



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT



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.

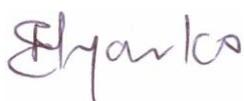
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Asutifi North 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 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, Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CDR | Crude death Rate |
| CEB | Children Ever Born |
| CS | Children Surviving |
| CHIPS | Community Health Planning Services |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| GFR | General Fertility Rate |
| GSS | Ghana Statistical Service |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| JSS | Junior Secondary School |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| SSS | Senior Secondary School |
| SHS | Senior High School |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| NDPC | National Development Planning Commission |
| NGOs | Non-governmental Organizations |
| PWDs | Persons With Disabilities |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| WC | Water Closet |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |

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 Asutifi North district, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 52,259 representing 2.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.2 percent and females represent 49.8 percent. Nearly seventy (67.8%) percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 105.0. The population of the district is youthful (49.8%) 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 77.8, the age dependency ratio for males is less (77.6) than that of females (71.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 126.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.8 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 6.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.2 percent of deaths in the district. Migrants representing (12.8 percent) living in the district were born in another region while almost 27.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 51,524 with a total number of 12,138 households. The average household size in the district is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 44.1 percent. Spouses form about 11.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.0 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (46.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.9 percent have never married, 6.5 percent are in consensual unions, 3.4 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than 61.8 percent of females are married compared to nearly forty percent (38.5%) of males. At age 65

and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.37 percent while widowed males account for only 7.7 percent. . Among the married, 33.2 percent have no education while about 10.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eighty percent (83.0%) of the married population are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 13.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (63.5%) are economically not active with 5.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 76.3 percent are literate and 23.7 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is lesser (41.8 %) than that of females (58.2%). Seven out of ten people (75.0%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above currently attending school in the district account for 51.1 percent with those who attended in the past being 49.9 percent.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.5 percent are employed while 6.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.6%), 31.1% perform household duties and 3.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (67.3%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 58.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.2 percent in service and sales, 10.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 17.5 as employees, 8.6 percent are contributing family workers, 2.3 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed without employees and the contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 80.0 percent of the population followed by the private informal sector with 13.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 44.0 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 49.2 percent as compared to 38.6 percent of females. A little over three percent (3.7%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 621 households representing 5.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 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 lesser (2.3%) than males (2.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.4 percent followed by physical disability (26.1%). About 2.5 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight disability (38.1%) in both urban and rural areas in the district. Of the population disabled, 37.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 66.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The distribution of agricultural households by locality shows there are more households into agriculture in the rural areas than the urban areas (80.2%). Most households in the district (64.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of the Asutifi North district is 7,923 representing 2.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (65.7%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 24.3 percent are separate houses and 6.0 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (53.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 21.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.0 percent are owned by public or government. A little over one percent (1.1%) 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 48.3 percent with mud bricks constituting 45.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (69.8%) and mud/earth (28.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 10.5 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 (47.6%), flashlight/torch (42.6%) and kerosene lamp (8.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (57.6%). The proportion for rural (74.1%)

is higher than that of urban (27.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole 34.4 percent, public tap or standpipe 22.7 percent, pipe-borne outside the dwelling 14.8 percent and river stream 7.2 percent. About a third of households (37.1%) water from boreholes for other domestic purposes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is (WC/KVIP/PIT/PAN etc.) accounting for (50.5%) for both the urban and rural areas respectively. About 4.3 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (36.5%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 26.3 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 55.7 percent. About one in ten households (19.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.4%) and onto the street (41.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Ghana has recognized that the country's population is the nation's greatest asset. The population is both the instrument and objective of all development efforts. The Government therefore, has responsibility towards its protection and enhancement of the quality of life (Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has formulated and implemented a decentralized local government system since 1988 with the district assemblies as the focal point for development. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects to ensure development. Each district assembly is expected to produce medium and long term development plan to meet the needs and aspirations of the population. They are also mandated to generate revenues by charging fees and levies.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

The report covers the Asutifi North District of the Brong Ahafo Region and its cardinal objective is to make available to decision makers, planners, researchers, and the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and their full implication for policy and planning in the District.

This chapter focuses on the profile of the District. It further discusses the physical features including location, size, relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, geology and soils in the District. In addition, it covers the socio-cultural characteristics of the population, administrative and political structure as well as social and economic infrastructural facilities. Finally, the chapter discusses the methodology employed in conducting the 2010 PHC and definition of the concepts used.

1.1 Background

In 1989 the Asutifi District was established and it was split into two districts namely, Asutifi North and South in 2012. Thus, the Asutifi North District with Kenyasi as the capital was carved out of the former Asutifi District by Legislative Instrument 2093 of 2012 (Republic of Ghana, 2012).

The Assembly's vision is to become a highly professional local government body responsible for the provision of District services such as education, water, health, and sanitation with other development partners and consolidate agriculture as the leading productive sector while supporting the development of other economic activities with the core purpose of improving the living conditions of the people in the District.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

Asutifi North District is located between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' West. It shares boundaries with Sunyani Municipal in the North, Tano South District to the North East, Dormaa East District to North West, Asutifi South District to the west, Asunafo North and South Districts in the South West and Ahafo Ano South and North Districts (Ashanti Region) in the South East. With a total land surface area of 1,500 square kilometres, the District is one of the smallest in the Brong Ahafo. The urban forms thirty two percent of the District while rural constitute seventy eight percent. The land size of the Asutifi North District is 936.31 square kilometers.

1.2.2 Climate and Vegetation

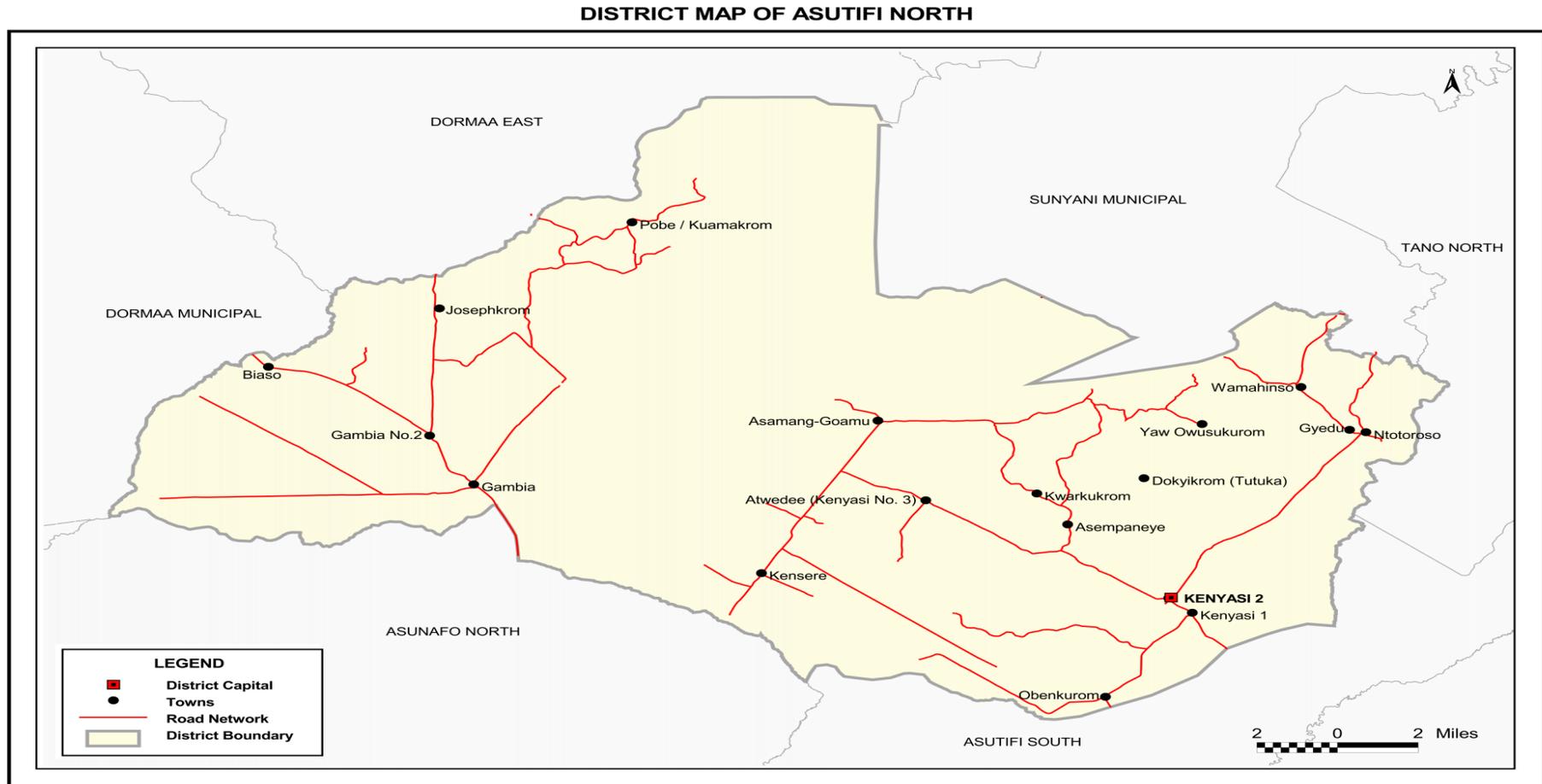
The District lies within the Wet Semi-Equatorial Zone marked by double rainfall maxima with a mean annual rainfall between 125cm and 200cm. The main rainy season is from May to July with the peak (maximum) in June, and the minor rainy season is from September to October with its peak (minimum) in October when the District comes under the influence of the Wet Maritime Air Mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy thunderstorms which sometimes cause the ripping-off of building roofs, trees and crops like Plantain and Banana. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons (August). Relative humidity is generally high ranging from 75 percent to 80 percent during the two rainy seasons and seventy percent (70%) to eighty percent (80%) during the rest of the year.

The District is located in the Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest Belt and the nature of the land is water-logged in many places. Human activities notably farming, lumbering and occasional bush fires have however disturbed this vegetation. This has transformed the forest in some areas into a derived wooded savannah. Such transitional zones could be observed along Kenyasi to Goamu-Koforidua. Notwithstanding, there are large areas of forest reserves. These include the following: Biaso shelter belt, Bia Tam, Asukese, Goa and Desiri Forest Reserves. These forest reserves together cover a total of about 475.63 square kilometers representing 31.7 percent of the entire land surface area of the District.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Asutifi North District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the District. As mandated by the Local Government Act, (Act 462 of 1993), the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions (Republic of Ghana, 1993). The Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member, Member of Parliament, and Assembly Members (Republic of Ghana, 1992). The District is under the leadership of a District Chief Executive who is appointed by the President and approved by majority of the Assembly Members. DCE is supported by the District Coordinating Director and a team of administrative and technical officers who operate the central and decentralized units. The Asutifi North District has one constituency and 36 Electoral areas. There are 36 Assembly Members who are elected by universal adult suffrage to represent the various Electoral Areas in the District. In addition, there are 11 Assembly Members appointed by the government bringing the total number of Assembly Members to 25. General meetings are held at least three times in a year during which policies and programs are determined.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ho Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural structure

The District has two paramountcies and one divisional council which are Kenyasi No.1 and Kenyasi No.2 Traditional Councils; and Ntotroso Divisional Council. The indigenes are predominantly Akans who speak mainly Asante Twi and are largely Christians. Among the minor ethnic groups in the District are the Ewes, Wangaras, Dagombas and Kusase who constitute about 35.0 percent of the population. The peaceful co-existence of the residents is welcomed as the likelihood of ethnic conflicts is minimized. The District is well noted for the annual Apomasu Festival which is celebrated in every first quarter of the year by the Chiefs and people of Ntotroso.

The District has one FM station known as Anapua FM and a host of community information centers.

1.5 Economy

The District economy is mostly agrarian with most of them being peasant farmers who largely depend on rudimentary methods of farming. Cocoa, Coffee, Oil palm, and Cashew are the major cash crops in the District with plantain, cassava cocoyam and maize being the food crops.

There are a number of financial institutions in the District which basically help the citizenry to mobilize funds through savings and investment packages and also deal with their financial needs in times of difficulty by making loan facilities accessible. With the presence of these financial institutions, notably; EcoBank, Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), Tano Rural Bank, Asutifi Rural Bank, and Ahafo Community Bank, traders and tourists alike do not have to carry large sums of money when travelling to the District.

1.5.2 Tourism

The operations of Newmont Gold Ghana in the district do not only provide employment but also offer persons who would like to know about gold exploration, the opportunity to visit the District.

1.5.3 Economic Potential

The water log nature of the land is viable for the cultivation of rice and fish farming. Again, with the discovery of mineral deposits, especially gold in the District, investors in the mining industry frequent the district to explore for opportunities. Notwithstanding, the quarry waste from the mining activities provides an avenue for potential entrepreneurs to enter the quarry waste industry. By so doing, they acquire these wastes to further sell or use for construction work.

1.5.4 Social Infrastructure/Amenities

The District has educational facilities for basic and second cycle institutions. There are over one hundred elementary schools district-wide with two second cycle institutions; Ola Girls Senior High School and Gyamfi Kumani Senior High School situated at Kenyasi and Wamahinso respectively.

With respect to health care facilities, the Asutifi North District has a Health Centre and a private maternity home located at Kenyasi No 1. There are also three Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds in Biaso, Goamu, Yawusukrom-Koforidua.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to

digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected Municipals 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 Municipals. 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 Municipals when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Municipals. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to

be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical

location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

Districts

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 Dists 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 Municipals to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created Municipals for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 Municipals after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the Municipals affected by the creation of the new Municipals.

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 Municipal, 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 Asutifi North 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 analysed in detail. The final chapter 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

A District's population size and age-sex component have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insight into changing population structure and highlights social and economic challenges for development. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in development planning, implementation and development and in provision of services. This chapter therefore provides information on the age and sex structure of the population of the Asutifi North District, locality of residence, dependency ratio, fertility, and mortality and migration patterns.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the District's population by age, sex and locality of residence. According to the results of the 2010 PHC, the Asutifi North District has a total population of 52,259, which constitutes 2.7 percent of the population of the Brong Ahafo Region. The population density of Asutifi North District is 55.81 per square kilometers.

It is made up of 26,761 males and 25,498 females. In relative terms, the male and female population in the District are 51.2 percent and 49.8 percent respectively. As shown in Table 2.1, more males are recorded for the population of 10 years and below as the sex ratios of 102.1 and 105.1 depict the age groups 0-4 years and 5-9 years respectively. Similarly, more males are recorded for the age groups 20-24 years (88.6) and 25-29 (88.9). This may be due to the location of galamsey sites in the district. More males are however recorded in the age groups 30-39 years and 60-64 years while females also recorded higher in the age groups 70-74 years and 75-79 years (see Table 2.1).

In terms of locality of residence, the District is predominantly rural with a total of 35,468 and 16,791 for urban. Thus, more than eight out of every 10 persons in the District live in rural areas.

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 years and ages 65 years and older) to those in the "economically active ages (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population should carry- even though some people defined as "dependent" are producers and some people in the "productive" ages are economically dependent (Population Handbook, 2011). The Asutifi North District has a total dependency ratio of 77.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group there are 78 persons dependent on them. The dependency ratios for the rural and urban areas are 84.9 and 64.4 respectively. Comparatively, the dependency ratio for the district (77.8) is lower considering the region as a whole (98.2).

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

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 52,259 | 26,761 | 25,498 | 105 | 16,791 | 35,468 |
| 0 – 4 | 7,337 | 3,707 | 3,630 | 102.1 | 2,121 | 5,216 |
| 5 – 9 | 6,898 | 3,535 | 3,363 | 105.1 | 1,925 | 4,973 |
| 10 – 14 | 6,530 | 3,447 | 3,083 | 111.8 | 1,866 | 4,664 |
| 15 – 19 | 5,242 | 2,784 | 2,458 | 113.3 | 1,617 | 3,625 |
| 20 – 24 | 4,589 | 2,156 | 2,433 | 88.6 | 1,780 | 2,809 |
| 25 – 29 | 4,385 | 2,064 | 2,321 | 88.9 | 1,756 | 2,629 |
| 30 – 34 | 3,716 | 1,937 | 1,779 | 108.9 | 1,454 | 2,262 |
| 35 – 39 | 3,200 | 1,705 | 1,495 | 114 | 1,105 | 2,095 |
| 40 – 44 | 2,674 | 1,410 | 1,264 | 111.6 | 891 | 1,783 |
| 45 – 49 | 2,046 | 1,115 | 931 | 119.8 | 596 | 1,450 |
| 50 – 54 | 1,698 | 933 | 765 | 122 | 478 | 1,220 |
| 55 – 59 | 1,004 | 531 | 473 | 112.3 | 297 | 707 |
| 60 – 64 | 840 | 429 | 411 | 104.4 | 242 | 598 |
| 65 – 69 | 478 | 239 | 239 | 100 | 139 | 339 |
| 70 – 74 | 657 | 321 | 336 | 95.5 | 182 | 475 |
| 75 – 79 | 400 | 192 | 208 | 92.3 | 137 | 263 |
| 80 – 84 | 268 | 117 | 151 | 77.5 | 89 | 179 |
| 85 – 89 | 162 | 71 | 91 | 78 | 66 | 96 |
| 90 – 94 | 94 | 46 | 48 | 95.8 | 40 | 54 |
| 95 – 99 | 41 | 22 | 19 | 115.8 | 10 | 31 |
| All Ages | 52,259 | 26,761 | 25,498 | 105 | 16,791 | 35,468 |
| 0-14 | 20,765 | 10,689 | 10,076 | 106.1 | 5,912 | 14,853 |
| 15-64 | 29,394 | 15,064 | 14,330 | 105.1 | 10,216 | 19,178 |
| 65+ | 2,100 | 1,008 | 1,092 | 92.3 | 663 | 1,437 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 77.8 | 77.6 | 77.9 | | 64.4 | 84.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The age structure of the Asutifi District is illustrated in the population pyramid in figure 2.1.

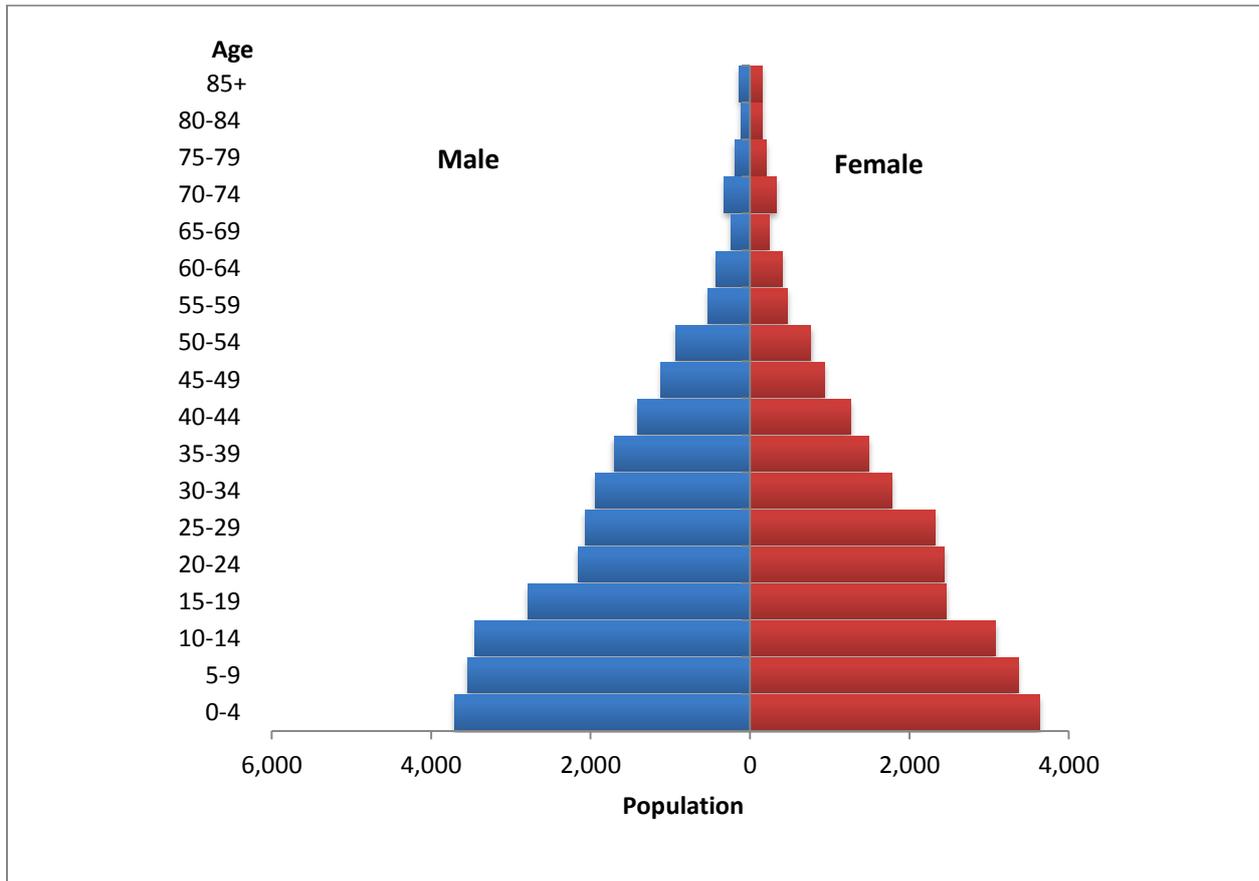
A population structure, in terms of age and sex shows the dynamics of population composition and highlights both social and economic challenges and opportunities inherent. The population pyramid of the district has a broad base. A large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). This however, depicts extremely expansive youthful population. As the cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death, migration or both.

The pyramid is broad at the base and narrow at the top. This indicates that the district has a youthful population. Almost 50.0 percent of the population is under 20 years (49.8%). This has serious implication for policy planning and provision of social amenities such as educational facilities, recreational and health facilities. The situation is also likely to impact

on the development of the district. This age structure depicts a built-in momentum for the growth of the population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a rapid population growth rate. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed through quality education and training, they would contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation at large.

Furthermore, the nature of the population pyramid is an indication of a thin middle age group. Under this circumstances, there are few people working to support a larger population who are under 20 years of age as well as those 60 years and older.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality And Migration

Fertility, Mortality and Migration constitute the three components of population change.

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of child bearing among a population. Fertility rate measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population and is measured by; Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in analysis is the average number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years exposed throughout their child bearing years given that the prevailing age specific rates remain. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of

births in a given year divided by the mid- year population of women in the age groups 15-49 years. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) on the other hand, is the total number of births in the population (male and females inclusive). Fertility is influenced not only by age but also by factors such as marriage, health status, place of residence and educational attainment.

Table 2.2 presents information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the district and the Region. Asutifi North District has a TFR of 4.3 live births per 1000 women, which means that on average every woman in the reproductive age group will have four children. The GFR is almost 127 live births per 1,000 women whereas the CBR is 31 live births per 1,000 population.

Table 2.2: 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 | 2,310,983 | 572,813 | 60,685 | 3.58 | 105.9 | 26.3 |
| Asunafo South | 95,580 | 22,115 | 2,706 | 4 | 122.4 | 28.3 |
| Asunafo North Municipal | 124,685 | 30,007 | 3,452 | 3.9 | 115 | 27.7 |
| Asutifi North | 52,259 | 12,681 | 1,606 | 4.3 | 126.6 | 30.7 |
| Dormaa Municipal | 112,111 | 29,337 | 2,816 | 3.3 | 96 | 25.1 |
| Dormaa Central Municipal | 50,871 | 12,773 | 1,424 | 3.7 | 111.5 | 28 |
| Tano South | 78,129 | 18,766 | 2,257 | 4 | 120.3 | 28.9 |
| Tano North | 79,973 | 19,493 | 2,063 | 3.6 | 105.8 | 25.8 |
| Sunyani Municipal | 123,224 | 36,146 | 2,644 | 2.6 | 73.1 | 21.5 |
| Sunyani West | 85,272 | 22,452 | 2,150 | 3.2 | 95.8 | 25.2 |
| Berekum Municipal | 129,628 | 36,119 | 3,001 | 2.8 | 83.1 | 23.2 |
| Jaman South | 92,649 | 23,759 | 2,314 | 3.3 | 97.4 | 25 |
| Jaman North | 83,059 | 20,640 | 1,747 | 3 | 84.6 | 21 |
| Tain | 88,104 | 20,692 | 2,139 | 3.5 | 103.4 | 24.3 |
| Wenchi Municipal | 89,739 | 22,028 | 2,188 | 3.4 | 99.3 | 24.4 |
| Techiman Municipal | 147,788 | 39,718 | 4,079 | 3.5 | 102.7 | 27.6 |
| Nkoranza South | 100,929 | 24,772 | 3,000 | 4 | 121.1 | 29.7 |
| Nkoranza North | 65,895 | 14,779 | 1,915 | 4.4 | 129.6 | 29.1 |
| Atebubu Amantin | 105,938 | 24,760 | 2,940 | 4 | 118.7 | 27.8 |
| Sene West | 57,734 | 13,378 | 1,446 | 3.7 | 108.1 | 25 |
| Pru | 129,248 | 30,261 | 2,981 | 3.4 | 98.5 | 23.1 |
| Kintampo South | 81,000 | 17,893 | 2,367 | 4.5 | 132.3 | 29.2 |
| Kintampo North Municipal | 95,480 | 23,040 | 2,652 | 3.9 | 115.1 | 27.8 |
| Asutifi South | 53,584 | 12,657 | 1,360 | 3.6 | 107.5 | 25.4 |
| Dormaa West | 47,678 | 11,282 | 1,487 | 4.5 | 131.8 | 31.2 |
| Techiman North | 59,068 | 15,421 | 1,619 | 3.5 | 105 | 27.4 |
| Banda | 20,282 | 4,402 | 474 | 3.7 | 107.7 | 23.4 |
| Sene East | 61,076 | 13,442 | 1,858 | 4.6 | 138.2 | 30.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Children Ever Born and Surviving

From Table 2.3 below, it is seen that the distribution of women aged 15-19 years (2,458) has the greatest number of females and 45-49 years age cohort also records the lowest number of females between the ages 15-49 years, with 14.3 percent and 5.4 percent respectively.

The number of children ever born per woman measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of female in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. Table 2.3 presents information on the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The total number of children ever born in the district is 45,799, giving an average of 2.67 children per woman. In terms of sex of the children ever born, the percentage of males is slightly higher (50.3%) than females (49.0%). The highest proportion of children surviving is within the age group 35-39 years (5,510) and the lowest proportion falls within the age group 12-14 years (8).

Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by females 12 years and older who are still living. Out of 45,799 born to the women aged 12 – 49 years, children surviving are 40,721. This means that the survival rate is 88.9 relative to the regional average survival rate of 862.0. The number of children ever born increases with age, reaching the highest point at age 39 years. In terms of sex of the surviving children, the percentage of males is slightly lower (49.9%) than that of females (50.1%).

Table 2.3: 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 |
| Total | 17,159 | 45,799 | 23,038 | 22,761 | 40,721 | 20,302 | 20,419 |
| 12 - 14 | 1,737 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| 15 - 19 | 2,458 | 329 | 177 | 152 | 295 | 148 | 147 |
| 20 - 24 | 2,433 | 1,962 | 1,017 | 945 | 1,782 | 894 | 888 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,321 | 4,310 | 2,165 | 2,145 | 3,976 | 1,982 | 1,994 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,779 | 5,245 | 2,597 | 2,648 | 4,921 | 2,425 | 2,496 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,495 | 5,945 | 3,081 | 2,864 | 5,510 | 2,825 | 2,685 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,264 | 5,906 | 2,977 | 2,929 | 5,431 | 2,721 | 2,710 |
| 45 - 49 | 931 | 4,990 | 2,479 | 2,511 | 4,480 | 2,237 | 2,243 |
| 50 - 54 | 765 | 4,562 | 2,278 | 2,284 | 4,059 | 2,010 | 2,049 |
| 55 - 59 | 473 | 2,818 | 1,410 | 1,408 | 2,515 | 1,259 | 1,256 |
| 60 + | 1,503 | 9,720 | 4,849 | 4,871 | 7,744 | 3,796 | 3,948 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population.

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates for the district and the region. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year.

The total number of deaths recorded in households in the Asutifi North District is 458, which translates into a crude death rate of 8.8 per 1000. The CDR for the district is relatively high compared to the regional CDR of 6.1 (see Table 2.4).

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

| District | Total Population | Deaths in households | *Crude death rate |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| All Districts | 2,310,983 | 14,189 | 6.1 |
| Asunafo South | 95,580 | 472 | 4.9 |
| Asunafo North Municipal | 124,685 | 626 | 5.0 |
| Asutifi North | 52,259 | 458 | 8.8 |
| Dormaa Municipal | 112,111 | 782 | 7.0 |
| Dormaa Central Municipal | 50,871 | 399 | 7.8 |
| Tano South | 78,129 | 542 | 6.9 |
| Tano North | 79,973 | 475 | 5.9 |
| Sunyani Municipal | 123,224 | 455 | 3.7 |
| Sunyani West | 85,272 | 462 | 5.4 |
| Berekum Municipal | 129,628 | 858 | 6.6 |
| Jaman South | 92,649 | 514 | 5.5 |
| Jaman North | 83,059 | 627 | 7.5 |
| Tain | 88,104 | 566 | 6.4 |
| Wenchi Municipal | 89,739 | 704 | 7.8 |
| Techiman Municipal | 147,788 | 854 | 5.8 |
| Nkoranza South | 100,929 | 703 | 7.0 |
| Nkoranza North | 65,895 | 637 | 9.7 |
| Atebubu Amantin | 105,938 | 625 | 5.9 |
| Sene West | 57,734 | 344 | 6.0 |
| Pru | 129,248 | 351 | 2.7 |
| Kintampo South | 81,000 | 671 | 8.3 |
| Kintampo North Municipal | 95,480 | 673 | 7.0 |
| Asutifi South | 53,584 | 227 | 4.2 |
| Dormaa West | 47,678 | 275 | 5.8 |
| Techiman North | 59,068 | 427 | 7.2 |
| Banda | 20,282 | 191 | 9.4 |
| Sene East | 61,076 | 271 | 4.4 |

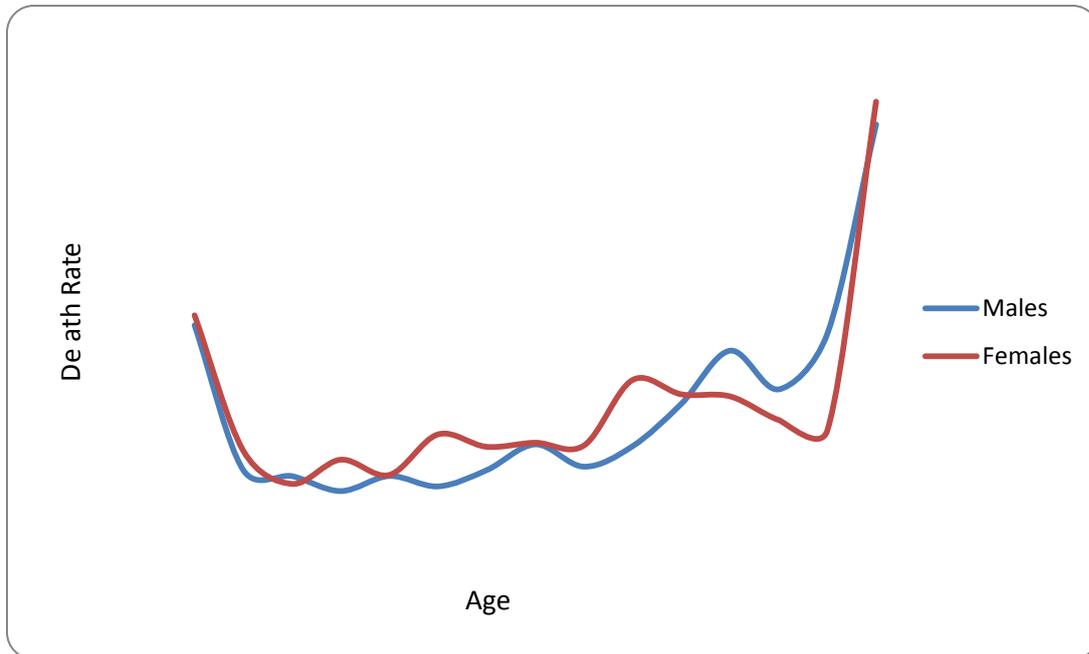
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Age specific death rate

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. The rate is high at birth for the population below five years with female deaths slightly higher than the males. The male mortality rate recorded no death in the age 15-19 years while female mortality rate remains high through to age 39 years but it declined at age group 20-24 years. From age 60 years the male mortality rate declines but picks up momentum at 65 years and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female increases faster to age 70 years and older picks up momentum at age 65 years; that is after five years.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Causes of deaths

Table 2.5 below presents the causes of death by district. Out of a total of 460 deaths recorded in the district, 31 persons constituting 6.7 percent are due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide while 429 persons (93.3%) are due to other causes such as natural deaths.

Table 2.5: Causes of death

| Districts | Death due to | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Total deaths | Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide | All other causes | Total deaths | Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years) | Not pregnancy related |
| All Districts | 472 | 39 | 433 | 472 | 4 | 468 |
| Asunafo North Municipal | 626 | 65 | 561 | 626 | 15 | 611 |
| Asutifi North | 460 | 31 | 429 | 460 | 4 | 456 |
| Dormaa Municipal | 782 | 71 | 711 | 782 | 15 | 767 |
| Dormaa Central Municipal | 399 | 35 | 364 | 399 | 1 | 398 |
| Tano South | 542 | 47 | 495 | 542 | 8 | 534 |
| Tano North | 475 | 33 | 442 | 475 | 3 | 472 |
| Sunyani Municipal | 455 | 36 | 419 | 455 | 7 | 448 |
| Sunyani West | 462 | 70 | 392 | 462 | 13 | 449 |
| Berekum Municipal | 858 | 79 | 779 | 858 | 18 | 840 |
| Jaman South | 514 | 55 | 459 | 514 | 12 | 502 |
| Jaman North | 627 | 39 | 588 | 627 | 9 | 618 |
| Tain | 566 | 31 | 535 | 566 | 5 | 561 |
| Wenchi Municipal | 704 | 52 | 652 | 704 | 12 | 692 |
| Techiman Municipal | 854 | 103 | 751 | 854 | 13 | 841 |
| Nkoranza South | 703 | 81 | 622 | 703 | 14 | 689 |
| Nkoranza North | 637 | 30 | 607 | 637 | 15 | 622 |
| Atebubu Amantin | 625 | 62 | 563 | 625 | 13 | 612 |
| Sene West | 344 | 34 | 310 | 344 | 11 | 333 |
| Pru | 351 | 22 | 329 | 351 | 8 | 343 |
| Kintampo South | 671 | 50 | 621 | 671 | 13 | 658 |
| Kintampo North Municipal | 673 | 55 | 618 | 673 | 11 | 662 |
| Asutifi South | 225 | 21 | 204 | 225 | 3 | 222 |
| Dormaa West | 275 | 26 | 249 | 275 | 4 | 271 |
| Techiman North | 427 | 35 | 392 | 427 | 15 | 412 |
| Banda | 191 | 11 | 180 | 191 | 3 | 188 |
| Sene East | 271 | 22 | 249 | 271 | 10 | 261 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region (between administrative districts within the same region), while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

Table 2.6 presents data on the place of birth of the population by duration of residence of migrants. In the entire district, the results of the 2010 PHC indicate that 20,236 persons representing 38.7 percent of the population are migrants.

Less than one-third (27.3%) of the migrants enumerated in the district were born elsewhere in the region (intra-regional migrants). A total of 14,273 migrants representing 70.5 percent were born in other regions in Ghana. Of those born in other regions, it emerged from the analysis that those who were born in the Ashanti Region form about one-third (33.6%); followed by the Upper East Region (18.3%) and Northern Region (10.4%). The remaining seven regions accounted for 37.7 percent of the inter-regional migrants in the district. A total of 445 persons enumerated in the district were born outside Ghana and constitute 2.2 percent of the migrants in the district.

With respect to duration of residence of migrants in the district, about one-third (36.5 %) of persons enumerated in the district have lived for one to four years with only 16.4 percent having lived in the district for 20 years and more. About one-half of the persons born outside Ghana have lived in the district for less than five years whereas 6.2 percent have lived for more than 20 years.

It is more likely that the presence of a mining company in the District and agricultural opportunities have accounted for the relative migrant population of 20,236 into the district compared to that of the region with a total of 751,196.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-19 years | 20+ years |
| Total | 20,236 | 14 | 36.5 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 16.4 |
| Born elsewhere in the region | 5,518 | 14.2 | 35.4 | 21.5 | 14.7 | 14.2 |
| Born elsewhere in another region: | | | | | | |
| Western | 1,192 | 17.3 | 50 | 22.5 | 6.5 | 3.7 |
| Central | 912 | 14.4 | 37.6 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 19.5 |
| Greater Accra | 408 | 15.7 | 42.4 | 20.1 | 9.6 | 12.3 |
| Volta | 861 | 12.8 | 30.4 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 21.4 |
| Eastern | 913 | 15.4 | 31.9 | 18.1 | 14.5 | 20.2 |
| Ashanti | 4,795 | 12.1 | 30.1 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 24.3 |
| Northern | 1,490 | 13 | 39.3 | 20.4 | 12.9 | 14.4 |
| Upper East | 2,607 | 13.7 | 40.3 | 17.6 | 14.9 | 13.6 |
| Upper west | 1,095 | 18.4 | 44.7 | 20.7 | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| Outside Ghana | 445 | 14.4 | 44.3 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 16.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

This chapter discusses some key aspects of the household; composition and structure, marriage pattern, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

Household size, composition and headship can form the basis for planning economic and social services needed by the population. It is also within households that decisions are taken on consumption, including schooling and other needs.

3.2.1 Household size

A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

Table 3.1 presents the household size of the district by locality. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, the district recorded 12,138 households with a household population of 51,524 which translates into an average household size of 4.2 persons. More than two-thirds of the households in the district are found in the urban areas while one-quarter are located in the rural areas. The average household size in rural locality is 4.4 persons while that of the urban is 3.8 persons in the Asutifi District.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

| Categories | Total country | Region | District | Urban | Rural |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 2,265,458 | 51,524 | 16,435 | 35,089 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 4,265 | 7,873 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 represents the composition of the household population by sex of the members. The data shows that children constitute the highest percentage (44.1%) of household members, followed by household heads (23.6%), spouses (11.4%), grandchildren (7.6%), and other relatives (4.8%). Also, significant is the number of brothers and or sisters (4.2%) who form part of the household.

In terms of household composition by sex, there are more male household heads (32.3%) than female household heads (14.5%). Also, the percentage of male children (45.0%) in the households is slightly higher than that of the female (43.3%) children. This pattern is also observed in the categories for grand-children and other relative, while female spouses constitute a high percentage (21.7%) as compared to male (1.5%). Adopted or foster children form less than one percent (0.4%) and is not a common feature of households in the district.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

| Household composition | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 51,524 | 100.0 | 26,342 | 100.0 | 25,182 | 100.0 |
| Head | 12,138 | 23.6 | 8,498 | 32.3 | 3,640 | 14.5 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 5,854 | 11.4 | 388 | 1.5 | 5,466 | 21.7 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 22,742 | 44.1 | 11,848 | 45.0 | 10,894 | 43.3 |
| Parent/Parent in-law | 348 | 0.7 | 59 | 0.2 | 289 | 1.1 |
| Son/Daughter in-law | 239 | 0.5 | 95 | 0.4 | 144 | 0.6 |
| Grandchild | 3,892 | 7.6 | 2,027 | 7.7 | 1,865 | 7.4 |
| Brother/Sister | 2,145 | 4.2 | 1,299 | 4.9 | 846 | 3.4 |
| Step child | 345 | 0.7 | 183 | 0.7 | 162 | 0.6 |
| Adopted/Foster child | 205 | 0.4 | 97 | 0.4 | 108 | 0.4 |
| Other relative | 2,489 | 4.8 | 1,177 | 4.5 | 1,312 | 5.2 |
| Non-relative | 1,127 | 2.2 | 671 | 2.5 | 456 | 1.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members who were present on Census Night. Classification of households depends on whether it is nuclear or extended based on different combinations of household members.

Data on household population by structure and sex of the District is shown in Table 3.3. Households with head only (single person household) constitute 4.6 percent of the total household population in the district. Single person households headed by males constitute 6.8 percent and 2.3 percent for females. Households composed of the head and spouse only constitute 2.0 percent of total household population in the district. Other nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute about one-third (33.0%) of the total household population with slightly more male headed (33.7%) than female headed (32.3%). Single parent nuclear family households is 10.9 percent of the household population with more female single parent households (12.3%) than male single parent households (9.5%). In addition, extended family head households with other family

members (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute 20.6 percent of the total household population. Also, very significant is the single parent extended family category which has about 13.5 percent of the total household population with more females (15.7%) than males (11.4%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

| Household structure | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 51,524 | 100.0 | 26,342 | 100.0 | 25,182 | 100.0 |
| Head only | 2,376 | 4.6 | 1,793 | 6.8 | 583 | 2.3 |
| Head and a spouse only | 1,042 | 2.0 | 528 | 2.0 | 514 | 2.0 |
| Head spouse(s) and other composition | 2,054 | 4.0 | 1,096 | 4.2 | 958 | 3.8 |
| Head and other composition but no spouse | 4,055 | 7.9 | 2,287 | 8.7 | 1,768 | 7.0 |
| Single parent Nuclear | 5,597 | 10.9 | 2,507 | 9.5 | 3,090 | 12.3 |
| Single parent Extended | 6,941 | 13.5 | 2,993 | 11.4 | 3,948 | 15.7 |
| Single parent Extended + non relative | 750 | 1.5 | 341 | 1.3 | 409 | 1.6 |
| Extended (Head spouse(s) children | | | | | | |
| Head's relatives) | 10,627 | 20.6 | 5,348 | 20.3 | 5,279 | 21.0 |
| Extended + non relatives | 1,074 | 2.1 | 564 | 2.1 | 510 | 2.0 |
| Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) | 17,008 | 33.0 | 8,885 | 33.7 | 8,123 | 32.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the highly valued social institutions in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's social standing and also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Among Ghanaians, every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in Ghanaian society. In view of this, most adults would wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

The 2010 Census classified "marital status" into six categories namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Each individual aged 12 years and older fell into only one of the six categories. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Marital status questions were asked to persons 12 years and older. This section presents information on marital status by sex, level of education and economic activity.

3.3.1 Marital status by sex

Table 3.4 shows marital status of the population of the district aged 12 years and older by sex. It is observed that less than one-half (37.9%) of the total population aged 12 years and older are never married; the married and never married together constitute nearly 90.0 percent of the total population. The percentage of the never married population decreases with advancing age. For instance, it is 92.8 percent for those in the age bracket, 12-14 years and drastically falls to 16.1 percent for the age group 30-34 years. On the other hand, the married population increases with advancing age. A small percentage of persons 12 years and older, who are married within the three age cohorts between 12 to 24 years (6.4%), (8.81%) and (26.56%) compared to age group 25-65 years and older. The percentage of married increases to 26.6 percent at age 20-24 years and jumps to 50.9 percent for the age group, 25-29 years. However, among married persons, the proportion of females is relatively higher (75.65%)

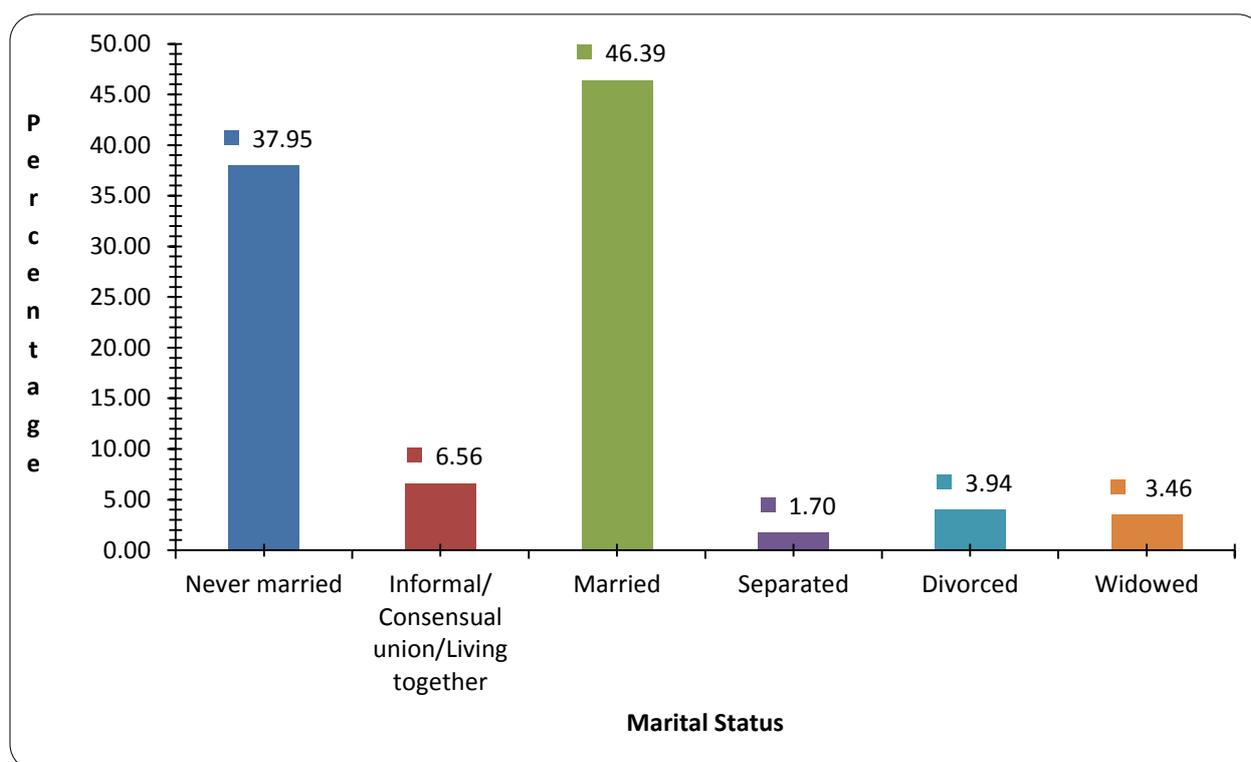
than that of males in the age cohorts of 12-39 years (75.07%). The reverse is the case for those within the age cohorts 40 years and above as males recorded 83.17 percent against 74.60 percent for females. The proportion of males who get divorced from age 40 is between 5.1 to 8.7 percent. Proportions of persons in the informal union are relatively high in the 20-40 years age group with the largest being 10.5 percent at age 25-29 years for males and 8.3 percent for females at age 20-24 years.

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

| Sex/Age-group | Number | Total | Never married | Informal/Consensual union/Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|-------------------|----------|--------|---------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35243.00 | 100.00 | 37.95 | 6.56 | 46.39 | 1.70 | 3.94 | 3.46 |
| 12 - 14 | 3749.00 | 100.00 | 92.77 | 0.83 | 6.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 - 19 | 5242.00 | 100.00 | 87.18 | 3.24 | 8.81 | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.08 |
| 20 - 24 | 4589.00 | 100.00 | 59.97 | 10.26 | 26.56 | 1.29 | 1.63 | 0.28 |
| 25 - 29 | 4385.00 | 100.00 | 32.31 | 11.81 | 50.86 | 1.73 | 2.92 | 0.36 |
| 30 - 34 | 3716.00 | 100.00 | 16.07 | 10.04 | 67.36 | 2.21 | 3.47 | 0.86 |
| 35 - 39 | 3200.00 | 100.00 | 7.16 | 8.84 | 75.34 | 2.00 | 5.13 | 1.53 |
| 40 - 44 | 2674.00 | 100.00 | 4.79 | 7.14 | 75.92 | 2.73 | 6.66 | 2.77 |
| 45 - 49 | 2046.00 | 100.00 | 3.18 | 5.33 | 78.01 | 2.64 | 7.38 | 3.47 |
| 50 - 54 | 1698.00 | 100.00 | 1.88 | 3.71 | 75.97 | 3.71 | 8.48 | 6.24 |
| 55 - 59 | 1004.00 | 100.00 | 1.99 | 3.29 | 71.61 | 2.79 | 9.96 | 10.36 |
| 60 - 64 | 840.00 | 100.00 | 1.90 | 3.21 | 67.86 | 3.10 | 9.29 | 14.64 |
| 65+ | 2100.00 | 100.00 | 3.33 | 2.00 | 51.38 | 2.71 | 10.67 | 29.90 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18084.00 | 100.00 | 44.34 | 5.69 | 45.02 | 1.37 | 2.67 | 0.91 |
| 12 - 14 | 2012.00 | 100.00 | 92.45 | 0.80 | 6.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 - 19 | 2784.00 | 100.00 | 92.10 | 1.33 | 6.25 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.04 |
| 20 - 24 | 2156.00 | 100.00 | 80.52 | 5.89 | 12.43 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.05 |
| 25 - 29 | 2064.00 | 100.00 | 48.11 | 10.51 | 38.52 | 1.11 | 1.55 | 0.19 |
| 30 - 34 | 1937.00 | 100.00 | 23.90 | 10.27 | 61.90 | 1.60 | 2.01 | 0.31 |
| 35 - 39 | 1705.00 | 100.00 | 9.97 | 9.68 | 75.07 | 1.47 | 3.34 | 0.47 |
| 40 - 44 | 1410.00 | 100.00 | 6.52 | 7.45 | 77.09 | 2.98 | 5.11 | 0.85 |
| 45 - 49 | 1115.00 | 100.00 | 4.39 | 6.10 | 81.61 | 1.88 | 5.02 | 0.99 |
| 50 - 54 | 933.00 | 100.00 | 2.57 | 3.32 | 83.17 | 3.54 | 6.00 | 1.39 |
| 55 - 59 | 531.00 | 100.00 | 3.01 | 4.14 | 80.98 | 2.26 | 6.97 | 2.64 |
| 60 - 64 | 429.00 | 100.00 | 2.10 | 3.73 | 80.42 | 3.03 | 6.76 | 3.96 |
| 65+ | 1008.00 | 100.00 | 4.27 | 2.58 | 73.51 | 3.17 | 8.73 | 7.74 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17159.00 | 100.00 | 31.21 | 7.47 | 47.83 | 2.05 | 5.29 | 6.15 |
| 12 - 14 | 1737.00 | 100.00 | 93.15 | 0.86 | 5.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 - 19 | 2458.00 | 100.00 | 81.61 | 5.41 | 11.72 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.12 |
| 20 - 24 | 2433.00 | 100.00 | 41.76 | 14.14 | 39.09 | 1.93 | 2.59 | 0.49 |
| 25 - 29 | 2321.00 | 100.00 | 18.27 | 12.97 | 61.83 | 2.28 | 4.14 | 0.52 |
| 30 - 34 | 1779.00 | 100.00 | 7.53 | 9.78 | 73.30 | 2.87 | 5.06 | 1.46 |
| 35 - 39 | 1495.00 | 100.00 | 3.95 | 7.89 | 75.65 | 2.61 | 7.16 | 2.74 |
| 40 - 44 | 1264.00 | 100.00 | 2.85 | 6.80 | 74.60 | 2.45 | 8.39 | 4.91 |
| 45 - 49 | 931.00 | 100.00 | 1.72 | 4.40 | 73.68 | 3.54 | 10.20 | 6.44 |
| 50 - 54 | 765.00 | 100.00 | 1.05 | 4.18 | 67.19 | 3.92 | 11.50 | 12.16 |
| 55 - 59 | 473.00 | 100.00 | 0.85 | 2.33 | 61.10 | 3.38 | 13.32 | 19.03 |
| 60 - 64 | 411.00 | 100.00 | 1.70 | 2.68 | 54.74 | 3.16 | 11.92 | 25.79 |
| 65+ | 1092.00 | 100.00 | 2.47 | 1.47 | 30.95 | 2.29 | 12.45 | 50.37 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by sex and marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Asutifi North District. It emerged from the analysis of the data that a significantly high proportion of males and females who have never married (68.9%) have attained basic school education (primary or JSS/JHS). In terms of sex, there is slightly higher percentage of females who have basic education (71.6%) than that of their male counterparts (67.0%). On the other hand, 53.1 percent of persons who have attained basic school education and 8.0 percent of those who have attained secondary level education are married. Nearly two-thirds (66.3%) of persons who are in informal union have attained basic school education. There is not marked difference between males and females in this category. Also, the percentage of persons who have never had any formal education is highest for the widowed (68.9%). In terms of sex, it is higher for females (72.3%) than males (47.3%). About two percent (1.5%) of persons who are married have acquired degree or post graduate education. Analysis of marital status on the basis of tertiary education reveals that the proportion of males is relatively higher (2.7%) than their female counterparts (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 ¹ | Secondary ² | Voc/ Tech/ Comm | Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³ | Tertiary ⁴ |
|---|--------|------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,243 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 59.3 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Never married | 13,374 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 68.9 | 16.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 2,311 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 66.3 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Married | 16,349 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 53.1 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| Separated | 599 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 55.1 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Divorced | 1,390 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 57.9 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Widowed | 1,220 | 100.0 | 68.9 | 27.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,084 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 60.3 | 13.5 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Never married | 8,019 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 67.0 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 1,029 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 64.6 | 14.0 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 1.1 |
| Married | 8,141 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 53.6 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 2.7 |
| Separated | 247 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 56.3 | 8.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| Divorced | 483 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 60.0 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Widowed | 165 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 43.6 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17,159 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 58.2 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Never married | 5,355 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 71.6 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 1,282 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 67.7 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Married | 8,208 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 52.5 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Separated | 352 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 54.3 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Divorced | 907 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 56.8 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Widowed | 1,055 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 25.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 presents economic activity of persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status in the Asutifi North District. There are 35,243 persons aged 12 years and older and employed population is 21,688 (61.5%) while there are 1,513 unemployed persons (4.2%). Amongst the economically not active, the total is 12,042 with 5,746 males and 6,296 females. The employed male population (11,653) is higher than the unemployed male population (685) in the district. In the female category, there is a similar pattern of more employed (10,035) than unemployed (828).

It is observed that more than one-half (62.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older who are employed is married and it is slightly higher for females (63.3%) than their male counterparts (61.6%). With respect to the unemployed, Table 3.6 shows that the majority of them (45.9%) are those who are never married. The explanation for this scenario is that majority of persons never married may still be in school working for their degrees and diplomas and are therefore not in the job market.

In terms of sex, there exist marked variations between males and females with different marital statuses. Table 3.6 further shows that, about three-quarters (71.0%) of the population considered economically not active in the district have never been married. Among males, they form 81.0 percent compared to 61.0 percent for their female counterparts.

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

| Sex/Marital Status | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,767 | 100.0 | 22,119 | 61.80 | 1,518 | 4.20 | 12,130 | 33.90 |
| Never married | 13,588 | 100.0 | 4,269 | 31.40 | 697 | 5.10 | 8,622 | 63.50 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 2,348 | 100.0 | 1,738 | 74.00 | 130 | 5.50 | 480 | 20.40 |
| Married | 16,588 | 100.0 | 13,764 | 83.00 | 586 | 3.50 | 2,238 | 13.50 |
| Separated | 612 | 100.0 | 485 | 79.20 | 30 | 4.90 | 97 | 15.80 |
| Divorced | 1,408 | 100.0 | 1,099 | 78.10 | 61 | 4.30 | 248 | 17.60 |
| Widowed | 1,223 | 100.0 | 764 | 62.50 | 14 | 1.10 | 445 | 36.40 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,374 | 100.0 | 11,891 | 64.70 | 687 | 3.70 | 5,796 | 31.50 |
| Never married | 8,158 | 100.0 | 2,968 | 36.40 | 435 | 5.30 | 4,755 | 58.30 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 1,047 | 100.0 | 895 | 85.50 | 41 | 3.90 | 111 | 10.60 |
| Married | 8,259 | 100.0 | 7,298 | 88.40 | 190 | 2.30 | 771 | 9.30 |
| Separated | 254 | 100.0 | 209 | 82.30 | 10 | 3.90 | 35 | 13.80 |
| Divorced | 491 | 100.0 | 408 | 83.10 | 11 | 2.20 | 72 | 14.70 |
| Widowed | 165 | 100.0 | 113 | 68.50 | - | - | 52 | 31.50 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17,393 | 100.0 | 10,228 | 58.80 | 831 | 4.80 | 6,334 | 36.40 |
| Never married | 5,430 | 100.0 | 1,301 | 24.00 | 262 | 4.80 | 3,867 | 71.20 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 1,301 | 100.0 | 843 | 64.80 | 89 | 6.80 | 369 | 28.40 |
| Married | 8,329 | 100.0 | 6,466 | 77.60 | 396 | 4.80 | 1,467 | 17.60 |
| Separated | 358 | 100.0 | 276 | 77.10 | 20 | 5.60 | 62 | 17.30 |
| Divorced | 917 | 100.0 | 691 | 75.40 | 50 | 5.50 | 176 | 19.20 |
| Widowed | 1,058 | 100.0 | 651 | 61.50 | 14 | 1.30 | 393 | 37.10 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs or owns allegiance. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual citizenship and Ghanaian by naturalization. The foreign nationals are grouped as ECOWAS, Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals. The composition of the population of the district by nationality for Asutifi North District is summarized in Table 3.7.

The majority of the residents in the district are Ghanaians by birth (94.3%). Naturalized Ghanaians and Ghanaians with dual nationality together account for 3.2 percent of the district's population. ECOWAS nationals constitute about 1.5 percent while Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans constitute less than two percent of the population. The high proportion of ECOWAS nationals in the district may be due to immigrants from other countries.

In terms of sex composition, the proportion of females (50.8%) is higher than males (49.2%) among the 1,651 naturalized Ghanaians and Ghanaians with dual nationality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

| Nationality | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 52,259 | 100.0 | 26,761 | 100.0 | 25,498 | 100.0 |
| Ghanaian by birth | 49,285 | 94.3 | 25,195 | 94.1 | 24,090 | 94.5 |
| Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other) | 1,233 | 2.4 | 607 | 2.3 | 626 | 2.5 |
| Ghanaian by naturalisation | 418 | 0.8 | 205 | 0.8 | 213 | 0.8 |
| ECOWAS | 771 | 1.5 | 451 | 1.7 | 320 | 1.3 |
| African other than ECOWAS | 316 | 0.6 | 169 | 0.6 | 147 | 0.6 |
| Other | 236 | 0.5 | 134 | 0.5 | 102 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on religious association of the population. The table shows that there are three main religious groups in the district namely, Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. Christian religion has the largest proportion of 75.9 percent, followed by Islam (15.9%). Those who do not associate with any religion constitute a little more than six percent (6.2%) of the population.

Of those who profess no religion, there are more males (67.6%) than females (32.4%). Similarly, the Pentecostal and Charismatic followers within the Christian Community have higher proportion of females than males. Likewise, a higher proportion of females than males belong to other religions.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 52,259 | 100.0 | 26,761 | 100.0 | 25,498 | 100.0 |
| No religion | 3,231 | 6.2 | 2,185 | 8.2 | 1,046 | 4.1 |
| Catholic | 7,904 | 15.1 | 4,061 | 15.2 | 3,843 | 15.1 |
| Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.) | 9,083 | 17.4 | 4,468 | 16.7 | 4,615 | 18.1 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 17,812 | 34.1 | 8,589 | 32.1 | 9,223 | 36.2 |
| Other Christians | 4,864 | 9.3 | 2,460 | 9.2 | 2,404 | 9.4 |
| Islam | 8,308 | 15.9 | 4,445 | 16.6 | 3,863 | 15.2 |
| Traditionalist | 251 | 0.5 | 171 | 0.6 | 80 | 0.3 |
| Other | 806 | 1.5 | 382 | 1.4 | 424 | 1.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Table 3.9 present the population aged 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. A slightly higher proportion of females (14.2%) than male (11.7%) can read and write in English only. Similarly, more female (13.8%) can read and write in Ghanaian language only than male (9.3%). About 78.0 percent of males and 71.3 percent of females aged 11 years and older can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian Language. Less than one percent of persons of both sexes are able to read and write in English and French and English, French and Ghanaian Language.

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

| Age Group | None (not literate) | Literate | Total | English only | Ghanaian language only | English and Ghanaian language | English and French | English, French and Ghanaian language |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,619 | 27,781 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 75 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 12 - 1 | 137 | 4,769 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 12 | 71.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 490 | 4,752 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 78.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | 849 | 3,740 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 7.5 | 78.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| 25-29 | 1,033 | 3,352 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 74.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 30-34 | 990 | 2,726 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 73.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 35-39 | 919 | 2,281 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 14.9 | 71.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 40-44 | 859 | 1,815 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 15 | 72.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| 45-49 | 632 | 1,414 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 14.1 | 75.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 50-54 | 525 | 1,173 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 78.7 | 0.4 | 1 |
| 55-59 | 336 | 668 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 77.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 60-64 | 407 | 433 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 76.7 | 0 | 0.7 |
| 65+ | 1,442 | 658 | 100.0 | 9 | 17.2 | 72.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

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

| Age Group | None (not literate) | Literate | Total | English only | Ghanaian language only | English and Ghanaian language | English and French | English, French and Ghanaian language |
|---------------|---------------------|----------|-------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,445 | 15,235 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 78 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 12 - 14 | 62 | 2,546 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 72.4 | 0 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 231 | 2,553 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 80.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 20-24 | 316 | 1,840 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 81.8 | 0.4 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 426 | 1,638 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 7.3 | 78.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 30-34 | 424 | 1,513 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 76.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 35-39 | 368 | 1,337 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 75.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 40-44 | 348 | 1,062 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 10 | 77.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| 45-49 | 259 | 856 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 77.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 50-54 | 227 | 706 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 83.9 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| 55-59 | 113 | 418 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 84 | 0.5 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 129 | 300 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 83.3 | 0 | 0.7 |
| 65+ | 542 | 466 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 13.9 | 77.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,174 | 12,546 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 71.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 12 - 4 | 75 | 2,223 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 12.4 | 69.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 259 | 2,199 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 8.4 | 76.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 20-24 | 533 | 1,900 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 8.6 | 74.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 25-29 | 607 | 1,714 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 71.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 30-34 | 566 | 1,213 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 16.9 | 68.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 35-39 | 551 | 944 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 18.5 | 66.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 40-44 | 511 | 753 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 22.2 | 65.6 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 45-49 | 373 | 558 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 18.8 | 71.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 50-54 | 298 | 467 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 70.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 55-59 | 223 | 250 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 21.6 | 67.2 | 0 | 0.4 |
| 60-64 | 278 | 133 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 26.3 | 61.7 | 0 | 0.8 |
| 65+ | 900 | 192 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 25 | 60.9 | 0.5 | 0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 19,501 of the district population are currently attending school with 48.6 percent in primary school, followed by JHS/JSS (18.1%), Kindergarten (17.2%), Nursery (17.3%), SSS/SHS (7.2%) and the tertiary (1.0%). There are more females (46.7) than males (44.8%) currently attending primary school. On the other hand a total of 18,661 of the district total population attended school in the past.

The proportion of population who attended school in the past is higher for both SSS/SHS and Tertiary than for the population currently attending school. A similar trend can also be observed for those who attended middle schools.

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

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | Male | | Female | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Total | 19,501 | 100.0 | 10,396 | 100.0 | 9,105 | 100.0 | 18,661 | 10,152 | 100.0 | 8,509 | 100.0 | |
| Nursery | 1,427 | 7.3 | 709 | 6.8 | 718 | 7.9 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | |
| Kindergarten | 3,358 | 17.2 | 1,745 | 16.8 | 1,613 | 17.7 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | |
| Primary | 9,468 | 48.6 | 4,968 | 47.8 | 4,500 | 49.4 | 2,846 | 1,190 | 11.7 | 1,656 | 19.5 | |
| JSS/JHS | 3,530 | 18.1 | 1,967 | 18.9 | 1,563 | 17.2 | 6,490 | 3,112 | 30.7 | 3,378 | 39.7 | |
| Middle | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 5,271 | 3,106 | 30.6 | 2,165 | 25.4 | |
| SSS/SHS | 1,395 | 7.2 | 802 | 7.7 | 593 | 6.5 | 1,907 | 1,167 | 11.5 | 740 | 8.7 | |
| Secondary | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 594 | 465 | 4.6 | 129 | 1.5 | |
| Vocational/Technical/Commercial | 80 | 0.4 | 40 | 0.4 | 40 | 0.4 | 521 | 325 | 3.2 | 196 | 2.3 | |
| Post middle/secondary certificate | 54 | 0.3 | 23 | 0.2 | 31 | 0.3 | 309 | 208 | 2.0 | 101 | 1.2 | |
| Tertiary | 189 | 1.0 | 142 | 1.4 | 47 | 0.5 | 723 | 579 | 5.7 | 144 | 1.7 | |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Statistics on employment and labour force of a district are very necessary in assessing the relative contribution of the working population in the various sectors of the economy to its economic development. They are also useful for advocacy and manpower planning in the district, hence their regular feature in population census. This chapter discusses the economic activities of the population 15 years and older. Emphasis is placed on economic activity status, main occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. On the other hand, the economically not active population includes those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled, sick, too old or young and others.

Table 4.1 presents the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the district. Generally, the total population of persons 15 years and older is 31,494 representing a percentage of 60.2. About seventy three percent (72.9%) of the population 15 years and older in the district are economically active while the economically not active population constitutes 27.1 percent. The proportion of employed males (94.4%) in the economically active group is slightly higher than that of females (92.4%) in the same group. Among the economically not active however, there is higher proportion of females (30.3%) than males (24.1%).

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

| Activity status | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 31,494 | 100.0 | 16,072 | 100.0 | 15,422 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 22,948 | 72.9 | 12,203 | 75.9 | 10,745 | 69.7 |
| Employed | 21,446 | 93.5 | 11,522 | 94.4 | 9,924 | 92.4 |
| <i>Worked</i> | 20,605 | 96.1 | 11,123 | 96.5 | 9,482 | 95.5 |
| <i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i> | 803 | 3.7 | 388 | 3.4 | 415 | 4.2 |
| <i>Did voluntary work without pay</i> | 38 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.1 | 27 | 0.3 |
| Unemployed | 1,502 | 6.5 | 681 | 5.6 | 821 | 7.6 |
| <i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i> | 491 | 32.7 | 195 | 28.6 | 296 | 36.1 |
| <i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i> | 1,011 | 67.3 | 486 | 71.4 | 525 | 63.9 |
| Economically not active | 8,546 | 27.1 | 3,869 | 24.1 | 4,677 | 30.3 |
| Did home duties (household chore) | 2,661 | 31.1 | 823 | 21.3 | 1,838 | 39.3 |
| Full time education | 4,068 | 47.6 | 2,327 | 60.1 | 1,741 | 37.2 |
| Pensioner/Retired | 83 | 1.0 | 57 | 1.5 | 26 | 0.6 |
| Disabled/Sick | 322 | 3.8 | 133 | 3.4 | 189 | 4.0 |
| Too old/young | 794 | 9.3 | 274 | 7.1 | 520 | 11.1 |
| Other | 618 | 7.2 | 255 | 6.6 | 363 | 7.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of the data on activity status by sex shows that there is comparatively higher percentage of males (60.1%) in full time education than their female counterparts (37.2%). It also emerged that significantly higher proportion of economically not active females (39.3%) performed household chores than their male counterparts (21.3%). Similarly, a higher proportion of females than males in the District could not work due to their age. All these factors contribute to high levels of poverty among women, which undermine their capacity to contribute significantly to household welfare.

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex. From the table, the total population of the district for both sexes is 31,494 which is made up of employed, unemployed and economically not active. The employed persons 21,446 (68.1%) are more than both the unemployed 1,502 (4.8%) and economically not active 8,546 (27.1%).

The sex distribution of the males has a total of 16,072, out of this number 11,522 (71.7%) are employed, 681 (4.2%) unemployed and 3,869 (24.1%) are economically not active. In the age group 30-34 years, 89.2 percent are employed, 4.1 percent are unemployed and 6.8 percent are economically not active. For female persons 15 years and older, the table records a total of 15,422. The employed population is 9,924 (64.3%), unemployed is 821 (5.3%) and 4,677 (30.3%) are economically not active.

However, for employed, unemployed and economically not active population of males, the lowest percentages are 20.4, 0.4 and 3.5 respectively in the age groups 15-19 years, 65 years and older and 45-49 years. Females on the other hand record the lowest (0.1%) in age category 65 years and older, 9.3 percent in the 45-49 years group are economically not active and 18.3 percent for the 15-19 years age group.

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

| Age group | All Status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,494 | 100.0 | 21,446 | 68.10 | 1,502 | 4.80 | 8,546 | 27.10 |
| 15-19 | 5,242 | 100.0 | 1,016 | 19.40 | 256 | 4.90 | 3,970 | 75.70 |
| 20-24 | 4,589 | 100.0 | 2,440 | 53.20 | 479 | 31.90 | 1,670 | 36.40 |
| 25-29 | 4,385 | 100.0 | 3,257 | 74.30 | 337 | 131.60 | 791 | 18.00 |
| 30-34 | 3,716 | 100.0 | 3,124 | 84.10 | 171 | 35.70 | 421 | 11.30 |
| 35-39 | 3,200 | 100.0 | 2,832 | 88.50 | 115 | 34.10 | 253 | 7.90 |
| 40-44 | 2,674 | 100.0 | 2,407 | 90.00 | 61 | 35.70 | 206 | 7.70 |
| 45-49 | 2,046 | 100.0 | 1,891 | 92.40 | 29 | 25.20 | 126 | 6.20 |
| 50-54 | 1,698 | 100.0 | 1,572 | 92.60 | 10 | 16.40 | 116 | 6.80 |
| 55-59 | 1,004 | 100.0 | 919 | 91.50 | 9 | 31.00 | 76 | 7.60 |
| 60-64 | 840 | 100.0 | 692 | 82.40 | 30 | 300.00 | 118 | 14.00 |
| 65+ | 2,100 | 100.0 | 1,296 | 61.70 | 5 | 55.60 | 799 | 38.00 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,072 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 71.70 | 681 | 4.20 | 3,869 | 24.10 |
| 15-19 | 2,784 | 100.0 | 567 | 20.40 | 119 | 4.30 | 2,098 | 75.40 |
| 20-24 | 2,156 | 100.0 | 1,180 | 54.70 | 218 | 10.10 | 758 | 35.20 |
| 25-29 | 2,064 | 100.0 | 1,630 | 79.00 | 143 | 6.90 | 291 | 14.10 |
| 30-34 | 1,937 | 100.0 | 1,727 | 89.20 | 79 | 4.10 | 131 | 6.80 |
| 35-39 | 1,705 | 100.0 | 1,576 | 92.40 | 54 | 3.20 | 75 | 4.40 |
| 40-44 | 1,410 | 100.0 | 1,304 | 92.50 | 28 | 2.00 | 78 | 5.50 |
| 45-49 | 1,115 | 100.0 | 1,062 | 95.20 | 14 | 1.30 | 39 | 3.50 |
| 50-54 | 933 | 100.0 | 883 | 94.60 | 6 | 0.60 | 44 | 4.70 |
| 55-59 | 531 | 100.0 | 504 | 94.90 | 4 | 0.80 | 23 | 4.30 |
| 60-64 | 429 | 100.0 | 368 | 85.80 | 12 | 2.80 | 49 | 11.40 |
| 65+ | 1,008 | 100.0 | 721 | 71.50 | 4 | 0.40 | 283 | 28.10 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15,422 | 100.0 | 9,924 | 64.30 | 821 | 5.30 | 4,677 | 30.30 |
| 15-19 | 2,458 | 100.0 | 449 | 18.30 | 137 | 5.60 | 1,872 | 76.20 |
| 20-24 | 2,433 | 100.0 | 1,260 | 51.80 | 261 | 10.70 | 912 | 37.50 |
| 25-29 | 2,321 | 100.0 | 1,627 | 70.10 | 194 | 8.40 | 500 | 21.50 |
| 30-34 | 1,779 | 100.0 | 1,397 | 78.50 | 92 | 5.20 | 290 | 16.30 |
| 35-39 | 1,495 | 100.0 | 1,256 | 84.00 | 61 | 4.10 | 178 | 11.90 |
| 40-44 | 1,264 | 100.0 | 1,103 | 87.30 | 33 | 2.60 | 128 | 10.10 |
| 45-49 | 931 | 100.0 | 829 | 89.00 | 15 | 1.60 | 87 | 9.30 |
| 50-54 | 765 | 100.0 | 689 | 90.10 | 4 | 0.50 | 72 | 9.40 |
| 55-59 | 473 | 100.0 | 415 | 87.70 | 5 | 1.10 | 53 | 11.20 |
| 60-64 | 411 | 100.0 | 324 | 78.80 | 18 | 4.40 | 69 | 16.80 |
| 65+ | 1,092 | 100.0 | 575 | 52.70 | 1 | 0.10 | 516 | 47.30 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex. Nearly three out of every five persons (58.0%) are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery while a little over one out of every five (11.2%) persons in the employed population is service or sales worker. Craft and related trade workers form 10.4 percent of the employed population.

Analysis of data in Table 4.3 on the basis of sex reveals male dominance in technical occupations (technicians and associate professionals; plant and machine operators and assemblers as well as clerical support workers) where 21.8 percent and 6.8 percent of males and females respectively are employed. However, in the case of craft and related trades workers, the table shows that females (11.5%) dominate their males (9.4%).

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 | 21,446 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 100.0 | 9,924 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 402 | 1.9 | 159 | 1.4 | 243 | 2.4 |
| Professionals | 711 | 3.3 | 418 | 3.6 | 293 | 3.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 145 | 0.7 | 116 | 1.0 | 29 | 0.3 |
| Clerical support workers | 98 | 0.5 | 66 | 0.6 | 32 | 0.3 |
| Service and sales workers | 2,404 | 11.2 | 624 | 5.4 | 1,780 | 17.9 |
| Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | 12,447 | 58.0 | 6,653 | 57.7 | 5,794 | 58.4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 2,223 | 10.4 | 1,080 | 9.4 | 1,143 | 11.5 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 2,204 | 10.3 | 1,949 | 16.9 | 255 | 2.6 |
| Elementary occupations | 810 | 3.8 | 455 | 3.9 | 355 | 3.6 |
| Other occupations | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the district's economy. Changes in the structural composition of employed population often reflect the direction of social and economic development. For instance, with progress in manufacturing and services, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while workers in manufacturing and service sectors rise.

Table 4.4 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The results of the analysis indicate that two of every five persons (58.6%) employed in the district are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing industry. Wholesale and retail trade industry and manufacturing industry constitute the next most important industry employing 7.9 percent of the employed population each. The more physically intensive industries such as construction transportation and storage are male dominated.

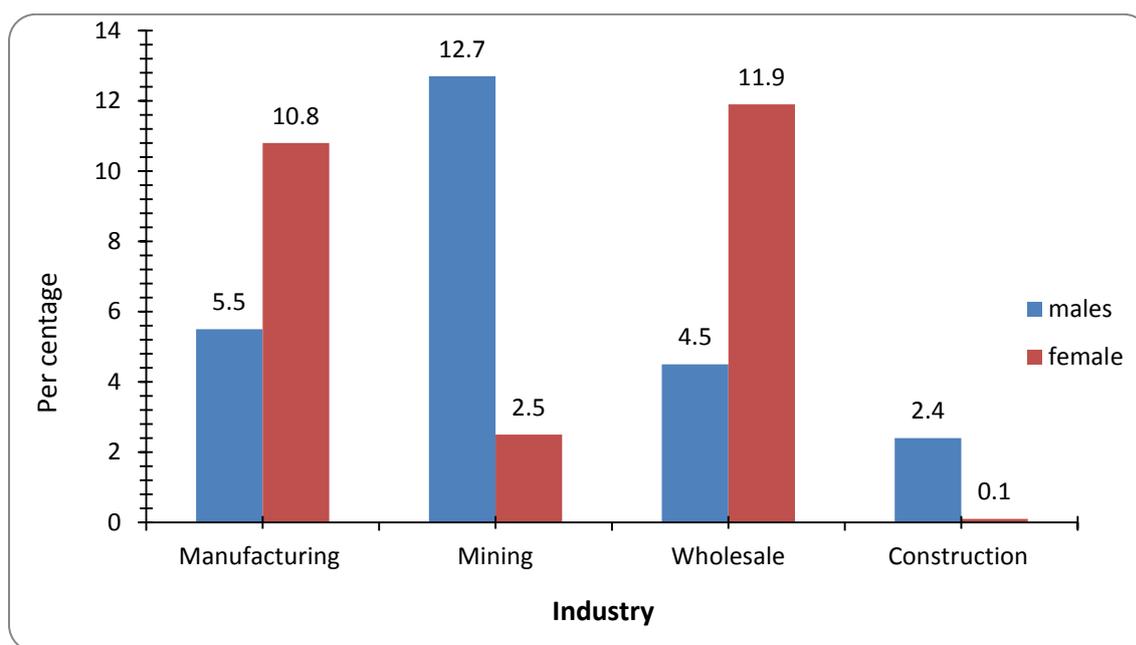
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

| Industry | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 21,446 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 100.0 | 9,924 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 12,574 | 58.6 | 6,780 | 58.8 | 5,794 | 58.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,719 | 8.0 | 1,467 | 12.7 | 252 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 1,702 | 7.9 | 632 | 5.5 | 1,070 | 10.8 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 4 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities | 36 | 0.2 | 22 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 281 | 1.3 | 276 | 2.4 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,699 | 7.9 | 521 | 4.5 | 1,178 | 11.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 449 | 2.1 | 422 | 3.7 | 27 | 0.3 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 696 | 3.2 | 102 | 0.9 | 594 | 6.0 |
| Information and communication | 11 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 47 | 0.2 | 33 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.1 |
| Real estate activities | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Professional scientific and technical activities | 74 | 0.3 | 38 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 386 | 1.8 | 331 | 2.9 | 55 | 0.6 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 221 | 1.0 | 182 | 1.6 | 39 | 0.4 |
| Education | 639 | 3.0 | 373 | 3.2 | 266 | 2.7 |
| Human health and social work activities | 103 | 0.5 | 41 | 0.4 | 62 | 0.6 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 61 | 0.3 | 53 | 0.5 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Other service activities | 653 | 3.0 | 201 | 1.7 | 452 | 4.6 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use | 91 | 0.4 | 33 | 0.3 | 58 | 0.6 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Based on the figure below, comparison of males and females in terms of industry of employment shows that females dominate the manufacturing and wholesale/retail sectors. On the other hand, there is higher proportion of males than females in construction and mining.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 shows the information on the employment status of the population 15 years and older by sex. In the more industrialized countries or communities, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs.

It is seen from Table 4.5 that majority of the employed population (66.6%) are self-employed without employees. They are more likely to work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and wholesale and retail sectors among others and are often engaged in small scale economic enterprises manned by individuals. Employees constitute 17.5 percent of employed population while contributing family workers account for 8.6 percent.

Figure 4.3 shows that, there is extremely high proportion of males than females among employees. The relative shares for males and females are 24.6 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. On the other hand, more females (12.2%) than males (5.4%) are into contributing family work. These are likely to undermine their ability to contribute financially towards the upkeep of their households.

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

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 21,446 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 100.00 | 9,924 | 100.0 |
| Employee | 3,747 | 17.5 | 2,830 | 24.60 | 917 | 9.2 |
| Self-employed without employee(s) | 14,288 | 66.6 | 7,218 | 62.60 | 7,070 | 71.2 |
| Self-employed with employee(s) | 640 | 3.0 | 324 | 2.80 | 316 | 3.2 |
| Casual worker | 485 | 2.3 | 365 | 3.20 | 120 | 1.2 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,840 | 8.6 | 626 | 5.40 | 1,214 | 12.2 |
| Apprentice | 317 | 1.5 | 101 | 0.90 | 216 | 2.2 |
| Domestic employee (House help) | 98 | 0.5 | 49 | 0.40 | 49 | 0.5 |
| Other | 31 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.10 | 22 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 presents employment sector of labour force by sex for employed population 15 years and older. The data show that the private informal sector provides employment to about three out every five persons in the workforce in the district. This is followed by the private informal (8.4%) and the public (5.1%).

A significant proportion of females (93.2%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (80.0%). On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of males (13.1%) than females (3.1%) are engaged in the private formal sector in the district.

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 | 21,446 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 100.0 | 9,924 | 100.0 |
| Public (Government) | 1,087 | 5.1 | 737 | 6.4 | 350 | 3.5 |
| Private Formal | 1,810 | 8.4 | 1,507 | 13.1 | 303 | 3.1 |
| Private Informal | 18,462 | 86.1 | 9,217 | 80.0 | 9,245 | 93.2 |
| Semi-Public/Parastatal | 17 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.1 |
| NGOs (Local and International) | 49 | 0.2 | 33 | 0.3 | 16 | 0.2 |
| Other International Organisations | 21 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

With the world fast becoming a global village through the medium of technology, the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top and laptop computers, and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on access and usage of Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) in the Asutifi North District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents the population of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones, internet facility usage by sex. The table shows that the total population 12 years and older is 35,243 with 51.3 percent and 48.7 percent being males and females respectively. Out of the total, it is observed that 15,523 persons aged 12 years and older (44%) owns mobile phones; this translates into 2.5 percent of persons 12 years and older owning mobile phones in Brong Ahafo¹. It further discloses that, 49.2 percent (8,896) of the males in the District as compared to 38.6 percent of the total number of females have mobile phones. In relation to the Region, 2.6 percent and 2.4 percent is the District's share of the number of males and females respectively owning mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

Unlike mobile phone usage which records a patronage rate of 44.0 percent of the persons 12 years and older, with internet facility, only 3.7 percent of the total population of persons 12 years and older patronize it. The number of persons using internet (1,317) in the District constitutes 2.5 percent of the Regional figure. However, of the persons using internet in the District, there are 978 males representing 5.4 percent of the male population aged 12 years and above. On the other hand, just 339 females constituting 2.0 percent of the total number of females in the district aged 12 years and older use internet (see Table 5.1).

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

| Sex | Population 12 years and older | | Population having mobile phone | | Population using internet facility | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 35,243 | 100.0 | 15,523 | 44 | 1,317 | 3.7 |
| Male | 18,084 | 51.3 | 8,896 | 49.2 | 978 | 5.4 |
| Female | 17,159 | 48.7 | 6,627 | 38.6 | 339 | 2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ 2010 PHC Regional Analytical Report, Brong Ahafo

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 presents information on ownership of desktop or laptop computers by sex of household head. It depicts that 621 households representing 5.1 percent of the total households in the District have desktop or laptop computers; this translates into 0.3 percent of households with desktop or laptop in the Region. Again, of the total households under male headship, 486 representing 5.7 percent have desktop or laptop computers while 135 out of the 3,640 households headed by females (3.7%) own desktop or laptop computers.

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

| Sex | Number of Households | | Households having desktop/laptop computers | |
|--------|----------------------|---------|--|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 12,138 | 100.0 | 621 | 5.1 |
| Male | 8,498 | 70.0 | 486 | 5.7 |
| Female | 3,640 | 30.0 | 135 | 3.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are 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 malformation². Conscious effort is thus being made to provide equal socio-economic opportunities for all persons. Article 29 of the 1992 Constitution espouses on the rights of Persons with Disability (PWDs). Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) further consolidates the rights of PWDs. The 2010 Population and Housing Census therefore, sought to collect data on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of disabled persons in the district and are presented under this chapter.

The chapter covers the population with disability, type of disability by sex, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, and disability and education.

6.2 Population with disability and locality

The Table indicates that in the Asutifi North district about 2.4 percent of the population are with a form of disability and with the same percent being males and the females constituting 2.3 percent. Persons with sight disability constitutes 36.3 percent of all types of disability in the district. Males with sight disability are 36.4 percent and females represent 36.1 percent.

In terms of the type of place of residence, 2.0 percent of the population in the urban areas have disability with males accounting 1.8 percent and females 2.3 percent. With regards to the type of disability persons with sight disability accounts for the highest with 37.5 percent and the males represent 36.7 percent and females 38.1 percent.

In the rural areas a total of 2.5 percent of the population are with a form of disability with males constituting 2.7 percent and females 2.3 percent. The Table further reveals that sight disability is still predominant with a total of 35.8 percent, males represent 36.3 percent and females accounting for 35.1 percent. It can be observed that disability is more pronounced in the rural areas than the urban areas in the district.

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

| Disability | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Localities | | | | | | |
| Total | 52,259 | 100.0 | 26,761 | 100.0 | 25,498 | 100.0 |
| No disability | 51,026 | 97.6 | 26,110 | 97.6 | 24,916 | 97.7 |
| With a disability | 1,233 | 2.4 | 651 | 2.4 | 582 | 2.3 |
| Sight | 447 | 36.3 | 237 | 36.4 | 210 | 36.1 |
| Hearing | 236 | 19.1 | 111 | 17.1 | 125 | 21.5 |
| Speech | 190 | 15.4 | 113 | 17.4 | 77 | 13.2 |
| Physical | 351 | 28.5 | 170 | 26.1 | 181 | 31.1 |
| Intellectual | 154 | 12.5 | 88 | 13.5 | 66 | 11.3 |
| Emotional | 213 | 17.3 | 109 | 16.7 | 104 | 17.9 |
| Other | 95 | 7.7 | 46 | 7.1 | 49 | 8.4 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,791 | 100.0 | 8,335 | 100.0 | 8,456 | 100.0 |
| No disability | 16,447 | 98.0 | 8,188 | 98.2 | 8,259 | 97.7 |
| With a disability | 344 | 2.0 | 147 | 1.8 | 197 | 2.3 |
| Sight | 129 | 37.5 | 54 | 36.7 | 75 | 38.1 |
| Hearing | 61 | 17.7 | 24 | 16.3 | 37 | 18.8 |
| Speech | 43 | 12.5 | 23 | 15.6 | 20 | 10.2 |
| Physical | 91 | 26.5 | 37 | 25.2 | 54 | 27.4 |
| Intellectual | 35 | 10.2 | 21 | 14.3 | 14 | 7.1 |
| Emotional | 64 | 18.6 | 29 | 19.7 | 35 | 17.8 |
| Other | 24 | 7.0 | 7 | 4.8 | 17 | 8.6 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,468 | 100.0 | 18,426 | 100.0 | 17,042 | 100.0 |
| No disability | 34,579 | 97.5 | 17,922 | 97.3 | 16,657 | 97.7 |
| With a disability | 889 | 2.5 | 504 | 2.7 | 385 | 2.3 |
| Sight | 318 | 35.8 | 183 | 36.3 | 135 | 35.1 |
| Hearing | 175 | 19.7 | 87 | 17.3 | 88 | 22.9 |
| Speech | 147 | 16.5 | 90 | 17.9 | 57 | 14.8 |
| Physical | 260 | 29.2 | 133 | 26.4 | 127 | 33.0 |
| Intellectual | 119 | 13.4 | 67 | 13.3 | 52 | 13.5 |
| Emotional | 149 | 16.8 | 80 | 15.9 | 69 | 17.9 |
| Other | 71 | 8.0 | 39 | 7.7 | 32 | 8.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 provides information on population aged 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status (economically active and economically not active, employed and unemployed) and sex. Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active while 36.3 percent are not economically active. Of the population with disability 60.6 percent are employed as against just 3.1 percent

With respect to the disability types those with sight disability 63.7 percent are employed being the highest among all the disability types and 2.8 percent are unemployed with 33.5 being economically not active in the same category. In the district males with disability 65.5 percent are employed, 2.3 percent unemployed and 32.3 percent are economically not active. Regarding the females with disability the situation is quite higher with respect to economic

activity with 55.2 percent being employed, 4.1 percent as unemployed and 40.7 percent being economically not active which are higher than their male counterparts.

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

| Sex/Disability type | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,955 | 100.0 | 21,844 | 68.4 | 1,507 | 4.7 | 8,604 | 26.9 |
| No disability | 30,938 | 100.0 | 21,228 | 68.6 | 1,475 | 4.8 | 8,235 | 26.6 |
| With a disability | 1,017 | 100.0 | 616 | 60.6 | 32 | 3.1 | 369 | 36.3 |
| Sight | 397 | 100.0 | 253 | 63.7 | 11 | 2.8 | 133 | 33.5 |
| Hearing | 183 | 100.0 | 105 | 57.4 | 7 | 3.8 | 71 | 38.8 |
| Speech | 141 | 100.0 | 75 | 53.2 | 7 | 5 | 59 | 41.8 |
| Physical | 295 | 100.0 | 145 | 49.2 | 9 | 3.1 | 141 | 47.8 |
| Intellectual | 115 | 100.0 | 48 | 41.7 | 4 | 3.5 | 63 | 54.8 |
| Emotional | 182 | 100.0 | 95 | 52.2 | 8 | 4.4 | 79 | 43.4 |
| Other | 69 | 100.0 | 40 | 58 | 1 | 1.4 | 28 | 40.6 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,324 | 100.0 | 11,742 | 71.9 | 683 | 4.2 | 3,899 | 23.9 |
| No disability | 15,791 | 100.0 | 11,393 | 72.1 | 671 | 4.2 | 3,727 | 23.6 |
| With a disability | 533 | 100.0 | 349 | 65.5 | 12 | 2.3 | 172 | 32.3 |
| Sight | 211 | 100.0 | 146 | 69.2 | 4 | 1.9 | 61 | 28.9 |
| Hearing | 80 | 100.0 | 47 | 58.8 | 2 | 2.5 | 31 | 38.8 |
| Speech | 82 | 100.0 | 43 | 52.4 | 3 | 3.7 | 36 | 43.9 |
| Physical | 143 | 100.0 | 74 | 51.7 | 3 | 2.1 | 66 | 46.2 |
| Intellectual | 68 | 100.0 | 26 | 38.2 | 3 | 4.4 | 39 | 57.4 |
| Emotional | 99 | 100.0 | 58 | 58.6 | 5 | 5.1 | 36 | 36.4 |
| Other | 32 | 100.0 | 19 | 59.4 | 1 | 3.1 | 12 | 37.5 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15,631 | 100.0 | 10,102 | 64.6 | 824 | 5.3 | 4,705 | 30.1 |
| No disability | 15,147 | 100.0 | 9,835 | 64.9 | 804 | 5.3 | 4,508 | 29.8 |
| With a disability | 484 | 100.0 | 267 | 55.2 | 20 | 4.1 | 197 | 40.7 |
| Sight | 186 | 100.0 | 107 | 57.5 | 7 | 3.8 | 72 | 38.7 |
| Hearing | 103 | 100.0 | 58 | 56.3 | 5 | 4.9 | 40 | 38.8 |
| Speech | 59 | 100.0 | 32 | 54.2 | 4 | 6.8 | 23 | 39 |
| Physical | 152 | 100.0 | 71 | 46.7 | 6 | 3.9 | 75 | 49.3 |
| Intellectual | 47 | 100.0 | 22 | 46.8 | 1 | 2.1 | 24 | 51.1 |
| Emotional | 83 | 100.0 | 37 | 44.6 | 3 | 3.6 | 43 | 51.8 |
| Other | 37 | 100.0 | 21 | 56.8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 43.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

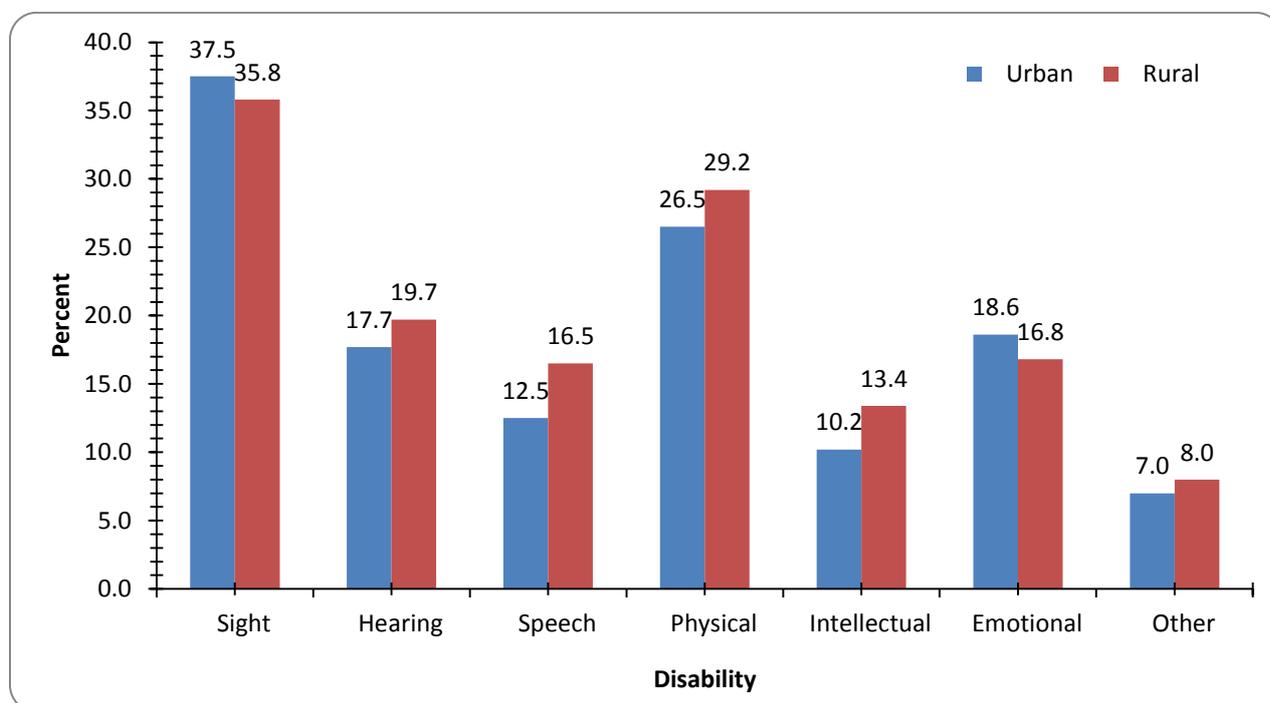
6.3 Disability by Type of Locality

In terms of the type of locality of residence, majority of the PWDs live in rural areas in the District. A total of 889 representing 72.1 percent of disabled people dwell in rural areas relative to 27.9 percent (344) in urban communities (table 6.1). It was found that 889 persons with disability in rural areas reported a total of 1,239 disabilities yielding an average of 1.39 disabilities per PWD. Similarly, in urban localities, a total of 344 PWDs reported a total of 447 disabilities giving an average of 1.29 disabilities per person. This means that the

proportion of PWDs and the cases of multiple disabilities in the rural areas is higher than in urban areas.

Figure 6.1 highlights the distribution of disability by type of locality. It reveals that, 37.5 percent as against 35.8 percent of the population of disable persons in the urban and rural localities respectively have sight impairment. As the second major form of disability in both localities, the physically challenged records 26.5 and 29.2 percent respectively of the PWDs in the urban and rural localities.

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Education

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status of disabled persons is presented in Table 6.3. The Table shows that 37.7 percent of the population with disability have never been to school, 48.5 percent have basic education and 9.5 percent have sec and higher education in the district.

With respect to the disability types, those with physical disability 45.8 percent have never been to school, 39.1 percent have basic education which is among the lowest among the types and 10.7 percent have secondary and higher education. With the types of disability those with intellectual disability 44.3 percent have no education and those with emotional disability 14.5 percent have secondary or higher education in the district.

With respect to the females with disability, 43.7 percent have no education, 45.1 percent have basic education and 6.6 percent have secondary or higher education according to the table. On the individual disability types, those with sight disability 52.9 percent have never been to school and as high as 61.5 percent with emotional disability have basic education and 9.0 percent with physical disability have secondary or higher education in the district.

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

| Sex/Disability type | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|--------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 48,515 | 9,836 | 4,845 | 28,008 | 5,826 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 10 | 57.7 | 12 |
| No disability | 47,286 | 9,373 | 4,792 | 27,412 | 5,709 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 10.1 | 58 | 12.1 |
| With a disability | 1,229 | 463 | 53 | 596 | 117 | 100.0 | 37.7 | 4.3 | 48.5 | 9.5 |
| Sight | 448 | 196 | 11 | 205 | 36 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 2.5 | 45.8 | 8 |
| Hearing | 235 | 99 | 11 | 109 | 16 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 4.7 | 46.4 | 6.8 |
| Speech | 190 | 86 | 10 | 80 | 14 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 5.3 | 42.1 | 7.4 |
| Physical | 345 | 158 | 15 | 135 | 37 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 4.3 | 39.1 | 10.7 |
| Intellectual | 151 | 60 | 6 | 76 | 9 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 4 | 50.3 | 6 |
| Emotional | 214 | 54 | 6 | 130 | 24 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 2.8 | 60.7 | 11.2 |
| Other | 93 | 31 | 2 | 48 | 12 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 2.2 | 51.6 | 12.9 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24,893 | 4,043 | 2,489 | 14,582 | 3,779 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 10 | 58.6 | 15.2 |
| No disability | 24,241 | 3,832 | 2,463 | 14,246 | 3,700 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 10.2 | 58.8 | 15.3 |
| With a disability | 652 | 211 | 26 | 336 | 79 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 4 | 51.5 | 12.1 |
| Sight | 240 | 86 | 7 | 119 | 28 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 2.9 | 49.6 | 11.7 |
| Hearing | 112 | 39 | 5 | 59 | 9 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 4.5 | 52.7 | 8 |
| Speech | 113 | 47 | 6 | 48 | 12 | 100.0 | 41.6 | 5.3 | 42.5 | 10.6 |
| Physical | 168 | 69 | 6 | 72 | 21 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 3.6 | 42.9 | 12.5 |
| Intellectual | 88 | 39 | 2 | 40 | 7 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 2.3 | 45.5 | 8 |
| Emotional | 110 | 26 | 2 | 66 | 16 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 1.8 | 60 | 14.5 |
| Other | 46 | 17 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 100.0 | 37 | 2.2 | 50 | 10.9 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 23,622 | 5,793 | 2,356 | 13,426 | 2,047 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 10 | 56.8 | 8.7 |
| No disability | 23,045 | 5,541 | 2,329 | 13,166 | 2,009 | 100.0 | 24 | 10.1 | 57.1 | 8.7 |
| With a disability | 577 | 252 | 27 | 260 | 38 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 4.7 | 45.1 | 6.6 |
| Sight | 208 | 110 | 4 | 86 | 8 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 1.9 | 41.3 | 3.8 |
| Hearing | 123 | 60 | 6 | 50 | 7 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 4.9 | 40.7 | 5.7 |
| Speech | 77 | 39 | 4 | 32 | 2 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 5.2 | 41.6 | 2.6 |
| Physical | 177 | 89 | 9 | 63 | 16 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 5.1 | 35.6 | 9 |
| Intellectual | 63 | 21 | 4 | 36 | 2 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 6.3 | 57.1 | 3.2 |
| Emotional | 104 | 28 | 4 | 64 | 8 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 3.8 | 61.5 | 7.7 |
| Other | 47 | 14 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 2.1 | 53.2 | 14.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

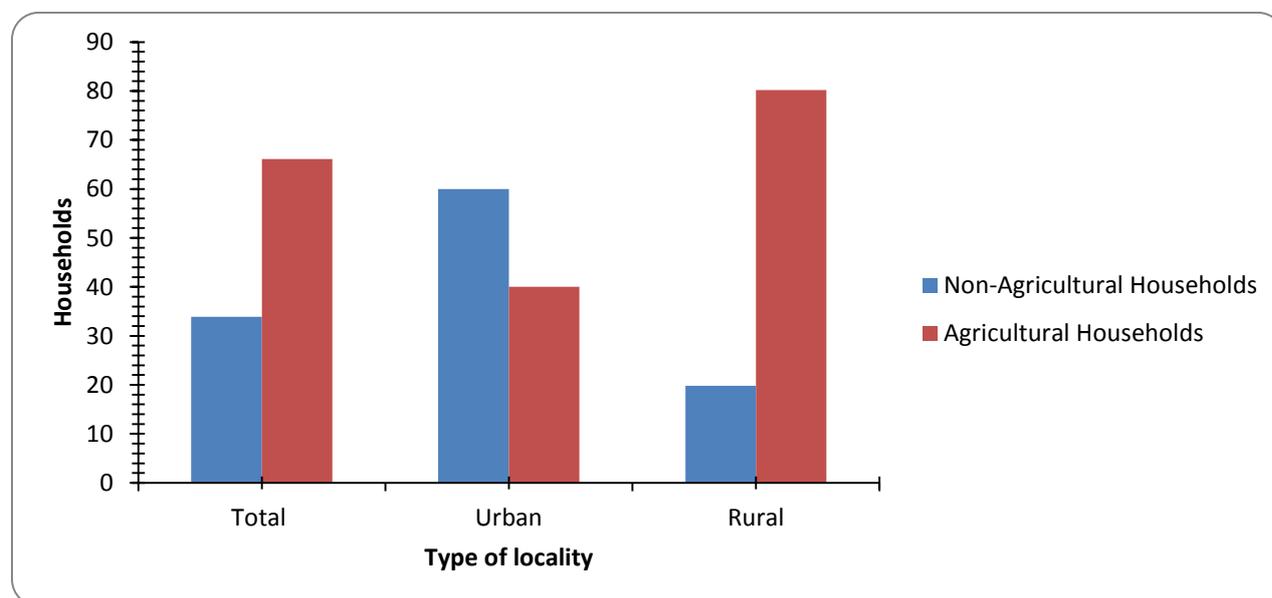
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and as such Ghana is regarded as an agrarian economy. As a major economic activity in the country in general and the district in particular, data on the engagement of households in agricultural activities may generally enhance decision makers' ability to formulate relevant policies to improve the output of the sector. This chapter discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities in the district.

7.2 Households and non-households in agriculture

More than six out of ten households (66.1%) in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. About four out of five (80.2%) of the rural households are into agriculture with non-agricultural households constituting about a fifth (19.8%) of the households. The urban areas inversely records higher proportion (60%) of non-agricultural households compared with 40.0 percent of agricultural households. This is presented in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and Non-Agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by the type of agricultural activity they are engaged in the locality of residence. The 8,024 households engaged in agriculture in the district are into either crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing or fish farming. The most predominant among agricultural households is crop farming (7,887) followed by livestock rearing (2,318). At the bottom are households engaged in tree growing (202) and fish farming (32). The number of rural households (6,318) constituting 78.7 percent

is more than that of the urban households (1,706) representing 21.3 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities. Aside tree planting which has more urban households than rural (56.4 % and 43.6%); the other agricultural activities have more rural households compared to urban.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

| Agricultural activities | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Households | 12,138 | 100.0 | 4,265 | 35.1 | 7,873 | 64.9 |
| Households engaged in Agriculture | 8,024 | 100.0 | 1,706 | 21.3 | 6,318 | 78.7 |
| Crop Farming | 7,887 | 100.0 | 1,665 | 21.1 | 6,222 | 78.9 |
| Tree Planting | 202 | 100.0 | 114 | 56.4 | 88 | 43.6 |
| Livestock Rearing | 2,318 | 100.0 | 157 | 6.8 | 2,161 | 93.2 |
| Fish Farming | 32 | 100.0 | 4 | 12.5 | 28 | 87.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Type of livestock numbers and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most patronize agricultural activity in the district (table 7.1). Of the total number of livestock (98,476) shown in table 7.2; chicken constitute 56,752 (57.6 %). This is followed by sheep 13,901 (14.1 %) and Fish Farming 11,279 (11.5%). The number of keepers manning the livestock in the district stands at 3,717, thus putting the average number of animals per keeper at 26. Marine fishing and fish farming record the highest numbers in terms of average animals per Keeper (513 and 418 respectively) which somewhat indicates the low level of people engaged in the two activities.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

| Livestock | Animals | | Keepers | | Average Animal per Keeper |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| All livestock | 98,476 | 100.0 | 3,717 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Beehives | 21 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | 11 |
| Cattle | 377 | 0.4 | 26 | 0.7 | 15 |
| Chicken | 56,752 | 57.6 | 1,727 | 46.5 | 33 |
| Dove | 131 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.2 | 22 |
| Duck | 1,717 | 1.7 | 88 | 2.4 | 20 |
| Goat | 6,576 | 6.7 | 534 | 14.4 | 12 |
| Grass-cutter | 269 | 0.3 | 13 | 0.3 | 21 |
| Guinea fowl | 1,107 | 1.1 | 60 | 1.6 | 18 |
| Ostrich | 51 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.2 | 7 |
| Pig | 1,661 | 1.7 | 180 | 4.8 | 9 |
| Rabbit | 452 | 0.5 | 38 | 1.0 | 12 |
| Sheep | 13,901 | 14.1 | 964 | 25.9 | 14 |
| Silk worm | 103 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 21 |
| Snail | 65 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 33 |
| Turkey | 169 | 0.2 | 17 | 0.5 | 10 |
| Other | 285 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.3 | 24 |
| Fish farming | 11,279 | 11.5 | 27 | 0.7 | 418 |
| Inland fishing | 480 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.1 | 160 |
| Marine fishing | 3,080 | 3.1 | 6 | 0.2 | 513 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

As a basic need of life, housing (shelter) is very important to human existence. This chapter explores the housing characteristics such as housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials, and housing facilities among a host of other domestic amenities.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock in the district by type of locality is illustrated in Table 8.1. There are 7,923 houses in the district accounting for 2.4 percent of the regional total. The stock of houses in the urban areas stands at 1,803 (22.8%) compared to the rural area with 6,120 (77.2%). Again, there are 12,138 households in the District which represents 2.5 percent of households in Brong Ahafo. Of the total households in the district, 7,873 (64.9%) are in the rural areas where as 4,265 (35.1%) are in the urban areas. District wide, the average household per house is 1.5 and the average household size is 4.2 which implies that, there are almost two (1.5) households in a house with a household having about four (4.2) members. A cursory look at the average household per house and the average household size for the urban and rural localities reveals that, there are about two (2.4) households in a house with each household having almost four (3.8) members in the urban area. The rural areas however record an average household size of 4.4 in every household.

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

| Categories | Total | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| | country | Region | District | Urban | Rural |
| Total population | 24,658,823 | 2,310,983 | 52,259 | 16,791 | 35,468 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 2,265,458 | 51,524 | 16,435 | 35,089 |
| Number of houses | 3,392,745 | 331,967 | 7,923 | 1,803 | 6,120 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 4,265 | 7,873 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 |
| Population per house | 7.3 | 7 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 5.8 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.2 shows that there are 12,138 dwelling units of which 54.8 percent (6,646) are owned by a household member, 21.8 percent (2,650) by other private individuals while 15.5 percent (1,879) belong to relative not a household member and the rest constitute 7.9 percent. About one-half of the male (53.6%) and female (57.5%) headed households are owned by a household member; while other private individuals (23.2%) record the next highest for the male headed units with relative not a household member (18.7%) for the female headed households.

Table 8.2 indicates again that 24.9 percent and 20.2 percent of dwelling units in the urban and rural localities respectively are owned by other private individual. In general, 60.0 percent of dwelling units owned by other private individuals are in the rural areas with the remaining found in the urban locality. Also, 51.0 percent of the households in the urban areas are owned by a household member while the rural locality records 56.8 percent. District wide, 67.3 percent of dwelling units owned by household member are in the rural localities with 32.7 percent in the urban areas.

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

| Ownership Status | Total | | District | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Country | Region | Total | Percent | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Owned by household member | 2,883,236 | 260,608 | 6,646 | 54.8 | 53.6 | 57.5 | 51.0 | 56.8 |
| Being purchased (e.g. mortgage) | 45,630 | 3,448 | 131 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Relative not a household member | 851,630 | 90,176 | 1,879 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 18.7 | 16.3 | 15.1 |
| Other private individual | 1,439,021 | 116,402 | 2,650 | 21.8 | 23.2 | 18.6 | 24.9 | 20.2 |
| Private employer | 83,610 | 9,509 | 494 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| Other private agency | 21,123 | 1,390 | 71 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Public/Government ownership | 118,804 | 7,138 | 244 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| Other | 24,000 | 1,844 | 23 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household

Aside ownership of dwelling units, the Population and Housing Census also collected data on the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Table 8.3 depicts that, the three main occupied dwelling units in the district are Compound house (rooms), Separate house and semi-detached house which records 7,922 (65.3 %), 2,947 (24.3 %) and 723 (6.0 %) respectively. For male and female headed units, the compound house (rooms) is the most common dwelling unit accounting for more than half (63.7% and 69.0% respectively) of the total number of houses, followed by separate house and semi-detached house with 25.3 and 21.8 percent; and 6.3 and 5.2 percent respectively. The table further shows that of the dwelling units in the urban localities 70.9 percent are compound houses while in the rural localities, 62.2 percent of the dwelling units are compound houses. Conversely, the patronage of separate house is higher in rural areas (29.5%) than in urban areas (14.6%).

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

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Male | Female | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Separate house | 1,471,391 | 162,809 | 2,947 | 24.3 | 25.3 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 29.5 |
| Semi-detached house | 391,548 | 27,079 | 723 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 5.0 |
| Flat/Apartment | 256,355 | 11,331 | 285 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 1.2 |
| Compound house (rooms) | 2,942,147 | 256,130 | 7,922 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 69.0 | 70.9 | 62.2 |
| Huts/Buildings (same compound) | 170,957 | 20,955 | 36 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Huts/Buildings (different compound) | 36,410 | 3,245 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tent | 10,343 | 871 | 20 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc) | 90,934 | 2,393 | 57 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Living quarters attached to office/shop | 20,499 | 1,102 | 33 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Uncompleted building | 66,624 | 3,850 | 97 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Other | 9,846 | 750 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Information on the materials used for the construction of the outer walls of both vacant and occupied housing units was collected. A total of 13,007 structures are recorded under this category. Table 8.4 shows that, 48.3 percent of the total structures have their outer walls constructed with cement blocks/concrete followed by mud bricks/earth walls which records 45.4 percent. Each of the other materials recorded less than 3.0 percent usage with bamboo and palm leaf recording the least patronage of 0.1 percent each.

Most of the households (76.4%) in the urban areas are constructed with cement block/concrete compared with the rural areas (34.0 %). The rural areas on the other hand rely heavily on mud brick/earth (58.8 %) than the urban areas (19.2 %).

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,817,607 | 519,342 | 13,007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud brick/Earth | 1,991,540 | 239,284 | 5,909 | 5.4 | 19.2 | 58.8 |
| Wood | 200,59 | 7,932 | 350 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos | 43,708 | 2,447 | 78 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Stone | 11,330 | 814 | 19 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Burnt bricks | 38,237 | 5,062 | 46 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Cement blocks/Concrete | 3,342,462 | 241,282 | 6,280 | 48.3 | 76.4 | 34.0 |
| Landcrete | 104,270 | 18,808 | 284 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| Bamboo | 8,206 | 523 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia | 38,054 | 1,694 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 39,206 | 1,496 | 22 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.

Information on the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality was solicited from respondents in occupied dwelling units only. Table 8.5 shows that cement/concrete (69.8%) and earth/mud (28.6%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the district with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities.

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

| Materials for the floor | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,296 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earth/Mud | 872,161 | 113,228 | 3,519 | 28.6 | 15.7 | 35.5 |
| Cement/Concrete | 4,255,611 | 363,827 | 8,587 | 69.8 | 82.3 | 63.2 |
| Stone | 32,817 | 3,325 | 30 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Burnt brick | 6,537 | 322 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wood | 52,856 | 1,114 | 31 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Vinyl tiles | 57,032 | 1,889 | 14 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles | 88,500 | 3,784 | 82 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles | 85,973 | 1,972 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 15,567 | 1,054 | 25 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.6 indicates main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. District wide, nine out of every ten dwelling units (91.7%) are roofed with metal sheet. This general picture is the same for the urban and rural localities.

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

| Main Roofing material | District | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Total | | Total | | | |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 5,817,607 | 519,342 | 13,007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud/Mud bricks/Earth | 80,644 | 4,394 | 85 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Wood | 45,547 | 3,588 | 159 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Metal sheet | 4,152,259 | 423,255 | 11,923 | 91.7 | 93.4 | 90.8 |
| Slate/Asbestos | 759,039 | 1,686 | 30 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Cement/Concrete | 141,072 | 3,161 | 115 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Roofing tile | 31,456 | 704 | 270 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| Bamboo | 71,049 | 4,679 | 115 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia | 500,606 | 74,583 | 251 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Other | 35,935 | 3,292 | 59 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' in dwelling units provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. Out of a total household of 12,138, the majority (59.7%) had one sleeping room, with two sleeping rooms accounting for 22.5 percent, three sleeping rooms, 10.1 percent and four sleeping rooms, 4.2 percent. The proportion of those having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 4.0 percent. In terms of distribution of households according to number of rooms occupied, the data shows that 91.9 percent of one member households occupy one room, while nearly three-quarters of households with two members (77.4%) and household with two members (69.0%) occupy one room. Also significant is the percentage of seven and eight member households that occupy single rooms, which could imply overcrowding of the people in the room.

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

| Household size | Number of sleeping rooms | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----|
| | Total | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms | Six rooms | Seven rooms | Eight rooms | Nine rooms or more | |
| Total | 12,138 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 22.5 | 10.1 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 2,376 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 2 | 1,529 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 17.3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 3 | 1,604 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 20.4 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 4 | 1,650 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 25.5 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 1,474 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 30.1 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 1,177 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 33.7 | 15.4 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| 7 | 811 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 38.6 | 18.9 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| 8 | 557 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 33.6 | 21.0 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 361 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 33.5 | 29.4 | 12.7 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 10+ | 599 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 24.7 | 18.2 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

As shown in table 8.8 the three main sources of lighting for households are electricity (main) (47.6%), flashlight (42.6%) and kerosene lamp (8.2%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is below one percent (0.4%).

Almost eighty one (80.8%) percent of urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting. In rural areas, the proportion using electricity is 29.7 percent. It again shows that, while only 12.5 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use flashlight as the main source of light, about 6 in ten dwelling units (58.9 %) do so in rural localities.

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

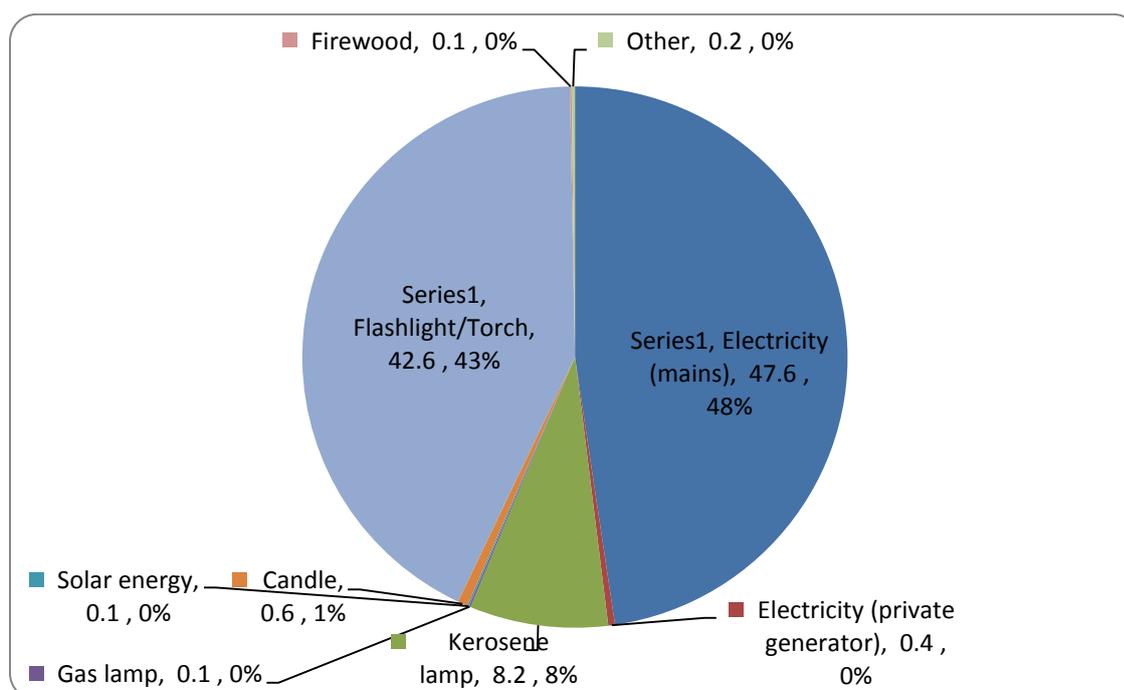
| Main source of light | Total | | District | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity (mains) | 3,511,065 | 263,890 | 5,780 | 47.6 | 80.8 | 29.7 |
| Electricity (private generator) | 36,142 | 2,372 | 53 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Kerosene lamp | 971,807 | 58,403 | 998 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 9.9 |
| Gas lamp | 9,378 | 793 | 13 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Solar energy | 9,194 | 693 | 13 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Candle | 41,214 | 1,662 | 68 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Flashlight/Torch | 858,651 | 159,901 | 5,171 | 42.6 | 12.5 | 58.9 |
| Firewood | 13,241 | 997 | 18 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Crop residue | 4,623 | 272 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 11,739 | 1,532 | 20 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of lighting

Figure 8.1 presents main source of lighting in the district. Electricity (main) (47.6 %) is the most commonly used source of light by households in the district followed by flashlight/ torch with 42.6 percent. The rest of the lighting source constitutes not more than 10.0 percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

8.7.1 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 illustrates main source of cooking fuel used by households. It depicts that wood (57.6) is predominantly used as cooking fuel in the district followed by charcoal recording 26.4 percent. The proportion of wood for cooking in rural areas is 74.1 percent compared with 27.2 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities use charcoal (45.8%) compared to rural localities (15.9%).

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

| Main source of cooking fuel | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Total | Percent | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 4,265 | 100.0 | 7,873 | 100.0 |
| None (no cooking) | 306,118 | 32,285 | 714 | 5.9 | 360 | 8.4 | 354 | 4.5 |
| Wood | 2,197,083 | 294,170 | 6,995 | 57.6 | 1,161 | 27.2 | 5,834 | 74.1 |
| Gas | 996,518 | 36,641 | 1,119 | 9.2 | 766 | 18.0 | 353 | 4.5 |
| Electricity | 29,794 | 1,073 | 45 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.1 | 40 | 0.5 |
| Kerosene | 29,868 | 929 | 28 | 0.2 | 12 | 0.3 | 16 | 0.2 |
| Charcoal | 1,844,290 | 122,190 | 3,203 | 26.4 | 1,953 | 45.8 | 1,250 | 15.9 |
| Crop residue | 45,292 | 1,788 | 27 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 | 23 | 0.3 |
| Saw dust | 8,000 | 1,023 | 4 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Animal waste | 2,332 | 87 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 7,759 | 329 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Cooking space

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in table 8.10 under this section. In general, one in three dwelling units (34.2%) have cooking space, that is separate room for exclusive use of the household while less than one-fifth of dwelling units cook on veranda (17.9%). More than half of the households in the rural areas rely on separate room for exclusive use of the household (42.4%) and open space in compound (18.3%) as cooking spaces than in urban areas. However, more than a quarter of households (30%) in urban areas use their veranda while about a fifth (19.2%) use separate room shared with other household(s) as cooking spaces compared to rural households.

Table 8.10: Main cooking space used by households

| Cooking space used | District | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Total country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No cooking space | 386,883 | 39,078 | 902 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 6.1 |
| Separate room for exclusive use of household | 1,817,018 | 136,004 | 4,147 | 34.2 | 18.9 | 42.4 |
| Separate room shared with other household(s) | 410,765 | 47,827 | 1,702 | 14.0 | 19.2 | 11.2 |
| Enclosure without roof | 117,614 | 7,195 | 315 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Structure with roof but without walls | 349,832 | 41,889 | 912 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 8.8 |
| Bedroom/Hall/Living room) | 74,525 | 1,575 | 31 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Verandah | 1,173,946 | 84,605 | 2,075 | 17.1 | 30.0 | 10.1 |
| Open space in compound | 1,115,464 | 130,728 | 2,020 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 18.3 |
| Other | 21,007 | 1,614 | 34 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

Access of households to improved sources of water is a major concern of government since it has a strong relationship with the health of the population. Access to water is closely connected with sanitary conditions of living quarters, and is particularly essential for the prevention of communicable diseases, as well as cleanliness and general comfort of the residents.

8.8.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.11 presents the main source of drinking water for households. Household drinking water was obtained from six main sources as follows: bore-hole including pump or tube well (34.4%), public tap or standpipe (22.7%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (14.8%), river or stream (7.2%), protected well (7.1%), and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.1%). There are wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Public tap/Stand pipe (45.8 %) water is the main source in urban areas while in rural areas it is water from boreholes and tube wells (48.8 %).

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

| Sources of water | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Main source of drinking water for household | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 490,515 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 790,493 | 29,804 | 624 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 2.1 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,039,667 | 68,152 | 1,798 | 14.8 | 25.1 | 9.2 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 712,375 | 83,741 | 2,756 | 22.7 | 45.8 | 10.2 |
| Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well | 1,267,688 | 163,629 | 4,173 | 34.4 | 7.8 | 48.8 |
| Protected well | 321,091 | 45,990 | 857 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 9.2 |
| Rain water | 39,438 | 1,044 | 35 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Protected spring | 19,345 | 1,498 | 29 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Bottled water | 20,261 | 777 | 20 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Sachet water | 490,283 | 13,356 | 378 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Tanker supply/Vendor provided | 58,400 | 288 | 31 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 112,567 | 9,372 | 493 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 6.0 |
| Unprotected spring | 12,222 | 1,360 | 39 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| River/Stream | 502,804 | 64,993 | 878 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 10.5 |
| Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal | 76,448 | 6,268 | 23 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Other | 3,972 | 243 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

The source of water for other domestic use as shown in table 8.12 is similar to the trend observed in the case of drinking water. The use of bore hole as the main source of water for other domestic use is 37.1 percent in the district, and in the rural localities (47.5%), but less than ten percent in urban localities (8.2%).

8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Information on bathing and toilet facilities is also considered important for housing as well as public health policy.

8.9.1 Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.12 highlights the main bathing facilities used by households. It shows that there are more households in urban areas (49.4%) than rural (29.5%) that use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility. Households in rural localities (29.8%) that have their own bathroom for their exclusive use are more than the urban households (19.9%). Bathing in an open space around the house is a feature of households in both urban and rural areas but greater in the latter than the former.

Table 8.12: Bathing facility used by household

| Bathing facility used | Total country | Region | Districts | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 12,138 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Own bathroom for exclusive use | 1,535,392 | 3,191 | 3,191 | 26.3 | 19.9 | 29.8 |
| Shared separate bathroom in the same house | 1,818,522 | 4,432 | 4,432 | 36.5 | 49.4 | 29.5 |
| Private open cubicle | 381,979 | 1,163 | 1,163 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 11.4 |
| Shared open cubicle | 1,000,257 | 1,864 | 1,864 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 14.4 |
| Public bath house | 140,501 | 142 | 142 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Bathroom in another house | 187,337 | 288 | 288 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| Open space around house | 372,556 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 9.9 |
| River/Pond/Lake/Dam | 14,234 | 8 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 16,276 | 18 | 18 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Toilet facilities used by household

Table 8.13 shows toilet facilities used by households. Public toilet facility (WC/KVIP/PIT/PAN etc.) is largely used by urban (50.0%) and rural households (50.5%) in the district with slightly higher number of households in rural areas (3,973; 65.1%) than urban areas (2,132; 34.9%) patronizing the facility. Again, 2,490 households (31.6%) in the rural areas compare to 1,069 (25.1%) households in urban areas use pit latrine. In general, out of a total of 3,559 households using pit latrine, rural households (31.6%) are more than urban households (25.1%). Unlike the urban areas, a significant proportion of rural households have no toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation in the bush or field.

Table 8.13: Toilet facilities used by household

| Toilet facility used | Total country | Region | Total | Percent | District | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 12,138 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 4,265 | 100.0 | 7,873 | 100.0 |
| No facilities (bush/beach/field) | 1,056,382 | 522 | 522 | 4.3 | 80 | 1.9 | 442 | 5.6 |
| W.C. | 839,611 | 541 | 541 | 4.5 | 333 | 7.8 | 208 | 2.6 |
| Pit latrine | 1,040,883 | 3,559 | 3,559 | 29.3 | 1,069 | 25.1 | 2,490 | 31.6 |
| KVIP | 572,824 | 1,389 | 1,389 | 11.4 | 644 | 15.1 | 745 | 9.5 |
| Bucket/Pan | 40,678 | 13 | 13 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) | 1,893,291 | 6,105 | 6,105 | 50.3 | 2,132 | 50.0 | 3,973 | 50.5 |
| Other | 23,385 | 9 | 9 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

As the world craves to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015, governments have marshalled policies and strategies to ensure the realization of the MDGs. Goal 7 of the MDGs relates to ensuring environmental sustainability which waste management is a cardinal indicator. The PHC solicited information pertaining to methods of liquid and rubbish/solid waste disposal.

8.10.1 Solid waste

Table 8.14 presents method of solid waste disposal by type of locality. As high as 55.7 percent of households, use the public dump (open space) in disposing off solid waste. Public dump (container) and indiscriminate dumping account for 19.9 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. With regards to rural localities, dumping in an open space records 66.6 percent compared to 35.7 percent of urban households. Conversely, the percentage of households dumping in a public container in the urban areas is 44.6 percent compared to 6.5 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.14: Method of solid waste disposal by locality

| | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Total | Percent | Urban | | Rural | |
| Solid waste disposal | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 12,138 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 4,265 | 100.0 | 7,873 | 100.0 |
| Collected | 785,889 | 402 | 402 | 3.3 | 279 | 6.5 | 123 | 1.6 |
| Burned by household | 584,820 | 734 | 734 | 6.0 | 266 | 6.2 | 468 | 5.9 |
| Public dump (container) | 1,299,654 | 2,415 | 2,415 | 19.9 | 1,902 | 44.6 | 513 | 6.5 |
| Public dump (open space) | 2,061,403 | 6,764 | 6,764 | 55.7 | 1,522 | 35.7 | 5,242 | 66.6 |
| Dumped indiscriminately | 498,868 | 1,278 | 1,278 | 10.5 | 151 | 3.5 | 1,127 | 14.3 |
| Buried by household | 182,615 | 462 | 462 | 3.8 | 130 | 3.0 | 332 | 4.2 |
| Other | 53,805 | 83 | 83 | 0.7 | 15 | 0.4 | 68 | 0.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10.2 Liquid waste

Table 8.15 shows method of liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The proportion of dwelling units with liquid waste thrown onto the compound is 46.4 percent. The practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house is 41.0 percent. In rural localities there were two main methods of liquid waste disposal: throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/outside the house. More than one-half of rural households (53.4%) disposed of liquid waste onto their compounds and 39.8 percent threw water onto streets or open space outside the house. In the urban areas, throwing water onto the compound (43.3%), and street/outside (33.6%) accounted for about 77.0 percent of the methods of disposal of liquid waste.

Table 8.15: Method of liquid waste disposal by locality

| Liquid waste disposal | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Total | Percent | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 12,138 | 12,138 | 100.0 | 4,265 | 100.0 | 7,873 | 100.0 |
| Through the sewerage system | 183,169 | 121 | 121 | 1.0 | 60 | 1.4 | 61 | 0.8 |
| Through drainage system into a gutter | 594,404 | 286 | 286 | 2.4 | 173 | 4.1 | 113 | 1.4 |
| Through drainage into a pit (soak away) | 167,555 | 348 | 348 | 2.9 | 247 | 5.8 | 101 | 1.3 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 1,538,550 | 4,982 | 4,982 | 41.0 | 1,846 | 43.3 | 3,136 | 39.8 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1,020,096 | 752 | 752 | 6.2 | 503 | 11.8 | 249 | 3.2 |
| Thrown onto compound | 1,924,986 | 5,637 | 5,637 | 46.4 | 1,432 | 33.6 | 4,205 | 53.4 |
| Other | 38,294 | 12 | 12 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

This chapter gives a summary of the District Census Analytical Report and covers demographic characteristics, Social Characteristics, Economic Characteristics, Information Communication Technology, Disability, Agriculture, and Housing. It ends with a conclusion and suggestions for policy formulation.

9.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the district is 52,259 made up of males 26,761 (51.2%) and females 25,498 (49.8%). The population of Asutifi North District is 2.3 percent of the population of Brong Ahafo Region (2,310,983). The sex ratio of the district is 105.0 males to a 100 females. The male dependants (51.2%) are higher than the females (48.7%) in the district. The total dependency ratio is 77.8 percent. The age-dependency is also higher in rural (84.9%) areas in the district than in the urban (64.4%) areas. There are more people residing in the rural areas (67.8%) in the district than urban areas (32.1%).

The Asutifi North District recorded a total fertility rate (TFR) of 4.3 compared to the regional TFR of 3.58. The total number of migrants enumerated in the district is 20,236, out of which 36.5 percent are resident between the periods of one to four years, with 16.4 percent of migrants living there for 20 and more years.

9.1.2 Social Characteristics

Out of the 51,524 household members in the Asutifi North District, children make up the highest proportion (44.1 %) followed by household heads constituting 23.6 percent.

Male headed households, form only 32.3 percent, and spouse 11.4 percent. Children in female headed households constitute 43.3 percent and other relative, 4.8 percent. Ghanaians by birth (94.3%) constitute the largest proportion of the population. The least were persons from other countries (0.5%) and persons from African other than ECOWAS (0.6%).

Majority of persons enumerated in the district are Christians (75.9%), followed by Islam (15.9%). People with no religious affiliation constitute 6.3 percent of the district total population. The least was traditional religion (0.5%).

The population that are literate in English only constitute 25.9 percent. More females aged 11 years and above are non-literate (5,174) compared to their male counterparts (3,445) in the district. Males dominate the population who can speak English and Ghanaian Language only.

9.1.3 Economic Characteristics

A higher proportion of the population (72.9%) are economically active. The male (75.9%) population who are economically active dominated while, females recorded 69.7 percent. The

proportion of economically not active males (24.1%) in the population is more than the females (7.6%) unemployed.

About two-thirds (58.0%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers together with service and sales workers and craft and related trade workers constitute 79.6 percent of the employed population. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both females (58.4%) and males (57.7%). However, service and sales has much higher proportion of females (17.9%) than males (5.4%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

The total number persons 12 years and older who have mobile phones is 15,523 representing 44 percent. Out of this total, 57.3 percent are males and 42.7 percent females. However of the total males population 12 years and older (18,084) in the district, 49.2 percent use or own mobile phones compared to 38.6 percent of the total females (17,159). Again, only 3.7 percent of the population 12 years and older uses the internet. Also, of the 12,138 households, 0.6 percent has fixed telephone lines compared with 5.1 percent having desktop/laptop computers.

9.1.5 Disability

Out of the total population of 52,259, persons with disability make up 1,233 (2.4%). Persons with sight impairment constitute the highest proportion of people with disability among both sexes; that is, 36.3 and 36.1 percent of male and female PWDs respectively.

9.1.6 Agriculture

The district is made up of 12,138 households, of which 8,024 households representing 66.1 percent are engaged in agricultural activities with 78.7 percent in the rural area and 21.3 percent in the urban area.

9.1.7 Housing

The rural household population is comparatively higher (35,089) than the urban household population (16,435). The average household size of rural communities (4.5) is higher than the urban average household size of 3.9. The total household population of the district is 51,524.

There are 7,923 houses with the proportion of households owned by a household member being higher in the rural areas (67.3%) than the urban areas (32.7%). About 522 households representing 4.3 percent of total households have no toilet facility. Of this, 15.3 percent are urban settlers with rural being 84.7 percent. Those who use public toilet constitute about half of the households (50.3%) in the district. Of these households using public toilet, 34.9 percent are in the urban locality with the remaining 65.1 percent in the rural locality.

9.2 Conclusion

The Asutifi North District is noted for cocoa, cashew, coffee, plantain and cassava production. The population has a broad base which indicates a youthful population and a narrow apex which denotes fewer aged persons. The district has more rural than urban population. This is why child dependency ratio is higher than old-age dependency for the district. The population of the district has been affected by migration, fertility and mortality.

There are more male headed households than female. Only a few households use fixed telephone lines in the District which is dominated by male headed households. Majority of the people in Asutifi North District are literate in English and Ghanaian Language compared to the others.

The high proportion of rural housing stock which is higher than the urban housing stock may be due to the ease of acquiring land and building a house in the rural communities.

9.3 Policy Implications

The data collected has provided the basis for several policies which when implemented could improve the standard of living of the people in the district. Policies and programs like the FCUBE, School Feeding Programme and the distribution of free school uniform to the poor must be intensified to make basic education attractive and accessible. Learning of foreign language particularly French must be encouraged to build the capacity of the people to communicate effectively with the neighbouring countries and the international community in general.

None formal education programmes should be supported and made more attractive to those who have never been to school to enable them acquire basic arithmetic and writing skills which could promote their economic activities.

Efforts should be made by stakeholders to promote educational attainment beyond the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS) to provide the needed human resources necessary for the rapid development of the district.

Access to internet facilities and services should be provided to school children at the basic and secondary levels and also in communities for the general public.

The Assembly should prioritize activities that will facilitate the creation of jobs for the unemployed youth to ensure their retention in the district for development. Agriculture which is an important employment sector of the district should be modernized and given the needed support to attract some of the unemployed population. Vocational and technical education should as well be promoted to secure the youth in employment after school.

The stakeholders in the district development should put in measures to remove restrictions to the educational attainment and employment of PWDs and their full integration in the socio-economic life of the district. Schools and workplaces should be accessible to the disabled in the district.

National programmes on rural electrification should be fast tracked to ensure that rural communities have electricity to support their productive activities and enhance their wellbeing.

Granting of building permit and approval of building plans should also go with effective supervision of approved building plans to ensure the availability of critical social amenities such as cooking space, toilet and bathroom facilities in houses. Sanction of developers who fail to comply with standards should be applied to ensure discipline in housing provision by private individuals.

Assembly must intensify efforts to provide improved sources of portable water to its population and at the same time vigorously tackle insanitary conditions head-on by partnering the private sector and communities effectively to address the challenge.

Sanitation bye-laws and policies should be intensified as well as more rubbish containers provided by the District Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the incidence of open defecation, especially in the rural locality.

People in the municipality should be encouraged to minimise the increasing use of wood and charcoal as cooking fuel as it could lead to the depletion of the forest zone (deforestation).

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APPENDICES

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

| S/No | Community Name | Sex | | | House holds | Houses |
|------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Kenyasi 2 | 11,444 | 5,643 | 5,801 | 2,838 | 1,183 |
| 2 | Kenyasi 1 | 5,347 | 2,692 | 2,655 | 1,427 | 620 |
| 3 | Ntotroso | 4,703 | 2,334 | 2,369 | 1,209 | 641 |
| 4 | Gyedu | 2,112 | 1,065 | 1,047 | 506 | 270 |
| 5 | Wamahinso | 1,638 | 829 | 809 | 331 | 241 |
| 6 | Kensere | 1,191 | 610 | 581 | 248 | 210 |
| 7 | Gambia Ii | 1,184 | 614 | 570 | 278 | 142 |
| 8 | Atwedee (Kenyasi No.3) | 997 | 534 | 463 | 208 | 232 |
| 9 | Josephkrom | 912 | 445 | 467 | 181 | 80 |
| 10 | Obengkrom | 910 | 455 | 455 | 192 | 154 |
| 11 | Pobe / Kuamakrom | 873 | 442 | 431 | 213 | 140 |
| 12 | Yaw Owusukrom | 833 | 441 | 392 | 172 | 133 |
| 13 | Gambia | 831 | 433 | 398 | 178 | 148 |
| 14 | Asamang - Goamu | 815 | 415 | 400 | 161 | 184 |
| 15 | Nkrankrom | 798 | 368 | 430 | 128 | 116 |
| 16 | Asempanaye | 789 | 432 | 357 | 171 | 150 |
| 17 | Dokyikrom (Tutuka) | 766 | 432 | 334 | 181 | 195 |
| 18 | Biaso | 751 | 378 | 373 | 130 | 139 |
| 19 | Kwarkukrom | 684 | 388 | 296 | 147 | 136 |
| 20 | Temebabi I (Kwaku Fokuo) | 651 | 346 | 305 | 145 | 112 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

| S/No | Community Name | All ages | Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ |
| 1 | Kenyasi 2 | 11,444 | 1,514 | 1,314 | 1,257 | 1,121 | 1,297 | 1,258 | 989 | 710 | 540 | 385 | 295 | 176 | 150 | 84 | 129 | 225 |
| 2 | Kenyasi 1 | 5,347 | 607 | 611 | 609 | 496 | 483 | 498 | 465 | 395 | 351 | 211 | 183 | 121 | 92 | 55 | 53 | 117 |
| 3 | Ntotroso | 4,703 | 661 | 573 | 541 | 486 | 442 | 446 | 349 | 314 | 181 | 196 | 143 | 101 | 76 | 49 | 54 | 91 |
| 4 | Gyedu | 2,112 | 279 | 275 | 251 | 222 | 213 | 195 | 152 | 119 | 105 | 82 | 67 | 41 | 28 | 12 | 35 | 36 |
| 5 | Wamahinso | 1,638 | 202 | 181 | 208 | 201 | 163 | 130 | 100 | 89 | 83 | 69 | 62 | 37 | 32 | 13 | 19 | 49 |
| 6 | Kensere | 1,191 | 186 | 207 | 175 | 129 | 54 | 62 | 55 | 73 | 52 | 48 | 37 | 25 | 31 | 13 | 21 | 23 |
| 7 | Gambia Ii Atwedee | 1,184 | 163 | 165 | 142 | 108 | 102 | 92 | 81 | 78 | 59 | 37 | 49 | 19 | 23 | 13 | 24 | 29 |
| 8 | (Kenyasi No.3) | 997 | 151 | 154 | 125 | 107 | 68 | 60 | 50 | 55 | 57 | 47 | 37 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 17 | 21 |
| 9 | Josephkrom | 912 | 133 | 125 | 114 | 90 | 79 | 71 | 73 | 53 | 48 | 33 | 23 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| 10 | Obengkrom Pobe / | 910 | 135 | 130 | 135 | 85 | 54 | 67 | 62 | 47 | 53 | 36 | 34 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 24 |
| 11 | Kuamakrom Yaw | 873 | 108 | 101 | 107 | 83 | 100 | 82 | 68 | 57 | 40 | 36 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| 12 | Owusukrom | 833 | 153 | 132 | 105 | 88 | 62 | 62 | 38 | 45 | 52 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 9 |
| 13 | Gambia Asamang - | 831 | 127 | 113 | 117 | 80 | 67 | 52 | 40 | 44 | 38 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| 14 | Goamu | 815 | 134 | 141 | 110 | 70 | 44 | 39 | 48 | 47 | 42 | 24 | 33 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 15 |
| 15 | Nkrankrom | 798 | 76 | 78 | 112 | 99 | 99 | 71 | 55 | 43 | 41 | 45 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 10 |
| 16 | Asempanaye Dokyikrom | 789 | 117 | 121 | 119 | 90 | 43 | 39 | 41 | 48 | 38 | 32 | 32 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 17 | (Tutuka) | 766 | 108 | 127 | 111 | 78 | 49 | 60 | 51 | 44 | 27 | 36 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 15 |
| 18 | Biaso | 751 | 76 | 110 | 117 | 84 | 69 | 55 | 38 | 36 | 45 | 34 | 34 | 21 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| 19 | Kwarkukrom Temebabi I | 684 | 107 | 113 | 109 | 67 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 30 | 38 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 20 | (Kwaku Fokuo) | 651 | 117 | 108 | 85 | 72 | 45 | 50 | 41 | 39 | 28 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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