



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### TANO 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.

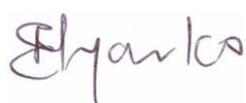
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Tano North District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



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## ACRONYMS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons living with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

# 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 Tano North District is 79,973 representing 3.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.5 percent and females represent 50.5 percent. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 98.1. The population of the district is youthful (39.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 81.3; the dependency ratios for the urban and rural areas are 75.8 and 87.1 respectively.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.57. The General Fertility Rate is 105.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.94 per 1000. From age 14 to age 34 years, more female deaths are observed than males. Though rising, female deaths remain lower throughout the rest of the older ages than male deaths. Majority of migrants (66%) living in the district were born in another region while 34 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Ashanti (15.9%), Upper West (12.1%), Northern (10.2%) and Upper East (9.6%)

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 78,784 with a total number of 18,478 households. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 43.9 percent. Spouses form about 10.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.8 percent of the total household population in the district.

## Marital status

About four in ten (39.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.3 percent have never married, 4.4 percent are widowed, 4.6 percent are divorced and 1.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (52.8%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (30.8%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 53.7 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 8.1 percent. . Among the married, 35.6 percent have no education while about 8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (88.2%) are employed, 1.7

percent are unemployed and 10.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (61.8%) are economically not active with 4.2 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.1 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.3 percent.

### **Literacy and Education**

Considering the population 11 years and above, 76.9 percent are literate and 23.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (82.1 %) than that of females (71.9%). Seven out of ten people (73.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 19.7 percent have never attended school, 42.6 percent are currently attending and 37.7percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 74.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.3 percent are employed while 4.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (54.8%), 21.7% perform household duties and 6.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

With respect to the employed population, about 65.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.8 percent in service and sales, 8.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Considering the population 15 years and older 67.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.8 percent are contributing family workers, 1.4 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 89.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.7 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

Considering the population 12 years and above, 43.6 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 49.1 percent as compared to 38.3 percent of females. About 3 out of every 100 (2.6%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 635 households representing 3.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About two percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.1%) than females (2.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with physical disability recorded the highest of 37.9 percent followed by sight disability (34.9%). There are more males with sight, intellectual and emotional disabilities than females in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 39.9 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 76.9 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (89.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities two thirds (66.5%) of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.8%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

## **Housing**

The stock of houses in the Tano North District is 12,420 representing 3.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo region. The average number of persons per house is 6.3

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

Over half (54.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 32.3 percent are separate houses and 5.4 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (50.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 24.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 21.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.4%) 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 blocks or concrete accounting for 49.4 percent with mud brick or earth constituting 43.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (71.7%) and mud/earth (26.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (89.1 %) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (60.0%) 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 (55%), flashlight/torch (27.5%) and kerosene lamp (15.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (63.2%). The proportion for rural (85.0%) is higher than that of urban (45.1%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About a quarter of households (27.8%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 49.4 percent followed by pit latrine (33.1%). About 4.7 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Two out of five households (40.2%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.6 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 57.1 percent. About one in ten households (10.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (45.2%) and onto the street (43.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Tano North District is one of the twenty-seven Administrative Districts in the Brong-Ahafo Region. It was carved out of the Tano District in 2004 with Duayaw-Nkwanta as its Administrative Capital. The District shares boundaries with Offinso North District to the North- East and Ahafo Ano North District to the South, all in the Ashanti Region. In the East, it shares boundary with Tano South and on the West with Sunyani Municipality and Asutifi District of the Brong-Ahafo Region (Figure 1.1)

### 1.2 Physical Features

The District lies between Latitudes  $7^{\circ} 00' N$  and  $7^{\circ} 25' N$  and Longitudes  $2^{\circ} 03' W$  and  $2^{\circ} 15' W$ . It has a total land area of 837.4 square kilometers and constitutes about 1.8 percent of the total land area of the Brong Ahafo Region.

The topography of the district is undulating; rising gently from a height of about 270m to a peak of about 760m. The area is well drained by the Tano River and its numerous tributaries including Subri, Kwasu and Mankran, all of which generally flow from the North-East to the South–West.

The District lies in the semi–equatorial climatic zone and experiences double maxima rainfall regime, from April–June and September–November. The period between December and March is the dry season characterized by harsh harmattan conditions. The mean annual rainfall of the District is between 125cm and 180cm, and the mean monthly temperature ranges between  $26^{\circ} C$  (mainly in August) and  $30^{\circ} C$  (in March). The relative humidity of the area is generally high, between 75 percent and 80 percent during the rainy season and 70 percent and 72 percent in the dry season.

The district has two main vegetation types, the moist semi-deciduous forest, mostly in the southern and south-eastern parts with gross forest cover of about 157.45sq km of which close to 80 percent (132.52sq km) is covered by the following three main forest reserves: Aparipari, Bosomkese and Omankwayemu Forest Reserves. The second dominant vegetation type is the guinea savanna found in the northern and north western parts around Subriso and Yamfo where cattle rearing is predominant (Tano North, 2010).

The geology of the District is basically of the Middle Precambrian Formation with a lot of weathered Birimian rocks, phychites and schist which bear substantial deposits of red and white clay in the basin of the Tano River around Tanoso. There are also vast deposits of gold in the areas around Yamfo, Tanoso, Terchire and Adrobaa<sup>2</sup>. The dominant soil type of the area is forest ochrosols and is generally considered to be fertile and suitable for the cultivation of a wide range of arable crops such as cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain, maize, citrus and vegetables.

**Figure 1.1: Tano North District map**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The Administrative body responsible for the efficient management and sustained development of the area is the Tano North District Assembly which has 32 Assembly Members, 22 of whom are elected and 10 appointed. The District Chief Executive is the Political Head and works directly under the political and administrative jurisdiction of the Regional Minister. The District Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the district and is responsible for the day to day management of the district. There are eleven Decentralized Departments that provide technical support mainly for the implementation of government policies, programmes and projects. The District has 22 Electoral Areas and one Constituency. There are two Town Councils, namely Duayaw-Nkwanta and Yamfo, and three Area Councils which are Bomaa, Terchire and Tanoso. The Town and Area Councils are responsible for sub-district level planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of development activities.

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

The District has two Traditional Councils, which are both Paramountcies: Duayaw-Nkwanta and Yamfo. Each of these Paramountcies has a number of Divisional Chiefs. These Traditional Institutions are the embodiment of the cultural and social systems of the people and constitute a potent-force in the running and development of the district. They exercise authority over the people basically through the arbitration of cases and invocation of traditional taboos. The success or otherwise of the development efforts of the District Assembly may thus depend on the support of the Chiefs, Queens, and Council of Elders in the various communities.

Over 95 percent of the inhabitants of the district are Ghanaians by birth. The dominant ethnic groups are the Akans, the main ones being the Ahafo, Asante, Brong, Akwapim and Fante who constitute about 62.5 percent of the district population. The second dominant ethnic groups are those from Northern Ghana, including Dagaare, Kusaar, Mamprusi, Nankansi (Frafra), Wangara, Busanga and Basare. These ethnic groups share among them a little over one-fifth of the district's population. Among the minority ethnic groups are the Ewes (4.4%) who come next after the migrants from Northern Ghana. Also found in the District are a small proportion (2.9%) of foreigners, mostly from other African Countries. In spite of the wide range of ethnic groupings found in the District, the inhabitants live in peace and harmony; ethnic conflicts are a rare occurrence.

There are three main religions practiced in the District, namely Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion. Christianity is the dominant religion and has about 78.6 percent of the District's population. It is followed by Islam (13.8%) and Traditionalists (0.8%). There are close to 6 percent of the population who do not profess any religion. Religious tolerance is high in the District and all the different population groups live in harmony.

The Tano North District has 72 Basic Schools, four Senior High Schools, and one Technical/Vocational School. The District also has two Health Training Schools, the Tanoso Community Health Training School and the Physiotherapy and Orthotics Training School at Duayaw-Nkwanta. The St. John of God Hospital and other Health Centres are the main health facilities in the District. The District also has access to various Telecommunication Networks including MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Expresso, Airtel and Glo, all of which are evenly distributed.

## 1.5 Economy

Tano North District is richly endowed with human and natural resources, particularly tourist attraction sites, mineral deposits, forest and timber species, rich soil and good climatic conditions.

The Bosomkese and Aparipari Forest Reserves constitute very important historic and aesthetic tourist sites and are also noted for their natural biodiversity and scientific resource value. In these reserves one can find different species of trees such as Odum, Mahogany, Ceiba, Cassia, and Akasaa. Some of the tree species do not only serve as medicinal plants, but are also used for carving and other wood works. The Forest Reserves are habitat for several species of wildlife and game and are also the watershed for several of the rivers and streams that dissect the district.

The District is endowed with a large deposit of white and red clay in the basin of the Tano River in and around Tanoso. Inhabitants of the town are currently exploiting the clay deposits for the production of a wide range of products including earthen pot (Apotoyowa), floor and wall tiles, beads, glazed ware, ceramics and burnt bricks.

A large deposit of gold is found in the mountain ranges that run across Yamfo, Tanoso, Terchire, Adrobaa and Bomaa (Dickson and Benneh, 1970). Plans are far advanced for the mining of these deposits by Newmont Ghana Gold Limited in its second phase of the Ahafo Gold Mining Project. In addition to gold, the Geological Survey Department reports that the basins of rivers Tumponsua, Sibikuma, Marsin, Kwasu and Akyeamoasu in the district have substantial deposits of diamond suitable for commercial mining (GGS, 1970).

Agriculture, which is the back-bone of the District's economy, employs two-thirds (67.1%) of the active work force. Thus, the sector is the main source of income and household food supply for the population. The major food crops grown are maize, cassava, plantain, yam and cocoyam. Some of the cash crops cultivated are cocoa, coffee, oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomato, garden eggs, okro and pepper are also cultivated in large quantities, especially during the dry season. As in most parts of the country, agriculture in the district is predominantly rain-fed; output often depends on favourable weather conditions.

The Service Sector is the second largest after agriculture and employs about 24.3 percent of the District's labour force. The sector covers a wide range of economic activities such as wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles, transport and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, administrative and support service activities, education and health.

The Industrial Sector, which covers activities such as construction, mining and quarrying, manufacturing including small scale processing activities, electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management, is currently the least contributor to employment and provides jobs for a little over 8 percent of the District's labour force. Promoting a strong linkage between industry and agriculture may bring about rapid transformation of the latter, and the creation of more jobs for the unemployed youth.

Banking and Micro-financing companies are fast springing up in the District. The main ones currently operating are the Ghana Commercial Bank, the Derma Rural Bank, the Atweaban Rural Bank and the Excell Micro Finance Company.

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

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

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an

important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

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

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

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

## **District**

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

## **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

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

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

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

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of Residence**

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of

residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital Status**

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

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School Attendance***

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

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

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

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active

persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment Status**

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

### **Employment Sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

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

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

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

### **Fertility**

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

### **Mortality**

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

### **Agriculture**

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

### **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district.

Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important for understanding the fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of a geographical area. The size of the population is the count of the people as reported in a census. The composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. The population composition greatly influences the needs and well-being of the people. This chapter discusses the status of these core indicators, namely population size, composition, age–sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality of the Tano North District using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

#### **2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the population by age, sex and locality of residence. The Tano North District has a population of 79,973 giving a population density of 95.5 persons per square kilometre. Males constitute 49.5 percent (39,593) and females form 50.5 percent (40,380) of the population in the District. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas.

The sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females is 98.1 for the district indicating more females than males. The data shows that there are variations in the sex ratios of the various age groups. Whereas there are more males than females in the age groups 0-19 years and the age groups 45-54, there are more females than males in the other age groups.

About two out of every five (39.9%) people in the District are children younger than 16 years; more than half (55.2%) of the population are in the productive age group 15-64 years and only 4.9 percent are aged 65 years and older. As a result, the age dependency ratio for the District is 81.3 implying that every 10 persons in the productive age group have about eight people in the dependent age groups to support. The dependency ratios for the urban and rural areas are 75.8 and 87.1 respectively.

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

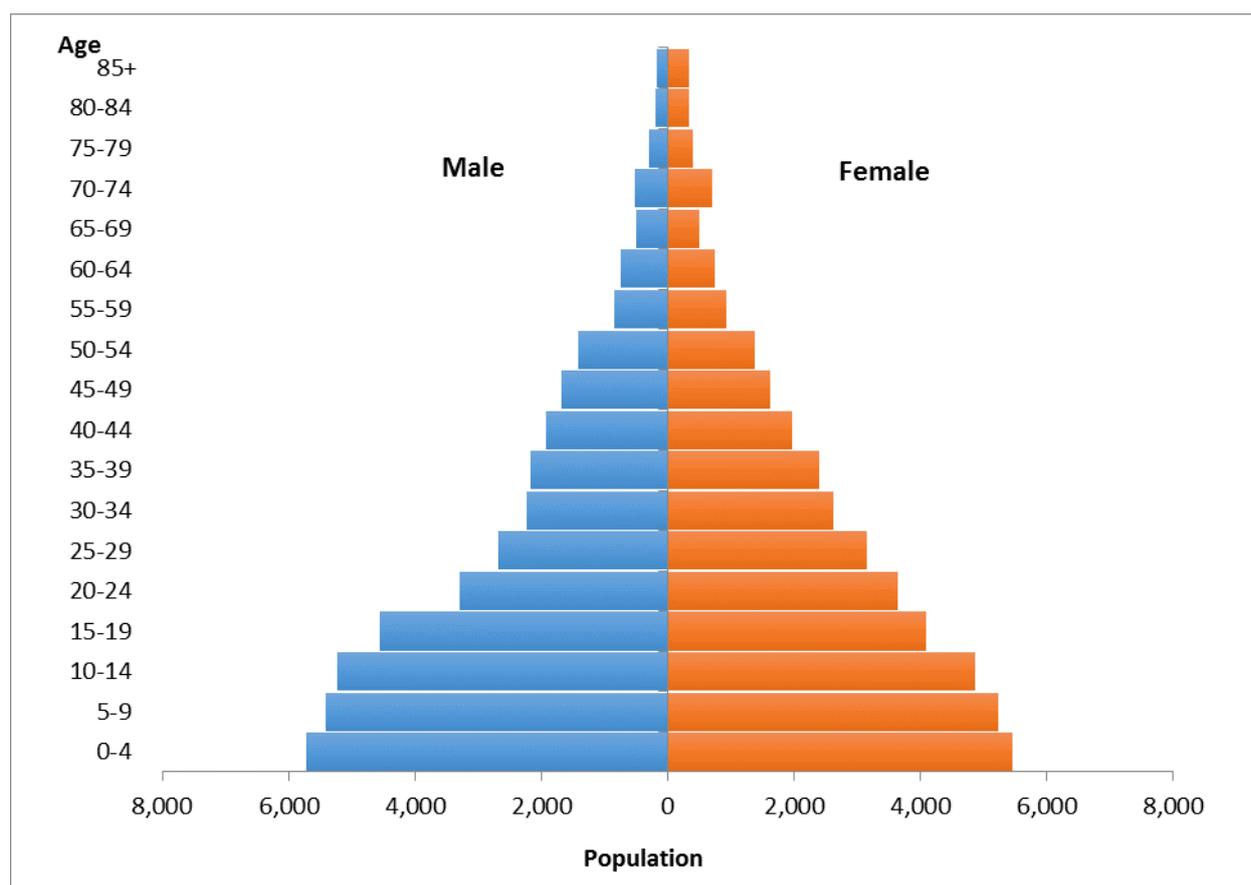
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	79,973	39,593	40,380	98.1	39,976	39,997
0 - 4	11,176	5,723	5,453	105.0	5,218	5,958
5-9	10,645	5,410	5,235	103.3	4,864	5,781
10-14	10,077	5,223	4,854	107.6	4,978	5,099
15 - 19	8,645	4,563	4,082	111.8	4,490	4,155
20 - 24	6,916	3,285	3,631	90.5	3,670	3,246
25 - 29	5,852	2,691	3,161	85.1	2,998	2,854
30 - 34	4,856	2,241	2,615	85.7	2,461	2,395
35 - 39	4,572	2,171	2,401	90.4	2,258	2,314
40 - 44	3,890	1,918	1,972	97.3	1,985	1,905
45 - 49	3,309	1,678	1,631	102.9	1,631	1,678
50 - 54	2,802	1,424	1,378	103.3	1,430	1,372
55 - 59	1,784	847	937	90.4	1,013	771
60 - 64	1,493	741	752	98.5	806	687
65 - 69	993	493	500	98.6	557	436
70 - 74	1,222	512	710	72.1	633	589
75 - 79	698	303	395	76.7	413	285
80 - 84	524	187	337	55.5	284	240
85 - 89	240	94	146	64.4	136	104
90 - 94	185	56	129	43.4	101	84
95 - 99	94	33	61	54.1	50	44
All Ages	79,973	39,593	40,380	98.1	39,976	39,997
0-14	31,898	16,356	15,542	105.2	15,060	16,838
15-64	44,119	21,559	22,560	95.6	22,742	21,377
65+	3,956	1,678	2,278	73.7	2,174	1,782
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>81.27</b>	<b>83.65</b>	<b>78.99</b>		<b>75.78</b>	<b>87.10</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 is the population pyramid for the Tano North District. It shows the expected pattern of declines in the population in each age group with advancing age. The age structure of the District shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age. The broad base of the pyramid signifies that the population is youthful. This means that many resources are needed for the provision of resources and employment opportunities for the youth.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected by the 2010 PHC, namely life time fertility and current fertility. Life time fertility refers to the total number of life births to females 12 years and older during their life time (children ever born) while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females (12-54) years old have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Current fertility data have been used to estimate total fertility rates, general fertility rates and crude birth rates for the Brong-Ahafo and Tano North District. The data on fertility rates are presented in Table 2.2. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the number of live births to a female aged 12-49 years in her life time if she were to experience the prevailing age specific fertility rate. General fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of births per 1000 population. The data show that the TFR of Tano North District is 3.57 births per woman in the reproductive ages. This means a woman in the District would on average, have about 4 children in her lifetime. The district also recorded GFR of 105.8 which means that every 1000 women aged 15-49 years have about 106 children altogether. The District has a CBR of 26.1 which means that there are 26 live births per 1000 persons. This is slightly lower than that of the Regional CBR of about 27 births per 1000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.6	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.0	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	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	96.0	25.1
Dormaa East	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28.0
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.0	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	25.0
<b>Jaman North</b>	<b>83,059</b>	<b>20,640</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>
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	4.0	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	4.0	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25.0
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	105.0	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

## 2.4.2 Children ever Born and Surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of females in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. Data on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child are presented in Table 2.3. The data shows that while 75,613 children have ever been born by women 12 years and older, 66,223 have survived in the District. It is seen that the number of

children ever born increases with age and reaches its peak at age 39 years. A similar trend is also observed for children surviving. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by the females concerned who are still alive. The data show that nearly nine out of every 10 children (87.6%) born to women of childbearing ages, 12 years and older in the district survived. There is however variations among the various age groups. Although more males than females are born, more females than males have survived, suggesting that survival rate is higher among females than males.

**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
All Ages	27,671	75,613	38,058	37,555	66,223	33,008	33,215
12-14	2,833	26	6	20	15	5	10
15-19	4,082	512	253	259	465	225	240
20-24	3,631	2,808	1,445	1,363	2,588	1,302	1,286
25-29	3,161	5,775	2,973	2,802	5,343	2,726	2,617
30-34	2,615	7,396	3,716	3,680	6,919	3,444	3,475
35-39	2,401	9,430	4,812	4,618	8,767	4,410	4,357
40-44	1,972	8,920	4,591	4,329	8,161	4,177	3,984
45-49	1,631	8,014	4,017	3,997	7,249	3,602	3,647
50-54	1,378	7,193	3,642	3,551	6,334	3,200	3,134
55-59	937	5,338	2,602	2,736	4,594	2,237	2,357
60+	3,030	20,201	10,001	10,200	15,788	7,680	8,108

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, is important for determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Table 2.4 presents data on the population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district and region. It shows that out of a total of 14,189 deaths recorded in the households in the region, 475 are in the Tano North. The data also show that the district has a lower crude death rate of 5.94 meaning that about six deaths are recorded for every 1,000 population.

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

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
<b>Tano North</b>	<b>79,973</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>5.9</b>
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 Housing Census

Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

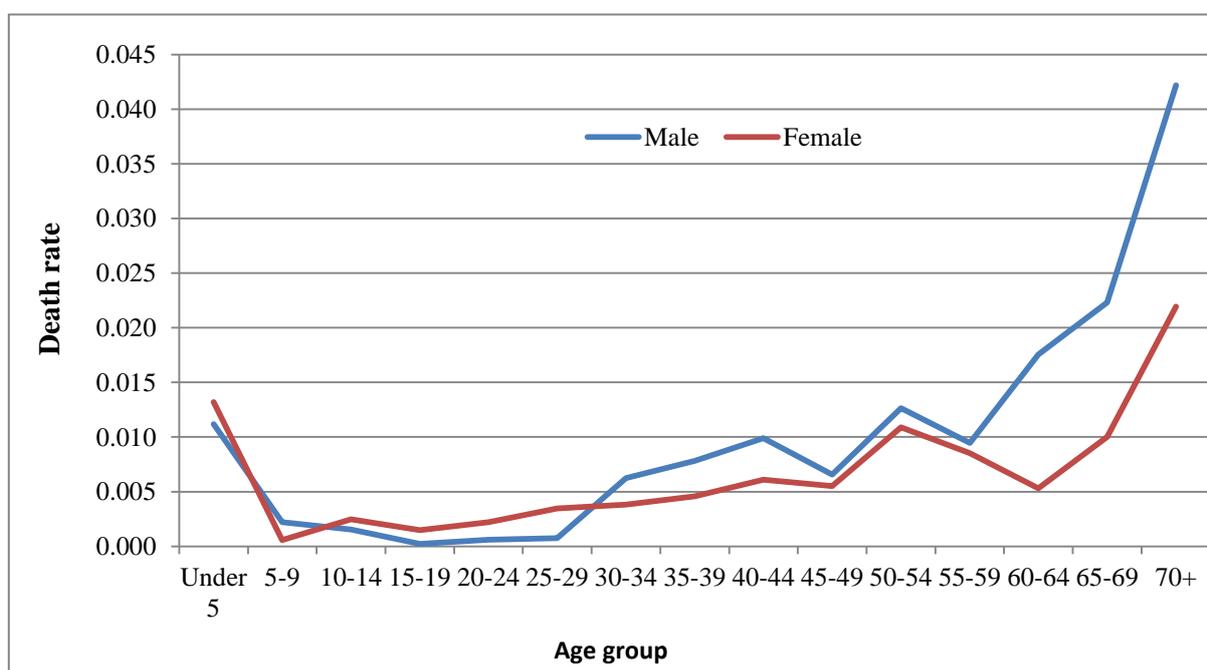
Information was also sought on the causes of death in households. Table 2.5 shows that about seven of the deaths in 100 household in the Tano North District are attributed to either accidents or violence or homicide or suicide; this is lower than the average for the region (8 or 9 per 100 household deaths). However deaths due to all other causes are slightly higher for the district (93.1%) than the regional average (91.3%).

**Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households**

	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths in specified age groups. The results for Tano North District are shown in Figure 2.2. A higher percentage of female deaths are recorded in the 0-4 age group. However by age 9 years, the females record the least mortality. From age 14 to age 34 years, more female deaths are observed than males. Though rising, female deaths remain lower throughout the rest of the older ages than male deaths. There is however a sharp increase in the male deaths from age 30 and older. Whereas male deaths pick up from age 60 years, that of females pick up from age 65 years.

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

#### 2.4.4 Migration

A migrant has been defined as is a person whose current place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous place of residence. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source area and increase in the destination areas. People migrate either within or from one region to another for a variety of reasons such as economic, family reunification, educational opportunities or conflicts. The census information regarding usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence are used to discuss inter- and intra- regional migrations. Internal migration has to do with movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders. Internal migration can also be analyzed in terms of intra and inter region. Intra-regional migration refers to population movement

between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration describes the movement of people between different regions of the country.

Table 2.6 presents data on migrant population by place of birth and duration of residence in the Tano North District. It shows that there are 25,735 persons who were enumerated in the district but born elsewhere (migrants). Of this number about one-third (8,515) were born in other localities in the Brong-Ahafo Region, while two-thirds (17,220) were either born in other regions of Ghana or outside the country. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Ashanti (15.9%), Upper West (12.1%), Northern (10.2%) and Upper East (9.6%) regions. Migrants from the other regions, each constitute less than five percent.

**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	25,735	14	32.1	17	18.4	18.5
Born elsewhere in the region	8,515	15.2	35.6	18.7	15.3	15.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	751	16.5	43.1	19.2	14.5	6.7
Central	660	17	27.3	14.1	18.5	23.2
Greater Accra	541	16.6	28.1	14.6	19.4	21.3
Volta	1,031	13.9	25.7	17.2	18.3	24.9
Eastern	1,190	11	21.6	13.5	19.3	34.5
Ashanti	4,082	12.8	29.7	14.9	18	24.5
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	2,620	16.8	29.7	17.4	18.9	17.2
Upper East	2,472	10.4	30.9	15.4	22.9	20.3
Upper west	3,115	11.1	34.3	18.3	23.9	12.3
Outside Ghana	758	18.7	30.5	16	16.4	18.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

About a third (32.1%) of the migrants have lived in the District for between one and four years while more than half (53.9%) of them have lived in the District for at least five years. While 15.2 percent of those born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region have lived in the district for less than a year, majority of them (35.6%) have lived in the district between 1 and 4 years and 30.5 percent have been in the district for 10 or more years (Table 2.6).

As shown in Table 2.6, there are variations in the length of stay of migrants from the various regions in the District. Two fifth (40.4%) of migrants from the Western Region and two-thirds (67.3%) of migrants from the Eastern Region have lived in the District for at least five years. More than a third (34.5%) off those from the Eastern Region have been long-term residents (20 years or more).

## 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 arrangement. In general, a household consists 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, including household size, composition and structure; marital status; nationality; religious affiliation; educational attainment and literacy level.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

##### 3.2.1 Household Size

The Tano North District has a total population of 79,973 out of which 78,784 persons were enumerated in households (household population). Table 3.1 presents households by type of locality. It shows that 78,784 people were enumerated in a total of 18,478 households with an average size of 4.3 persons which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.6. The average household size within the rural areas (4.7) is higher than that of the urban localities (3.9).

**Table 3.1: Households by type of locality**

Categories	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	78,784	39,278	49.9	39,506	50.1
Number of households	490,515	18,478	10,113	54.7	8,365	45.3
Average household size	4.6	4.3	3.9		4.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the composition of households members by sex in the District. It is observed that about two in every 10 household members (23.5%) are household heads, while four in every 10 household members are children (43.9%) of the head of household. Spouses constitute only 10.7 percent of all household members and are largely females (20.2%). Step and foster children constitute less than one percent (0.9%) of the household members. It is also observed that, not many households (1.2%) live with their in-laws (parent in-laws and son/daughter-in-laws) in the District. Relatively small proportion of other relatives of the head (5.3%) lives with households. About twice as many females (16.0%) as males (31.1%) are heads of households. The proportions of male children (45.8%) and male grandchildren (9.5%) residing in male-headed households are relatively higher than their female counterparts residing in female-headed households (42.1 percent and 8.9 percent respectively).

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,784	100.0	38,862	100.0	39,922	100.0
Head	18,478	23.5	12,101	31.1	6,377	16.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,420	10.7	359	0.9	8,061	20.2
Child (son/daughter)	34,594	43.9	17,801	45.8	16,793	42.1
Parent/Parent in-law	615	0.8	74	0.2	541	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	301	0.4	116	0.3	185	0.5
Grandchild	7,259	9.2	3,695	9.5	3,564	8.9
Brother/Sister	2,684	3.4	1,587	4.1	1,097	2.8
Step child	471	0.6	243	0.6	228	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	200	0.3	99	0.3	101	0.3
Other relative	4,156	5.3	1,917	4.9	2,239	5.6
Non-relative	1,606	2.0	870	2.2	736	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Table 3.3 presents the household structure by sex of household head. Less than half (48.3%) of the population in the District live in nuclear families. This emphasizes the fact that though the District is predominantly rural, the nuclear family system is valued and widely practiced. The majority (30.8%) of those living in the nuclear families are made up of the head, spouses and children. The data further show that 11.4 percent of households are single parent nuclear families. The kind of extended family system mostly practiced in the District is that which comprises the head, spouse, children and relatives of the head (20.8%), followed by single parent living with extended family members (15.8%).

It is observed that the household heads living with family members, either extended or nuclear constitute more than a half (51.8%) of the total number of households in the District. This indicates strong social cohesion and ties among the people living in the District. In the District, males (6.1%) are more likely than females (2.5%) to live alone in households while the proportion of female single parents, living with children (13.0%) are higher than their male counterparts (9.7%).

**Table 3.3: Household structure by sex of household head**

Household structure	Total		Male Headed		Female Headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,784	100.0	38,862	100.0	39,922	100.0
<b>Nuclear Family</b>						
Head only	3,388	4.3	2,380	6.1	1,008	2.5
Head and a spouse only	1,392	1.8	701	1.8	691	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	24,294	30.8	12,620	32.5	11,674	29.2
Single parent Nuclear	8,950	11.4	3,778	9.7	5,172	13.0
<b>Extended Family</b>						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,370	20.8	8,258	21.3	8,112	20.3
Extended and non-relatives	1,557	2.0	779	2.0	778	2.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,809	3.6	1,469	3.8	1,340	3.4
Single parent extended	12,507	15.8	5,108	13.1	7,399	18.5
Single parent extended and non-relative	1,453	1.8	612	1.6	841	2.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,064	7.7	3,157	8.1	2,907	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a cherished institution in every society and several forms of marriage can be found in many parts of the country. Notable forms of marriage are traditional, ordinance and religious marriages. Table 3.4 presents the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex in the Tano North District.

About two fifths (39.4%) of the population 12 years and older are married. Another 39.3 percent of the population has never married while 10.7 percent are living in consensual union. The widowed population constitutes 4.6 percent and the divorced form 4.4 percent of the population 12 years and older. As expected, the proportion of the population who have never married decrease with increase in age. On the contrary, the proportion of the married population increases with increase in age. The population in the older age group (45 years and older) is more likely than the young population (12-44 years) to be either divorced or widowed.

About a third of females (31.8%) and 47.3 percent of males indicated that they have never married. The percentage of females is higher for those who have ever been in one form of relationship or the other than for males, especially for the divorced and widowed. The proportion of females who are widowed is about three times that of males. The differential widowhood rate is heavy on females 60 years and older compared with males in the same age group.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	53,930	100.0	39.3	10.7	39.4	1.6	4.4	4.6
12-14	5,855	100.0	94.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,645	100.0	89.9	3.9	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	6,916	100.0	62.7	15.3	20.2	0.9	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	5,852	100.0	32.9	20.1	42.7	1.6	2.3	0.4
30 - 34	4,856	100.0	16.5	18.9	58.2	2.2	3.2	1.0
35 - 39	4,572	100.0	7.3	15.6	67.8	2.6	5.2	1.6
40 - 44	3,890	100.0	5.1	12.9	70.1	2.7	6.7	2.7
45 - 49	3,309	100.0	3.9	11.8	68.7	2.6	8.8	4.2
50 - 54	2,802	100.0	2.6	8.0	68.0	3.2	10.7	7.5
55 - 59	1,784	100.0	1.1	7.1	62.9	3.1	13.5	12.3
60 - 64	1,493	100.0	2.7	7.2	57.6	2.5	11.3	18.7
65+	3,956	100.0	2.2	3.7	44.6	1.8	13.3	34.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	26,259	100.0	47.3	9.3	38.5	1.2	2.6	1.1
12-14	3,022	100.0	94.0	1.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,563	100.0	94.3	1.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3,285	100.0	81.2	7.8	10.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	2,691	100.0	50.6	16.7	30.8	0.6	1.1	0.1
30 - 34	2,241	100.0	25.2	18.7	51.8	2.0	2.1	0.3
35 - 39	2,171	100.0	12.3	16.0	65.3	1.9	3.6	0.7
40 - 44	1,918	100.0	7.8	13.6	72.4	2.1	3.4	0.8
45 - 49	1,678	100.0	6.0	12.9	72.3	1.7	5.7	1.4
50 - 54	1,424	100.0	3.5	10.0	75.5	2.7	6.0	2.2
55 - 59	847	100.0	1.8	9.6	74.6	3.1	7.6	3.4
60 - 64	741	100.0	4.7	9.6	71.4	3.2	8.5	2.6
65+	1,678	100.0	3.2	6.1	71.5	2.1	8.9	8.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	27,671	100.0	31.8	12.0	40.3	1.9	6.1	7.9
12-14	2,833	100.0	94.0	0.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,082	100.0	85.1	6.5	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	3,631	100.0	46.0	22.1	29.2	1.2	1.2	0.2
25 - 29	3,161	100.0	17.8	23.1	52.8	2.4	3.3	0.7
30 - 34	2,615	100.0	9.0	19.2	63.7	2.5	4.0	1.6
35 - 39	2,401	100.0	2.7	15.2	70.0	3.1	6.6	2.4
40 - 44	1,972	100.0	2.4	12.2	67.8	3.2	9.9	4.5
45 - 49	1,631	100.0	1.7	10.7	64.9	3.6	12.0	7.2
50 - 54	1,378	100.0	1.7	6.0	60.2	3.6	15.5	12.9
55 - 59	937	100.0	0.5	4.8	52.3	3.1	18.9	20.4
60 - 64	752	100.0	0.7	4.9	44.0	1.9	14.0	34.6
65+	2,278	100.0	1.5	2.0	24.8	1.6	16.5	53.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 presents information on level of education of persons 12 years and older by their sex and marital status in the District. Majority of the population 12 years and older have little or no education. Among the population 12 years and older, 23.7 percent have no education and 57.0 percent have attained basic education. Less than 13 percent (12.6%) have secondary education and only 6.7 percent have attained levels higher than secondary school level.

There are marked differences in the level of education of the various statuses. More than two-thirds (68.5%) of the widowed population and about one-third of the married population (35.6%) and the divorced population (32.5%) have no education. Only 8 percent of those who have never married have no education. The population in informal/consensual union (65.6%) is more likely than the other statuses to have basic education. Those who have never married (20.3%) are more likely than the others to have basic education while the married population (4.0%) is also likely to have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	53,930	100.0	23.7	57.0	12.6	2.1	3.5	1.1
Never married	21,220	100.0	8.0	65.3	20.3	1.9	3.4	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,762	100.0	14.9	65.6	12.3	2.8	3.9	0.6
Married	21,256	100.0	35.6	49.7	7.3	2.1	4.0	1.4
Separated	839	100.0	24.6	61.0	8.3	2.4	2.9	0.8
Divorced	2,381	100.0	32.5	57.1	6.1	2.0	2.0	0.3
Widowed	2,472	100.0	68.5	27.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	26,259	100.0	18.4	57.0	15.7	2.6	4.5	1.8
Never married	12,408	100.0	8.9	63.0	21.3	2.2	3.3	1.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,451	100.0	11.7	61.0	16.0	4.6	5.5	1.2
Married	10,114	100.0	30.2	48.9	9.6	2.7	6.1	2.6
Separated	313	100.0	18.8	62.3	12.8	2.2	2.6	1.3
Divorced	691	100.0	26.2	58.5	9.6	2.5	2.7	0.6
Widowed	282	100.0	52.1	39.4	3.5	1.4	3.2	0.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	27,671	100.0	28.8	57.1	9.7	1.5	2.6	0.4
Never married	8,812	100.0	6.8	68.5	18.9	1.6	3.7	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,311	100.0	17.2	69.0	9.5	1.6	2.6	0.2
Married	11,142	100.0	40.4	50.4	5.2	1.5	2.1	0.4
Separated	526	100.0	27.9	60.3	5.7	2.5	3.0	0.6
Divorced	1,690	100.0	35.1	56.5	4.7	1.8	1.7	0.2
Widowed	2,190	100.0	70.6	26.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of females with no education (28.8%) is higher than their male counterparts (18.4%). For those who have attained some form of education, males have higher proportions at all levels of attainment except at the basic level where the proportion for females (57.1%) is slightly higher than that of males (57.0%). Variations in marital status by sex and level of education follow a similar pattern as that of the general population.

Table 3.6 gives information on the marital status of persons 12 years and older by their economic activity status. More than two-thirds (67.5%) of persons 12 years and older in the

District are economically active (64.4 percent are employed and 3.1 percent are unemployed), while 32.4 percent are economically not active.

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

Marital Status/ Sex	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	53,930	100.0	34,742	64.4	1,690	3.1	17,498	32.4
Never married	21,220	100.0	7,211	34.0	900	4.2	13,109	61.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,762	100.0	4,585	79.6	315	5.5	862	15.0
Married	21,256	100.0	18,740	88.2	355	1.7	2,161	10.2
Separated	839	100.0	680	81.0	39	4.6	120	14.3
Divorced	2,381	100.0	1,947	81.8	56	2.4	378	15.9
Widowed	2,472	100.0	1,579	63.9	25	1.0	868	35.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	26,259	100.0	17,086	65.1	746	2.8	8,427	32.1
Never married	12,408	100.0	4,776	38.5	529	4.3	7,103	57.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,451	100.0	2,151	87.8	80	3.3	220	9.0
Married	10,114	100.0	9,134	90.3	110	1.1	870	8.6
Separated	313	100.0	260	83.1	10	3.2	43	13.7
Divorced	691	100.0	572	82.8	12	1.7	107	15.5
Widowed	282	100.0	193	68.4	5	1.8	84	29.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	27,671	100.0	17,656	63.8	944	3.4	9,071	32.8
Never married	8,812	100.0	2,435	27.6	371	4.2	6,006	68.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,311	100.0	2,434	73.5	235	7.1	642	19.4
Married	11,142	100.0	9,606	86.2	245	2.2	1,291	11.6
Separated	526	100.0	420	79.8	29	5.5	77	14.6
Divorced	1,690	100.0	1,375	81.4	44	2.6	271	16.0
Widowed	2,190	100.0	1,386	63.3	20	0.9	784	35.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is observed that the married population (88.2%) is more likely, while the never married population is less likely (34.0%) than the other statuses to be employed. The proportion of those in informal unions who are unemployed (5.5%) is higher than the proportions in the other statuses. A relatively high proportion (61.8%) of the never married population is economically not active in the District when compared with the other statuses. Variations in marital status by employment status follow a similar pattern as that of the general population. It is further observed that irrespective of status, the proportion of employed males is higher than that of females, whereas females are more likely than males to be unemployed and economically active.

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents the nationality by sex of the population in the Tano North District. The data show that 95.1 percent of the population of the district are Ghanaians by birth. About 2.0 percent of households in the District hold dual citizenship. There are 1,827 non-Ghanaians in the District constituting 2.3 percent of the population. The trend is similar for both the male and female populations.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghanaian by birth	76,036	95.1	37,580	94.9	38,456	95.2
Dual Nationality	1,615	2	768	1.9	847	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	495	0.6	265	0.7	230	0.6
ECOWAS	1,145	1.4	610	1.5	535	1.3
Africa other than ECOWAS	393	0.5	223	0.6	170	0.4
Other	289	0.4	147	0.4	142	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents information on population by religion and sex. Christians (78.6%) are the dominant religious group with the Pentecostals/Charismatic (27.2%) being I higher proportion. Islam (13.8%) is the next dominant religion after Christians. Traditionalists form less than one percent (0.8%) of the population. Those who do not profess any religious belief constitute 6.2 percent of the population in the District. Compared to males, females are in higher proportions of all the Christian denominations. In contrast, males are in higher proportions than females in the other religious groups as well as those without religion.

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

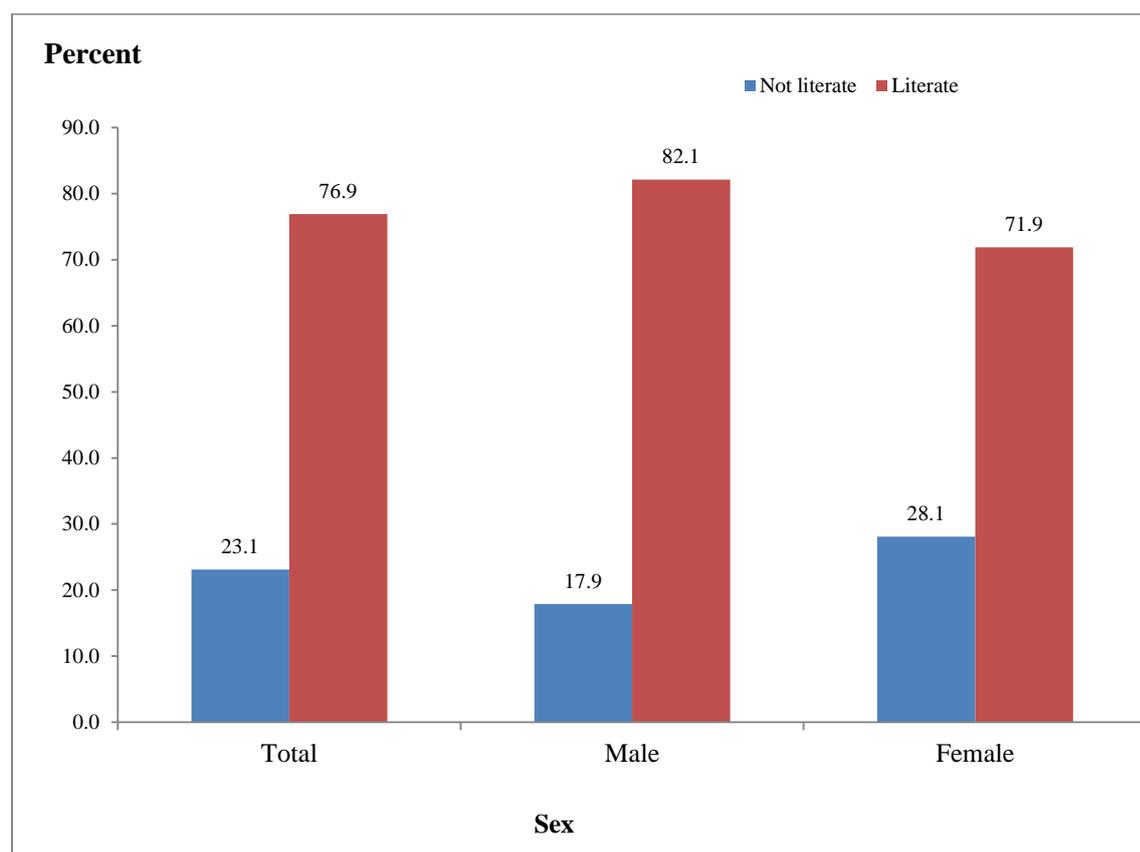
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,973	100.0	39,593	100.0	40,380	100.0
No Religion	4,952	6.2	3,188	8.1	1,764	4.4
Catholic	17,434	21.8	8,576	21.7	8,858	21.9
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	16,239	20.3	7,715	19.5	8,524	21.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,730	27.2	10,086	25.5	11,644	28.8
Other Christians	7,417	9.3	3,561	9.0	3,856	9.5
Islam	11,071	13.8	5,821	14.7	5,250	13.0
Traditionalist	652	0.8	431	1.1	221	0.5
Other (Specify)	478	0.6	215	0.5	263	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Figure 3.2 presents the literacy status of persons 11 years and older in the Tano North District. It shows that more than three-quarters (76.9%) of the population in the District are literate in one language or another while 23.1 percent are not literate. A relatively higher proportion of males (82.1%) than females (71.9%) are literate.

**Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the literate population, Table 3.9 shows that majority (73.5%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 13.7 percent are literate in English language only while 12.1 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the population are literate in French language. The literacy status is similar for males and females irrespective of age.

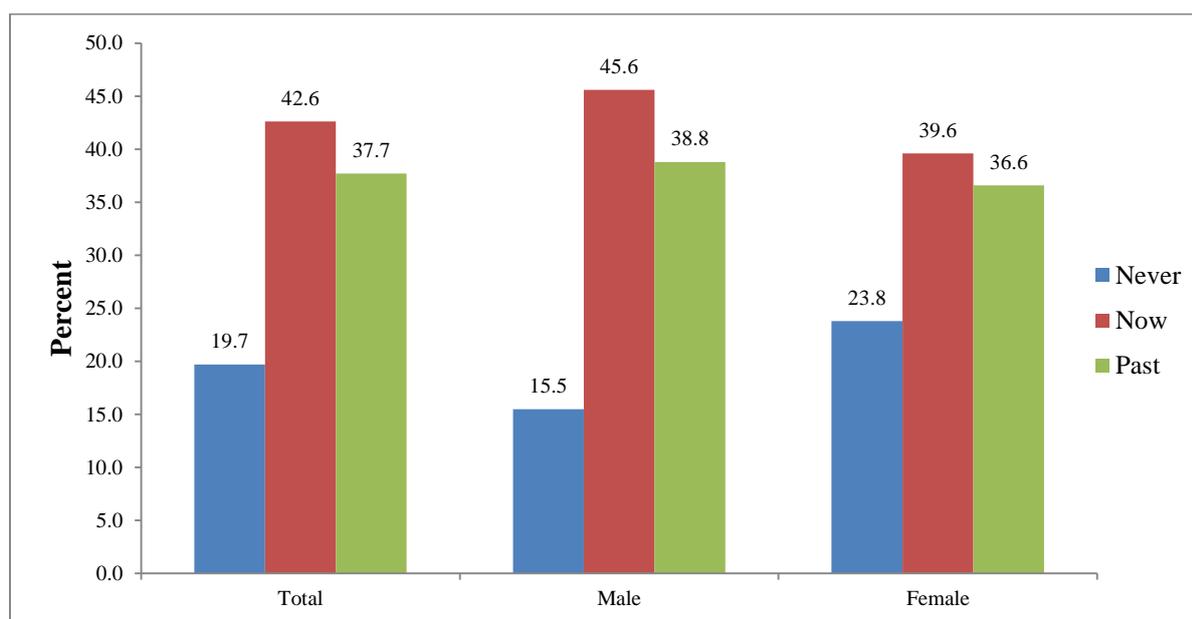
**Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	12,875	42,842	100.0	13.7	12.1	73.5	0.2	0.5
12-14	284	7,358	100.0	21.2	9.4	69.0	0.2	0.3
15-19	610	8,035	100.0	14.7	5.9	78.9	0.2	0.4
20-24	1,069	5,847	100.0	13.3	8.4	77.5	0.3	0.6
25-29	1,277	4,575	100.0	13.0	13.5	72.2	0.4	0.9
30-34	1,305	3,551	100.0	11.7	16.9	70.9	0.2	0.4
35-39	1,329	3,243	100.0	12.9	19.1	67.4	0.3	0.3
40-44	1,200	2,690	100.0	10.0	18.6	70.6	0.2	0.7
45-49	963	2,346	100.0	10.0	16.7	72.4	0.3	0.6
50-54	882	1,920	100.0	8.6	14.8	75.9	0.2	0.5
55-59	573	1,211	100.0	8.5	14.8	75.6	0.2	0.8
60-64	680	813	100.0	7.5	16.5	75.5	0.0	0.5
65+	2,703	1,253	100.0	6.9	17.4	75.1	0.2	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	4,865	22,355	100.0	12.7	9.3	77.1	0.2	0.7
12-14	123	3,860	100.0	21.6	9.0	68.9	0.1	0.4
15-19	303	4,260	100.0	13.6	5.0	80.8	0.2	0.4
20-24	415	2,870	100.0	12.7	6.0	80.6	0.1	0.6
25-29	489	2,202	100.0	10.6	9.9	77.7	0.5	1.3
30-34	478	1,763	100.0	10.3	12.3	76.8	0.1	0.6
35-39	530	1,641	100.0	11.8	14.2	73.2	0.3	0.5
40-44	510	1,408	100.0	9.9	12.9	75.8	0.4	1.0
45-49	400	1,278	100.0	8.8	12.8	76.7	0.5	1.2
50-54	362	1,062	100.0	7.0	10.6	81.2	0.3	0.9
55-59	202	645	100.0	7.8	9.3	81.2	0.2	1.6
60-64	205	536	100.0	5.4	12.7	81.2	0.0	0.7
65+	848	830	100.0	5.9	11.7	81.6	0.2	0.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	8,010	20,487	100.0	14.7	15.2	69.5	0.2	0.3
12-14	161	3,498	100.0	20.7	9.8	69.0	0.2	0.2
15-19	307	3,775	100.0	15.8	6.9	76.6	0.2	0.4
20-24	654	2,977	100.0	13.9	10.6	74.4	0.4	0.6
25-29	788	2,373	100.0	15.3	16.8	67.1	0.3	0.5
30-34	827	1,788	100.0	13.0	21.4	65.1	0.3	0.2
35-39	799	1,602	100.0	14.1	24.0	61.4	0.4	0.1
40-44	690	1,282	100.0	10.0	24.8	64.8	0.1	0.3
45-49	563	1,068	100.0	11.4	21.3	67.2	0.1	0.0
50-54	520	858	100.0	10.6	20.0	69.3	0.0	0.0
55-59	371	566	100.0	9.4	21.0	69.3	0.4	0.0
60-64	475	277	100.0	11.6	23.8	64.6	0.0	0.0
65+	1,855	423	100.0	8.7	28.6	62.4	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 shows that about one-fifth (19.7%) of the population in the District have never attended school. Of the population who have ever attended school, 42.6 percent are attending now while 37.7 percent had attended in the past. More females (23.8%) than males (15.5%) have never attended. On the other hand, higher proportions of males (84.4%) than females (76.2%) have ever attended school.

**Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents the level of education of persons three years and older by sex and school attendance. More than three-quarters (78.0%) of the population 3 years are currently attending basic school with majority attending Primary School (46.9%) and Junior High School (18.2%), and older had formal education than in the past (47.0%). This is also true for both males and females.

Those with past school attendance did not go through the Nursery and Kindergarten level. The highest proportion of this population had attended either Junior Secondary/High School (30.0%) or Middle School (29.8%). Those with primary education form 16.3 percent and 16.0 percent had secondary education. Only 4.3 percent of past school attendants reached tertiary level. The trend is similar for both males and females. However, relatively more females (20.2%) than males (12.5%) had attended primary school. On the contrary, relatively more males (6.3%) than females (2.2%) had attended tertiary school (Table 3.10).

A comparison of past school attendance with current school attendance shows that a higher proportion of the population 3 years and older (53.0%) had formal education than in the past (47.0%). Although a higher percentage of males (52.9%) were in school in 2010 than in the past (50.8%) a higher percentage of females (49.2%) were also in school in the past than males (47.1%) in 2010.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,132	100.0	16,479	100.0	14,653	100.0	27,583	100.0	14,027	100.0	13,556	100.0
Nursery	3,086	9.9	1,676	10.2	1,410	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,014	12.9	2,028	12.3	1,986	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14,587	46.9	7,554	45.8	7,033	48.0	4,494	16.3	1,759	12.5	2,735	20.2
JSS/JHS	5,659	18.2	3,039	18.4	2,620	17.9	8,266	30.0	3,716	26.5	4,550	33.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,228	29.8	4,272	30.5	3,956	29.2
SSS/SHS	2,933	9.4	1,694	10.3	1,239	8.5	2,907	10.5	1,717	12.2	1,190	8.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	959	3.5	708	5.0	251	1.9
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	203	0.7	129	0.8	74	0.5	903	3.3	551	3.9	352	2.6
Post Middle/ Secondary Certificate	263	0.8	98	0.6	165	1.1	651	2.4	427	3.0	224	1.7
Tertiary	387	1.2	261	1.6	126	0.9	1,175	4.3	877	6.3	298	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Though all persons, irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population, the working population, often referred to as the “employed” produces them. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general wellbeing of the people. Contributing to the employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. This chapter examines the economic activity of the population 15 years and older for the seven days preceding census night in the Tano North District. Emphasis is given to the type of activity, main occupation, employment sector and employment status of individuals in the District.

#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

The Economic Activity Status is composed of two main groups; the economically active population, comprising both the employed and the unemployed persons in the district and the economically not active population, made up of domestic workers, those in full time education, pensioner/retired, disabled/sick and too young/old.

Table 4.1 presents the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the Tano North District. Less than three-quarters (74.1%) are economically active and 25.9 percent are economically not active. For those who are economically active, 95.3 percent are employed while 4.7 percent are unemployed, majority (74.3%) of whom are first time job seekers. More than half (54.8%) of the economically not active population are full time students while about one-fifth (21.7%) mainly perform home duties.

The trend for both males and females are similar with males (74.8%) having a larger proportion than females (73.4%) of the employed population. It is also observed that females are more likely than males to be unemployed or economically not active.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	48,075	100.0	23,237	100.0	24,838	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>35,616</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>17,391</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>18,225</b>	<b>73.4</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<b>33,935</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>16,649</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>17,286</b>	<b>94.8</b>
<i>Worked</i>	32,887	96.9	16,238	97.5	16,649	96.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	984	2.9	378	2.3	606	3.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	64	0.2	33	0.2	31	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,681	4.7	742	4.3	939	5.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	432	25.7	168	22.6	264	28.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,249	74.3	574	77.4	675	71.9
<b>Economically not active</b>	12,459	25.9	5,846	25.2	6,613	26.6
Did home duties (household chore)	2,709	21.7	881	15.1	1,828	27.6
Full time education	6,828	54.8	3,796	64.9	3,032	45.8
Pensioner/Retired	267	2.1	199	3.4	68	1.0
Disabled/Sick	754	6.1	282	4.8	472	7.1
Too old/young	1,214	9.7	325	5.6	889	13.4
Other	687	5.5	363	6.2	324	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of age, Table 4.2 indicates that the proportions of the employed population increase with increase in age from 25.0 percent for the 15-19 year age group to 94.9 percent for the 45-49 year age group. It then declines gradually to 60.7 percent for the 65 years and older age group. The proportion of the unemployed population for the 20-24 years age group is the highest (9.8%) and declines with increase in age to about one percent for the 60-64 years age group. It is also observed that the younger age groups and the aged have relatively high proportions of the economically not active population. The pattern of the activity status for males and females are similar.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	48,075	100.0	33,935	70.6	1,681	3.5	12,459	25.9
15-19	8,645	100.0	2,162	25.0	224	2.6	6,259	72.4
20-24	6,916	100.0	3,849	55.7	675	9.8	2,392	34.6
25-29	5,852	100.0	4,681	80.0	377	6.4	794	13.6
30-34	4,856	100.0	4,318	88.9	174	3.6	364	7.5
35-39	4,572	100.0	4,207	92.0	84	1.8	281	6.1
40-44	3,890	100.0	3,640	93.6	51	1.3	199	5.1
45-49	3,309	100.0	3,140	94.9	36	1.1	133	4.0
50-54	2,802	100.0	2,609	93.1	21	0.7	172	6.1
55-59	1,784	100.0	1,648	92.4	17	1.0	119	6.7
60-64	1,493	100.0	1,278	85.6	17	1.1	198	13.3
65+	3,956	100.0	2,403	60.7	5	0.1	1,548	39.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	23,237	100.0	16,649	71.6	742	3.2	5,846	25.2
15-19	4,563	100.0	1,192	26.1	95	2.1	3,276	71.8
20-24	3,285	100.0	1,799	54.8	282	8.6	1,204	36.7
25-29	2,691	100.0	2,172	80.7	184	6.8	335	12.4
30-34	2,241	100.0	2,045	91.3	74	3.3	122	5.4
35-39	2,171	100.0	2,051	94.5	34	1.6	86	4.0
40-44	1,918	100.0	1,837	95.8	19	1.0	62	3.2
45-49	1,678	100.0	1,600	95.4	25	1.5	53	3.2
50-54	1,424	100.0	1,350	94.8	11	0.8	63	4.4
55-59	847	100.0	795	93.9	8	0.9	44	5.2
60-64	741	100.0	634	85.6	9	1.2	98	13.2
65+	1,678	100.0	1,174	70.0	1	0.1	503	30.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,838	100.0	17,286	69.6	939	3.8	6,613	26.6
15-19	4,082	100.0	970	23.8	129	3.2	2,983	73.1
20-24	3,631	100.0	2,050	56.5	393	10.8	1,188	32.7
25-29	3,161	100.0	2,509	79.4	193	6.1	459	14.5
30-34	2,615	100.0	2,273	86.9	100	3.8	242	9.3
35-39	2,401	100.0	2,156	89.8	50	2.1	195	8.1
40-44	1,972	100.0	1,803	91.4	32	1.6	137	6.9
45-49	1,631	100.0	1,540	94.4	11	0.7	80	4.9
50-54	1,378	100.0	1,259	91.4	10	0.7	109	7.9
55-59	937	100.0	853	91.0	9	1.0	75	8.0
60-64	752	100.0	644	85.6	8	1.1	100	13.3
65+	2,278	100.0	1,229	54.0	4	0.2	1,045	45.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

According to Table 4.3, about two-thirds (65.4%) of the employed population are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery. Service and sale workers make up 11.8 percent while Craft and related trades workers form 8.9 percent of the employed population. Less than five percent (4.7%) of the employed population are professionals. Females (18.7%) are four times more likely than males (4.6%) to engage in Service and sale work. On the other hand, males are more likely than females to be either skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers or Professional workers.

**Table 4.3: Types of occupation by sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,935	100.0	16,649	100.0	17,286	100.0
Managers	421	1.2	178	1.1	243	1.4
Professionals	1,609	4.7	989	5.9	620	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	336	1.0	239	1.4	97	0.6
Clerical support workers	271	0.8	144	0.9	127	0.7
Service and sales workers	3,989	11.8	762	4.6	3,227	18.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,194	65.4	11,357	68.2	10,837	62.7
Craft and related trades workers	3,013	8.9	1,516	9.1	1,497	8.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,062	3.1	1,032	6.2	30	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,030	3.0	424	2.5	606	3.5
Other occupations	10	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex are presented in Table 4.4. The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the District's economy. About two-thirds (65.8%) of the District's workforce are employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 9.0 percent are into Wholesale and retail while 6.1 percent are engaged by the Construction sector. Males are more likely than females to be engaged by Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. On the contrary, males (18.7%) are more likely than females (4.6%) to be engaged in Wholesale and retail trade.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,935	100.0	16,649	100.0	17,286	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,329	65.8	11,530	69.3	10,799	62.5
Mining and quarrying	205	0.6	190	1.1	15	0.1
Manufacturing	2,076	6.1	816	4.9	1,260	7.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	16	0.0	15	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	43	0.1	23	0.1	20	0.1
Construction	652	1.9	632	3.8	20	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,042	9.0	717	4.3	2,325	13.5
Transportation and storage	622	1.8	599	3.6	23	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,080	3.2	107	0.6	973	5.6
Information and communication	33	0.1	25	0.2	8	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	130	0.4	84	0.5	46	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	115	0.3	58	0.3	57	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	89	0.3	58	0.3	31	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	498	1.5	357	2.1	141	0.8
Education	1,367	4.0	824	4.9	543	3.1
Human health and social work activities	361	1.1	181	1.1	180	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	67	0.2	63	0.4	4	0.0
Other service activities	1,132	3.3	345	2.1	787	4.6
Activities of households as employers	78	0.2	25	0.2	53	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of an economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs. Table 4.5 provides information on employed population 15 years and older by employment status.

It is observed that 69.9 percent of the District's employed persons are self-employed, majority (67.2%) of whom are self-employed without employee(s). Persons who contribute to family business or ventures constitute 13.8 percent while 12.5 percent of the workforce is employees. There are twice as many female employees (7.8%) as male employees (17.3%). This however, contrasts with contributing family workers as females constitute 17.9 percent as against 9.5 percent for males.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,935	100.0	16,649	100.0	17,286	100.0
Employee	4,229	12.5	2,881	17.3	1,348	7.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,799	67.2	11,035	66.3	11,764	68.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	932	2.7	510	3.1	422	2.4
Casual worker	475	1.4	345	2.1	130	0.8
Contributing family worker	4,672	13.8	1,577	9.5	3,095	17.9
Apprentice	606	1.8	173	1.0	433	2.5
Domestic employee (House help)	183	0.5	111	0.7	72	0.4
Other	39	0.1	17	0.1	22	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

The private sector employs the largest proportion (92.0%) of the workforce, mainly in the informal sector, as shown in Table 4.6. The Public sector (6.7%) is the second largest employer in the District. The private informal sector employs a higher proportion of males (93.1%) than females (86.3%). Higher proportions of males than females are employed in the Public and Private formal sectors.

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

Employment sector	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Public (Government)	1,408	861	2,269	6.7	8.5	5.0
Private Formal	800	287	1087	3.2	4.8	1.7
Private Informal	14,364	16,094	30,458	89.8	86.3	93.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	10	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	56	29	85	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other International Organisations	9	5	14	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	16,649	17,286	33,935	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information communication technology (ICT) has brought about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for an accelerated economic growth. The 2010 population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. This chapter therefore provides information on ownership and access to mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other device, household ownership of desktops or laptop computers and access to fixed telephone lines.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Internet Usage

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who own mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Table 5.1 presents data on population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex.

Of the population 12 years and older, more than two-fifths (43.6%) own mobile phones. A higher proportion of males (49.1%) than females (38.3%) own mobile phones in the District (Table 5.1).

Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet café, on mobile phone or any other mobile device. The proportion of population 12 years and older in the district using internet facility is 2.6 percent. It is observed that twice as many females (1.6%) as males (3.7%) are using internet facility in the District (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	53,930	100.0	23,491	43.6	1,412	2.6
Male	26,259	48.7	12,899	49.1	976	3.7
Female	27,671	51.3	10,592	38.3	436	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Ownership of Computers

Table 5.2 presents households having desktop or laptop computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of households head. The percentage of households having desktop or laptop computers is 3.4 percent. Male-headed households (3.8%) are more likely than female-headed households (2.7%) to own either desktop or laptop computer.

**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	18,478	100.0	635	3.4
Male	12,101	65.5	465	3.8
Female	6,377	34.5	170	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time included questions on disability to provide relevant information for decision making. Decision makers and development actors need to know and understand the characteristics of persons with disability to enable them formulate laws, policies and develop programmes and projects to ensure their proper integration into the socio-economic development of the country.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Persons with disability (PWDs) were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks or 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 behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. It should be noted that since individuals may be affected by more than one form of disability, the individual disabilities would not add up to the total number of disabilities.

Table 6.1 indicates that 2.1 percent of the total population has one form of disability or another. The proportion of females with disability is 2.2 percent while that of males with disability is 2.1 percent. The commonest type of disability is Physical (37.9%) and Sight (34.9%). Females (42.5%) are more challenged by Physical disability than males (33.6%). On the other hand, Sight is the commonest form of disability among males (36.3%) compared with females (33.6%).

**Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex**

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
Total	79,973	100.0	39,593	100.0	40,380	100.0
No disability	78,273	97.9	38,763	97.9	39,510	98.0
With a disability	1,700	2.1	830	2.1	870	2.2
Sight	593	34.9	301	36.3	292	33.6
Hearing	384	22.6	204	24.6	180	20.7
Speech	360	21.2	194	23.4	166	19.1
Physical	645	37.9	275	33.1	370	42.5
Intellectual	378	22.2	197	23.7	181	20.8
Emotional	363	21.4	194	23.4	169	19.4
Other	240	14.1	125	15.1	115	13.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Distribution Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.2 presents data on the population by type of locality, disability and sex. There are 917 people with disability in the urban locality which represent 2.3 percent of the District's population while there are 783 people with disability in the rural locality representing 2.0 percent of the population. Slightly more females (2.4%) than males (2.2%) have some form of disability in the urban areas. On the contrary, slightly higher proportion of males in the urban areas (2.0%) than their counterparts in the rural areas (1.9%) has some form of disabilities. Physical and Sight remain the commonest type of disability irrespective of location and sex.

**Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex**

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	39,976	50.0	18,915	47.8	21,061	52.2
No disability	39,059	49.9	18,503	46.7	20,556	50.9
With a disability	917	2.3	412	2.2	505	2.4
Sight	301	32.8	140	34.0	161	31.9
Hearing	204	22.2	96	23.3	108	21.4
Speech	181	19.7	96	23.3	85	16.8
Physical	371	40.5	146	35.4	225	44.6
Intellectual	200	21.8	98	23.8	102	20.2
Emotional	199	21.7	102	24.8	97	19.2
Other	121	13.2	62	15.0	59	11.7
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	39,997	50.0	20,678	52.2	19,319	47.8
No disability	39,214	50.1	20,260	52.3	18,954	48.1
With a disability	783	2.0	418	2.0	365	1.9
Sight	292	37.3	161	38.5	131	35.9
Hearing	180	23.0	108	25.8	72	19.7
Speech	179	22.9	98	23.4	81	22.2
Physical	274	35.0	129	30.9	145	39.7
Intellectual	178	22.7	99	23.7	79	21.6
Emotional	164	20.9	92	22.0	72	19.7
Other	119	15.2	63	15.1	56	15.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.4 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.3 presents data on persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. It is observed that more than half (51.9%) of all persons with disability in the District are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and more than two-fifth (46.2%) are economically not active. Persons with Sight, Hearing and Speech difficulties are more likely than the others to be employed. On the other hand, persons with Physical challenges are more likely than others to be economically not active. This trend is also reflected in both the male and female persons with disabilities.

**Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex**

Sex/Disability type	All Statuses		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	48,075	100.0	33,935	70.6	1,681	3.5	12,459	25.9
No disability	46,761	100.0	33,253	71.1	1,656	3.5	11,852	25.3
With a disability	1,314	100.0	682	51.9	25	1.9	607	46.2
Sight	464	100.0	281	60.6	9	1.9	174	37.5
Hearing	251	100.0	151	60.2	2	0.8	98	39.0
Speech	213	100.0	126	59.2	3	1.4	84	39.4
Physical	514	100.0	219	42.6	9	1.8	286	55.6
Intellectual	249	100.0	132	53.0	5	2.0	112	45.0
Emotional	235	100.0	125	53.2	3	1.3	107	45.5
Other	170	100.0	105	61.8	4	2.4	61	35.9
<b>Male</b>								
Total	23,237	100.0	16,649	71.6	742	3.2	5,846	25.2
No disability	22,614	100.0	16,298	72.1	733	3.2	5,583	24.7
With a disability	623	100.0	351	56.3	9	1.4	263	42.2
Sight	239	100.0	159	66.5	6	2.5	74	31.0
Hearing	129	100.0	80	62.0	2	1.6	47	36.4
Speech	117	100.0	70	59.8	1	0.9	46	39.3
Physical	213	100.0	103	48.4	2	0.9	108	50.7
Intellectual	134	100.0	73	54.5	3	2.2	58	43.3
Emotional	126	100.0	73	57.9	1	0.8	52	41.3
Other	87	100.0	49	56.3	0	0.0	38	43.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,838	100.0	17,286	69.6	939	3.8	6,613	26.6
No disability	24,147	100.0	16,955	70.2	923	3.8	6,269	26.0
With a disability	691	100.0	331	47.9	16	2.3	344	49.8
Sight	225	100.0	122	54.2	3	1.3	100	44.4
Hearing	122	100.0	71	58.2	0	0.0	51	41.8
Speech	96	100.0	56	58.3	2	2.1	38	39.6
Physical	301	100.0	116	38.5	7	2.3	178	59.1
Intellectual	115	100.0	59	51.3	2	1.7	54	47.0
Emotional	109	100.0	52	47.7	2	1.8	55	50.5
Other	83	100.0	56	67.5	4	4.8	23	27.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 presents population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. About two-fifth (39.9%) of all persons with disability in the District have no education. For those with some form of education, the greater proportion (44.4%) has Basic education. Only 11 percent of PWDs have Secondary or higher education. Compared to others, those with Physical and Speech problems are likely to have no education. Persons with Emotional and Intellectual challenges are also likely to have Basic education. Those likely to have higher levels of education are the physically challenged (20.6%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	73,131	14,416	7,100	41,234	10,381	100.0	19.7	9.7	56.4	14.2
No disability	71,506	13,768	7,024	40,512	10,202	100.0	19.3	9.8	56.7	14.3
With a disability	1,625	648	76	722	179	100.0	39.9	4.7	44.4	11.0
Sight	560	206	32	249	73	100.0	36.8	5.7	44.5	13.0
Hearing	359	135	25	157	42	100.0	37.6	7.0	43.7	11.7
Speech	331	128	27	138	38	100.0	38.7	8.2	41.7	11.5
Physical	613	255	26	256	76	100.0	41.6	4.2	41.8	12.4
Intellectual	345	115	19	169	42	100.0	33.3	5.5	49.0	12.2
Emotional	329	98	19	167	45	100.0	29.8	5.8	50.8	13.7
Other	225	75	13	115	22	100.0	33.3	5.8	51.1	9.8
<b>Male</b>										
Total	36,123	5,617	3,704	20,340	6,462	100.0	15.5	10.3	56.3	17.9
No disability	35,325	5,370	3,662	19,957	6,336	100.0	15.2	10.4	56.5	17.9
With a disability	798	247	42	383	126	100.0	31.0	5.3	48.0	15.8
Sight	289	78	17	141	53	100.0	27.0	5.9	48.8	18.3
Hearing	194	58	17	89	30	100.0	29.9	8.8	45.9	15.5
Speech	184	60	16	79	29	100.0	32.6	8.7	42.9	15.8
Physical	262	74	15	119	54	100.0	28.2	5.7	45.4	20.6
Intellectual	182	53	12	90	27	100.0	29.1	6.6	49.5	14.8
Emotional	178	44	11	92	31	100.0	24.7	6.2	51.7	17.4
Other	120	31	9	66	14	100.0	25.8	7.5	55.0	11.7
<b>Female</b>										
Total	37,008	8,799	3,396	20,894	3,919	100.0	23.8	9.2	56.5	10.6
No disability	36,181	8,398	3,362	20,555	3,866	100.0	23.2	9.3	56.8	10.7
With a disability	827	401	34	339	53	100.0	48.5	4.1	41.0	6.4
Sight	271	128	15	108	20	100.0	47.2	5.5	39.9	7.4
Hearing	165	77	8	68	12	100.0	46.7	4.8	41.2	7.3
Speech	147	68	11	59	9	100.0	46.3	7.5	40.1	6.1
Physical	351	181	11	137	22	100.0	51.6	3.1	39.0	6.3
Intellectual	163	62	7	79	15	100.0	38.0	4.3	48.5	9.2
Emotional	151	54	8	75	14	100.0	35.8	5.3	49.7	9.3
Other	105	44	4	49	8	100.0	41.9	3.8	46.7	7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

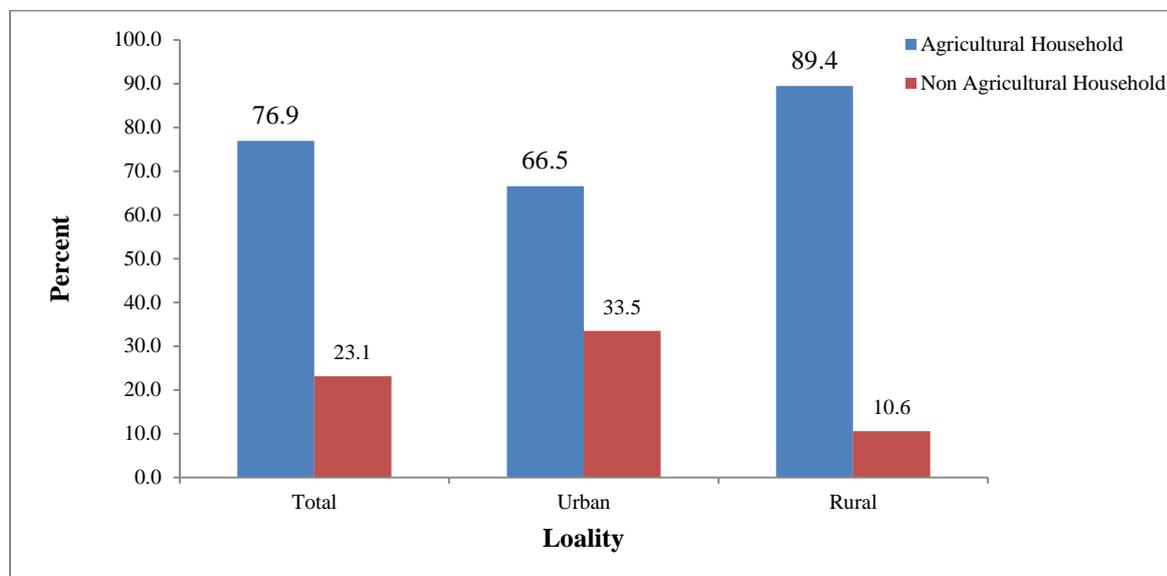
### 7.1 Introduction

Ghana’s economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector’s contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This chapter presents information on households in agriculture, the type of farming activities, and livestock reared by households in the District.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the agricultural and non-agricultural households in the Tano North District. It shows that 76.9 percent of households in the District are into some form of agricultural activities, with the remaining 23.1 percent engaged in non-agricultural activities. Two-thirds (66.5%) of urban households and almost nine in ten (89.4%) of rural households are into agriculture.

**Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents data on farming activities of agricultural households in the Tano North District. It should be noted that since several households are involved in multiple farming activities, the individual activities would not add up to the total households in agriculture. Of the total number of households engaged in agriculture, majority (97.8%) are into crop farming and 33.7 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. The rest of the farming activities, namely tree planting and fish farming engage less than five percent of the households in agriculture. Crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity undertaken by both urban (97.7%) and rural (98.0%) agricultural households. Agricultural households in the rural areas (44.4%) are twice likely than their counterparts in the urban areas (21.8%) to rear livestock. Tree planting and fish farming are not popular agricultural activities among farmers in the District.

**Table 7.1: Households in Agriculture**

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,478	100.0	10,113	100.0	8,365	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	14,208	76.9	6,726	66.5	7,482	89.4
Crop Farming	13,898	97.8	6,569	97.7	7,329	98.0
Tree Planting	488	3.4	147	2.2	341	4.6
Livestock Rearing	4,790	33.7	1,469	21.8	3,321	44.4
Fish Farming	38	0.3	24	0.4	14	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 7.4 Types of livestock, other Animals and keepers

Table 7.2 presents information on the distribution of livestock and livestock keepers in the District. Among the animal keepers, it is observed that Chicken (64.3%) is the most kept animal in the District, followed by Goats (15.2%), Sheep (8.5%) and Fish (4.6%). Most of the livestock keepers are into Chicken (42.8%), Goat (29.9%) and Sheep (16.1%).

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

Livestock/Keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	
Total	171,187	100.0	7,736	100.0	22.1
Beehives	162	0.1	10	0.1	16.2
Cattle	1,801	1.1	74	1.0	24.3
Chicken	110,143	64.3	3,314	42.8	33.2
Dove	207	0.1	16	0.2	12.9
Duck	2,265	1.3	161	2.1	14.1
Goat	25,984	15.2	2,315	29.9	11.2
Grasscutter	172	0.1	15	0.2	11.5
Guinea fowl	2,811	1.6	174	2.2	16.2
Ostrich	89	0.1	12	0.2	7.4
Pig	3,086	1.8	239	3.1	12.9
Rabbit	666	0.4	65	0.8	10.2
Sheep	14,577	8.5	1,247	16.1	11.7
Silk worm	153	0.1	15	0.2	10.2
Snail	698	0.4	7	0.1	99.7
Turkey	307	0.2	11	0.1	27.9
Other	220	0.1	23	0.3	9.6
Fish farming	7,846	4.6	38	0.5	206.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### HOUSING CONDITION

#### 8.1 Introduction

The policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasizes the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements (NDPC, 2002). The provision of periodic information on housing and housing condition is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Tano North District. The discussion is centered on housing stock and type of dwelling, ownership, construction material, room occupancy, and housing condition with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

#### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents information on stock of houses and households in the Tano North District by type of locality. The total number of houses in the District is 12,420. It is observed that the total number of houses is higher in rural areas 6,877 (55.4%) than in urban areas 5,543 (44.6%). On average, there are 6.3 persons and 1.5 households per house. The average household size is 4.3 in the District. The average household size is higher in rural areas (4.7) than in urban areas (3.9). However, persons per house and households per house are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

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

Houses/Household type	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	79,973	39,976	39,997
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	78,784	39,278	39,506
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	12,420	5,543	6,877
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	10,113	8,365
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	6.3	7.1	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Information on ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.2. One-half (50.6%) of all households live in houses owned by a household members. Almost one-quarter of households (24.0%) and about one-fifth (21.9%) live in houses owned by other private individual and houses owned by other relatives not belonging to the household respectively. Relatively higher proportions of households in

rural areas (62.5%) than in urban areas (40.7%) live in houses that are owned by household members. However, the proportions of households living in houses belonging private individuals and relatives who are not household members in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas. Male-headed households (51.5%) are likelier than female-headed households (49.0%) to live in houses owned by household members. Similarly, male-headed households (25.3%) are likelier than female-headed households (21.4%) to live in houses owned by private individuals. On the other hand, female-headed households (27.0%) are more likely than male-headed households (19.3%) to live in houses owned by relatives who are not household members.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	9,349	50.6	51.5	49.0	40.7	62.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	81	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	4,053	21.9	19.3	27.0	26.9	15.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	4,426	24.0	25.3	21.4	28.8	18.1
Private employer	83,610	9,509	193	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	31	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	287	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.2
Other	24,000	1,844	58	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 presents data on type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Majority of household members either occupy compound houses (54.6%) or separate houses (32.3%). A higher proportion of male-headed households (35.2%) than female-headed households (26.7%) live in separate houses. On the contrary, higher proportions of female-headed households (61.4%) than male-headed households (50.9%) live in compound houses. Households in urban areas (64.6%) are more likely than those in rural areas (42.4%) to live in compound houses. On the other hand, households in rural areas (42.5%) are more likely than those in urban areas (23.8%) to live in separate houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	5,964	32.3	35.2	26.7	23.8	42.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	998	5.4	5.0	6.1	6.5	4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	277	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	10,083	54.6	50.9	61.4	64.6	42.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	808	4.4	5.2	2.8	0.8	8.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	90	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
Tent	10,343	871	23	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	2,393	65	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	49	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	92	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
Other	9,846	750	29	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Material for Outer Wall

As shown in Table 8.4, the main materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units are cement block or concrete (49.4%) and mud brick or earth (43.2%). In the urban areas, cement/concrete (69.5%) is the main material used for the outer walls while in rural areas it is mud brick or earth (66.2%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	19,544	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,446	43.2	23.5	66.2
Wood	200,594	7,932	261	1.3	1.0	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	111	0.6	0.6	0.5
Stone	11,330	814	26	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	215	1.1	1.4	0.8
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	9,652	49.4	69.5	26.0
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	633	3.2	3.6	2.8
Bamboo	8,206	523	22	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	151	0.8	0.1	1.6
Other	39,206	1,496	27	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Material for Floor

Table 8.5 shows that seven out of 10 (71.7%) dwelling units in the District have cement or concrete as main material for the floor constructed and about one-quarter (26.6%) of the dwelling units have earth or mud floors. In both urban and rural areas, cement or concrete is the main material used for the floor except that dwellings in the urban areas have higher proportions (84.5%) than those in rural areas (56.1%). Also, more than two-fifths (43.2%) of the floors of dwelling units in the rural areas are earth/mud.

**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	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	4,907	26.6	12.8	43.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	13,241	71.7	84.5	56.1
Stone	32,817	3,325	102	0.6	0.8	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	322	10	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	24	0.1	0.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	38	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	89	0.5	0.8	0.1
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	40	0.2	0.4	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	27	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Material for Roof

Table 8.6 presents data on the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. Irrespective of locality of residence, the main material used for roofing dwelling units in the District is metal sheets (89.1%). In addition, relatively high proportions of dwelling units in the rural areas use thatch/palm leaf/raffia (10.9%) and bamboo (6.0%) as roofing materials. Quite a number of dwellings in urban areas also use thatch/palm leaf/raffia (5.6%) for roofing.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	19,544	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	112	0.6	0.2	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,588	117	0.6	0.4	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	17,411	89.1	96.5	80.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	28	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	88	0.5	0.6	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	16	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	585	3.0	0.4	6.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	1,093	5.6	1.0	10.9
Other	35,935	3,292	94	0.5	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Data on Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units are presented in Table 8.5. Six in ten households (60.0%) occupy single rooms and more than one-fifth (22.8%) occupy two rooms in the District. More than 90 percent (94.7%) of single-member households sleep in single rooms. The number of rooms occupied by households decreases with increasing household size.

**Table 8.5: 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
	Number	Percent									
Total	18,478	100.0	60.0	22.8	9.6	4.1	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
1	3,388	100.0	94.7	3.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
2	2,398	100.0	79.5	16.5	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	2,580	100.0	70.5	21.0	5.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
4	2,455	100.0	62.5	25.7	7.7	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
5	2,254	100.0	51.5	30.8	10.4	4.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
6	1,838	100.0	39.2	35.0	16.1	6.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
7	1,296	100.0	28.5	39.1	19.2	7.9	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0
8	860	100.0	24.0	37.6	22.1	9.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.0
9	559	100.0	13.6	32.0	27.2	16.5	7.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
10+	850	100.0	10.5	21.3	26.6	15.1	11.9	7.2	2.9	2.2	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

### 8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling unit by Type of Locality

Table 8.6 shows the main sources of lighting of dwelling units in the Tano North District. It is observed that 5 out of every 10 households (55.0%) have access to electricity from the main national grid, 27.5 percent use flashlight and 15.4 percent use kerosene lamp. More than 70 percent (72.4%) of urban households and about one-third (34.0%) of rural households use electricity as their main source of light. In the rural areas, flashlight/torch (38.1%) is the main source of light. A quarter (25.7%) of households in rural areas also use kerosene lamp as light.

**Table 8.6: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	10,172	55.0	72.4	34.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	139	0.8	0.9	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,839	15.4	6.8	25.7
Gas lamp	9,378	793	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	693	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	85	0.5	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	5,089	27.5	18.8	38.1
Firewood	13,241	997	23	0.1	0.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	85	0.5	0.0	1.0

## 8.6.2 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

Table 8.7 shows that Wood (62.3%), Charcoal (21.1%), and Gas (7.2%) are the main sources of cooking fuel in the District. In rural areas, Wood (85.0%) is the main source of cooking fuel while in urban areas it is Wood (45.1%) and Charcoal (32.5%).

**Table 8.7: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households**

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,425	7.7	10.1	4.8
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	11,670	63.2	45.1	85.0
Gas	996,518	36,641	1,339	7.2	11.4	2.2
Electricity	29,794	1,073	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	3,894	21.1	32.5	7.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	63	0.3	0.3	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	26	0.1	0.3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,705	9.2	11.4	6.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	5,901	31.9	26.1	39.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	2,929	15.9	19.0	12.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	321	1.7	1.4	2.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,508	8.2	5.2	11.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	87	0.5	0.7	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	2,521	13.6	19.8	6.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	3,418	18.5	16.0	21.5
Other	21,007	1,614	88	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

## Cooking Space Used by Households

Information on cooking space used by households in dwelling units is presented in Table 8.7 shows that less than a third (31.9%) of the households in the District use separate rooms exclusive to the households. Cooking in the open compound is used by 18.5 percent of the households. Another 15.9 percent of households use separate rooms which are shared with other households. Quite a number of households (13.6%) also cook on the verandah. Households in rural areas (39.0%) are more likely than those in urban areas (26.1%) to use rooms exclusively used by households as cooking space. On the other hand, households in urban areas (19.8%) are more likely than those in rural areas (6.2%) to cook on the verandah.

## 8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

Table 8.8 shows the main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes of dwelling units in the district. The main source of drinking water is pipe borne (53.7%), bore-hole (27.8%) and river/stream (11.6%). The main source of drinking water for half (50.0%) and one-fifth (23.2%) of households in rural areas are bore-hole and stream/river respectively. In urban areas however, pipe-borne (80.6%) is the main source of drinking water.

**Table 8.8: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	1,169	6.3	10.4	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	3,398	18.4	25.4	10.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	5,351	29.0	44.8	9.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	5,130	27.8	9.3	50.0
Protected well	321,091	45,990	894	4.8	5.9	3.6
Rain water	39,438	1,044	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	49	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	777	24	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	62	0.3	0.5	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	185	1.0	1.1	0.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	30	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	2,135	11.6	1.9	23.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	34	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	3,972	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Public toilet is used by 49.4 percent of households in the District. About one-third (33.1%) of the households, use pit latrine while 6.8 percent also use KVIP. Only 5.5 percent of households in the District use WC toilet facility. The proportion of households in rural areas (39.9%) who use pit latrine is relatively high compared those in urban areas (27.5%).

About two-fifth (40.2%) of households in the District use separate bathrooms shared in the same house. One-fifth (21.6%) exclusively use their own bathrooms while 18.5 percent share open cubicles with other households. A higher proportion of urban households (53.3%) than rural households (24.4%) use separate bathrooms shared in the same house. On the other hand, more households in rural areas (31.5%) than in urban areas (13.4%) use exclusive bathrooms.

**Table 8.9: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	866	4.7	4.7	4.7
W.C.	839,611	32,800	1,020	5.5	8.8	1.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	6,118	33.1	27.5	39.9
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,261	6.8	7.6	5.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	20	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan, etc)	1,893,291	216,053	9,136	49.4	51.0	47.5
Other	23,385	1,541	57	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	3,991	21.6	13.4	31.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	7,432	40.2	53.3	24.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,482	8.0	6.4	9.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	3,412	18.5	19.2	17.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	42	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	502	2.7	1.8	3.8
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,583	8.6	5.6	12.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	19	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Information on solid waste disposal by households is presented in Table 8.10. The data show that 57.1 percent of households dispose of solid waste at public dump in open spaces. Households that dispose of their solid waste at public dump in a container form 16.1 percent. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is common among 10 percent of the households. Public dumping in open spaces are common among urban (54.8%) and rural (59.9%) households. Households in urban areas (21.3%) are more likely than those in rural areas (9.8%) to dump their solid waste in containers. Contrariwise, households in rural areas (15.7%) are more likely than those in urban areas (5.3%) to dump their solid waste indiscriminately.

Liquid wastes in the District are mainly thrown onto compound (45.2%) and onto the street (43.8%). This phenomenon is irrespective of locality of residence of the household, except that more households in urban areas (50.0%) throw their liquid waste onto the street while more households in rural areas (57.9%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound.

**Table 8.10: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality**

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	454	2.5	3.0	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	1,720	9.3	11.2	7.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	2,973	16.1	21.3	9.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	10,553	57.1	54.8	59.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,841	10.0	5.3	15.7
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	852	4.6	3.9	5.4
Other	53,805	2,876	85	0.5	0.5	0.4
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	246	1.3	1.9	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	425	2.3	3.2	1.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	388	2.1	2.6	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	8,091	43.8	50.0	36.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	940	5.1	7.5	2.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	8,347	45.2	34.6	57.9
Other	38,294	1,239	41	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The Tano North District is one of the twenty-seven Administrative Districts in the Brong-Ahafo Region. It was carved out of the Tano District in 2004 and has Duayaw-Nkwanta as its Administrative Capital. The 2010 PHC collected information on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in the District. This report provides useful statistical information to aid planning and decision making in the District.

### **9.2 Summary Findings**

#### **Demographic characteristics**

Tano North District has a population of 79,973, made up of 49.5 percent males and 50.5 percent females, with sex ratio of 98 males to 100 females.

About 40 percent (39.9%) of the population in the District are children less than 15 years, 55.2 percent are in the productive age group 15-64 and about five percent (4.9%) constitute the aged, 65 years and above. The District is predominantly rural with a rural population of 39,997.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Tano North District is 3.57 births per woman in the reproductive age. The District also has a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 26.1 per 1,000 population which is slightly lower than that of the Regional CBR of about 27 births per 1,000 population.

Though more males than females are born to women 12 years and older, survival rate is higher among females than males. The district has a crude death rate of 5.94 per 1,000 population which is lower than the Regional average of 6.14 deaths per 1,000 populations. In terms of causes of deaths, 6.9 percent of household deaths in the Tano North District are attributed to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide and this is lower than the average for the region (8.9 per 100 household deaths).

There are 24,977 people who were enumerated in the District but born elsewhere (migrants). Of this number about one-third were born in other localities in the Brong-Ahafo Region, whilst two-thirds were either born in other regions of Ghana or outside the country. Almost 45 percent of migrants have lived in the district up to four years whilst 17.9 percent have stayed in the district for more than 10 years. The Regions with the longest staying migrants in the district are Eastern, Volta and Ashanti, each with over a quarter of their migrants staying for 20 years and over.

The 2010 census enumerated 78,784 people and 18,478 households in the district giving an average household size of 4.3 persons. This is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.6. The rural average household size (4.7) for the district is higher than the urban (3.9).

About two out of every 10 (23.5%) household members is the household head, whilst four in every 10 (43.9%) household members are children of the head of household. Spouses constitute only 10.7 percent of all household members and are largely females (20.2%).

Marital Status in the district indicates that nearly two fifth (39.3%) of the total population of persons 12 years and older are never married, of which a greater proportion (94.0%) falls between the age groups 12-14. A small percentage of persons 12 years and older (10.7%) are married by age 20. Only a small proportion of the population who have no education are never married (8.0%). Those with basic education (65.3%) are the highest among the population who have never married. Over half (53.9%) of the married persons in the district are employed.

Ghanaians by birth constitutes 95.7 percent of the population of the district, with 2.0 percent holding dual citizenship. There are 1,827 non-Ghanaians in the district constituting 2.3 percent of the population.

Christians are the dominant religious group (78.6%) in the district followed by Islam who constitutes 13.8 percent of the population in the District.

### **Literacy and education**

Literacy status of persons 11 years and older in the Tano North District shows that almost one-half of both males and females can read and write in English only. Six out of 10 females and four out of 10 males can read and write in a Ghanaian language. A total of 31,132 of the District's population are currently attending school with 46.9 percent in Primary school, followed by JHS/JSS (18.2%), Kindergarten (12.9%), Nursery (9.9%) and Tertiary (1.2%).

### **Economic characteristics**

Out of a population of 48,075 persons 15 years and older, 74.1 percent are economically active and 25.9 percent are economically not active. For those who are economically active, 95.3 percent are employed while 4.7 percent are unemployed. The proportion of employed males (95.7%) is slightly higher than for females (94.8%). More males (68.2%) than females (62.7%) are employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector. Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation/food service activities sectors are female dominated.

It is observed that greater proportions (67.2%) of the District's employed persons are self-employed without employees. The public sector employment is the second highest (6.7%) followed by the private formal sector which engages about 3 percent of the labour force. The private informal sector employs more males (93.1%) than females (86.3%).

### **ICT facilities**

More than two-fifth (43.6%) of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. About 2.6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. The percentage of households owning desktop or laptop computers is 3.4 percent. Less than one percent (0.5%) of households in the district have fixed telephone lines.

### **Disability**

About two percent (2.1%) of the total population have some form of disability. The commonest disability in the District are physical impairment (37.9%) and sight impairment (34.9%). Slightly more females (2.4%) than males (2.2%) have some form of disability in the urban areas. On the contrary, slightly higher proportion of males in the urban areas (2.0%)

than their counterparts in the rural areas (1.9%) has some form of disabilities. More than half (51.9%) of all persons with disability in the District are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and more than two-fifth (46.2%) are economically not active. Persons with Sight, Hearing and Speech difficulties are more likely than the others to be employed. On the other hand, persons with Physical challenges are more likely than others to be economically not active.

### **Households in agricultural activities**

Nearly 4 out of every 5 households in the district are into agricultural activities. Of the total households in the District that engages in agriculture, 97.8 percent are into crop farming and 33.7 percent in livestock rearing. Most of the livestock keepers are into chicken farming (42.8%), followed by those in goat (29.9%) and sheep (16.1%) rearing.

### **Housing stock and household size**

The total number of housing stock in the District is 12,420. It is observed that the total number of houses is higher in rural areas 6,877 (55.4%) than in urban areas 5,543 (44.6%). On average, there are 6.3 persons and 1.5 households per house. The average household size is 4.3 in the District. The average household size is higher in rural areas (4.7) than in urban areas (3.9).

### **Type of dwelling and ownership**

Majority of household members either occupy compound houses (54.6%) or separate houses (32.3%). One-half (50.6%) of all households live in houses owned by a household members. Almost one-quarter of households (24.0%) and about one-fifth (21.9%) live in houses owned by other private individual and houses owned by other relatives not belonging to the household respectively.

### **Material for the dwelling units**

The main materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units are cement block or concrete (49.4%) and mud brick or earth (43.2%). Seven out of 10 (71.7%) dwelling units in the District have cement or concrete as main material for the floor constructed and about one-quarter (26.6%) of the dwelling units have earth or mud floors. Irrespective of locality of residence, the main material used for roofing dwelling units in the District is metal sheets (89.1%).

### **Room occupancy**

Six in ten households (60.0%) occupy single rooms and more than one-fifth (22.8%) occupy two rooms in the District. More than 90 percent (94.7%) of single-member households sleep in single rooms. The number of rooms occupied by households decreases with increasing household size.

### **Facilities in dwelling units**

The main sources of lighting of dwelling units in the Tano North District are electricity from the main national grid (55.0%), flashlight (27.5%) and kerosene lamp (15.4%). Wood (62.3%), Charcoal (21.1%), and Gas (7.2%) are the main sources of cooking fuel in the District. Less than a third (31.9%) of the households in the District use separate rooms exclusive to the households. Cooking in the open compound is used by 18.5 percent of the households.

The main source of drinking water is pipe borne (53.7%), bore-hole (27.8%) and river/stream (11.6%). The main source of drinking water for half (50.0%) and one-fifth (23.2%) of households in rural areas are bore-hole and stream/river respectively.

Public toilet is used by 49.4 percent of households in the District. About one-third (33.1%) of the households, use pit latrine while 6.8 percent also use KVIP. Only 5.5 percent of households in the District use WC toilet facility. The proportion of households in rural areas (39.9%) who use pit latrine is relatively high compared those in urban areas (27.5%).

About two-fifth (40.2%) of households in the District use separate bathrooms shared in the same house. One-fifth (21.6%) exclusively use their own bathrooms while 18.5 percent share open cubicles with other households.

### **Waste disposal**

Nearly 60 percent (57.1%) of households dispose of solid waste at public dump in open spaces. Households that dispose of their solid waste at public dump in a container form 16.1 percent. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is common among 10 percent of the households. Liquid wastes in the District are mainly thrown onto compound (45.2%) and onto the street (43.8%).

## **9.3 Conclusion**

It is observed that the district has a youthful population. The district has majority of its population with low levels of education. Quite a sizable number of the population who has attended school in the past did not go beyond the middle and JSS/JHS levels. The proximity of the district to the Sunyani, the regional capital may entice the youth in the district, especially those who drop out at the lower levels of education to move to the regional capital to look for jobs. This may result in low human capital which may lead to slow progress in the socio-economic development of the district. There are also low levels of literacy in the district.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the main occupations for the employed population in the district of which crop farming and livestock rearing is the commonest. Environmental hazards such as deforestation through agricultural activities are also extensive and policies should be put in place to ensure that agricultural activities are eco-friendly.

ICT has come to stay and as such simplest medium should be used in disseminating information. More emphasis should be put in place to ensure that the youth are well equipped in this area for their potentials to be well harnessed.

A high proportion of the population use unsafe toilet facilities which poses threat on the environment and subsequently on health. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the district.

## **9.4 Recommendations**

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. Non formal education programmes should be invigorated and made more attractive to the never been to school to facilitate their economic activities.

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. Due to the agrarian nature of the economy, investment should be made in the agro-based manufacturing industries to absorb the raw materials produced. The district authorities must make frantic effort to create the enabling environment for investors to set up industries within the district. People should be encouraged to form cooperative societies and partnerships to enable them pool resources together and get access to capital.

Intense education must be undertaken in the district for all new dwelling structures to have their own bathing and toilet facilities in order to reduce pressure on the public toilets in the district. The assembly should enforce the bye-laws that insist that safe and healthy toilet and bathing facilities are included in building plans.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	18,478	78,784	38,862	39,922	27,495	13,988	13,507
Households engaged in agricultural activities	14,208	66,616	33,042	33,574	27,495	13,988	13,507
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	13,970	65,546	32,495	33,051	27,000	13,719	13,281
Households engaged in crop farming	13,898	65,170	32,290	32,880	26,866	13,634	13,232
Households engaged in tree growing	488	2,310	1,190	1,120	903	509	394
Agro forestry (tree planting)	488	2,310	1,190	1,120	903	509	394
Alligator pepper	9	43	20	23	25	11	14
Apples	10	44	24	20	20	13	7
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	15	96	50	46	41	23	18
Avocado	19	103	53	50	50	29	21
Banana	29	155	73	82	66	34	32
Beans	241	1,449	728	721	570	308	262
Black pepper	5	17	8	9	11	6	5
Black berries	6	37	17	20	15	8	7
Cabbage	73	332	172	160	159	99	60
Carrot	115	490	259	231	224	126	98
Cashew	56	273	144	129	120	64	56
Cassava	7,120	33,772	16,243	17,529	13,678	6,399	7,279
Citronella	25	146	69	77	67	35	32
Citrus	95	432	225	207	172	107	65
Cloves	4	15	11	4	7	4	3
Cocoa	5,251	25,742	13,092	12,650	10,795	5,694	5,101
Coconut	33	170	89	81	65	32	33
Cocoyam	2,612	12,521	6,054	6,467	5,095	2,340	2,755
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	168	837	383	454	305	126	179
Coffee	6	59	27	32	17	9	8
Cola	4	14	8	6	10	8	2
Cotton	1	6	3	3	2	1	1
Cucumber	42	269	151	118	115	67	48
Egg plant	5	30	14	16	15	8	7
Garden eggs	240	1,188	578	610	458	256	202
Ginger	2	8	4	4	8	4	4
Groundnut	37	215	114	101	88	50	38
Guava	4	23	13	10	20	11	9
Kenaf	6	35	14	21	10	5	5

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lemon grass	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Lettuce	7	33	16	17	9	2	7
Maize	6,758	33,248	16,776	16,472	13,955	7,337	6,618
Mango	25	110	42	68	42	20	22
Millet	13	87	45	42	36	17	19
Nut meg	6	19	10	9	7	5	2
Oil palm	1,264	6,311	3,152	3,159	2,642	1,375	1,267
Okro	255	1,317	643	674	582	312	270
Onion	33	132	64	68	68	34	34
Pawpaw	12	59	32	27	24	11	13
Peas	14	74	34	40	29	15	14
Pepper	877	4,325	2,110	2,215	1,815	917	898
Pineapple	98	525	278	247	230	132	98
Plantain	8,902	41,973	20,238	21,735	17,120	8,095	9,025
Potatoes	11	52	23	29	20	11	9
Rice	245	1,321	700	621	547	301	246
Shallot	2	8	4	4	4	2	2
Shea tree	1	6	3	3	1	1	0
Sorghum	3	20	7	13	11	6	5
Soya beans	4	21	8	13	8	4	4
Sugarcane	15	83	36	47	32	19	13
Sun flower	3	17	5	12	8	3	5
Sweet pepper	16	70	40	30	22	16	6
Sweet potatoes	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Tiger nut	17	105	46	59	38	20	18
Tobacco	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
Tomatoes	630	3,089	1,641	1,448	1,320	772	548
Water melon	11	56	28	28	23	13	10
Yam	868	4,562	2,244	2,318	1,813	904	909
Other	436	2,163	1,114	1,049	942	523	419

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Household composition	Number	Number		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	18,478	18,478	10,113	8,365
Household with head and a spouse only	696	696	362	334
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,827	4,827	2,188	2,639
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,171	2,171	826	1,345
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	171	171	76	95
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	555	555	277	278
Head only	3,388	3,388	2,265	1,123
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,616	2,616	1,571	1,045
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,094	2,094	1,295	799
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	194	194	144	50
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,766	1,766	1,109	657

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Disability status	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/S HS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Total	73,131	14416	3,086	4,014	19,081	13,925	8,228	5,840	959	1,106	914	988	510	64
No disability	71,506	13768	3,052	3,972	18,806	13,755	7,951	5,770	923	1,077	891	973	506	62
With a disability	1,625	648	34	42	275	170	277	70	36	29	23	15	4	2
Sight	560	206	16	16	89	51	109	26	13	13	12	8	1	-
Hearing	359	135	12	13	70	42	45	16	7	11	4	2	1	1
Speech	331	128	8	19	67	39	32	14	6	12	3	1	-	2
Physical	613	255	15	11	92	62	102	26	19	7	11	7	4	2
Intellectual	345	115	10	9	75	51	43	21	7	6	4	3	-	1
Emotional	329	98	11	8	75	49	43	13	11	7	7	4	1	2
Other	225	75	6	7	40	41	34	11	3	4	1	-	2	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

Serial No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Duayaw Nkwanta	16,315	7,723	8,592	4,151	2,369
2	Yamfo	11,062	5,187	5,875	2,802	1,445
3	Bomaa	6,637	3,154	3,483	1,424	881
4	Tanoso	5,962	2,851	3,111	1,736	848
5	Terchire	4,652	2,370	2,282	1,072	677
6	Adrobaa	3,153	1,559	1,594	746	525
7	Susuanso	2,819	1,339	1,480	613	480
8	Afrisipa	1,574	783	791	319	285
9	Susuanho	1,447	801	646	329	237
10	Subompan	1,188	613	575	295	190
11	Asukese	1,171	569	602	264	194
12	Nsuapem	1,048	580	468	210	172
13	Mankranho	985	511	474	168	159
14	Mesukrom	953	492	461	164	140
15	Kwafo Krom	913	491	422	165	142
16	Yaw Bafo	905	489	416	158	153
17	Buokrukruwa	866	413	453	179	145
18	Bredi	757	392	365	120	111
19	Koforidua	751	377	374	134	107
20	Ahyiyem	742	387	355	157	137

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

Serial No	Community Name	Age group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Duayaw Nkwanta	16,315	1,976	1,892	2,043	2,011	1,552	1,253	998	900	802	720	612	415	282	243	246	370
2	Yamfo	11,062	1,572	1,360	1,340	1,178	967	801	645	665	562	427	383	280	241	139	193	309
3	Bomaa	6,637	880	921	871	712	526	412	420	335	312	254	251	183	150	111	111	188
4	Tanoso	5,962	790	691	724	589	625	532	398	358	309	230	184	135	133	64	83	117
5	Terchire	4,652	648	648	594	513	378	333	282	266	215	204	177	100	80	53	58	103
6	Adrobaa	3,153	433	443	379	325	244	207	201	164	190	157	113	55	58	38	61	85
7	Susuanso	2,819	335	363	339	280	278	195	161	183	138	135	108	69	55	48	56	76
8	Afrisipa	1,574	268	227	206	166	150	109	85	89	68	67	44	29	19	10	12	25
9	Susuanho	1,447	173	136	145	155	170	167	91	92	72	73	53	21	30	19	16	34
10	Subompan	1,188	159	159	168	130	89	84	41	61	61	49	47	32	34	11	23	40
11	Asukese	1,171	158	177	164	132	84	58	74	66	54	54	35	24	18	14	20	39
12	Nsuapem	1,048	173	166	122	103	76	76	70	61	58	37	27	24	20	6	13	16
13	Mankranho	985	188	147	124	97	91	97	52	40	38	24	28	14	19	10	15	1
14	Mesukrom	953	190	158	97	109	109	85	51	32	29	28	23	11	13	4	4	10
15	Kwafo Krom	913	131	151	127	80	60	48	50	49	44	38	43	12	23	11	16	30
16	Yaw Bafo	905	169	137	116	99	67	75	48	39	38	26	34	11	15	11	17	3
17	Buokrukruwa	866	131	129	109	101	56	56	55	52	42	37	32	14	15	3	17	17
18	Bredi	757	111	104	93	106	63	46	43	43	35	27	26	24	14	1	10	11
19	Koforidua	751	89	133	114	94	48	49	33	49	35	33	16	14	9	9	15	11
20	Ahyiyem	742	89	116	84	78	73	81	38	36	32	26	25	13	7	5	15	24

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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