for (20-24) years and (25-29) years, (11.1% and 9.1% respectively). The data again reveal that, majority (82.9%) of the population (15-19) years are economically not active and may be attributed to school attendance (full-time education). Moreover, more than half (53.7%) of the population 65 years and older are economically not active. This characteristic can be observed for the sexes with the male proportions of the various activity status being higher than that of the females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	107,575	100.0	68,005	63.2	5,053	4.7	34,517	32.1
15 - 19	18,932	100.0	2,568	13.6	666	3.5	15,698	82.9
20 - 24	14,781	100.0	7,056	47.7	1,638	11.1	6,087	41.2
25 - 29	11,925	100.0	8,996	75.4	1,086	9.1	1,843	15.5
30 - 34	10,020	100.0	8,565	85.5	509	5.1	946	9.4
35 - 39	9,221	100.0	8,190	88.8	356	3.9	675	7.3
40 - 44	8,009	100.0	7,274	90.8	193	2.4	542	6.8
45 - 49	7,130	100.0	6,479	90.9	191	2.7	460	6.5
50 - 54	7,082	100.0	6,255	88.3	168	2.4	659	9.3
55 - 59	4,931	100.0	4,308	87.4	89	1.8	534	10.8
60 - 64	4,300	100.0	3,187	74.1	78	1.8	1,035	24.1
65+	11,244	100.0	5,127	45.6	79	0.7	6,038	53.7
Male								
Total	50,813	100.0	33,115	65.2	2,103	4.1	15,595	30.7
15 - 19	9,482	100.0	1,291	13.6	253	2.7	7,938	83.7
20 - 24	7,131	100.0	3,249	45.6	715	10.0	3,167	44.4
25 - 29	5,691	100.0	4,430	77.8	471	8.3	790	13.9
30 - 34	4,775	100.0	4,248	89.0	221	4.6	306	6.4
35 - 39	4,364	100.0	4,046	92.7	131	3.0	187	4.3
40 - 44	3,741	100.0	3,497	93.5	81	2.2	163	4.4
45 - 49	3,233	100.0	3,058	94.6	63	1.9	112	3.5
50 - 54	3,320	100.0	3,073	92.6	75	2.3	172	5.2
55 - 59	2,409	100.0	2,197	91.2	34	1.4	178	7.4
60 - 64	2,035	100.0	1,583	77.8	36	1.8	416	20.4
65+	4,632	100.0	2,443	52.7	23	0.5	2,166	46.8
Female								
Total	56,762	100.0	34,890	61.5	2,950	5.2	18,922	33.3
15 - 19	9,450	100.0	1,277	13.5	413	4.4	7,760	82.1
20 - 24	7,650	100.0	3,807	49.8	923	12.1	2,920	38.2
25 - 29	6,234	100.0	4,566	73.2	615	9.9	1,053	16.9
30 - 34	5,245	100.0	4,317	82.3	288	5.5	640	12.2
35 - 39	4,857	100.0	4,144	85.3	225	4.6	488	10.0
40 - 44	4,268	100.0	3,777	88.5	112	2.6	379	8.9
45 - 49	3,897	100.0	3,421	87.8	128	3.3	348	8.9
50 - 54	3,762	100.0	3,182	84.6	93	2.5	487	12.9
55 - 59	2,522	100.0	2,111	83.7	55	2.2	356	14.1
60 - 64	2,265	100.0	1,604	70.8	42	1.9	619	27.3
65+	6,612	100.0	2,684	40.6	56	0.8	3,872	58.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation was 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.

The employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex of the East Akim Municipality is shown in Table 4.3. Almost three-quarters (74.3%) of the employed population are either skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (33.3%), service and sales workers (24.1%) or craft and related trades workers (16.9%). For the sexes, the male employed population 15 years and older in the district are mainly occupied as skilled

agricultural, forestry and fishery (42.0%) with the least as clerical support workers (1.3%). In the case of female population, majority (39.7%) are engaged as service and sales workers. Whereas less than one percent (0.7%) of female employed are notated as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

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	68,005	100.0	33,115	100.0	34,890	100.0
Managers	1,677	2.5	621	1.9	1,056	3.0
Professionals	4,668	6.9	2,679	8.1	1,989	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1,522	2.2	1,066	3.2	456	1.3
Clerical support workers	720	1.1	418	1.3	302	0.9
Service and sales workers	16,405	24.1	2,570	7.8	13,835	39.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,677	33.3	13,908	42.0	8,769	25.1
Craft and related trades workers	11,475	16.9	5,930	17.9	5,545	15.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,880	7.2	4,625	14.0	255	0.7
Elementary occupations	3,964	5.8	1,282	3.9	2,682	7.7
Other occupations	17	0.0	16	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 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.

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex in East Akim Municipality. The data shows that the district is service driven, employing almost half (48.6%) of working population, with Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles engaging 18.9 percent. The agricultural sector is second most important sector employing about a third (33.9%) of the workforce. The industrial sector engages 17.5 percent of population 15 years and older in the district, which draws its employment strength from 'manufacturing activities' engaging about a tenth of the entire workforce of the district.

For the sexes, majority (61.5%) of female persons who are 15 years and older are engaged in service sector, particularly in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (30.0 %) percent of the workforce of the district. The agriculture sector draws the largest share of 43.5 percent of male workforce 15 years and older.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex

Economic activity	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Overall	68,005	100.0	33,115	100.0	34,890	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,064	33.9	14,392	43.5	8,672	24.9
Industry	11,908	17.5	7,142	22.0	4,766	14.0
Mining and quarrying	2,013	3.0	1,793	5.4	220	0.6
Manufacturing	7,168	10.5	2,751	8.3	4,417	12.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	99	0.1	88	0.3	11	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	143	0.2	68	0.2	75	0.2
Construction	2,485	3.7	2,442	7.4	43	0.1
Service Sector	33,033	48.6	11,581	35.0	21,452	61.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,882	18.9	2,229	6.7	10,653	30.5
Transportation and storage	2,352	3.5	2,240	6.8	112	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4,626	6.8	334	1.0	4,292	12.3
Information and communication	94	0.1	82	0.2	12	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	218	0.3	146	0.4	72	0.2
Real estate activities	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,307	3.4	1,464	4.4	843	2.4
Administrative and support service activities	344	0.5	265	0.8	79	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	880	1.3	624	1.9	256	0.7
Education	4,171	6.1	2,335	7.1	1,836	5.3
Human health and social work activities	879	1.3	370	1.1	509	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	314	0.5	271	0.8	43	0.1
Other service activities	3,459	5.1	1,007	3.0	2,452	7.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods -and services - producing activities of households for own use	501	0.7	208	0.6	293	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 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”.

Table 4.5 shows the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. It can be observed that 66.4 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees, whereas employees constitute about a fifth (19.8%) and 13.2 percent are contributing family workers.

For the sexes, the proportion of females employed population that belongs to self-employed without employees' category is higher compared to that of males (73.8% against 58.5%). The least proportion (0.4%) of females and male population are contributing family workers.

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	68,005	100.0	33,115	100.0	34,890	100.0
Employee	13,465	19.8	9,096	27.5	4,369	12.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	45,144	66.4	19,381	58.5	25,763	73.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,801	4.1	1,553	4.7	1,248	3.6
Casual worker	1,401	2.1	1,034	3.1	367	1.1
Contributing family worker	3,094	4.5	1,143	3.5	1,951	5.6
Apprentice	1,785	2.6	738	2.2	1,047	3.0
Domestic employee (House help)	263	0.4	133	0.4	130	0.4
Other	52	0.1	37	0.1	15	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC include public formal, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The table indicates that a total of 57,636 persons who are 15 years and older representing 85.0 percent of the employed population in the district are engaged in the private informal sector. This is complemented by the public (government) sector engaging a tenth of the employed population. Less than one per cent of employed population either work for NGOs (0.2%) or other international organizations. A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with male employed population in the various sector higher compared to their female counterpart, except in the private informal sector where female employ population dominate (89.8% against 79.4%).

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	68,005	100.0	33,115	100.0	34,890	100.0
Public (Government)	6,812	10.0	4,340	13.1	2,472	7.1
Private Formal	2,696	4.0	1,871	5.7	825	2.4
Private Informal	57,636	84.8	26,292	79.4	31,344	89.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	674	1.0	509	1.5	165	0.5
NGOs (Local and International)	168	0.2	87	0.3	81	0.2
Other International Organizations	19	0.0	16	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become a serious part of economy. Almost all firms and consumers use computers and Internet connection for economic purposes, such as providing consumers with a more diversified and customized products, improving product quality, and selling goods and services. However, country data on computer, cell phone, and Internet users illustrate different ICT diffusion rates across countries and between regions, even among those with the same levels of economic development.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The distribution of mobile phone ownership by sex in East Akim Municipality is shown in table 5.1. The data show that about half (50.3%) of a total of 119,377 persons who are 12 years and older have mobile phones. In the district, more males are benefiting from mobile phone telecommunication than female. Furthermore, the proportion of males having mobile phone is higher (54.8%) compared to that of females (46.2%).

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

Sex	Total		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	119,377	100.0	60,023	50.3	4,549	3.8
Male	56,846	100.0	31,148	54.8	3,209	5.6
Female	62,531	100.0	28,875	46.2	1340	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet has become a very useful communication tool for individuals, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping.

Again, from table 5.1, we note that only 3.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet in the district. The male population in the district again has a relatively higher proportion using internet compared to their female counterpart (5.6% against 2.1%). The use of the internet should be encouraged as it enhances communication among people and facilitate business transaction.

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is either poor or non-existent.

Table 5.2 presents results on the ownership of fixed telephone lines by households in East Akim Municipality. Generally, ownership of fixed telephone lines in the East Akim Municipal is very low though higher compared with other district. Out of 42,093 households in the district, 2.4 percent have fixed telephone lines in their homes. The data further reveal that there is relatively higher proportion of male headed households having fixed telephone lines compared with that of female headed households (2.7% against 2.0%). This could be due to the widespread use of mobile phones in the district.

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

Head of Household	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	42,093	100	2272	5.4	1013	2.4
Male	25,901	100	1754	6.8	690	2.7
Female	16,192	100	518	3.2	323	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The use of computers in a district may reflect the level of literacy and education or the employment sector that dominating the business environment in the district. The East Akim district being a municipal is expected to have relatively higher ownership and usage of computer compared to some districts in the region.

Table 5.2 depicts the distribution of desktop/laptop computers ownership by sex of household head. Ownership of either a desktop or laptop computer is generally low though higher than other districts. The data show that 2,272 households constituting 5.4 percent of total households in the municipal own either a desktop or laptop computer. Again, the proportion of male headed households (6.8%) that own either a desktop or laptop computer is higher compared to that of female headed households (3.2%).

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability is associated with persons identified with impairments, attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Nevertheless in every society, the contribution of persons with disabilities (PWDs) to socioeconomic development is significant and cannot be undermined. This section focuses on the social and economic characteristics of PWDs in the East Akim Municipal by considering the distribution of PWDs by age-sex, type of locality of residence, economic status literacy and education etc.

6.2 Population with Disability

It should be noted that, data on disability is a multiple response data and therefore total types of disability will not produce population with disability. Table 6.1 shows that, there are 5,855 persons with disability accounting for 3.5 percent of the entire population of East Akim municipal. For the sexes, there is a higher proportion of female population with disability compared to their male counterpart (3.8% against 3.2%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All localities						
Total	167,896	100.0	81,767	100.0	86,129	100.0
Without disability	162,041	96.5	79,144	96.8	82,897	96.2
With disability	5,855	3.5	2,623	3.2	3,232	3.8
Sight	2,235	38.2	938	35.8	1,297	40.1
Hearing	849	14.5	352	13.4	497	15.4
Speech	879	15.0	463	17.7	416	12.9
Physical	1,823	31.1	822	31.3	1,001	31.0
Intellect	812	13.9	358	13.6	454	14.0
Emotion	882	15.1	406	15.5	476	14.7
Other	703	12.0	341	13.0	362	11.2
Urban						
Total	100,068	100.0	47,621	100.0	52,447	100.0
Without disability	96,285	96.2	45,989	96.6	50,296	95.9
With disability	3,783	3.8	1,632	3.4	2,151	4.1
Sight	1,467	38.8	588	36.0	879	40.9
Hearing	501	13.2	197	12.1	304	14.1
Speech	553	14.6	290	17.8	263	12.2
Physical	1,148	30.3	497	30.5	651	30.3
Intellect	518	13.7	223	13.7	295	13.7
Emotion	572	15.1	264	16.2	308	14.3
Other	432	11.4	180	11.0	252	11.7

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Rural						
Total	67,828	100.0	34,146	100.0	33,682	100.0
Without disability	65,756	96.9	33,155	97.1	32,601	96.8
With disability	2,072	3.1	991	2.9	1,081	3.2
Sight	768	37.1	350	35.3	418	38.7
Hearing	348	16.8	155	15.6	193	17.9
Speech	326	15.7	173	17.5	153	14.2
Physical	675	32.6	325	32.8	350	32.4
Intellect	294	14.2	135	13.6	159	14.7
Emotion	310	15.0	142	14.3	168	15.5
Other	271	13.1	161	16.2	110	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs by type of disability in the district. The data indicates out of a total of 5,855 PWDs in the district, more than a third (38.2%) is visually impaired, and about a third (31.1%) challenged with physical impairment. Again about a third of PWDs either suffer from emotional disabilities (15.1%) or speech disabilities (15.0%). While about a tenth of PWDs is either identified with one of the challenges.

For the sexes, proportion of females with PWD attributable to visual impairment and emotional challenges (48.9% and 20.9% respectively) is relatively higher compared to their male counterparts (46.5% and 16.7% respectively). However, more males have speech impairment (22.8% against 17.7%) and physical disability (31.0% against 30.3%) compared with females.

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

The locality of residence of persons with disability has impact on their ability to access social services. This is particularly critical in Ghana, as most of the social service agencies are concentrated in the urban areas.

As shown in Table 6.1, disability varies by locality of residence in the district. The table indicates that relatively more persons with disability reside in the urban areas (3.8%) than in rural areas (3.1%). The commonest kind of disability in both localities is visual impairment, with urban areas (38.8%) having relatively higher proportion of PWDs than that of rural areas (37.1%). More also, almost twice the number of physically challenged persons living in the rural areas (675) constitute the population of physically challenged persons residing in urban areas (1,148).

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 gives the economic activity status of persons with disability in the district. The table shows that 3.3 percent of the employed population in the district constitutes persons with disability, while 8.0 percent of the economically not active population is PWDs. Considerably high employment rates exist among population with visual impairment (44.7%), Hearing (41.4%) and Emotional challenge (49.7%). Unemployment is relatively high persons with emotional challenge (4.5%) as their main disability. Furthermore, the proportion of PWDs who may not have sought for employment because of their disability is

relatively higher among physical impairment (66.5%) and intellectual (63.3%). A similar distributional pattern can be observed for the sexes, female PWDs being more disadvantaged.

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
Both Sexes								
Total	107,575	100.0	68,005	63.2	5,053	4.7	34,517	32.1
Without disability	102,438	100.0	65,765	64.2	4,914	4.8	31,759	31.0
With disability	5,137	100.0	2,240	43.6	139	2.7	2,758	53.7
Sight	2,055	100.0	918	44.7	21	1.0	1,116	54.3
Hearing	718	100.0	297	41.4	15	2.1	406	56.5
Speech	668	100.0	252	37.7	25	3.7	391	58.5
Physical	1,677	100.0	515	30.7	46	2.7	1,116	66.5
Intellectual	679	100.0	223	32.8	26	3.8	430	63.3
Emotion	740	100.0	368	49.7	33	4.5	339	45.8
Other	506	100.0	278	54.9	32	6.3	196	38.7
Male								
Total	50,813	100.0	33,115	65.2	2,103	4.1	15,595	30.7
Without disability	48,532	100.0	32,004	65.9	2,037	4.2	14,491	29.9
With disability	2,281	100.0	1,111	48.7	66	2.9	1,104	48.4
Sight	867	100.0	440	50.7	3	0.3	424	48.9
Hearing	296	100.0	134	45.3	7	2.4	155	52.4
Speech	359	100.0	146	40.7	12	3.3	201	56.0
Physical	745	100.0	278	37.3	21	2.8	446	59.9
Intellectual	299	100.0	119	39.8	11	3.7	169	56.5
Emotion	332	100.0	163	49.1	15	4.5	154	46.4
Other	232	100.0	130	56.0	22	9.5	80	34.5
Female								
Total	56,762	100.0	34,890	61.5	2,950	5.2	18,922	33.3
Without disability	53,906	100.0	33,761	62.6	2,877	5.3	17,268	32.0
With disability	2,856	100.0	1,129	39.5	73	2.6	1,654	57.9
Sight	1,188	100.0	478	40.2	18	1.5	692	58.2
Hearing	422	100.0	163	38.6	8	1.9	251	59.5
Speech	309	100.0	106	34.3	13	4.2	190	61.5
Physical	932	100.0	237	25.4	25	2.7	670	71.9
Intellectual	380	100.0	104	27.4	15	3.9	261	68.7
Emotion	408	100.0	205	50.2	18	4.4	185	45.3
Other	274	100.0	148	54.0	10	3.6	116	42.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

The general educational status among the disabled population in the district is very low. Table 6.3 indicates the educational level attained by PWDs 3 years and older in the district. The data show that 5,713 persons constituting 3.7 percent of population 3 years and older in the district are PWDs. More than half (54.8%) of this total have basic school certificate, 13.3 percent has either secondary or senior high school certificate, and 1.8 percent attained primary school level. Furthermore, almost 30 percent has never attended school, with a greater proportion of them being females (69.8%). Among the various disabilities, more than half of the persons living with Emotional (57.3%), Sight (54.8%), Speech (50.9%) and Hearing (50.4%) have attained basic level of education. In further analysis, the same proportions (13.3%) of those living with sight and emotional challenges have had either post-secondary or bachelor degree or postgraduate.

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

Sex/Disability Type	Number					Percent			
	Total	Never	Pre-school/ Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Never	Pre- Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes									
Total	155,184	17,428	13,515	98,115	26,126	11.2	8.7	63.2	16.8
No disability	149,471	15,760	13,360	94,987	25,364	10.5	8.9	63.5	17
With a disability	5,713	1,668	155	3,128	762	29.2	2.7	54.8	13.3
Sight	2,188	655	40	1,189	304	29.9	1.8	54.3	13.9
Hearing	833	304	35	420	74	36.5	4.2	50.4	8.9
Speech	850	291	45	433	81	34.2	5.3	50.9	9.5
Physical	1,793	638	25	894	236	35.6	1.4	49.9	13.2
Intellectual	794	321	17	366	90	40.4	2.1	46.1	11.3
Emotional	859	227	21	492	119	26.4	2.4	57.3	13.9
Other	664	120	45	393	106	18.1	6.8	59.2	16
Male									
Total	75,279	5,539	6,964	47,605	15,171	7.4	9.3	63.2	20.2
No disability	72,720	5,035	6,887	46,114	14,684	6.9	9.5	63.4	20.2
With a disability	2,559	504	77	1,491	487	19.7	3	58.3	19
Sight	921	179	20	533	189	19.4	2.2	57.9	20.5
Hearing	343	97	13	191	42	28.3	3.8	55.7	12.2
Speech	440	142	21	219	58	32.3	4.8	49.8	13.2
Physical	808	182	16	443	167	22.5	2	54.8	20.7
Intellectual	351	114	11	176	50	32.5	3.1	50.1	14.2
Emotional	395	76	15	235	69	19.2	3.8	59.5	17.5
Other	321	46	21	197	57	14.3	6.5	61.4	17.8
Female									
Total	79,905	11,889	6,551	50,510	10,955	14.9	8.2	63.2	13.7
No disability	76,751	10,725	6,473	48,873	10,680	14	8.4	63.7	13.9
With a disability	3,154	1,164	78	1,637	275	36.9	2.5	51.9	8.7
Sight	1,267	476	20	656	115	37.6	1.6	51.8	9.1
Hearing	490	207	22	229	32	42.2	4.5	46.7	6.5
Speech	410	149	24	214	23	36.3	5.9	52.2	5.6
Physical	985	456	9	451	69	46.3	0.9	45.8	7
Intellectual	443	207	6	190	40	46.7	1.4	42.9	9
Emotional	464	151	6	257	50	32.5	1.3	55.4	10.8
Other	343	74	24	196	49	21.6	7	57.1	14.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of East Akim Municipal. The district's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agriculture sector, which employs the largest proportion of the working population. The aim of this chapter is to present analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district. The main focus of the analysis is on households in agriculture and types of farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defines an Agricultural household as a household having at least a member engaged in any type of agricultural activities such as crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and aquaculture. Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households by locality of residence. From the data, there are 23,798 agricultural households, representing 56.5 percent of all households in the district. The distribution of agricultural households by locality is almost even, having about half (50.6%) located in urban areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

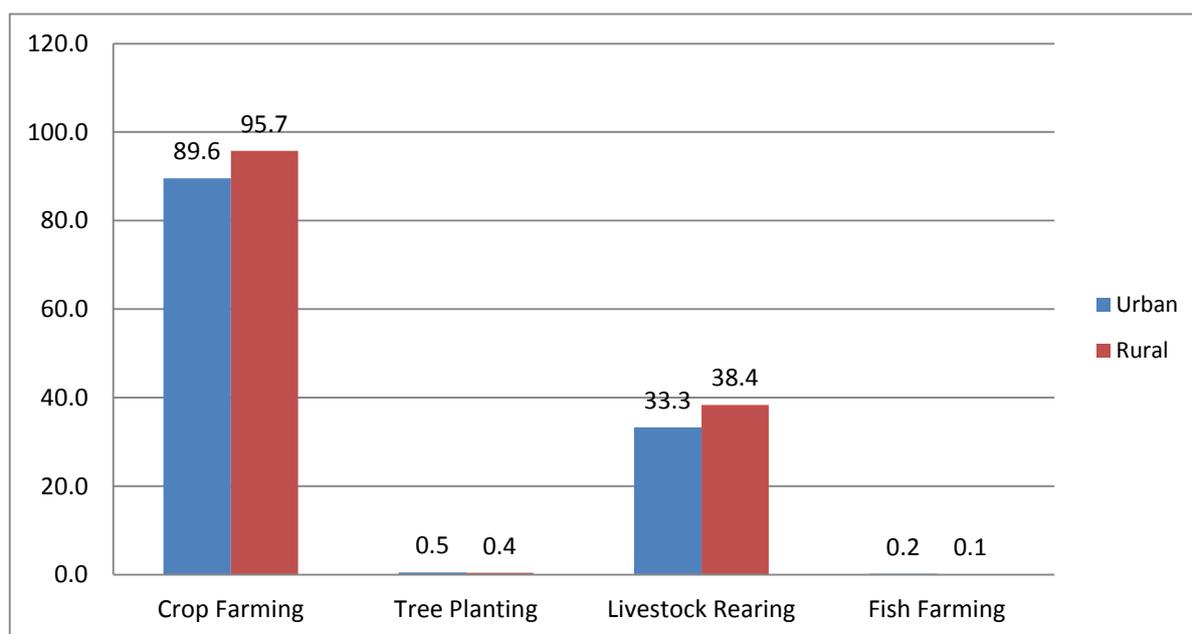
Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	42,093	100.0	25,866	100.0	16,227	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	23,798	56.5	12,049	46.6	11,749	72.4
Crop Farming	22,043	92.6	10,794	89.6	11,249	95.7
Tree Planting	104	0.4	55	0.5	49	0.4
Livestock Rearing	8,514	35.8	4,008	33.3	4,506	38.4
Fish Farming	29	0.1	21	0.2	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of farming activities

Figure 7.1 shows the four main types of agricultural activities namely crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming and tree planting are identified to be in the district. Major amongst the agricultural activities is crop farming engaging 92.6 percent of a total of 22,043 agricultural households. Another important activity is livestock rearing (35.8%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in either fish farming (0.1%) or tree planting (0.4%). A relatively higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (95.7%) compared to urban agricultural households (89.6%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (38.4%) than urban areas (33.3%).

Figure 7.1: Households in agricultural activities by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district, (both in the rural and urban areas). Table 7.2 reveals that, a total number of 203,266 animals are reared in the district there are 13,230 animal keepers with an average of 15 animals per keeper. In the district, chicken are the most reared (65.5%) livestock and are kept by almost half (47.2%) of the total number of animal keepers, with an average of 21 chickens per keeper. This is followed by Goats (18.7%) which engages 34.6 percent of keepers and an average of 8 goats per keeper.

Sheep rearing is third in rank, constituting 5.1 percent of total livestock, and accounts for 8.5 percent of keepers and an average of 9 sheep per keeper. Other popular livestock are Duck (2.1%), and pig, fish and grass-cutter having the same proportion (1.2%). Apart from animal belonging to 'other category' dove (0.2%) constitutes the least of all the animals reared in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	203,266	100	13,230	100	15
Cattle	2,465	1.2	69	0.5	36
Chicken	133,149	65.5	6,241	47.2	21
Dove	439	0.2	25	0.2	18
Duck	4,311	2.1	354	2.7	12
Goat	38,023	18.7	4,574	34.6	8
Grass-cutter	2,414	1.2	85	0.6	28
Guinea fowl	757	0.4	72	0.5	11
Ostrich	638	0.3	34	0.3	19
Pig	2,456	1.2	299	2.3	8
Rabbit	1,430	0.7	94	0.7	15
Sheep	10,381	5.1	1,120	8.5	9
Silk worm	940	0.5	71	0.5	13
Snail	1,722	0.8	13	0.1	132
Turkey	1,055	0.5	95	0.7	11
Fish farming	2,507	1.2	12	0.1	209
Other	579	0.3	72	0.5	71

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the major necessities of life and for that matter its provision has always been recognized as imperative in improving the living conditions of people. However, provision of housing facilities without healthy sanitary and environmental conditions has a negative impact on both economic and social development of a country. The availability of housing facilities such as access to adequate sanitary facilities, safe water supplies and drainage systems are essential requirements for enhancing the health status of men, women and children. This chapter examines the housing conditions of the East Akim district as at 2010. The focus of the analysis is on housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2 Housing Stock

Housing stock refers to the number of dwelling units. The total housing stock in the district is 28,201, representing 6.5 percent of the Eastern regional housing stock of 431,697. More than half (54.6%) of total housing units in the district are located in urban localities.

8.2.2 Households and household size

As shown in Table 8.1, there are 42,092 households with household population of 164,562 in the district, accounting for an average household size of 3.9 which is slightly higher than the regional average (4.1). The rural locality has same figure as the district average, whereas in urban localities an average of 3.8 persons share a house. Furthermore in the district, there are 28,201 houses, with an average of 1.5 households per house, which is the same as the region's average (1.5).

At the locality level, there are fewer households per house in rural localities (1.3) than in the district (1.5). The situation in urban localities has an average of 1.7 households per house relatively more compared with the region's average (1.5). Again, considering the population living in a house, the same pattern characterized by household per house is reflected. The population living in houses in the district (5.8) is lower than the regional average of 6.0 persons. However, the urban localities have an average of 6.3 persons living in a house, which is higher than the regional average.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	167,896	100,068	67,828
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	164,562	97,263	67,299
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	28,201	15,390	12,811
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	25,865	16,227
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6	5.8	6.3	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that there are three most common types of dwelling units; compound house, separate house, and semi-detached house both at the locality and district level in the East Akim municipal. From table 8.2, there are 42,092 dwelling units in the municipal, of which the highest proportion of dwelling units are compound houses (62.4%), followed by separate houses (26.8%) and semi-detached houses (6.2%). Other dwelling units in popular use are flats and apartments (2.0%) and Huts/buildings (1.4%). Each of the other categories of dwelling units accounts for less than one percent of dwelling units in the district.

Table 8.2 further indicates that 66.8 percent of dwelling units with female as head of household are compound houses, followed by separate houses (23.3%), and Semi-detached houses (6.1%). In the case of male headed households, compound houses constitute 59.7 percent, followed by separate houses (29.0%) and Semi-detached houses (6.3%). It can therefore be deduced that male heads in the district can be considered to be richer than female heads.

The table again shows that the proportion of dwellings units that are compound houses is higher in the urban areas than rural areas (67.1% against 54.9%). On other hand, separate house is more common in rural areas than in urban areas (35.1% against 21.5%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District						
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural	
			Number	Percent					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	11,271	26.8	29.0	23.3	21.5	35.1	
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	2,610	6.2	6.3	6.1	7.0	4.9	
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	834	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.0	
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	26,265	62.4	59.7	66.8	67.1	54.9	
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	594	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.1	
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	70	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Tent	10,343	950	30	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	132	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	80	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	156	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Other	9,846	654	50	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy agreement

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality in the district. Most of the occupied housing units in the municipal are owned by Household members (44.4%), 'Other private individuals' (31.7%) and 'Relative who is not a household member' (18.2%). While the trend in ownership of housing units at the locality level may be similar to that in the municipal, the data further indicate that proportion of housing units in rural localities that are owned by household members is higher compared to that of urban localities (54.5% against 38.1%).

The urban localities on the other hand, hold more private individual ownership and ownership by relatives who are not household members (36.5% and 19.1% respectively) than rural localities (24.1% and 16.8% respectively). Again, almost half of the housing units holding the households with male / female as head are owned by household members. The proportion is higher for female headed households than male-headed households (47.6% against 42.4%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	18,681	44.4	42.4	47.6	38.1	54.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45630	4009	351	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	7,678	18.2	16.8	20.5	19.1	16.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	13,354	31.7	34.1	27.9	36.5	24.1
Private employer	83610	6862	406	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.7
Other private agency	21123	2797	140	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118804	12754	1382	3.3	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.0
Other	24000	2331	100	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 presents materials used for the construction of outer walls of houses in the district. The data show that, almost ninety five percent of housing units in the district have outer walls either made of cement block/concrete (65.7%), mud brick/earth (24.9%) or Landcrete (3.5%). In the East Akim municipal, Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia is least popular material used for outer walls of housing units.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	46,201	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	11,524	24.9	15.3	39.1
Wood	200,594	12,028	514	1.1	0.9	1.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	283	0.6	0.7	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	21	0.0	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	1,745	3.8	2.2	6.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	30,331	65.7	77.6	48.1
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	1,625	3.5	2.9	4.5
Bamboo	8,206	954	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,062	111	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

At the locality level, among the most commonly used material for outer wall of dwellings in urban localities, cement block/concrete walls constitute more than three-quarters (77.6%), followed by mud brick/earth (15.3%). In the rural areas however though cement block/concrete is the most common material used for outer wall of dwellings, mud brick/earth (39.1%) has a competitive representation.

8.4.2 Construction materials for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the type of materials for the construction of the floor in East Akim Municipality. The majority material used for the construction of most of the floors of the houses is cement/concrete (83.8%) and this is followed by earth/mud (13%). Comparing the rural and the urban areas, the urban areas is dominated in using cement /concrete (89.7%) than in the rural areas (74.4%) while the rural areas is also dominated in using the mud/earth(23.7%) than the urban areas (6.3%).

According to Table 8.5, shows the main construction materials for floor of dwellings by type of locality. Two construction materials can be identified as the most commonly used materials for construction of floors of dwellings both at the district and locality levels in East Akim municipality. Cement/concrete (83.8%) being the most common material used for construction floor of dwelling units in the district is relatively higher in the urban locality (89.7%) than the rural areas (74.4%). In the case of earth/mud which has a representation of 13.0 percent at the district level, the reverse is the case at the locality level; rural areas (23.7%) against urban areas (6.3%). It is further observed that, each of the remaining material-wood, stone, terrazzo tiles, burnt bricks, vinyl tiles and others constitutes less than 1.0 percent.

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

Material for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	118,931	5,469	13.0	6.3	23.7
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	491,586	35,265	83.8	89.7	74.4
Stone	32,817	6,076	349	0.8	0.8	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	710	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	47	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	336	0.8	1.2	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,404	359	0.9	1.2	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	183	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other	15,567	1,246	48	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that, almost all (96.8%) the dwelling units in East Akim Municipal are roofed with metal sheets percent. but its however slightly higher in use in urban localities (96.9%) than in rural localities (96.7%). Other materials though not common preferred by some owners of dwelling units are slate/asbestos or wood (0.5%), cement/concrete (0.6%), and roofing tiles (0.3).

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	46,201	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	110	0.2	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,527	212	0.5	0.5	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	44,738	96.8	96.9	96.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	236	0.5	0.8	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	276	0.6	0.7	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	103	0.2	0.3	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	190	0.4	0.1	0.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	224	0.5	0.3	0.8
Other	35,935	2,643	112	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit in East Akim Municipality. Single or one household size is the most highest in the municipality (8,890). Two household sizes (6,147) 6,193.

This section examines the total number of rooms occupied by the households which includes; living, dining and bed rooms. This however excludes bathrooms, toilet and kitchen. Sleeping rooms are the number of rooms used for sleeping. The extent of overcrowding is assessed by considering information on the number of sleeping rooms occupied by the household. It also reflects the socioeconomic status of the household.

8.5.1 Household size and room occupancy

Table 8.7 provides information on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwellings. From the table, about nine-tenth of occupied dwellings in the district have either only one sleeping room (55.8%), two sleeping rooms (25.3%) or three sleeping rooms (9.7%). Dwelling units having six or more sleeping rooms constitute a total of 2.2 percent of all occupied dwelling units in the municipality.

Generally, it is observed as expected that the larger the household size the more sleeping rooms used by household and the reverse is the case. For one member households, 90.6 percent of use one room for sleeping and about 6.9 percent use two rooms for sleeping. Similarly, about 70.6 percent of two member households use one room for sleeping, and 24.6 percent of the same household use two sleeping rooms, followed by 2.5 percent use three rooms for sleeping. Also, 26.7 percent of seven member households sleep in one room, while 32.9 percent use two sleeping rooms and three sleeping (18.8%). Household size of ten or more 6.3 percent sleep in one room, 2 rooms (21.0%), and three rooms (21.8%) and 4 rooms (18.8%).

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	42,092	100.0	55.8	25.3	9.7	4.8	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
1	8,890	100.0	90.6	6.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	*	0.1
2	6,147	100.0	70.6	24.6	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	*	0.2
3	6,193	100.0	60.4	26.2	9.4	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	5,919	100.0	51.1	32.5	9.5	4.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
5	4,751	100.0	41.8	35.0	14.2	5.5	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
6	3,716	100.0	31.7	36.8	17.1	8.4	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
7	2,619	100.0	26.7	32.9	18.8	11.6	5.4	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.3
8	1,566	100.0	17.6	33.5	22.2	14.6	6.4	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.6
9	869	100.0	12.4	27.4	24.4	16.2	10.7	5.3	1.5	0.7	1.4
10+	1,422	100.0	6.3	21.0	21.8	18.8	11.9	7.5	5.0	2.8	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The distribution of the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality of residence is presented in Table 8.8. The table shows that, electricity (67.6%), kerosene lamp (26.7%) and flashlight/torch (4.1%) are the most common main sources of lighting in the East Akim municipality. The proportion of households belonging to the categories that use either candles, electricity (generator), solar energy, firewood, crop residue or other sources constitute less than two percent of households in the district.

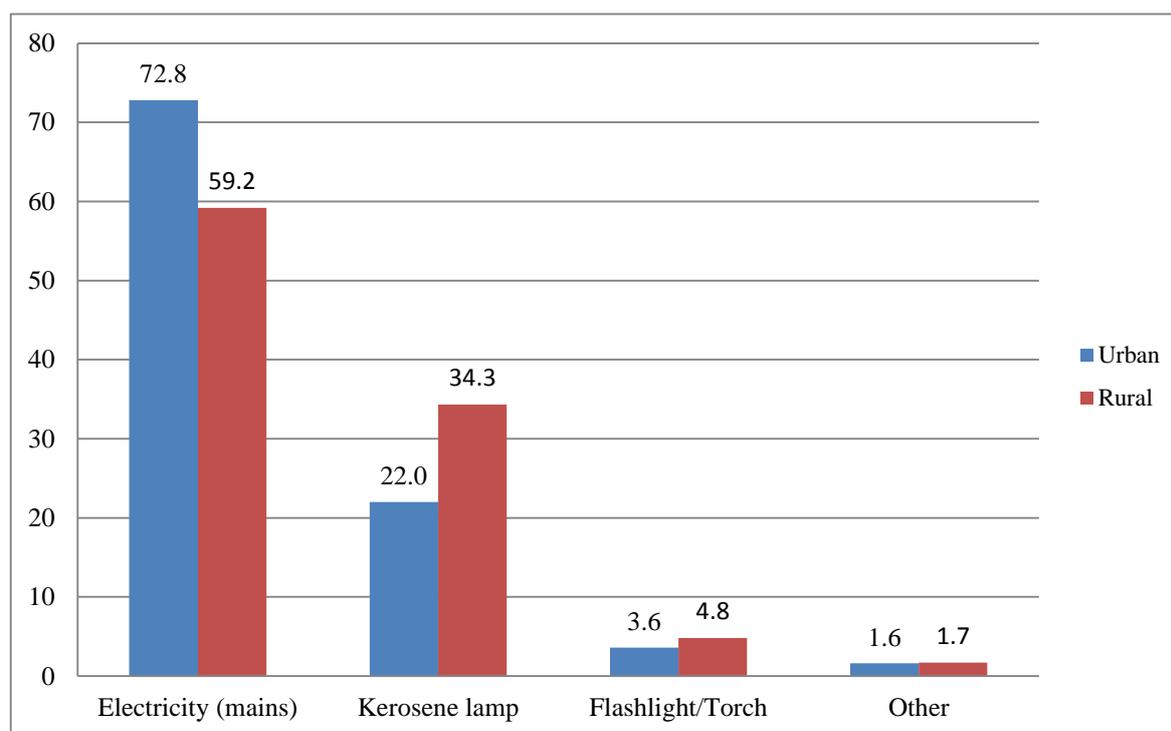
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	28,440	67.6	72.8	59.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	258	0.6	0.6	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	11,246	26.7	22.0	34.3
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	74	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	177	0.4	0.4	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	1,717	4.1	3.6	4.8
Firewood	13,241	1,593	81	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	42	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 shows the main source of lighting in East Akim municipality by locality. The figure reveals that, almost three-quarters (72.8%) of urban households use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting, while of rural localities 59.2 percent is the case. Kerosene lamp complements electricity usage as a source of lighting in rural area (34.3%) but accounts for 22.0 percent of lighting in urban areas. Again as expected, flashlight/torch as a source of lighting is mostly used in the rural areas (4.8%) compared to the urban ones (3.8%).

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel by households in. From the table, it can be observed that wood and charcoal are the two most common uses by the households. 47.3 percent of the households use wood and 30.8 percent of them use charcoal. The third most common also use is gas which recorded about 15.5 percent. Other sources of cooking fuel such as electricity, kerosene, crop residue, saw dust animal and waste all recorded less than 1 percent and 5.2 percent of the people reported no cooking (they don't cook). More than half of the households in the rural areas preferred using wood. The usage of wood in the rural areas recorded twice of the usage in urban areas while the urban areas recorded 15.1 percent more in the usage of gas and 18.7 percent more in the usage of charcoal than in the rural areas.

Table 8.9 shows the various sources of cooking fuel by households in the East Akim Municipality. It can be observed that, more than nine-tenth of households in the district either use Wood (47.3%), Charcoal (30.8%) or Gas (15.5%) as their main fuel for cooking. The proportion of households cooking mainly with either electricity, kerosene, crop residue, saw dust or animal waste is less than 2 percent.

At the locality level, wood is the most popular cooking fuel used by rural households and likewise by urban households with a share of 68.7 and 34.0 percent respectively. Also, the proportion of households using gas in rural areas (6.2%) is lower relative to that of urban locality (21.3%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	2,198	5.2	5.6	4.6
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	19,928	47.3	34.0	68.7
Gas	996,518	74,339	6,513	15.5	21.3	6.2
Electricity	29,794	3,438	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	254	0.6	0.5	0.7
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	12,949	30.8	38.0	19.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	84	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	548	51	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	17	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	23	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	2,906	6.9	7.2	6.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	17,989	42.7	39.1	48.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	3,873	9.2	10.0	7.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	495	1.2	1.1	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	3,215	7.6	6.5	9.4
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	7,798	575	1.4	1.8	0.6
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	8,981	21.3	25.1	15.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	3,832	9.1	8.7	9.8
Other	21,007	2,465	226	0.5	0.3	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space

As shown in Table 8.9, 42.7 percent of dwelling units in the district cook in separate room for exclusive use, 21.3 percent cook on the veranda. A significant proportion of dwelling units either has separate room shared with other household(s) (9.2 %) or open space in compound as cooking (9.1%), while those with cooking space constitute 6.9 percent. The same pattern characterizes rural and urban localities. Particularly, Almost half (48.5%) of rural households have separate room for exclusive use, while the proportion for urban localities is 39.1 percent.

8.7 Main Source of Drinking Water and For Other Domestic Purpose

Introduction

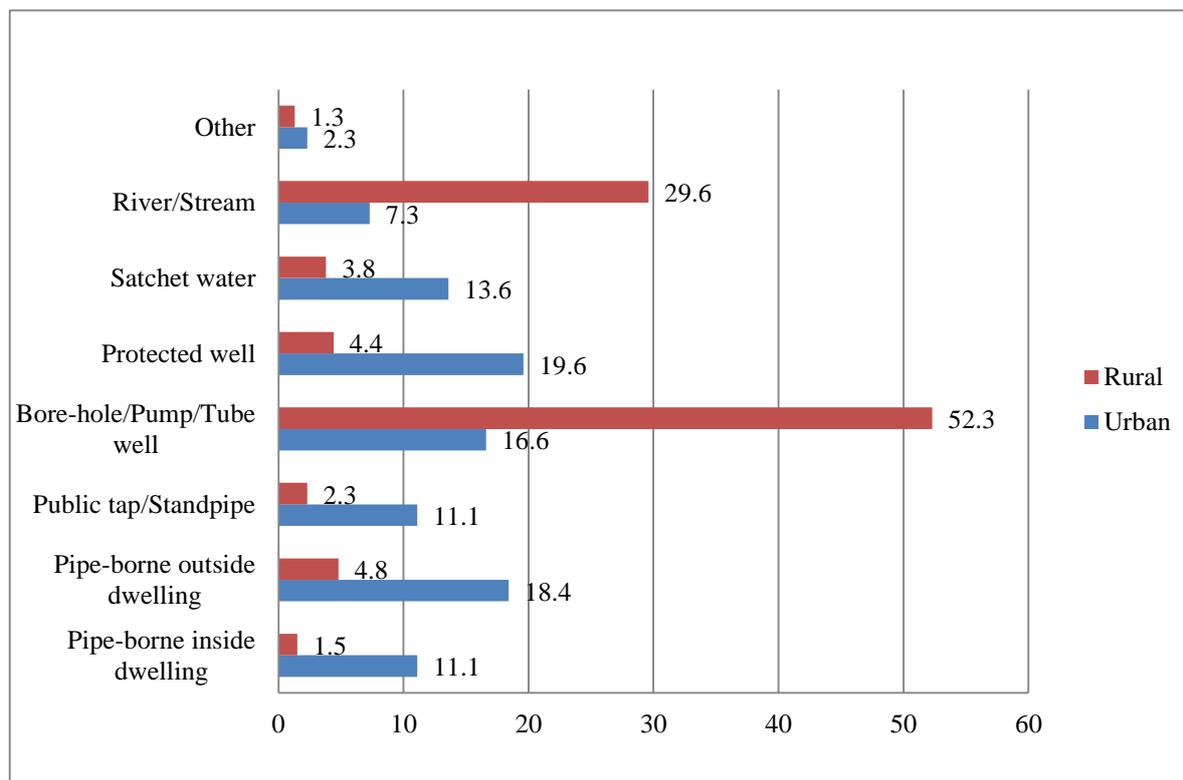
The availability and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG7) is to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels.

8.7.1 Main sources of drinking water for household

Table 8.10 shows the various sources of drinking water for households in the district. The table indicates that about sixty percent of households in the district either use bore-hole/pump/tube well (30.4%), river/stream (15.9%) or protected well (13.7%) as the main source of drinking, while about a quarter depends either on Public tap/Standpipe, pipe-borne outside or inside dwelling. The least proportion of households uses unprotected spring (0.1%) as the main source of drinking water.

At the locality level however, protected well (19.6%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.4%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (16.6%) are the three main sources of drinking water for urban localities whereas, about eighty percent of rural households depend either on bore-hole/pump/tube well (52.3%) or river/stream (29.6%).

Figure 8.2: Main source of drinking water for households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main sources of water for other domestic use for household

The pattern in the sources of drinking water exhibited in Table 8.10 is similar to that shown in the table for main sources of water for domestic use. It is observed in the table that bore-hole/pump/tube well (30.6%), protected well (22.5%), and river/stream (18.5%) are the three main sources of water for domestic use in the East Akim municipality. Compared to households' sources of drinking water, there are slight variations in the proportion of households that use these three sources for domestic use. While 15.9 percent of households may be using river/stream as their main source of water both for drinking and domestic use, an additional 2.6 percent may be using it for domestic purposes only. Similarly, 8.8 percent of households may be the actual population using protected well for domestic purposes only while 19.6 percent uses it for both purposes. At the locality level, a similar characteristic is observed.

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

Source of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	3,115	7.4	11.1	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	5,536	13.2	18.4	4.8
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	3,252	7.7	11.1	2.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	12,779	30.4	16.6	52.3
Protected well	321,091	58,167	5,782	13.7	19.6	4.4
Rain water	39,438	7,948	297	0.7	1.0	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	88	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	64	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	4,136	9.8	13.6	3.8
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	208	0.5	0.4	0.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	26	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/stream	502,804	94,883	6,703	15.9	7.3	29.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	87	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other	3,972	259	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,463	8.2	12.4	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	4,459	10.6	14.5	4.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	2,683	6.4	9.4	1.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	12,887	30.6	17.8	51.1
Protected well	465,775	95,179	9,490	22.5	33.2	5.6
Rain water	39,916	7,577	252	0.6	0.8	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	87	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	492	1.2	1.5	0.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	66	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/stream	588,590	112,728	7,806	18.5	8.9	33.9
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	145	0.3	0.5	0.0
Other	10,302	1,341	230	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Bathing and toilet facilities are an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal. A toilet is a sanitation fixture used primarily for the disposal of human excrement and urine and sometimes for tampons. Availability of toilet and bath in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of household.

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

The type of toilet facilities used by households in the District is presented in table 8.11. The data show that in the district, only a tenth of households use W.C whereas a third (33.3%) use pit latrine and almost half use either public toilet (26.4%) or KVIP (21.5%). The use of pit latrine is more common in among rural households (48.7%) than urban households (23.6%). In the urban locality however, public toilet (28.1%), KVIP (24.4%) and pit latrine (23.6%) are the most common toilet facilities. The use of W.C. should be encouraged in the rural areas (3.0%) as well as in the urban area (14.5%).

Table 8.11: Type of toilet facilities used by households by locality

Toilet facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	2,588	6.1	5.4	7.3
W.C.	839,611	55,161	4,346	10.3	14.9	3.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	14,014	33.3	23.6	48.7
KVIP	572,824	100,193	9,043	21.5	24.4	16.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	850	2.0	3.1	0.4
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	11,097	26.4	28.1	23.6
Other	23,385	2,185	154	0.4	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

There are four main sources of household bathing facilities in the district as presented in Table 8.11. Majority (39.3%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house with other households in the dwellings. Also, about a quarter (25.8%) own bathroom for exclusive use while a fifth (20.6%) use shared open cubicle.

The characteristic of bathing facilities available to households differ at the locality level. Almost half (45.2%) of urban households share separate bathrooms in the same house with other households, while almost the same proportion of rural households share separate bathrooms in the same house with other households and use own exclusive bathroom (29.8% and 29.7% respectively). Furthermore, in the district, it is observed that a significant proportion (4.4%) of households bath in an open space around house. This is rather more alarming among the rural household than urban household (5.7% against 3.6%).

Table 8.11: Type of bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

Bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	10,856	25.8	23.4	29.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	16,530	39.3	45.2	29.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	3,362	8.0	5.8	11.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	8,651	20.6	20.8	20.1
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	73	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	570	1.4	0.9	2.1
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,866	4.4	3.6	5.7
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,996	73	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	16,276	1,635	111	0.3	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

According to Table 8.12, about half (50.2%) of households in the district disposes of their solid waste at public dumps (open space), 23.0 percent households burn their solid waste, while those disposing their solid waste at public dump (container) constitutes 9.0 percent. A similar pattern of solid waste disposal is observed in all localities. However, indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is more common in the rural areas compared to urban areas (10.8% against 3.4%) in the municipality.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Disposal of liquid waste in the East Akim municipality needs attention. Table 8.12 reveals that about 88.8 percent of households in the district either dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds (45.4%), on the street/outside (24.3%) or into gutter (19.1%), while less than 1.0 percent using the sewerage system.

The situation is similar at the locality level, but obviously worse in the rural localities than urban. However disposal of liquid waste into gutters is observed to be more common among urban households compared to rural households (25.3% against 21.9%). This may be attributed to inadequate drainage infrastructure in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

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

Method of waste disposal	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Solid Waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100	100	100
Collected	785,889	26,049	759	1.8	2.3	1.0
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	9,668	23.0	24.9	19.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	3,808	9.0	11.4	5.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	21,114	50.2	50.4	49.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	2,638	6.3	3.4	10.8
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	3,750	8.9	7.2	11.7
Other	53,805	6,324	355	0.8	0.5	1.4
Liquid Waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	42,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	376	0.9	1.0	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	3,249	7.7	11.1	2.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	747	1.8	2.6	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	10,219	24.3	21.9	28.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	8,060	19.1	25.3	9.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	19,097	45.4	37.3	58.2
Other	38,294	5,108	344	0.8	0.8	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, policy implication and recommendations. The chapter highlights on demographic and social characteristics, education and literacy, economic characteristics, ICT, disability and agriculture activities.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

The East Akim municipal known to cover land area of 508.3 square kilometres gained municipal status in 2008. Its total population of 167,896 in 2010 is 6.4 percent of Eastern regional population. More than half (51.3%) of the population are females giving rise to a sex ratio of 94.9, indicating that in the East Akim municipal, there are 95 males to every 100 females. The population of children (14 years or younger) representing more than a third (56.0%) of the entire population, contributes to a high child dependency ratio; about 62 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. The district's population trend is dictated by a high crude death rate of 8.5 (per 1,000) against a general fertility rate of 89.9 live births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15-49 years. In East Akim municipality, about 330 persons live in a square kilometre and furthermore about sixty percent of the district's population resides in the urban.

Social characteristics

In East Akim municipality, a total of 2,092 households with an average of 4.0 persons per household have about 51.3 percent of the households with females as head. Children to household head form more than a third (38.9%) of the household population, followed by grandchildren (12.1%) and then spouse (10.3%). Modern societies endorse nuclear family system as the most convenient system of building a family.

In East Akim district, though the indigenous family system, i.e. extended family household, has a significant representation of 18.8 percent, more than a quarter (26.6%) of total entire households in the district are nuclear family households. Furthermore, the population 12 years and older has more than a third being married, while those in consensual union constitute 8.4 percent. Of the married population 82.2 percent are employed, whereas 14.4 percent are economically inactive. Out of 164,896 persons living in the district, Ghanaian nationals form the majority (96.0%) whereas 86.9 percent profess to be Christians and 5.3 percent having no religious affiliation.

Education and literacy

The coverage for literate population includes those who may not have had any formal education but can read and write. The East Akim municipality has 87.7 percent of 122,816 persons who are 11 years and older to be literate. Almost three-quarters (71.1%) are literate in, English and Ghanaian language only, English only (17.1%) and Ghanaian language only

(11.0%), while none of the people in the district reported that could read and write in English and French.

The formal education in the district indicates that, in 2010, a total of 63,357 persons who are 3 years and older were in school. Of those who are currently attending school, majority (96.7%) are either at the basic level (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) (85.3%) or Senior High School level (11.4%). The district has low enrolment at the tertiary education, with only 2.0 percent in tertiary institutions, while less than one percent in vocational training (0.8%). On the other hand, out of 74,399 persons constituting the population 3 years and older who have attended school in the past, about a third (33.7%) has middle school certificate, tertiary level (5.0%) or acquired vocational training (3.9%). In the district, male enrolment at the tertiary level is relatively more encouraging than female's participation. The reverse is however the case for female at the basic level of education.

Economic characteristics

According 2010 PHC, almost 68.0 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district are economically active, with employed population constituting 93.1 percent. The district's economy is services driven, employing almost half (48.6%) of working population of which females dominate with 64.9 percent. The sector draws its employment strength from 'wholesale and retail, motor and repairs' (18.9%) and 'accommodation and food services' (6.8%).

The Agricultural sector engages about a third (33.9%) of population 15 years and older, having about 62.4 percent being males. The remaining working population (17.5%) engaged in the industrial sector are mainly working in Manufacturing subsector, which contributes to employment in the district by engaging 10.5 percent of population 15 years and older and Mining (3.0%). The sector engages more males (89.1%) in mining subsector, whereas females dominate with 61.6 percent representation in the manufacturing subsector.

Furthermore, majority (66.4%) of the workforce in the district are self-employed without employee(s), followed by employees (19.8%) and contribution family workers (4.5 %). Again, most (84.8%) of the district's working population are in the informal sector, followed by public (government) sector (10.0%) with the least engaged by NGOs (0.2%).

Information Communication Technology

Out a total of 119,377 persons who are 12 years and older, about half (50.3%) have mobile phones, while only 3.8 percent use Internet. The total number of households in the district stands at 42,093, with only 2.4 percent having fixed telephone lines in their homes and 5.4 percent owning desktop/laptop computers. These ICT monitoring indicators are lower for the district compared to the regional average.

Disability

In 2010 a total of 5,855 persons accounting for 3.5 percent of the entire population in the East Akim district have some form of disability. Visual impairment (38.2%) is the most common kind of disability among PWDs in the district, followed by physical impairment (31.1%) and Speech impairment (15.1%).

Agricultural activities

Though East Akim municipal has mining communities, a total of 23,798 households constituting more half (56.5%) of the entire household in the district are agricultural households. About half (50.6%) of the agricultural households are located in the urban localities in the district. The major agricultural activity in the district is crop farming (92.6%), followed by livestock rearing (35.8%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in fish farming (0.1%) and tree planting (0.4%)

Housing condition

The method adopted in disposing waste seems to be the same among households in communities or localities of districts in Ghana. In the East Akim municipal disposal of waste is alarming. Less than one percent (0.9%) of a total of 26,342 households in the district disposes their liquid waste through the sewerage system, whereas, about 89.0 percent either dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds (45.4%) or on the street/outside (24.3%) or into gutter (19.1%). Disposal of liquid waste onto compounds is observed to be the most common method among rural households (58.2%), whereas in the urban households throwing unto the street (28.0%) is the case. More also, about half of all households (50.2%) in the district dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space).

About a third (30.4%) of all households in the district use bore-hole/pump/tube, while pipe-borne (20.6%) as their main source of drinking, followed by river/stream (15.9%) and then protected well (13.7%)

9.3 Policy Implications

The following recommendations are made based on the results of the analysis of the district data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

9.3.1 Population

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for district (3.1 births per woman) is relatively lower compared with the regional average of 3.5 births per woman. An attempt to observe that this rate is steady would help to maintain a moderate growth in the population of the district. It is therefore recommended that family planning campaign programs in the district be strengthened to boost the contraceptive prevalence rate which in effect would reduce the level of fertility. Particularly, programs aimed at eliminating misconceptions and barriers to accessing family planning services should be educational focus

9.3.2 Education and literacy

The technology advancement has put the world at a pedestal that is disadvantage to non-literate and uneducated population of modern societies. For any country to explore the full potential of its populace, education and literacy must be encouraged particular among youthful population. In the 2010, about 2.0 percent of those attending school were in tertiary institution while 0.8 percent constituted those in vocational/technical training. Inadequate education carries the tendency to breed dictatorial leadership in the community since few people may have acquired high levels of education. The district assembly needs to institute programs that complement the effort of FCUBE to encourage education to tertiary level or skills development through vocational/ technical training. This may be achieved with the collaborative effort of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare and other stakeholders.

9.3.3 Employment

The major challenge for most countries in reducing unemployment rate particularly among the youth is to breed a generation that seeks to offer employment rather than being employed by others. While government aim at ensuring that majority of the workforce is employed, it usually can afford lower rate of employment; only 10.0 percent of working population in East Akim is employed by the government. Most (84.8%) of the working population are engaged in the private informal sector, suggesting that they may lack the skill of adopting modern trends in doing business. An informal sector which is dominated by self-employed without employee(s) (66.4%) having significant proportion in either Retail and Wholesale (18.9%) or accommodation (6.8%) may be contributing to high levels of importation which helps in developing other economies rather than Ghana. With majority of the people with just basic level of education the Agricultural sector which engages only a third (33.9%) of the working population, in the short term, should be expanded to consider adding value to raw agricultural produce which has the potential to earn attractive returns on investment.

In the long term, however, the district needs trained persons in various vocational fields capable of embracing the changing trends in business. Currently the workforce of the district lacks adequate formally trained personals with technical skills in professional studies. The district assembly should regularly organize career development lecturers for basic school in the district to encourage the youth to undertake technical / vocational training in entrepreneurship programs or pursue high learning programs at tertiary level.

9.3.4 Information Communication Technology

Information Communication technology is a tool for disseminating information and thus has the potential to increase productivity. Lack of access to ICT facilities therefore impedes socioeconomic developments. In East Akim municipality, as low as 5.4 percent of households own laptop/desktop computer, whereas only 3.8 percent of the population have access to internet. This can also be attributed lack of interest in higher education and poverty. It is recommended that the district assembly in collaboration with private organizations set up internet browsing centres in community schools and public library. More also, the district Assembly may need to encourage mobile phone network providers to expand to the underserved areas of the district to encourage mass use of mobile phones.

9.3.5 Environment and sanitation

Sanitation is a major problem confronting many developing countries. In Ghana, apart from health consequences arising from indiscriminate disposal of solid waste, choked drainage system have caused floods which on many occasions has led to fatal road accidents and lives lost. Disposal of liquid and solid waste in the district is highly indiscriminate and needs to be addressed with a sense of urgency. Disposal of liquid waste onto compounds is observed to be the most common method among rural households (58.2%), whereas in the urban households throwing unto the street (28.0%) is the case. The district in collaboration with community based organizations should undertake regular communal labour and implement educative programs to discourage indiscriminate dumping of waste. More also, district assembly with support from relevant stakeholders, should construct domestic latrines and encourage public-private partnership in solid and liquid waste management.

9.3.6 Source of drinking water

A healthy workforce is a necessary requirement for achieving economic growth and development. Lack of safe drinking water has been a major problem in many developing countries. In Ghana, many people have had burrulli ulcer through consumption of unsafe drinking water and in some cases have led to loss of lives. For this reason, safe drinking water is one of the MDGs and thus its achievement is paramount to countries particularly in the sub-sahara Africa. Efforts should be made by the district assembly to get assistance from NGOs and benevolent organizations to sink borehole in each community.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	New Tafo	31,477	14,903	16,574	8,167	4,197
2	Kukurantumi	15,929	7,434	8,495	3,910	2,752
3	Kibi	15,113	7,530	7,583	4,203	2,454
4	Asiakwa	9,171	4,436	4,735	2,322	1,429
5	Osiem	8,757	4,139	4,618	2,106	1,299
6	Apedwa	7,764	3,612	4,152	2,085	1,333
7	Old Tafo	6,037	2,775	3,262	1,554	984
8	Akim Asafo	5,099	2,434	2,665	1,332	784
9	Akim Nkronso	4,941	2,448	2,493	1,185	786
10	Maase	4,218	2,021	2,197	1,140	955
11	Bunso	3,354	1,655	1,699	872	677
12	Akim Wirenkyireng Amanfrom	3,166	1,488	1,678	804	551
13	Akim Apapam	3,127	1,525	1,602	852	588
14	Akim Sagyimase	3,072	1,569	1,503	789	524
15	Potroase	3,066	1,668	1,398	692	484
16	Odumasi	3,013	1,470	1,543	670	414
17	Asikam	2,785	1,474	1,311	621	411
18	Anyinasin	2,535	1,270	1,265	644	624
19	Adonkwanta	2,192	1,061	1,131	558	395
20	Akooko	2,065	1,074	991	472	413

Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	New Tafo	31,477	3,715	3,379	3,664	3,861	2,914	2,554	2,032	1,759	1,540	1,366	1,314	933	680	426	542	798
2	Kukurantumi	15,929	1,759	1,530	1,756	2,484	1,824	1,045	865	797	688	560	630	425	405	324	324	513
3	Kibi	15,113	1,719	1,549	1,723	1,656	1,455	1,345	1,067	919	732	648	611	423	358	242	251	415
4	Asiakwa	9,171	1,085	1,157	1,177	1,038	741	558	561	506	473	400	325	288	203	181	219	259
5	Osiem	8,757	1,276	1,000	1,112	1,017	730	620	513	457	393	343	333	223	198	139	163	240
6	Apedwa	7,764	998	925	903	781	584	387	414	360	394	333	365	276	287	172	240	345
7	Old Tafo	6,037	770	634	680	628	495	421	358	341	265	269	321	230	175	94	121	235
8	Akim Asafo	5,099	659	583	566	572	430	348	284	270	255	241	216	179	130	95	124	147
9	Akim Nkronso	4,941	689	660	612	445	379	318	277	309	214	182	224	144	130	105	99	154
10	Maase	4,218	538	451	520	475	327	262	259	222	220	181	186	124	130	80	109	134
11	Bunso Akim Wirenkyireng	3,354	395	350	378	394	298	238	233	191	189	175	187	120	67	34	53	52
12	Amanfrom	3,166	450	405	363	264	238	188	205	202	140	133	122	84	94	88	84	106
13	Akim Apapam	3,127	465	364	356	287	243	199	127	181	145	142	144	110	95	59	90	120
14	Akim Sagyimase	3,072	432	325	364	341	264	232	174	177	142	144	131	82	84	42	47	91
15	Potroase	3,066	482	375	372	285	278	232	126	178	146	136	101	91	79	49	52	84
16	Odumasi	3,013	395	359	445	311	236	200	182	149	130	117	143	85	67	39	80	75
17	Asikam	2,785	343	271	270	261	307	246	224	175	152	93	120	90	64	49	29	91
18	Anyinasin	2,535	347	350	328	234	182	162	142	114	122	97	87	71	80	47	61	111
19	Adonkwanta	2,192	294	311	215	200	157	144	136	114	101	93	81	74	81	31	63	97
20	Akooko	2,065	306	269	250	190	164	169	121	112	110	80	87	46	39	28	34	60

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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