



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Asutifi South 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.

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASD	:	Asutifi South District
ASCII	:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	:	Crude death Rate
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CEDAW	:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	:	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	:	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	:	Children Surviving
CWIQ	:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DA	:	District Assembly
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	:	District Coordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DPCU	:	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
EA	:	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	:	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS	:	Education Management Information System
EU	:	European Union
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA	:	General Assembly
GDHS	:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	:	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU	:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	:	Global Positioning System
GREDA	:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association

GSDP	:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
ICU	:	International Communication Union
ISCO	:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS	:	Junior High School
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LESDEP	:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	:	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MER	:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	:	National Communication Authority
NCTA	:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC	:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PAS	:	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PASEX	:	Population Analysis System
PDA	:	Portable Digital Device
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	:	Provisional National Defense Council
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	:	People Living with Disabilities

PWDs	:	Persons with Disabilities
SADA	:	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHC	:	Senior High School
SHEP	:	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS	:	Senior High School
SMAM	:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
TBAs	:	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	:	Water Closet
WHO	:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Asutifi South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 53,584 representing 2.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 53 percent and females represent 47 percent. Sixty three percent of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 111.8. The population of the District is youthful (14.0%) of the 0-4 age group, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 70 plus years (1.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 73.6, the age dependency ratio for females is higher (77.6) than that of males (70.2)

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.6; the General Fertility Rate is 107.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for the age group 70 plus years representing about 23 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 17 deaths per 1000 population is also for the age group 70 plus years. Out of the total deaths in the region of 14,189, there had been 225 cases of deaths in the Asutifi South District. Majority of migrants (76.0%) living in the District were born in another region while 22.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti Region constitute 25.8 percent followed by Upper East (16.5%) and Northern (7.5%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 50,430 with a total number of 10,845 households. The average household size in the District is 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 44.2 percent. Spouses form about 11.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.8 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

Almost half (43.8) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.2 percent have never married, 7.6 percent are in consensual unions, 3.5 percent are widowed, 3.5 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than two thirds of females (49.5%) are married compared to a little over a third of the male population (35.6%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 59.6 percent while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent. Among the married, 37.1 percent have no education while only

11.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight out of every ten of the married population (86.0%) are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 11.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.1%) are economically not active with 5.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 93.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.9 percent and while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.3 percent.

Proportion of the Christian population in the Asutifi South District is about 69.2 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Pentecostals/ Charismatic constitute the majority (30.5%) followed by Islam (21.7%), Protestants (15.3%) and Catholics (13.1%).

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 74 percent are literate and 26 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (78.8%) than that of females (68.4%). A little over seven out of ten people (72.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 22.7 percent has never attended school, 38.7 percent are currently attending and 38.6 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

More than seven out of ten (74.7%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.3 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 (50.3%), 28.0 percent perform household duties and 7.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than seven out of ten (70.2%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 55.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.5 percent in service and sales, 8.3 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 63.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 11 percent are contributing family workers, 3.8 percent are casual workers. Only 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the casual workers and apprentice. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.4 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 3.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 46.2 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 53.8 percent as compared to 37.5 percent of females. About three percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 424 households representing 3.9 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.2 percent (1,703) of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (3.6%) with disability is higher than male (2.4%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.2 percent followed by physical disability (26.2%). The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with physical and sight disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 61.4 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with speech disability accounting for the majority of 65.6 percent. Of the population disabled, 35.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

More than seven out of ten of the population (71.8%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with more than nine out of ten (98.7%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing account for (18.2%) and tree planting 1.3 percent. In the rural localities, almost 100 percent of the households (98.9%) are agricultural households and also 98.6 percent are in the urban localities. Poultry (chicken - 62.1%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Asutifi South District is 6,888 with 10,848 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 6,561 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 7.8 compared to 7 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than six in every ten (62.7%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 25.8 percent are separate houses and 6.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (52.7%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 14.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, 25 percent are owned by other private individuals; and only 2.2 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 Mud brick or earth accounting for 55.1 percent, More than seven out of every ten (71.8%) of outer walls of building in rural localities are constructed with Mud bricks or Earth block or concrete. Households that use Cement (72.7%) and households that use mud/earth (24.9%) in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (96.7%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (92.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. About 8.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (47.5%), flashlight/torch (38.2%) and kerosene lamp (13.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (65.9%). The proportion for rural (86.6%) is higher than that of urban (34.1%). The four main sources of water in the District are

borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. A third of the households (31.1%) drink water from bore-hole, while 17.9 percent drink water from Public tap/Standpipe and 15.5 percent from river or stream.

The most common toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) accounting for 58 percent followed by pit latrine (35.5%). Almost four percent of the households (3.8%) in the District have no toilet facility. More than a third of the household (38.3%) in the District also share separate bathrooms in the same house while 24.5 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use and 17.8 percent share open cubicle.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 79 percent. About ten percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only four percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.7%) and thrown onto the street/outside are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Asutifi South District is one of the administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The District was carved out from the then Asutifi District in July, 2012 with Hwidiem as the District capital. The District was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2054 of 2011.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Districts, Urban and Rural localities.

The report deals with the Asutifi South District. Its objective is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District. This chapter gives a brief description of the Asutifi District with respect to political and administrative structure, physical characteristics, political administration, social and cultural structure and the economy.

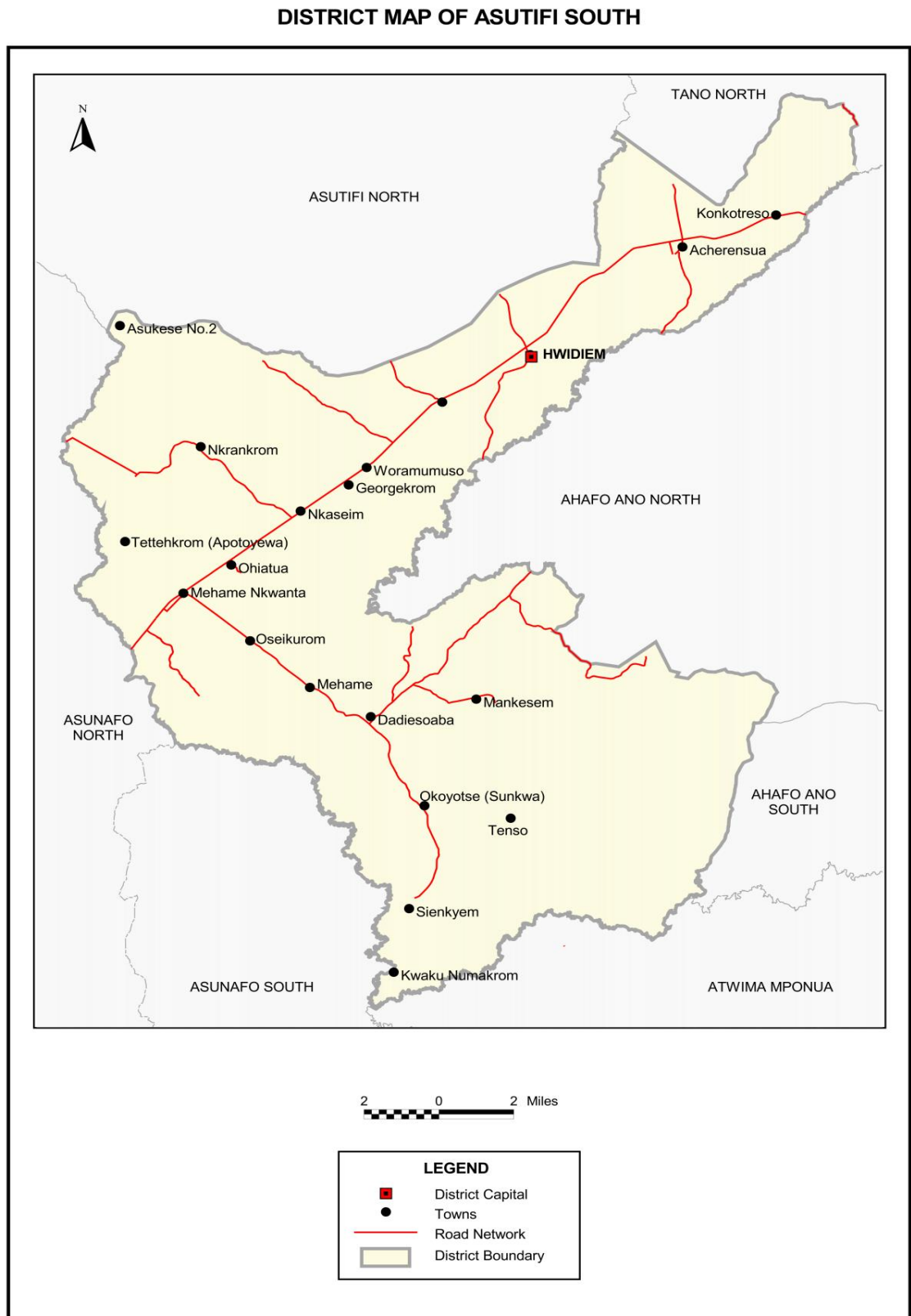
1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Asutifi South is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the District.

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District is located in the western part of Brong Ahafo Region. It shares boundaries with Asutifi North District to the North, Ahafo Ano North District to the East, Asunafo Municipal to the West, Atwima Mponua District to the South-East, and Asunafo South District to the South-West (Figure 1.1). The total land area of the district is about 597, 244 square kilometers. The District is located between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' West.

Figure 1.1: Map of Asutifi South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Topography and Drainage

The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than one percent inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the South West, with some high elevations occurring around Sienchiem and Nkrankrom. The drainage pattern formed by the Tano river and its many tributaries can be described as dendritic. The Tano river provides the most reliable source of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes in the lean season for communities located along it in the District. Other river bodies found in the District include: River Konkontre, Subin, Goa and River Subri.

1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone marked by double rainfall maxima. There are major season (April to July) and minor season (September to November). The major rainy season is good for crop farming which is the major occupation in the District.

The District has a vegetation type dominated by semi-deciduous forest. Man's activities notably farming, lumbering and occasional bush fires have however disturbed this vegetation. This has transformed some areas into a deprived wood savannah. Such transitional zones could be observed around Kensere and dadiesoaba. These developments call for immediate measures to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There are however, large areas of forest reserves in the District which include Asukese Forest Reserve, Bia Tam Forest Reserve and Desiri Forest Reserve.

The District lies within the forest plateau with an average height of about 700 feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 650 feet above sea level found along the river basins while the highest point is found within the north-east reaching a height of 1,400 feet above sea level.

1.2.4 Geology and Minerals

The District is endowed with Birimian rock which has gold deposits. This has attracted a lot of small scale miners, given rise to both legal as well as illegal 'galamsey' mining activities in the District. The mineral deposits can mainly be found in areas around communities such as Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkaseim and Acherensua among others. There is also the presence of some major mining companies in the district. For instance Newmont Ghana Gold Limited has applied to undertake prospecting in areas such as Nkaseim and Acherensua. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite which are yet to be tapped.

Soils in the District fall within the forest ochrosol group, which is generally fertile for the production of food and tree crops such as plantain, cassava, maize, cocoyam, cocoa, and cashew. The soil is also rich for vegetables such as cabbage, tomatoes, and garden eggs among others. There is also high production of ginger which can be used for alcoholic beverages. There are also extensive clay deposits in the District at Konkontroso which are being extracted and processed into brick for building and construction purposes.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District has one constituency with 27 electoral areas and 36 Assembly members. The assembly members comprise of the elected members, one from each of the 27 electoral areas as well as the nine government appointees and are headed by the Presiding Member. There are four area councils namely Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Acherensua and Nkaseim.

The political and administrative head of the District is the District Chief Executive and administratively assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director who also has oversight responsibility over all other decentralized departments and agencies in the District.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Asutifi South District is dominated by the Akan and Bono ethnic groups, but there are other minor ethnic groups such as Wangaras, Dagombas, Fantis, and Ewes. A few foreigners have also migrated to the District because of the presence of mineral deposits.

1.4.1 Religious Affiliation

On religious affiliation, the District is dominated by Christians followed by Muslims and the Traditionalists. The vital role of these religious groups in the dissemination of information, education and the initiation of projects contribute to the development of the District. For instance, the District Hospital at Hwidiem was built by the Catholic Church.

In Ghana, Traditional Authorities are the embodiment of the culture and customs of the people in the country. Asutifi South District has two paramountcies, that is, Hwidiem and Acherensusa, and five divisional areas, which are Nkasiem, Mehame, Dadiesoaba, Sienchiem, and Woramumuso. In spite of the ethnic and religious diversity of the population, the inhabitants co-exist in peace and unity which has supported the socio-economic development of the District.

1.5 Economy

The economic potential lies in the existing infrastructure and human capacity. The economy of the District is driven by service and administration with pockets of industrial activities.

1.5.1 Agriculture

The main economic activity in the District is agriculture. The major staple food crops produced include cassava, plantain, maize, cocoyam and vegetables such as cabbage, tomatoes, garden eggs, okro and pepper. These farmers still rely on the traditional methods of farming such as slash and burn with little or no technology. This indicates that food crop and vegetable production are generally on subsistence level with substantially low output. However, plantain is produced in large quantities. Also, the area has a great potential for the cultivation of sugarcane and rice around Sienchem and Mehame.

The District has extensive forests stocked with timber which has given rise to lumbering on a large scale. The main economic trees in the forest include Wawa, Odum, and Mahogany among others. The forest and forest reserves in the District have fauna and varied flora of high economic value e.g. cane and herbs for medicine among others.

Fishing is not popular in the District even though the Tano River is stocked with abundant fish. For superstitious reasons, fishing in the Tano River is prohibited. Fishing is however done on a small scale from small rivers like Goa and Konkontre to supplement protein sources in the District.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure/Amenities

Development in the District requires that the basic infrastructure supporting the local economic activities is put in place. The focus of social infrastructure development is on education, health, water and sanitation.

On education, there have been enormous efforts in increasing equitable access to and participation in quality education for both boys and girls in the District. Currently, the public schools in the Asutifi South District are 44 Kindergartens, 43 Primary Schools, 32 Junior Secondary and two Senior High Schools and the school population at all levels is 17,531 (MTDP, 2010). With regards to the teaching staff in the public schools, there are 700 teachers. Out of the 700 teachers, 443 are trained while 257 are untrained. The District has teacher student ratio of 1:25. This means that on the average a teacher in the District teaches 25 students. The untrained teachers are mostly found at the primary and pre-schools levels. For the private schools, there are five Kindergartens and Primary Schools, seven Junior Schools and one vocational/technical school.

In the area of health, the District has put in more effort to increase access to quality health care services. To ensure equitable access to health care services, health facilities are located in all area council capitals as well as strategic communities. The District can now boast of one hospital which is a mission hospital, two health centres, three community health planning services (CHPS) and one maternity home.

Issues of water and sanitation are not left out, there are 76 boreholes, seven wells and three Small Town Water Systems (with the fourth one under construction as at 2014) serving the entire District.

1.5.3 Trade and Commerce

Asutifi South District has a large weekly market at Hwidiem and Nkaseim. The market days are Tuesdays and Fridays respectively. The two markets ensure marketing of goods and services across district boundaries especially between the Asutifi South and other sister Districts like Asutifi North, Asunafo North Municipal and Ahafo Ano North (Tepa).

There are a number of financial institutions in the District. These institutions are grouped into banking and non-banking institutions. The banking institutions found in the District are Ghana Commercial Bank and Ahafo Community Bank located at Hwidiem, Asutifi Rural Bank has a branch at Acherensua, and Tano Agya Rural Bank is in Dadiesoaba. On the other hand, the non-banking financial institution located in the District is Heaven Gate Financial Trust. All these financial institutions offer wide financial assistance to prospective businesses.

Other economic activities citizens engage in include hairdressing, dressmaking, carpentry, block-making, auto-electricians, fitting, car-body spraying, refrigeration mechanics or repairers, masonry and other petty trading.

1.5.4 Industry

The industries identified in the Asutifi South District are all small scale. The small scale industries are in the form of agro processing and can be found in most parts of the District. Small scale industries found in the District include bricks production, gari processing, akpeteshie distillation, and palm oil extraction among others. However, the level of production of these industries is small scale. This may be attributed to the low technology used.

1.5.5 Road Network

The District has a total road length of 386.70 kilometers (km) of which 114.50 km are engineered roads, partially engineered roads constitute 46.10km and 226.10km are non-engineered roads. Out of the 114.50km engineered road, only eight kilometres are tarred, that is one kilometer Hwidiem town road and seven kilometres from Mehame Junction to Mehame. Aside the Tepa – Hwidiem – Goaso trunk roads, the rest of the roads are feeder

roads. The surface condition of the road in the District is so bad that it is not motorable during certain periods in the year especially during the rainy season. This makes vehicular access to farm centres very difficult, if not impossible, this result in a lot of farm products locked up in the hinterlands and going bad before arriving at the market centres.

1.5.6 Electricity

In terms of electricity coverage, the District enjoys a favourable coverage which supports the establishment of local industries. More than half of the number of communities in the District, have been connected to the national electricity grid. The programme to connect the rest of the communities to the national grid is still on-going.

1.5.7 Telecommunication

Telecommunication is improving in the District with regards to mobile telephoning. About 60 percent of the communities in the District have access to mobile telecommunication network. Telecommunication networks operating in the District are TiGO, Vodafone, Airtel as well as MTN. Access to postal services is good in the District. Postal services can be accessed from the District capital.

1.6 Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts

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.

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are 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 are 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

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. 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 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork

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 are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are 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 are: 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 are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are 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 are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as “other”.

Employment sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or 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 are 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 are 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 are 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 analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the District.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

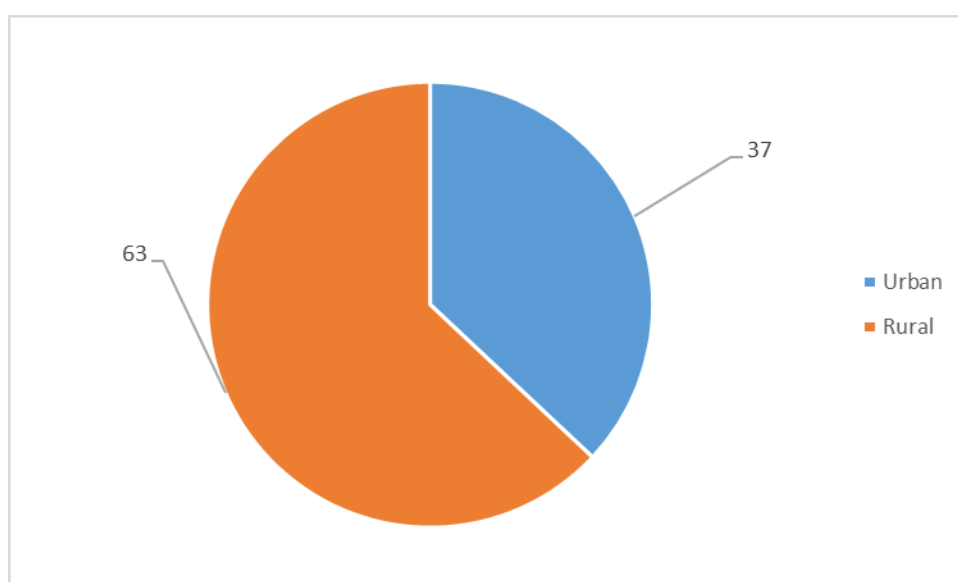
2.1 Introduction

The population size and age-sex composition of the District have implications for socio-economic development and well-being of the District. It is always imperative that size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. The change in the population of an area is mainly due to three factors, which are Fertility, Mortality and Migration. Population size and composition influence the District's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. This chapter discusses the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration of the Asutifi South District.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Asutifi South District as recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The Table indicates that, the population of the District is 53,584 with males constituting 53.0 percent, and females constituting 47.0 percent. The District has a youthful population, ages 5-9 having a proportion of 12.4 percent of the population of the District, 10-14 having 12.1 percent and 15-19 having 10.8 percent. The age group 0-4 recorded the highest percentage of 14.0 of the total population. Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 19,826 (37.0%) and 33,758 (63.0%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the District reside in the rural communities.

Figure 2.1: Population by locality of residence



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Area and population density

The number of persons per parcel of land (e.g. per kilometre) is referred to as population density. This measure assumes equal distribution within any given area, hence it is known as crude density. Within the country, the Northern region has the largest land area, almost a third of the total land area of Ghana (29.5%) while the Brong Ahafo occupies the land area of 16.6 percent. The crude population density for Ghana is 103.4 while Brong Ahafo has 58.4 persons per square kilometre in 2010. According to the area (Square kilometre) for Brong Ahafo, Sene West has the largest 3,262.0991 while Dormaa West has the least 381.0036 with their population density of 1,792.6 and 12,513.8 respectively. On the other hand, Asutifi south constitutes 597.244 land area (Sq. kilometre) with it population density of about ninety (89.7) persons per square kilometer within the region.

2.2.2 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is a ratio of males to 100 females in the population. It is observed, from Table 2.1 that, sex ratio for Asutifi South District is 111.8. This implies that for every 100 females in the population there are 118 males. On the other hand, there are 12 percent more males than females in the District. The sex ratio for the District (111.8) is relatively higher compared to regional value (98.2). Among the various age groups 85-89 has a sex ratio of 139.6 which is the highest followed by 35-39 (131.1), then 30-34 (128.4). The least sex ratio of 68.8 is among the age group 80-84. It is also shown that, age group 15-64 (working group) has a sex ratio of 116.7 indicating that there are more males in that age bracket than female. Considering the aged (65 and above) it is observe that, for every 100 females there were 99.4 males. The youth population within the age bracket 0-14 also has a sex ratio of 106.2.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	53,584	100.0	28,285	100.0	25,299	100.0	111.8
0 - 4	7,483	14.0	3,820	13.5	3,663	14.5	104.3
5 - 9	6,630	12.4	3,377	11.9	3,253	12.9	103.8
10 - 14	6,458	12.1	3,396	12.0	3,062	12.1	110.9
15 - 19	5,807	10.8	3,071	10.9	2,736	10.8	112.2
20 - 24	5,207	9.7	2,734	9.7	2,473	9.8	110.6
25 - 29	4,690	8.8	2,479	8.8	2,211	8.7	112.1
30 - 34	3,867	7.2	2,174	7.7	1,693	6.7	128.4
35 - 39	3,328	6.2	1,888	6.7	1,440	5.7	131.1
40 - 44	2,635	4.9	1,442	5.1	1,193	4.7	120.9
45 - 49	1,949	3.6	1,038	3.7	911	3.6	113.9
50 - 54	1,600	3.0	833	2.9	767	3.0	108.6
55 - 59	957	1.8	534	1.9	423	1.7	126.2
60 - 64	823	1.5	427	1.5	396	1.6	107.8
65 - 69	495	0.9	276	1.0	219	0.9	126.0
70 - 74	679	1.3	335	1.2	344	1.4	97.4
75 - 79	413	0.8	200	0.7	213	0.8	93.9
80 - 84	292	0.5	119	0.4	173	0.7	68.8
85+	271	0.5	339	1.2	129	0.5	105.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3 Age dependency

The dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in dependent ages (under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in productive ages (15 to 64 years). Table 2.2 shows the age dependency ratio for the District. The Table indicates that, the population 0 - 14 constitute 38.4 percent, aged 15-64 representing more than half (57.6%), while about four (4) percent are in the age group 65 and older. The age dependency ratio is 73.6. Child dependency ratio is higher 66.7 compared to old aged dependency ratio of 7. The dependency ratio of 73.6 percent implies that, every 100 working people in the District take care of about 74 dependants.

Table 2.2: Dependency Ratio

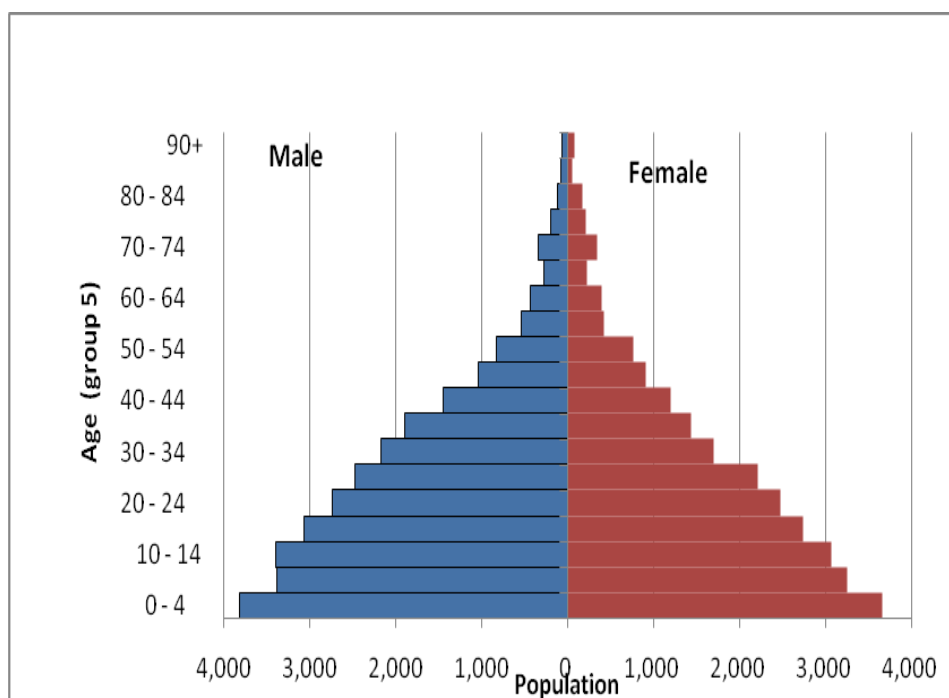
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Type of locality	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
All Ages	53,584	100.00	28,285	100.0	25,299	100.0	19,826	33,758
0-14	20,571	38.39	10,593	33.3	9,978	32.0	6,887	13,684
15-64	30,863	57.60	16,620	63.1	14,243	63.4	12,161	18,702
65+	2,150	4.01	1,072	3.7	1,078	4.6	778	1,372
Age-dependency ratio	73.6		70.2		77.6		63.0	80.5
Child dependency ratio	66.7		63.7		70.1		56.6	73.2
Old age dependency ratio	7.0		6.5		7.6		6.4	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-sex structure

The age structure of the population is based on the effects of fertility and mortality. Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex structure with respect to Asutifi South District. It has a broad-based and narrow topped population pyramid. This shows that except the 70-74 age cohort, the population within every age cohort is lower than the cohort preceding it, given it a conical shape. This is a typical shape for a developing country. The males dominate the females in almost all the age category. The population reduces with increasing ages but increases at age 70-74 and then declines again.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid by age-sex structure



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

In this section, we examine the components of population change – fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the size and structure of population. While fertility causes an increase in the size of the population through births, mortality on the other hand leads to a reduction in the size of the population through deaths. Unlike fertility which causes an increase at only one point – births of persons aged zero, deaths can occur at any age, although the force of mortality is greater at the very young and older ages. Similarly, migration can occur at any age, but it is usually young adult males who move first and are often joined by their families. However, unlike fertility and mortality, migration affects the population size and structure of two Regions, the area of in-migration as well as the area of out-migration.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the natural capability of producing offspring. As a measure, "fertility rate" is the number of children born per couple, person or population. Fertility differs from fecundity, which is defined as the *potential* or the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982).

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49 times 1000. This analysis covered women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined

as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15 to 49 years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rate prevails.

Table 2.2 presents information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for Brong Ahafo region and Asutifi South. Asutifi South District has a TFR of 3.6 which means that every woman in the reproductive age has averagely four children. GFR is 107.5 live births per 1000 women whereas the CBR is 25.4 live births per 1000 populations.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115	27.7
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96	25.1
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3	84.6	21
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105	27.4
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Children ever born and Children surviving

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older and the number of births they ever had and the number surviving. It can be observed that, out of 17,038 females age 12 and older covered in the District, 46,006 children were ever born and 40,405 children survived

The Table further shows that, more males 23,204 than females 22,802 were born. Out of the males born 20,059 (86.4%) survived compared to 20,346 (89.2%) females surviving. The females group, aged 12-14 years have the least seven (7) of children ever born.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	17,038	46,006	23,204	22,802	40,405	20,059	20,346
12 - 14	1,717	11	4	7	10	4	6
15 - 19	2,736	386	208	178	348	181	167
20 - 24	2,473	2,194	1,153	1,041	1,976	992	984
25 - 29	2,211	4,359	2,179	2,180	4,002	1,957	2,045
30 - 34	1,693	5,307	2,651	2,656	4,849	2,399	2,450
35 - 39	1,440	5,879	2,981	2,898	5,401	2,731	2,670
40 - 44	1,193	5,788	2,893	2,895	5,267	2,602	2,665
45 - 49	911	5,057	2,611	2,446	4,514	2,308	2,206
50 - 54	767	4,655	2,347	2,308	4,048	2,018	2,030
55 - 59	423	2,701	1,353	1,348	2,324	1,138	1,186
60 +	1,474	9,669	4,824	4,845	7,666	3,729	3,937

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occur in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The crude death rate can be particularly affected by age structure. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages.

Deaths in the Household

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates for the District and the region. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths in a year per 1000 population of a specific year. Out of the total death in the region (14,189), the total number of deaths recorded in households is 227, which translates into a crude death rate of 4.2 (per 1000). This means about four deaths were recorded per every 1000 persons in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	399	7.8
Tano South	78,129	542	6.9
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.4
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5
Tain	88,104	566	6.4
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene West	57,734	344	6
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7
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: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.4 Distribution on Causes of Death

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the District, the Region and the whole country. Table 2.5 indicates that, death due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in the District, accounts for 9.3 percent, which is higher than the regional figure of 8.7 percent but lower than the national figure of 11.6 percent.

Table 2:5: Cause of death by district

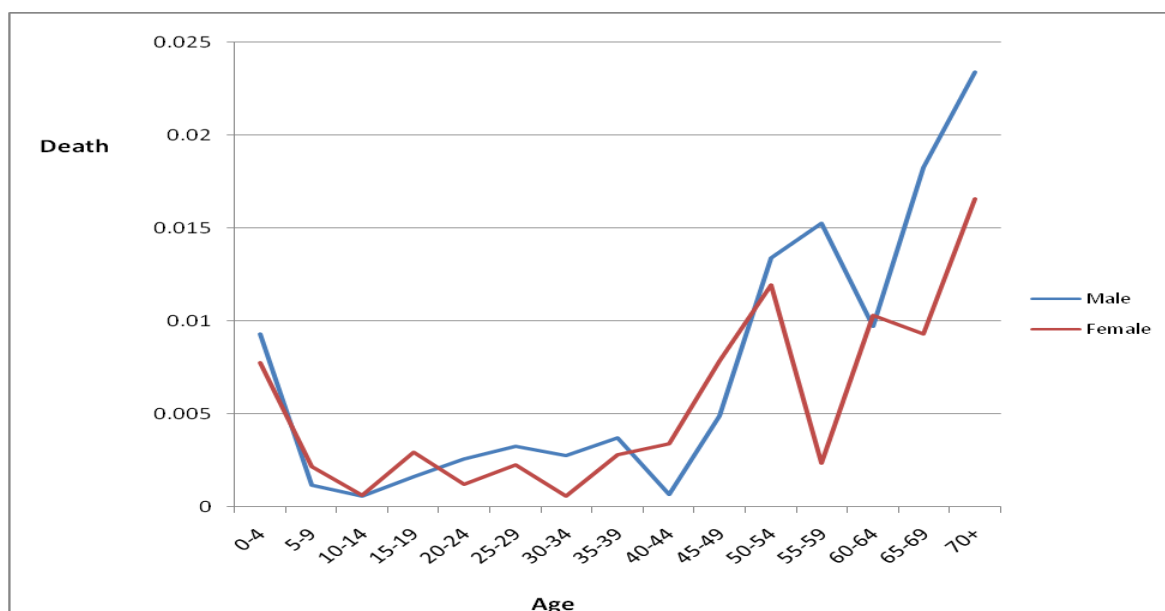
Country/Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GHANA	163,534	18,938	11.6	144,596	88.4
All Districts	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asunafo South	472	39	8.3	433	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	10.4	561	89.6
Asutifi North	460	31	6.7	429	93.3
Dormaa Municipal	782	71	9.1	711	90.9
Dormaa Central Municipal	399	35	8.8	364	91.2
Tano South	542	47	8.7	495	91.3
Tano North	475	33	6.9	442	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	36	7.9	419	92.1
Sunyani West	462	70	15.2	392	84.8
Berekum Municipal	858	79	9.2	779	90.8
Jaman South	514	55	10.7	459	89.3
Jaman North	627	39	6.2	588	93.8
Tain	566	31	5.5	535	94.5
Wenchi Municipal	704	52	7.4	652	92.6
Techiman Municipal	854	103	12.1	751	87.9
Nkoranza South	703	81	11.5	622	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	30	4.7	607	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	62	9.9	563	90.1
Sene West	344	34	9.9	310	90.1
Pru	351	22	6.3	329	93.7
Kintampo South	671	50	7.5	621	92.5
Kintampo North Municipal	673	55	8.2	618	91.8
Asutifi South	225	21	9.3	204	90.7
Dormaa West	275	26	9.5	249	90.5
Techiman North	427	35	8.2	392	91.8
Banda	191	11	5.8	180	94.2
Sene East	271	22	8.1	249	91.9

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

The age specific death rate is ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group to the population of that age group per 1,000. Figure 2.2 presents the reported age specific death rates by sex. The Figure shows a 'U' shape with relatively more male deaths than females between ages 0-4 and 45-49. At age group 50-54 to 55-59, female mortality drops sharply while male mortality continues to increase. This may be as a result of age hyping or age misreporting on the part of the females. Again, at age group 60-64 there is equal death rate among both sexes. However, male mortality increases sharply after age 64 and above while their female counterpart reduces and rises again at age 69 and above.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.6 Migration

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

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country.

Migration data is presented in Table 2.6 which describes the birthplace of migrants by duration of residence. Out of a total number of 21,375 migrants, 22.5 percent were born elsewhere in the region, while 76.0 percent were born in another region and 1.5 percent outside Ghana. Majority of the in-migrants were born in the Ashanti (25.8%), followed by Upper East (16.5%) and Northern (7.5%). Also it is observed that, most of the migrants have lived in the region or born in another region for one to four years. The regions with the highest proportion of migrant population that has stayed in the District for more than 20 years are Volta (29.4%) and Greater Accra (22.0%).

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	21,375	17.3	37.4	15	14	16.3
Born elsewhere in the region	4,809	16.3	36.7	17.3	16.2	13.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,190	22.8	51	12.8	7.9	5.5
Central	852	17.7	39.4	13.4	9.3	20.2
Greater Accra	440	14.3	42.3	9.5	11.8	22
Volta	983	14	24.6	14.9	17.1	29.4
Eastern	1,003	18	38.3	12.1	12.2	19.4
Ashanti	5,515	17	35.7	12.5	13.8	21
Brong Ahafo	-					
Northern	1,536	18	36.7	14.2	13.8	17.4
Upper East	3,526	18	37.9	17.4	14.6	12.1
Upper west	1,204	16.5	42.4	18.9	13.4	8.8
Outside Ghana	317	20.2	32.2	15.8	14.2	17.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of households is fundamental to understanding the characteristics of units in social and economic planning. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of the District's population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Households constitute important units in planning and as such knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides an important statistical tool for social and economic planning. Analysis of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs and indirectly leads to the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

This Chapter examines the social characteristics of the Asumti South District. They include the household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. The analysis of this data will provide useful information for planning.

3.2 Household size, Composition and Structure

Household population provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to resource allocation for social services such as shelter, health and education. A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives

3.2.1 Household size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or 'ruralized' a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 presents the household size by locality of residence. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, the District recorded 10,848 households with a household population of 50,430, which translates into an average household size of 4.6 persons per household. Households within the District that are found in the urban areas constitute 39.5 percent while, 60.5 are the households in the rural areas. The average household size for urban and rural areas in the District are 4.4 and 4.8 respectively.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District				
		Total	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	50,430	19,003	37.7	31,427	62.3
Number of households	490,515	10,848	4,287	39.5	6,561	60.5
Average household size	4.6	4.6	4.4		4.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. There are four major components of the household composition; household heads, spouses, children and other relatives. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the person they accept and recognize as the head, who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the household. In other words household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister; other relative and non-relative. 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. Factors like migration, modernisation and the tradition of the extended family system still persist.

Table 3.2 shows that there are 10,848 household heads. Of these, male headed households constitute 29.8 percent compared to female headed households (12.7%). There are three major features of the household structure, these are the head of household (21.5%), spouse (wife/ husband; 11.2%) and Child (son/daughter; 44.2%) constituting the highest. The Table indicates a small percentage of the household members being adopted and non-relatives.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,430	100.0	25,915	100.0	24,515	100.0
Head	10,848	21.5	7,734	29.8	3,114	12.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,654	11.2	423	1.6	5,231	21.3
Child (son/daughter)	22,272	44.2	11,567	44.6	10,705	43.7
Parent/Parent in-law	382	0.8	66	0.3	316	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	331	0.7	104	0.4	227	0.9
Grandchild	3,823	7.6	1,933	7.5	1,890	7.7
Brother/Sister	2,449	4.9	1,528	5.9	921	3.8
Step child	387	0.8	184	0.7	203	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	124	0.2	57	0.2	67	0.3
Other relative	2,858	5.7	1,461	5.6	1,397	5.7
Non-relative	1,302	2.6	858	3.3	444	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. In other words, it refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated)

between household members who were present on census night. Table 3.3 shows that, majority of the household form the nuclear family category (31.8 %). This is followed by the extended family (Heads, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) constituting 23.0 percent. The extended family forms the majority among the household structure with more than half (54.1) of the population. Single parent extended is higher (11.8%) than single parent nuclear (8.1%) for males. There are more females' single parent in both nuclear and extended family 10.1 and 16.8 percent respectively compared to males.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,430	100.0	25,915	100.0	24,515	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	1,556	3.1	1,168	4.5	388	1.6
Head and a spouse only	962	1.9	482	1.9	480	2.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	16,058	31.8	8,295	32.0	7,763	31.7
Single parent Nuclear	4,584	9.1	2,108	8.1	2,476	10.1
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	11,622	23.0	5,946	22.9	5,676	23.2
Extended + non relatives	1,235	2.4	670	2.6	565	2.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,014	4.0	1,092	4.2	922	3.8
Single parent Extended	7,167	14.2	3,059	11.8	4,108	16.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	909	1.8	454	1.8	455	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,323	8.6	2,641	10.2	1,682	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration demand for housing and residential-related services. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. These are the Customary, Ordinance and the Islamic marriages (Fayorsey, 2003). These three systems are considered distinct and have specific implications and expectations. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', 'separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'.

3.3.1 Marital status

Table 3.4 show that there are 36,654 persons aged 12 and older of which 40.3 percent have never married. This could be that they may be in school or in apprenticeship. Also 43.8 percent are married and 3.1 percent divorced, widowed are 3.5 percent and informal/consensual union/living together are 7.6 percent or separated (1.7 %). However, almost half (48.1%) of the population are married by the age of 29 years.

The Table further indicates that about 45.7 percent of females are married compared to their male counterparts (42.1 %). The never married for males and females are 46.8 percent and 32.8 percent respectively. About 8.6 percent of females are in informal, consensual union or living together, compared to 6.8 percent of males. A larger proportion of females are separated, divorced or widowed than their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	36,654	100.0	40.3	7.6	43.8	1.7	3.1	3.5
12-14	3,641	100.0	94.9	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,807	100.0	89.0	3.6	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,207	100.0	60.8	10.1	26.8	1.3	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	4,690	100.0	34.6	13.2	48.1	1.7	2.0	0.4
30 - 34	3,867	100.0	17.5	12.1	64.2	2.4	2.9	1.0
35 - 39	3,328	100.0	8.8	10.8	73.4	2.1	3.8	1.1
40 - 44	2,635	100.0	6.1	8.3	73.5	3.1	5.5	3.4
45 - 49	1,949	100.0	2.9	7.9	73.8	3.0	7.5	4.9
50 - 54	1,600	100.0	2.4	5.3	73.4	2.4	8.6	7.8
55 - 59	957	100.0	2.0	4.3	72.7	3.0	6.9	11.1
60 - 64	823	100.0	3.3	3.5	63.5	2.4	10.9	16.3
65+	2,150	100.0	4.3	3.1	53.2	2.6	7.7	29.2
Male								
Total	19,616	100.0	46.8	6.8	42.1	1.3	2.0	1.0
12-14	1,924	100.0	95.1	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,071	100.0	94.1	1.2	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,734	100.0	78.6	6.7	14.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	2,479	100.0	50.3	11.9	35.6	1.2	0.8	0.1
30 - 34	2,174	100.0	25.3	12.1	58.4	2.2	1.7	0.4
35 - 39	1,888	100.0	12.5	10.6	71.6	1.9	3.2	0.2
40 - 44	1,442	100.0	8.2	9.0	75.1	2.9	3.3	1.5
45 - 49	1,038	100.0	4.1	8.3	78.5	2.3	5.0	1.7
50 - 54	833	100.0	3.8	6.5	79.5	2.4	4.9	2.9
55 - 59	534	100.0	3.2	4.1	83.0	2.2	5.2	2.2
60 - 64	427	100.0	4.4	3.7	80.8	2.1	5.9	3.0
65+	1,072	100.0	5.4	3.5	74.3	1.8	6.3	8.7
Female								
Total	17,038	100.0	32.8	8.6	45.7	2.1	4.4	6.4
12-14	1,717	100.0	94.8	0.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,736	100.0	83.2	6.3	9.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	2,473	100.0	41.0	13.9	40.8	2.3	1.7	0.3
25 - 29	2,211	100.0	17.0	14.5	62.1	2.3	3.4	0.7
30 - 34	1,693	100.0	7.4	12.0	71.6	2.7	4.4	1.9
35 - 39	1,440	100.0	4.0	11.0	75.8	2.4	4.6	2.3
40 - 44	1,193	100.0	3.7	7.5	71.5	3.4	8.2	5.7
45 - 49	911	100.0	1.4	7.4	68.4	3.8	10.4	8.6
50 - 54	767	100.0	0.9	4.0	66.8	2.5	12.6	13.2
55 - 59	423	100.0	0.5	4.5	59.8	4.0	9.0	22.2
60 - 64	396	100.0	2.0	3.3	44.9	2.8	16.4	30.6
65+	1,078	100.0	3.2	2.8	32.1	3.4	9.0	49.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Data indicates that, 58.5 percent of persons aged 12 years and older have basic education and 26.7 percent have no education, 10.7 percent have received secondary education with only 2.2 percent attaining secondary, certificate or diploma level.

Within the married population, 68.3 percent have basic education while 11.7 percent have no education. There is a high proportion (67.4%) of widows with no education than those with basic education (29.5%). Overall, the proportions in the various categories of marital status within the population reduce as the educational level increases. In addition, the level of educational attainment is relatively higher among males in most of the marriage categories as compared to the females.

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	Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	36,654	100	26.7	58.5	10.7	1.2	2.2	0.8
Never married	14,773	100	11.7	68.3	16.2	1.1	2.1	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,796	100	21.5	66	9.5	0.9	1.6	0.5
Married	16,044	100	37.1	50.8	7.1	1.4	2.5	1.1
Separated	613	100	33.1	57.3	5.7	1.3	2.3	0.3
Divorced	1,141	100	38.2	53.5	4.4	1.1	2	0.7
Widowed	1,287	100	67.4	29.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.4
Male								
Total	19,616	100	21.7	59.5	13.4	1.3	2.9	1.2
Never married	9,189	100	12.7	65.9	17.2	1.1	2.3	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,336	100	17.7	65.9	11.8	1	2.6	0.9
Married	8,254	100	30.8	52	10.2	1.6	3.7	1.7
Separated	254	100	29.1	57.9	8.3	1.2	2.8	0.8
Divorced	387	100	32	57.9	5.4	1.3	2.3	1
Widowed	196	100	52.6	39.3	4.6	0.5	1	2
Female								
Total	17,038	100	32.5	57.2	7.6	1	1.4	0.3
Never married	5,584	100	10	72.2	14.6	1	1.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,460	100	24.9	66.1	7.5	0.7	0.6	0.2
Married	7,790	100	43.7	49.6	4	1.1	1.3	0.3
Separated	359	100	35.9	56.8	3.9	1.4	1.9	0
Divorced	754	100	41.4	51.3	3.8	1.1	1.9	0.5
Widowed	1,091	100	70.1	27.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 shows information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex, and economic activity status. Table 3.6 shows that, 64.8 percent of persons 12 years and older are employed while 3.2 percent are unemployed and 31.9 percent are economically not active. Within the married group, 86 percent are employed with 2.3 unemployed. There are 11.7 of

the population who are economically not active. However, for those never married, 37.1 percent are employed while the economically not active category accounts for more than half (58.6%). Overall, a higher proportion of married males (91.0%) compare to married females (80.7%) are employed.

Nearly seventy percent (69.8%) of the female population, who have never been married, are economically not active while 51.8 percent of the males in the same married category are also economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,654	100.0	23,766	64.8	1,179	3.2	11,709	31.9
Never married	14,773	100.0	5,477	37.1	635	4.3	8,661	58.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,796	100.0	2,192	78.4	112	4	492	17.6
Married	16,044	100.0	13,799	86	368	2.3	1,877	11.7
Separated	613	100.0	462	75.4	33	5.4	118	19.2
Divorced	1,141	100.0	962	84.3	22	1.9	157	13.8
Widowed	1,287	100.0	874	67.9	9	0.7	404	31.4
Male								
Total	19,616	100.0	13,436	68.5	567	2.9	5,613	28.6
Never married	9,189	100.0	4,045	44	380	4.1	4,764	51.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,336	100.0	1,192	89.2	47	3.5	97	7.3
Married	8,254	100.0	7,515	91	116	1.4	623	7.5
Separated	254	100.0	216	85	12	4.7	26	10.2
Divorced	387	100.0	337	87.1	10	2.6	40	10.3
Widowed	196	100.0	131	66.8	2	1	63	32.1
Female								
Total	17,038	100.0	10,330	60.6	612	3.6	6,096	35.8
Never married	5,584	100.0	1,432	25.6	255	4.6	3,897	69.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,460	100.0	1,000	68.5	65	4.5	395	27.1
Married	7,790	100.0	6,284	80.7	252	3.2	1,254	16.1
Separated	359	100.0	246	68.5	21	5.8	92	25.6
Divorced	754	100.0	625	82.9	12	1.6	117	15.5
Widowed	1,091	100.0	743	68.1	7	0.6	341	31.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*The economically not active include Pensioners/retired; Disabled/too sick to work; Too old/too young; Students

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. In Table 3.7, the majority of the population in the District (93.5%) are Ghanaians by birth with similar observation in both sexes. This is followed by Ghanaians by naturalization (0.9 %) and dual nationality of 3.3 percent. Non Ghanaians constitutes 0.5 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,584	100.0	28,285	100.0	25,299	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	50,101	93.5	26,388	93.3	23,713	93.7
Dual Nationality	1,783	3.3	932	3.3	851	3.4
Ghanaian by naturalization	471	0.9	251	0.9	220	0.9
ECOWAS	785	1.5	488	1.7	297	1.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	283	0.5	144	0.5	139	0.5
Other	161	0.3	82	0.3	79	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Data in Table 3.8 indicates that Pentecostal or Charismatic (30.5%) dominates in the religious affiliation category followed by the Islam (21.7%) and Protestants (15.3%), Catholics form 13.1 percent. With respect to sex distribution, 9.9 percent of males have no religious affiliation whereas the female proportion is 5.3 percent. Also, there are more males (22.8%) in Islam against 20.5 percent of their female counterparts. The Pentecostal/Charismatic category on the other hand, has more female members (33.1%) than males (28.2%) in that category

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,584	100.0	28,285	100.0	25,299	100.0
No Religion	4,148	7.7	2,809	9.9	1,339	5.3
Catholic	7,006	13.1	3,638	12.9	3,368	13.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	8,216	15.3	4,162	14.7	4,054	16.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,336	30.5	7,972	28.2	8,364	33.1
Other Christians	5,516	10.3	2,822	10.0	2,694	10.6
Islam	11,628	21.7	6,437	22.8	5,191	20.5
Traditionalist	499	0.9	315	1.1	184	0.7
Other (Specify)	235	0.4	130	0.5	105	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

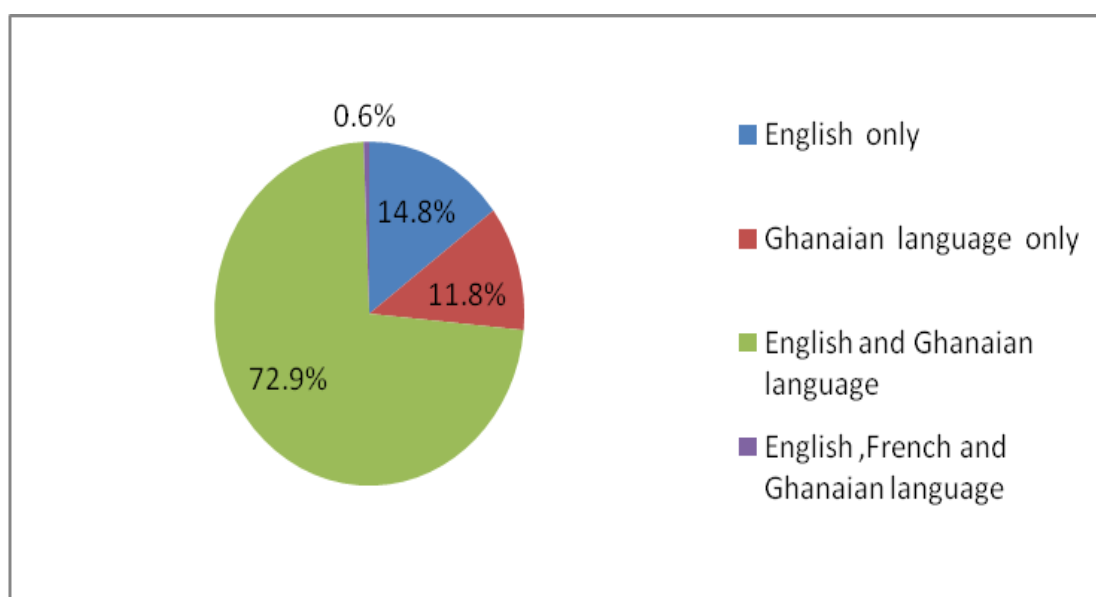
3.6 Literacy and education

This section seeks to find out the literacy levels and educational attainment of all persons 11 years and older captured in the District by the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Literacy is measured by ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding for all persons 11 years and older.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.2, indicate that among the population 11 years and older, 72.9 percent accounted for the majority and are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only (14.8%). Only a small fraction (0.6%) of the population is literate in English French, and Ghanaian language.

Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and the type of language



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to Table 3.9, literate population is higher (27,559) compare to illiterate (9,684). There is a high percentage of illiterate female 5,556 (56.5%) compared to 4,270 (43.5%) of illiterate males. At age 15-19, 78.1 percent of males are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 14.2 percent English only while Ghanaian language only constitutes (7.0%). Majority (83.7%) of males who are of ages 60-64 are literate in English and Ghanaian language. On the other hand, females age 11-14 who are of school going age, (23.8%) are literate English only, (11.0%) Ghanaian language only, (64.9%) English and Ghanaian language, while English and French constitute only (0.1%).

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	9,684	27,559	100.0	14.8	11.8	72.8	0.3	0.3
11-14	185	4,506	100.0	23.7	9.9	66.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	560	5,152	100.0	14.6	7.4	77.3	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,054	4,105	100.0	13.3	9.3	77	0.3	0.1
25-29	1,303	3,335	100.0	15.3	12.1	72	0.3	0.3
30-34	1,142	2,667	100.0	14.2	14.7	70.5	0.4	0.1
35-39	1,099	2,194	100.0	12.3	16.8	70.2	0.3	0.5
40-44	908	1,697	100.0	11.1	16.5	71.5	0.3	0.6
45-49	697	1,213	100.0	9.8	16.7	72.8	0.2	0.4
50-54	586	991	100.0	8.7	13.9	76.8	0.3	0.3
55-59	347	598	100.0	10	14.4	74.9	0.3	0.3
60-64	403	397	100.0	10.1	15.9	73.6	0	0.5
65+	1,400	704	100.0	9.4	15.8	74.1	0.3	0.4

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

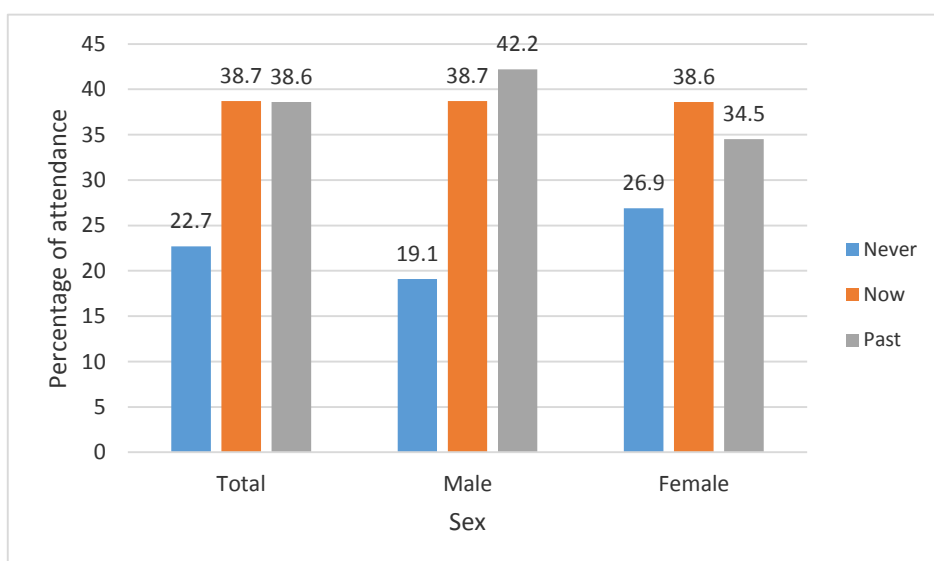
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Male								
Total	4,209	15,689	100.0	13.7	9.8	75.9	0.3	0.4
11-14	83	2,375	100.0	23.5	8.8	67.5	0.1	0.1
15-19	281	2,731	100.0	14.2	7	78.1	0.1	0.6
20-24	484	2,230	100.0	12.2	7.7	79.6	0.3	0.2
25-29	597	1,851	100.0	14.6	8.8	75.7	0.3	0.5
30-34	515	1,632	100.0	12.7	11.3	75.4	0.3	0.2
35-39	510	1,361	100.0	11.5	13.6	73.9	0.4	0.5
40-44	392	1,035	100.0	10.7	12.9	75.4	0.4	0.6
45-49	292	726	100.0	8.3	12.8	77.8	0.4	0.7
50-54	236	586	100.0	5.8	10.6	82.8	0.5	0.3
55-59	135	390	100.0	6.9	9	83.6	0.3	0.3
60-64	139	273	100.0	7.3	15	76.9	0	0.7
65+	545	499	100.0	7.2	12.8	79	0.4	0.6
Female								
Total	5,475	11,870	100.0	16.4	14.5	68.7	0.2	0.2
11-14	102	2,131	100.0	24.1	11.1	64.5	0.1	0.2
15-19	279	2,421	100.0	15.1	7.9	76.4	0.2	0.3
20-24	570	1,875	100.0	14.6	11.1	73.9	0.3	0.1
25-29	706	1,484	100.0	16.1	16.1	67.4	0.3	0.1
30-34	627	1,035	100.0	16.5	20.1	62.8	0.6	0
35-39	589	833	100.0	13.4	22	64.1	0.1	0.4
40-44	516	662	100.0	11.8	22.1	65.4	0.2	0.6
45-49	405	487	100.0	12.1	22.6	65.3	0	0
50-54	350	405	100.0	12.8	18.8	68.1	0	0.2
55-59	212	208	100.0	15.9	24.5	58.7	0.5	0.5
60-64	264	124	100.0	16.1	17.7	66.1	0	0
65+	855	205	100.0	14.6	22.9	62.4	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

On the other hand, males (38.7%) dominate the population 3 years and older currently attending school. 38.6 percent attended school in the past, yet 22.7 never attended any school. With respect to sex distribution, there is almost the same percent of males and female in school. However there are more males (42.2%) compared to females who have gone to attended school in the past.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. It is observed from the Table that 10,927 attended school in the past while 18,985 are currently attending school. Among the population in primary school, 50.1 percent are currently attending school and almost twenty percent attended in the past. The school level least attended currently is post middle/secondary (0.3%). Although primary school dominates those who attended school in the past, it had only 33.8 percent of its population within that age category enjoyed the facility followed by JSS/JHS and kindergarten with 26.4 and 15.1 percent respectively.

Out of the male population, 49.6 percent are in primary school and 18.1 percent in JSS/JHS while only a little over one percent are in tertiary. On the part of the females, more than half (50.6%) of the females population within the age group are in primary school while less than one (0.5) percent can be found at the tertiary level. Proportionally, more females (38.0%) within the female population of 3 years and above ever attended school than their male (33.8%) counterparts.

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	18,985	100.0	10,057	100.0	8,928	100.0	18,907	100.0	10,927	100.0	7,980	100.0
Nursery	1,108	5.8	539	5.4	569	6.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	3,355	17.7	1,727	17.2	1,628	18.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	9,506	50.1	4,985	49.6	4,521	50.6	3,758	19.9	1,653	15.1	2,105	26.4
JSS/JHS	3,354	17.7	1,818	18.1	1,536	17.2	6,728	35.6	3,692	33.8	3,036	38.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,643	24.6	2,883	26.4	1,760	22.1
SSS/SHS	1,382	7.3	819	8.1	563	6.3	1,988	10.5	1,365	12.5	623	7.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	545	2.9	441	4.0	104	1.3
Vocational/Technical/ Comm.	67	0.4	30	0.3	37	0.4	363	1.9	232	2.1	131	1.6
Post middle/Secondary certificate	61	0.3	33	0.3	28	0.3	294	1.6	190	1.7	104	1.3
Tertiary	152	0.8	106	1.1	46	0.5	588	3.1	471	4.3	117	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The structural composition of the working population often determines the course of social and economic development. Data about economic activities involved by the working population in the District is very critical to determine the level of development of the District.

This chapter analyses data on economic activities undertaken in the District. Participation in economic activity helps an individual to improve one's well-being. The main focus of the analysis is on five areas, type of economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status, and employment sector. There is also information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. Although data was collected on population five years and older, most of the analyses in this section will be on the population 15 years and older.

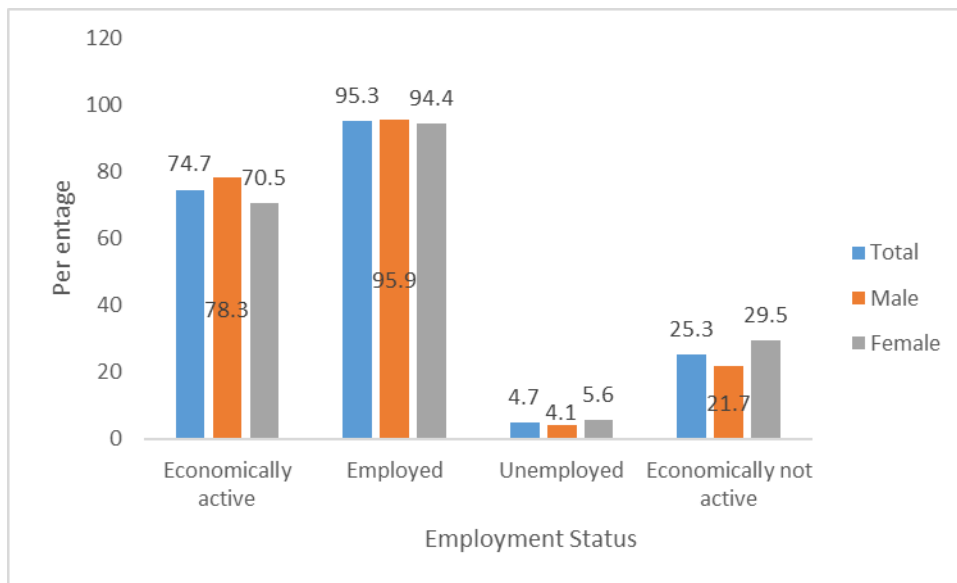
The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night. The economic activity look at the changes in the structure of the population in Asutifi South District with regards to the proportion of economically active (employed and unemployed) and the economically not active persons.

4.2 Economically Activity Status

Economically active population is defined as persons who had job but did not work, unemployed, worked before and seeking work and available for work, and unemployed and seeking work for the first time. The economically not active people are those among the working age population who during the reference period (last 7 days prior to the census) were neither employed or unemployed and not working because of school attendance, household duties, retirement or old age or other reasons like not interested in working and disability. Economically not active persons were not engaged in any economic activity during the reference period.

Figure 4.1 shows a graphical representation of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Asutifi District. The data shows that, 74.7 percent are economically active, with 78.3 percent males and 70.5 percent females. Of the economically not active population (25.3%), the male accounts for 21.7 percent and female accounts for 29.5 percent. The Figure further shows that, 95.3 percent of the economically active, are employed with 95.9 percent males and 94.4 percent females. Also 4.7 percent of the economically active population are unemployed with male representing 4.1 percent and female 5.6 percent.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by Activity status

Table 4.1 presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in Asutifi South District. According to the Table majority (74.7%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active. Among the economically active persons a large percentage (95.3%) are employed. It is also observed that, out of the employed population 98.0 percent are males compared to 96.6 percent females. The Table further shows that, more females (29.5%) are economically not active with 39.9 percent in full time education, 37.6 percent did home duties (household chore) while less than ten (9.5) percent being too old/young. It is also seen that more males (1.6%) are pensioners or retired. This could be attributed to the fact that males dominate the labour market especially in the formal sector. Among the economically not active persons 62.5 percent of males are attending school (full time students), 16.6 percent did home duties (household chore), while less than five (4.4) percent are disabled/sick. Household work which mostly includes household chores like cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning house and compound etc. featured as the reason for not being economically active. The proportion of females engaged in household work (37.6%) is significantly higher compared to males (16.6%). This could be attributed to the cultural tendencies in our societies, that house work is a domain of females.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,013	100.0	17,692	100.0	15,321	100.0
Economically active	24,654	74.7	13,852	78.3	10,802	70.5
<i>Employed</i>	<i>23,483</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>13,288</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>10,195</i>	<i>94.4</i>
<i>Worked</i>	22,865	97.4	13,016	98.0	9,849	96.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	524	2.2	231	1.7	293	2.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	94	0.4	41	0.3	53	0.5
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,171</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	349	29.8	164	29.1	185	30.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	822	70.2	400	70.9	422	69.5
Economically not active	8,359	25.3	3,840	21.7	4,519	29.5
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	2,338	28.0	638	16.6	1,700	37.6
<i>Full time education</i>	4,205	50.3	2,401	62.5	1,804	39.9
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	81	1.0	60	1.6	21	0.5
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	395	4.7	170	4.4	225	5.0
<i>Too old/young</i>	662	7.9	233	6.1	429	9.5
<i>Other</i>	678	8.1	338	8.8	340	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 describe the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. It is found out that, out of the total population of 33,013, we have 23,483 (71.1%) are employed with 1,171 (3.5%) unemployed, while the economically not active were 8,359 (25.3%). It is observed that unemployment is higher in the ages 20-24 compared to those employed.

According to Table 4.2, the size of the employed population increases from the age group 20-24, to age group 45-49 and then declines from age 50-54 to age 65 and older. One may conclude that, increase in ages is inversely related to employment. This means as age increases the size of the employed old age population decreases. About 87.4 percent of the employed population falls within the age group 20-64 years. The employed population among males is higher (75.1%) compare to females (66.5%). Majority of the age group 15-19 (70.0%) compare to the aged 65 years and older (33.65) are found in economically not active population. However, unemployed account for about four percent (3.5%). It was found out that; females (29.5%) are more likely to be economically not active compared to male (21.7%).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	33,013	100.0	23,483	71.1	1,171	3.5	8,359	25.3
15 - 19	5,807	100.0	1,530	26.3	210	3.6	4,067	70
20 - 24	5,207	100.0	3,144	60.4	386	7.4	1,677	32.2
25 - 29	4,690	100.0	3,767	80.3	240	5.1	683	14.6
30 - 34	3,867	100.0	3,338	86.3	144	3.7	385	10
35 - 39	3,328	100.0	2,990	89.8	87	2.6	251	7.5
40 - 44	2,635	100.0	2,424	92	37	1.4	174	6.6
45 - 49	1,949	100.0	1,827	93.7	22	1.1	100	5.1
50 - 54	1,600	100.0	1,466	91.6	14	0.9	120	7.5
55 - 59	957	100.0	883	92.3	3	0.3	71	7.4
60 - 64	823	100.0	690	83.8	24	2.9	109	13.2
65+	2,150	100.0	1,424	66.2	4	0.2	722	33.6
Male								
Total	17,692	100.0	13,288	75.1	564	3.2	3,840	21.7
15 - 19	3,071	100.0	903	29.4	82	2.7	2,086	67.9
20 - 24	2,734	100.0	1,746	63.9	176	6.4	812	29.7
25 - 29	2,479	100.0	2,120	85.5	120	4.8	239	9.6
30 - 34	2,174	100.0	1,966	90.4	76	3.5	132	6.1
35 - 39	1,888	100.0	1,739	92.1	45	2.4	104	5.5
40 - 44	1,442	100.0	1,362	94.5	20	1.4	60	4.2
45 - 49	1,038	100.0	990	95.4	14	1.3	34	3.3
50 - 54	833	100.0	783	94	8	1	42	5
55 - 59	534	100.0	504	94.4	2	0.4	28	5.2
60 - 64	427	100.0	371	86.9	18	4.2	38	8.9
65+	1,072	100.0	804	75	3	0.3	265	24.7
Female								
Total	15,321	100.0	10,195	66.5	607	4	4,519	29.5
15 - 19	2,736	100.0	627	22.9	128	4.7	1,981	72.4
20 - 24	2,473	100.0	1,398	56.5	210	8.5	865	35
25 - 29	2,211	100.0	1,647	74.5	120	5.4	444	20.1
30 - 34	1,693	100.0	1,372	81	68	4	253	14.9
35 - 39	1,440	100.0	1,251	86.9	42	2.9	147	10.2
40 - 44	1,193	100.0	1,062	89	17	1.4	114	9.6
45 - 49	911	100.0	837	91.9	8	0.9	66	7.2
50 - 54	767	100.0	683	89	6	0.8	78	10.2
55 - 59	423	100.0	379	89.6	1	0.2	43	10.2
60 - 64	396	100.0	319	80.6	6	1.5	71	17.9
65+	1,078	100.0	620	57.5	1	0.1	457	42.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the actual work that a person does at his/her place of work whether in paid employment, unpaid family worker or self-employment. The occupations were classified according to the International Standard Classifications of Occupation (ISCO) but were customized to the Ghanaian situation.

Table 4.3 describes the distribution of the work force by occupation and sex in the Asutifi South District. Data in the Table shows that, the majority (55.1%) are employed in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery, 15.2 percent are employed in Plant and machine operators and assemblers while service and sales workers constitute less than ten (9.5) percent. A small number of females are in managerial position (2.6%) and craft and related trades workers (10.3%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,483	100.0	13,288	100.0	10,195	100.0
Managers	459	2.0	198	1.5	261	2.6
Professionals	718	3.1	457	3.4	261	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	125	0.5	101	0.8	24	0.2
Clerical support workers	79	0.3	55	0.4	24	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,242	9.5	454	3.4	1,788	17.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,946	55.1	6,921	52.1	6,025	59.1
Craft and related trades workers	1,942	8.3	893	6.7	1,049	10.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,579	15.2	3,230	24.3	349	3.4
Elementary occupations	1,392	5.9	978	7.4	414	4.1
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Industry in the 2010 PHC was categorized using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of employed population 15 years and older by industry of employment and sex in the Asutifi South District. Agricultural employed 55.9 percent, Mining and quarrying also contributed about 16.3 percent, and 7.1 percent are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle while education employed less than three (2.8) percent. There are more males 13,288 compared to 10,195 females employed in the industrial sector. On the other hand, male percentage in mining is higher (25.4%) than female (4.4%), while education constitute more than three (3.3) percent. Majority of the female (59.1%) are in agricultural forestry and fishing, about ten (9.5) percent are employed in manufacturing while 11.3 percent are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For education more than two

(2.1) percent are employed. This may be as a result of inadequate number of schools within the District.

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	23,483	100.0	13,288	100	10,195	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,126	55.9	7,102	53.4	6,024	59.1
Mining and quarrying	3,821	16.3	3,374	25.4	447	4.4
Manufacturing	1,494	6.4	529	4.0	965	9.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	29	0.1	12	0.1	17	0.2
Construction	226	1.0	217	1.6	9	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,667	7.1	513	3.9	1,154	11.3
Transportation and storage	408	1.7	391	2.9	17	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	828	3.5	131	1.0	697	6.8
Information and communication	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	35	0.1	25	0.2	10	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	26	0.1	12	0.1	14	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	194	0.8	146	1.1	48	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	126	0.5	100	0.8	26	0.3
Education	651	2.8	434	3.3	217	2.1
Human health and social work activities	174	0.7	79	0.6	95	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	40	0.2	38	0.3	2	0.0
Other service activities	520	2.2	142	1.1	378	3.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	102	0.4	30	0.2	72	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. Such information provides insight into the socio economic status of the society. Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by

employment status and sex in the Asutifi South District. Data in the table shows that majority of the population (63.7%) are self-employed without employee(s) followed by employees (15.0%) and contributing family worker accounting for 11.0 percent. Only a small proportion (0.8%) are domestic employee (Househelp). The Table also shows that 62.5 percent of males are self-employed without employee(s), while contribution family worker constitute 6.8 percent. On the other hand, 65.4 percent of females are self-employed without employee(s), while 16.6 percent accounts for contributing family worker.

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	23,483	100.0	13,288	100.0	10,195	100.0
Employee	3,514	15.0	2,635	19.8	879	8.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,966	63.7	8,302	62.5	6,664	65.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	993	4.2	542	4.1	451	4.4
Casual worker	892	3.8	702	5.3	190	1.9
Contributing family worker	2,590	11.0	900	6.8	1,690	16.6
Apprentice	324	1.4	89	0.7	235	2.3
Domestic employee (Househelp)	185	0.8	104	0.8	81	0.8
Other	19	0.1	14	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The total population 15 years and older in the employment sector are 23,483, with males constituting 13,288 and the females 10,195.

According to the Table, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector is 91.4 percent, followed by the Public Government constituting for 4.9 percent. The male population employed in the public (Government) sector is higher (5.8%) compare to female population (3.9%). The least employed population in Asutifi South District are the Semi-Public /Parastatal which recorded 11 males and eight females.

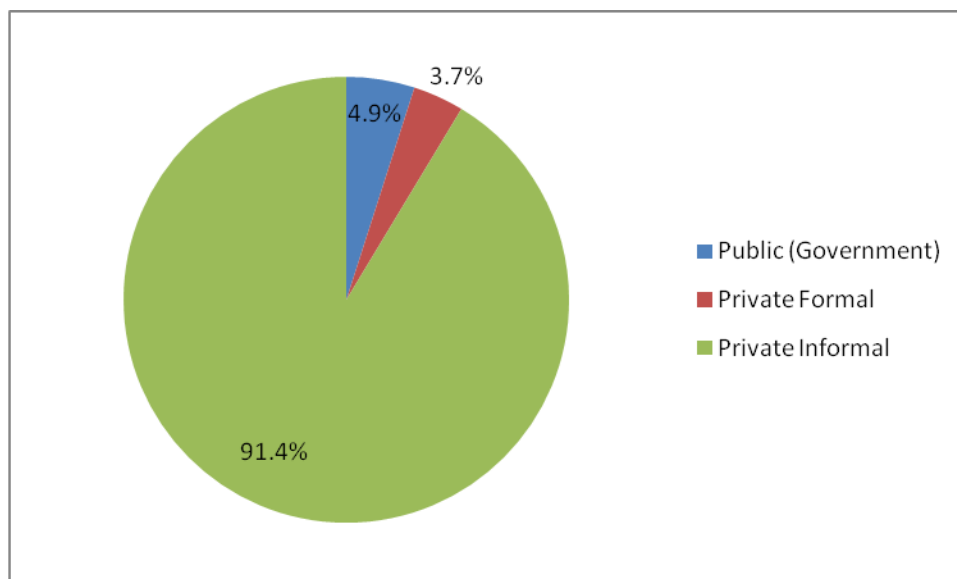
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,483	100.0	13,288	100.0	10,195	100.0
Public (Government)	1,162	4.9	765	5.8	397	3.9
Private Formal	791	3.4	629	4.7	162	1.6
Private Informal	21,462	91.4	11,855	89.2	9,607	94.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	19	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	43	0.2	22	0.2	21	0.2
Other International Organisations	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 4.2, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector have the highest proportion (91.4%), followed by the public (Government) constituting 4.9 percent and private formal having 3.7 percent. The least of the sector was Semi-Public/Parastatal with a proportion of less than one (0.1) percent.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. For the first time in the history of censuses, 2010 PHC captured data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

This chapter presents information on ownership and access to mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet cafe, on phone or other mobile devices and the access to fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone and Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older who own mobile phone and have access to internet facility by sex. In all, there are 36,654 people between the ages of 12 years and older. Males (53.5%) constitute the majority of the population 12 years and older. The Table reveals that a little over 46 percent own mobile phones in the District. Also, close to 54 percent (53.8%) of the male compared to only 37.5 percent of the females within the same age group own mobile phones.

The Table further shows that, the number of persons who use internet facility in the District that, close to three percent (2.9%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. Only 3.9 percent of the male population and 1.7 percent of females in that category use such facility.

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	36,654	100.0	16,944	46.2	1,060	2.9
Male	19,616	53.5	10,562	53.8	762	3.9
Female	17,038	46.5	6,382	37.5	298	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Households ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 shows that close to four of every 100 households in the District have desktop or laptop computers. Also, more than four percent (4.3%) of the male headed households own desktop/laptop computers while the female headed households are only three percent (3.0%). The variations in the proportion of households by sex show a wide disparity in the ownership of desktop or laptop.

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

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,848	100.0	424	3.9
Male	7,734	71.3	330	4.3
Female	3,114	28.7	94	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population And Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

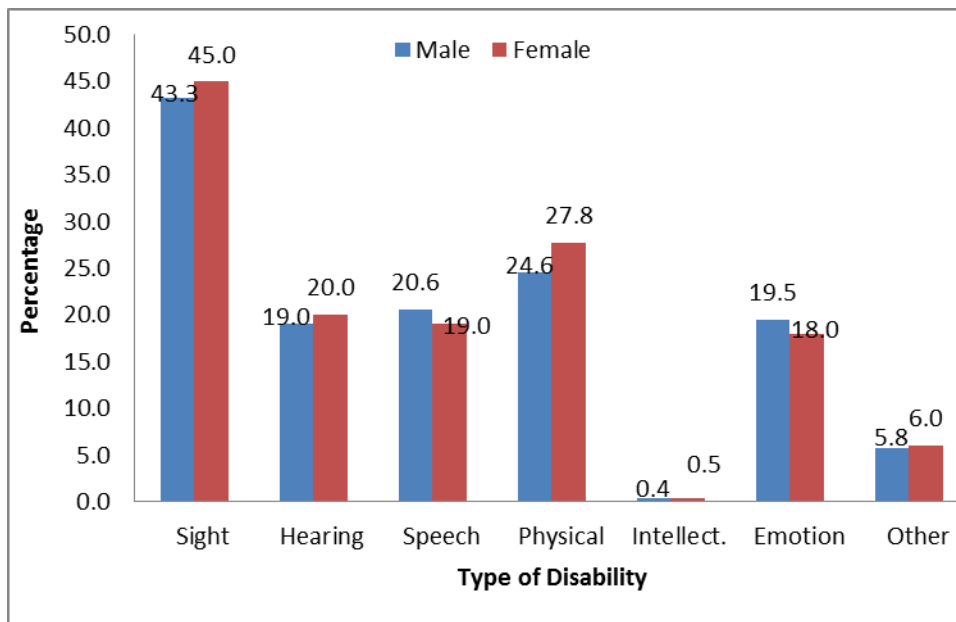
Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of disability or malformation (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Integrating PWDs into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country is an important development issue. Therefore the 2010 PHC, gathered data on the population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality and socio-economic data, which are presented under this chapter.

6.2 Type of disability

The sex distribution of disabilities reveals that about three percent (2.9%) of the male population in the District are disabled while females constitute more than three percent (3.5%). It is realized from the Figure that among the male population with disability, sight constitute the majority (43.3%) followed by physical disability (27.8%) and the least is persons with intellectual disability (0.4%). Females with disability follow the same pattern as the males with sight disability (45.0%) leading the chart and the least being intellectual disability (0.5%).

Figure 6.1: Type of disability by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows the population with the various forms of disability in the District. From the Table only 3.2 percent of the population in the District have one form of disability or the other with the proportion (3.1%) of females with disability higher than males (2.9%).

The distribution of persons with disability (PWDs) in the District shows that sight disability (44.2%) is the most common form of disability among the disabled persons in the District. This is followed by Physical (mobility) (26.2%) and speech (19.8%), hearing disability (19.6%).

In relation to sex, among the male disabled persons physical disability accounts for 24.6 percent and 27.8 percent among females with the same disability.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	53,584	100.0	28,285	100.0	25,299	100.0
No disability	51,881	96.8	27,460	97.1	24,421	96.5
With a disability	1,703	3.2	825	2.9	878	3.5
Sight	752	44.2	357	43.3	395	45.0
Hearing	333	19.6	157	19.0	176	20.0
Speech	337	19.8	170	20.6	167	19.0
Physical	447	26.2	203	24.6	244	27.8
Intellectual	223	13.1	108	0.4	115	0.5
Emotional	319	18.7	161	19.5	158	18.0
Other	101	5.9	48	5.8	53	6.0
Urban						
Total	19,826	100.0	10,259	100.0	9,567	100.0
No disability	19,352	97.6	10,034	97.8	9,318	97.4
With a disability	474	2.4	225	2.2	249	2.6
Sight	178	37.6	84	37.3	94	37.8
Hearing	79	16.7	35	15.6	44	17.7
Speech	88	18.6	40	17.8	48	19.3
Physical	140	29.5	65	28.9	75	30.1
Intellectual	56	11.8	28	0.3	28	0.3
Emotional	62	13.1	32	14.2	30	12.0
Other	25	5.3	8	3.6	17	6.8
Rural						
Total	33,758	100.0	18,026	100.0	15,732	100.0
No disability	32,529	96.4	17,426	96.7	15,103	96.0
With a disability	1,229	3.6	600	3.3	629	4.0
Sight	574	46.7	273	45.5	301	47.9
Hearing	254	20.7	122	20.3	132	21.0
Speech	249	20.3	130	21.7	119	18.9
Physical	307	25.0	138	23.0	169	26.9
Intellectual	167	13.6	80	0.4	87	0.6
Emotional	257	20.9	129	21.5	128	20.3
Other	76	6.2	40	6.7	36	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Data in Table 6.1 further shows that, a higher proportion of persons with disability live in rural areas (3.6%) compared to (2.4%) their counterparts in urban areas. Sight disability is common in the urban areas (37.6%) than the rural areas (46.7%). The proportion of persons suffering from speech disability (20.3%) in rural areas is higher than those with the same type of disability in the urban areas (18.6%).

6.4 Disability and activity

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Also, economically active persons are those who work for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and unemployed persons. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Out of the 1,703 people with disability, about 1,348 constituting 79.2 percent are 15 years and older. Out of the 79.2 percent of the disabled population who are within the economically active age group, 61.4 percent are employed, a little above two percent (2.2%) are unemployed and 36.4 are economically not active.

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

Both Sexes/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	33,013	100.0	23,483	71.1	1,171	3.5	8,359	25.3
No disability	31,665	100.0	22,655	71.5	1,141	3.6	7,869	24.9
With a disability	1,348	100.0	828	61.4	30	2.2	490	36.4
Sight	633	100.0	390	61.6	9	1.4	234	37
Hearing	244	100.0	158	64.8	5	2	81	33.2
Speech	218	100.0	143	65.6	11	5	64	29.4
Physical	344	100.0	185	53.8	3	0.9	156	45.3
Intellectual	147	100.0	84	57.1	1	0.7	62	42.2
Emotional	232	100.0	149	64.2	5	2.2	78	33.6
Other	83	100.0	58	64.9	0	0	25	30.1
Male								
Total	17,692	100.0	13,288	75.1	564	3.2	3,840	21.7
No disability	17,046	100.0	12,862	75.5	552	3.2	3,632	21.3
With a disability	646	100.0	426	65.9	12	1.9	208	32.2
Sight	293	100.0	187	63.8	4	1.4	102	34.8
Hearing	113	100.0	74	65.5	1	0.9	38	33.6
Speech	110	100.0	76	69.1	5	4.5	29	26.4
Physical	155	100.0	91	58.7	2	1.3	62	40
Intellectual	67	100.0	39	58.2	0	0	28	41.8
Emotional	116	100.0	76	65.5	0	0	40	34.5
Other	40	100.0	33	82.5	0	0	7	17.5

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	15,321	100.0	10,195	66.5	607	4	4,519	29.5
No disability	14,619	100.0	9,793	67	589	4	4,237	29
With a disability	702	100.0	402	57.3	18	2.6	282	40.2
Sight	340	100.0	203	59.7	5	1.5	132	38.8
Hearing	131	100.0	84	64.1	4	3.1	43	32.8
Speech	108	100.0	67	62	6	5.6	35	32.4
Physical	189	100.0	94	49.7	1	0.5	94	49.7
Intellectual	80	100.0	45	56.3	1	1.3	34	42.5
Emotional	116	100.0	73	62.9	5	4.3	38	32.8
Other	43	100.0	25	58.1	0	0	18	41.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can be observed that, among the types of disability within the economic activity status, in general, each type of disability has more than half of its population employed, less than half being economically not active and less than five percent being unemployed. It is observed from the Table that 61.1 percent of the persons with sight disability are employed, economically not active constitute 37.0 percent and less than two percent (1.4%) are unemployed. Again, 63.4 percent of persons with speech disability employed, unemployed represent five percent and 29.4 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, persons with intellectual disability have as high as 45.3 percent of its population being economically not active while 53.8 percent are employed.

Among the male population with disability, 65.9 percent are employed, 32.2 percent are economically not active and about two percent (1.9%) of them being unemployed. On the other hand, 57.3 percent of the females with disability are employed while 40.2 percent are economically not active group and the unemployed constitute more than two percent (2.6%). It is observed among the female disability that physical disability has the same proportion of employed and economically not active (49.7%) persons and less than one percent (0.5%) is unemployed.

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low with people with disability. Table 6.3 indicates the population 3 years and older with disability type and level of education. Data on disability, education and literacy would inform policy formulation towards skills development for people with disability and that would go a long to improve their lives.

6.6.1 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 and appendix Table 2 present population of 3 years and older by disability type, sex and education level attained. In general the population of disabled persons reduces as the level of education increases. It is observed from the Table that most persons with disability are denied pre-school as only a fraction over three (9.1%). Again, about 22.7 percent have never attended school. Also, it is observed that for the disabled who has never been to school, hearing recorded the highest with 42.0 percent followed by physical with 38.1 percent. However, for the disabled who have attained basic education (Middle /JSS/ JHS), about 59.5 percent of them have emotional disability followed by intellectual disability (57.0 %). Again, (7.2%) of the persons with disability have attained tertiary education. More than seven percent of those with sight disability have attained post graduate degree.

On the sex distribution of disability, it is recorded that, among the disabled females 50.3 percent of the people with hearing disability have never attended school compared to only 32.7 percent of their male counterparts. Emotional disability constitutes the majority of both male and female persons with disability and have completed basic education. Again, appendix 2 shows that more than half of the male population 3 years and older have ever attended JSS/JHS and middle schools while close to only ten percent (9.8%) attended SSS/SHS and secondary schools. The situation for females is not different as JSS/JHS and middle schools recorded 42.3 percent compared to about five percent (4.8%) at SSS/SHS and secondary schools. With the tertiary education, two males with sight and physical disabilities have attained bachelor and post graduate degrees while one female with sight disability has post graduate degree in the District.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	48,381	11,006	4,403	27,586	5,386	100.0	22.7	9.1	57	11.1
No disability	46,761	10,431	4,334	26,726	5,270	100.0	22.3	9.3	57.2	11.3
With a disability	1,620	575	69	860	116	100.0	35.5	4.3	53.1	7.2
Sight	718	267	31	361	59	100.0	37.2	4.3	50.3	8.2
Hearing	317	133	11	150	23	100.0	42	3.5	47.3	7.3
Speech	317	101	17	174	25	100.0	31.9	5.4	54.9	7.9
Physical	431	164	19	226	22	100.0	38.1	4.4	52.4	5.1
Intellectual	207	69	8	118	12	100.0	33.3	3.9	57	5.8
Emotional	296	83	18	176	19	100.0	28	6.1	59.5	6.4
Other	97	26	5	52	14	100.0	26.8	5.2	53.6	14.4
Male										
Total	25,560	4,878	2,231	14,792	3,659	100.0	19.1	8.7	57.9	14.3
No disability	24,780	4,655	2,196	14,352	3,577	100.0	18.8	8.9	57.9	14.4
With a disability	780	223	35	440	82	100.0	28.6	4.5	56.4	10.5
Sight	337	100	18	178	41	100.0	29.7	5.3	52.8	12.2
Hearing	150	49	6	77	18	100.0	32.7	4	51.3	12
Speech	161	42	9	93	17	100.0	26.1	5.6	57.8	10.6
Physical	196	57	9	114	16	100.0	29.1	4.6	58.2	8.2
Intellectual	101	30	4	60	7	100.0	29.7	4	59.4	6.9
Emotional	148	35	10	89	14	100.0	23.6	6.8	60.1	9.5
Other	46	7	1	27	11	100.0	15.2	2.2	58.7	23.9
Female										
Total	22,821	6,128	2,172	12,794	1,727	100.0	26.9	9.5	56.1	7.6
No disability	21,981	5,776	2,138	12,374	1,693	100.0	26.3	9.7	56.3	7.7
With a disability	840	352	34	420	34	100.0	41.9	4	50	4
Sight	381	167	13	183	18	100.0	43.8	3.4	48	4.7
Hearing	167	84	5	73	5	100.0	50.3	3	43.7	3
Speech	156	59	8	81	8	100.0	37.8	5.1	51.9	5.1
Physical	235	107	10	112	6	100.0	45.5	4.3	47.7	2.6
Intellectual	106	39	4	58	5	100.0	36.8	3.8	54.7	4.7
Emotional	148	48	8	87	5	100.0	32.4	5.4	58.8	3.4
Other	51	19	4	25	3	100.0	37.3	7.8	49	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

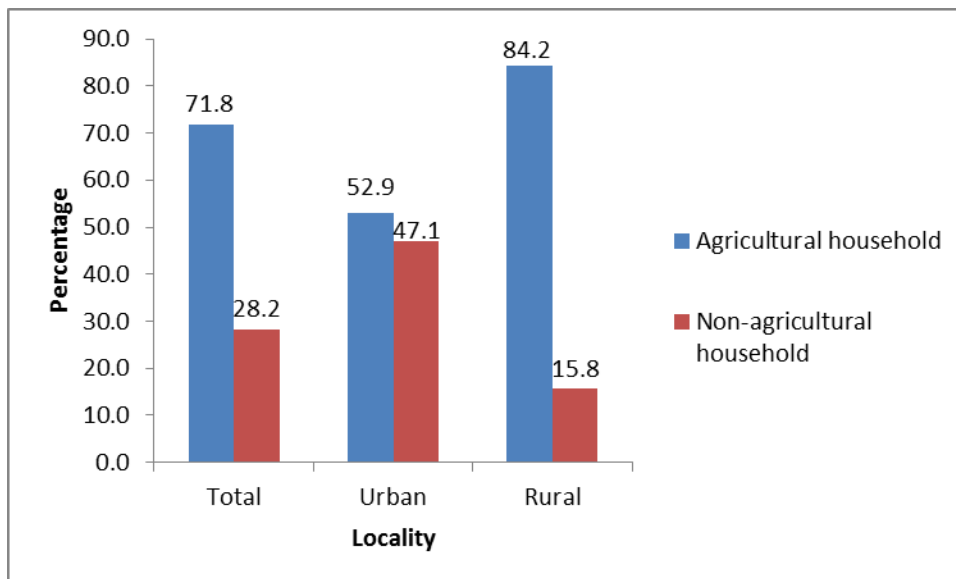
Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings (GSS, 2010). Asutifi South District is no different as agriculture employs majority of the households and also serves as the backbone to the local economy of the District.

The District has rich climatic conditions and vegetation type that favour farming and animal production. The two main vegetation types in the District, moist semi-deciduous forest and the guinea savannah woodland are conducive for the rearing of livestock. The majority of the economically active populations in the region are engaged in agriculture. This chapter discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities in the Asutifi South District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows clearly that the District is agrarian with 71.8 percent of households engaged in agriculture compared to non-agricultural households of 28.2 percent. Out of the households engaged in agriculture 82.2 percent are located in rural areas while the remaining 15.8 percent are found in urban centres.

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 also shows households in agriculture by type of farming activity and locality of residence. Among the households who are into agriculture, majority (98.7%) is into crop farming, followed by livestock rearing (18.2%) and the least is fish farming (0.1%). Also 52.9 percent of the urban households are engaged in agricultural, whereas rural households in agriculture are 84.2 percent. With regards to the rural households who are engaged in agricultural activities, 98.6 percent are into crop farming, a little above one percent (1.2%) in tree planting, 20.1 percent into livestock rearing and fish farming constitute less than one percent (0.1%). On the other hand, out of the urban households engaged in agriculture 98.9 percent are into crop farming, over one percent (1.5%) in to tree planting, 13.4 percent into livestock rearing and less than one percent is into fish farming.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,848	100.0	4,287	100.0	6,561	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	7,793	71.8	2,269	52.9	5,524	84.2
Crop Farming	7,692	98.7	2,243	98.9	5,449	98.6
Tree Planting	100	1.3	33	1.5	67	1.2
Livestock Rearing	1,416	18.2	303	13.4	1,113	20.1
Fish Farming	9	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of Livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and keepers in the District. There are 2,103 keepers representing almost four percent (3.9%) of the entire population in the District rearing 49,356 different types of animals/livestock. On the average each keeper rears 995 livestock. In all, chicken constitutes about 62.1 percent of the livestock reared in the District whereas sheep and goat are 14.3 and 9.1 percent respectively. Out of the 2,103 keepers, 43.6 percent cater for chicken while 25.2 and 15.9 percent rear sheep and goat respectively. It is observed from the table that only one keeper rear 500 snails in the District. The average animal per keeper for fish farming is 264 fishes per keeper. The data again reveals that beehive and marine fishing are the least activities reared in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	49,356	100.0	2,103	100.0	995
Beehives	14	0.0	4	0.2	4
Cattle	532	1.1	35	1.7	15
Chicken	30,659	62.1	917	43.6	33
Dove	33	0.1	4	0.2	8
Duck	872	1.8	55	2.6	16
Goat	4,514	9.1	335	15.9	13
Grass-cutter	76	0.2	13	0.6	6
Guinea fowl	502	1.0	34	1.6	15
Ostrich	85	0.2	3	0.1	28
Pig	1,735	3.5	123	5.8	14
Rabbit	599	1.2	17	0.8	35
Sheep	7,061	14.3	531	25.2	13
Snail	500	1.0	1	0.0	500
Turkey	301	0.6	18	0.9	17
Other	19	0.0	4	0.2	5
Fish farming	1,845	3.7	7	0.3	264
Inland fishing	4	0.0	1	0.0	4
Marine fishing	5	0.0	1	0.0	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing provides shelter to people to protect them against elements of nature and any possible danger. Housing represents one of the basics needs that have a profound impact on health, welfare, wealth, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indications of a person’s standard of living and his or her place in society. The study of housing is not limited to just shelter but it encompasses all the ancillary services and community facilities which are necessary to human well-being. These include the land, utilities and services (infrastructure) as well as the structure or shelter itself. Housing therefore refers to the totality of the built environment that supports human livelihood.

Data on housing include the physical structure used as shelter, housing characteristics, and availability of basic facilities in the dwelling unit, such as potable water and electricity, adequate forms of waste disposal and toilet facilities. The 2010 Census collected information on housing stocks, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal. This chapter discusses the data on households and housing conditions in the Asutifi South District.

8.2 Housing stock

8.2.1 Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Table 8.1 presents stock of houses and household by type of locality. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that the District has 10,848 households and an average household size of 4.6 persons per household, The data in the Table further shows that there are 6,888 stocks of houses in the District, of which 71.8 percent are rural and 28.2 percent are urban. The average household per house is approximately two (1.6), which is in line with the national average and higher than the regional average (1.5). The population per house is about eight (7.8) persons. The population per house does not include homeless and institutional population.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	53,584	19,826	33,758
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	50,430	19,003	31,427
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	6,888	1,942	4,946
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	4,287	6,561
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.3
Population per house	7.3	7.0	7.8	10.2	6.8
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**This excludes homeless and institutional population*

8.3 Type of dwelling and ownership status

The type of dwelling refers to housing type while holding and tenancy arrangement deals with condition of occupancy.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling unit

According to 2010 PHC, a dwelling unit refers to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household. It does not necessarily refer to the entire house of which the dwelling unit may be a part. Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Rooms in compound houses are the predominantly occupied units by households in the District. It accounts for 62.7 percent of the dwelling units followed by separate house with 25.8 percent and the least occupied dwelling unit by households is tent and others. The proportion of households (0.6%) living in improvised home (kiosk/container) in the District is higher than the regional situation (0.5%) but far less than the national level (1.7%).

Also, it is observed that about 62 households out of every 100 male headed households dwell in compound house compared to almost 66 households of every 100 female headed households. The least proportion of male households (0.1%) dwells in tent while female headed households are found in uncompleted buildings (0.1%).

The use of rooms in compound houses for dwelling purposes by household heads is higher in the urban areas (71.0%) than in the rural areas (57.2%). The situation is no different for flat/apartment with close to four percent (3.9%) being urban and one percent rural. On the other hand, 31 percent of household heads in the rural areas are in separate house whereas 17.9 percent are in urban centres. Also, a substantial proportion of households in rural areas (2.1%) occupy huts/building (same compound) while less than one percent (0.4%) is in urban areas. There are more rural households (7.2%) dwelling in semi-detached house than the urban counterpart (4.5%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	2,799	25.8	27.1	22.6	17.9	31.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	665	6.1	5.6	7.5	4.5	7.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	232	2.1	2.3	1.6	3.9	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	6,798	62.7	61.5	65.5	71.0	57.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	158	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	2.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	44	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Tent	10,343	871	15	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	66	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	47	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	18	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	9,846	750	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 shows the main ownership status of dwelling units by sex of households and locality. In all, more than half (52.7%) of the dwellings in the District are owned by a household member. The next highest ownership status is other private individuals constituting 25 percent followed by relative not a household member with 14.4 percent and less than one percent (0.4%) of the dwellings owned by other private agency. A significant proportion of the dwellings are owned by the public/government (2.2%).

The Table further shows that more than 26 percent (26.4%) of male headed household own dwellings by other private individual compared to 21.5 percent of female headed. The proportion of female headed households who own dwelling by a household member is higher than the male headed counterpart. The situation is no different for dwellings being purchased (e.g. mortgage) or owned by relative not a household member.

However, in the rural-urban distribution of dwellings and ownership, 57.7 percent of households in rural areas live in dwellings owned by a household member compared to 44.9 percent in urban areas. Other private individual ownership is contributing 36.8 percent of the urban household dwellers while 17.2 percent are in the rural areas. Again, over three percent (3.4%) of the households in urban areas occupy dwellings owned by government compared to about two percent (1.5%) of households in rural areas.

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

Ownership status	Total country Region		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10848	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	5714	52.7	51.5	55.6	44.9	57.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	74	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	1561	14.4	12.9	18.0	11.9	16.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	2708	25.0	26.4	21.5	36.8	17.2
Private employer	83,610	9,509	466	4.3	5.6	1.1	0.8	6.6
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	45	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	241	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.5
Other	24,000	1,844	39	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

The construction materials of a dwelling consist of the materials that were used to build or put up the structure. The construction materials of a dwelling not only indicate the durability and permanency of a dwelling unit but also serve as a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the household. Some construction materials also pose a health risk to the occupants since they served as a good breeding ground and habitat for pests. This section covers materials used for construction of walls, floors and roof.

8.4.1 Outer wall materials

Table 8.4 presents main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling is mud brick/earth constituting 55.1 percent followed by cement blocks/concrete (37.5%). However, walls constructed with stone, burnt bricks and bamboo constitute less than one percent (0.2%) each.

Again the Table shows that, most of the dwelling units in rural areas are constructed with mud brick/earth (71.8%) followed by cement block/concrete with 19.9 percent. The situation is different for urban areas as close to two thirds of construction materials of dwelling units in urban areas are cement block/concrete. The least used construction materials of dwelling units in the urban and rural areas are stone, burnt bricks and bamboo.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,344	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	6,245	55.1	28.7	71.8
Wood	200,594	7,932	167	1.5	1.5	1.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	53	0.5	0.7	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	20	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	4,258	37.5	65.4	19.9
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	457	4.0	3.3	4.5
Bamboo	8,206	523	22	0.2	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	81	0.7	0.0	1.2
Other	39,206	1,496	20	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor materials

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The Table reveals that most dwelling units in the District are constructed with cement/concrete (72.7%) followed by earth/mud (24.9%) and the least is burnt brick (0.1%).

With respect to urban-rural distribution, 86.7 percent of households in the urban centres are constructed with cement/concrete compared to 63.6 percent of rural dwellings constructed with the same material. On the other hand, more dwelling units in rural areas (34.2%) resort to earth/mud for the floor construction while 10.8 percent dwelling units in urban areas use the same material.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	2,706	24.9	10.8	34.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	7,889	72.7	86.7	63.6
Stone	32,817	3,325	33	0.3	0.1	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	322	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	23	0.2	0.4	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	114	1.1	1.1	1.0
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	30	0.3	0.5	0.1
Other	15,567	1,054	16	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows the main construction materials for the roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The Table shows that, 90.4 percent of all dwellings in the District are roofed by metal sheets while less than one percent (0.1%) are roofed with tiles.

The urban/rural distribution reflects that about 90.4 percent of dwellings in urban areas are roofed with metal sheet while roofing in rural areas constitutes 86.4 percent. A significant proportion of dwellings in rural areas are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia (5.7%) and bamboo (3.6%). None of the dwellings in rural areas use roofing tile for roofing.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,344	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	99	0.9	0.3	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,588	83	0.7	0.9	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	10,256	90.4	96.7	86.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	53	0.5	0.1	0.7
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	52	0.5	0.7	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	17	0.1	0.4	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	263	2.3	0.3	3.6
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	419	3.7	0.5	5.7
Other	35,935	3,292	102	0.9	0.2	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

A room was defined in the Census as a space in the housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square meters (GSS, 2010). This information on number of rooms is related to the actual number of rooms used for

sleeping. This is irrespective of the original intention or whether the room is also being used for other purposes such as cooking, storage, toilet etc.

8.5.1 Household size and number of sleeping rooms

Table 8.7 presents the household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. It is observed from Table 8.7 that the total number of households reduces as the size increases. As single household size constitutes the majority with 1,556 households, household size of 10 or more are 651. Out of the single household size of 1,556, about 92.7 percent occupy one sleeping room while a little over four percent (4.1%) occupy two rooms. Again, it is realized that as high as almost one percent (0.7%) of single household size occupy seven rooms. Also, more than a quarter of household size 10 or more occupy three rooms while as high as 8.3 percent of the same household size occupy a single room in the District.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
1	1,556	100.0	92.7	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
2	1,301	100.0	77.9	15.4	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4
3	1,404	100.0	72.2	19.8	4.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
4	1,476	100.0	65.0	23.8	7.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7
5	1,430	100.0	53.6	30.1	9.7	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8
6	1,152	100.0	43.2	35.9	12.8	4.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.8
7	876	100.0	31.8	38.0	17.8	5.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.6
8	612	100.0	22.5	40.8	21.7	8.2	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.3
9	390	100.0	16.2	39.7	21.0	13.6	5.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
10+	651	100.0	8.3	24.1	25.8	18.3	11.2	4.5	3.4	1.4	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Information on household utilities and facilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are to communities. This aspect of the report looks at the main sources of lighting and cooking fuel.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Source of lighting is one of the parameters for measuring the quality of life of every society. Information on the distribution of dwelling units, and persons in living quarters by type of lighting is certainly expedient for the government and policy makers as an indication of areas to be covered by extension of community lighting system in the future. Lighting fuel used by a household partly determines the quality of the living environment. It is desirable that every household uses fuel that reduces emissions.

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of occupied dwelling unit by type of locality. It indicates that about 47.5 percent of all households are using electricity (main) while 38.2 and 13 percent use flashlight/torch and kerosene lamp respectively. Again, less than a percent (0.2%) of

households rely on solar energy as their main source of lighting whereas close to one percent (0.5%) use private generator.

On the urban/rural distribution, it is observed that 81.6 percent of households in urban areas use electricity (main) as their main source of lighting compared to 25.3 percent in rural areas. The table further shows that 54.8 percent of households in rural areas rely on flashlight/torch and 18.7 percent uses kerosene lamp. It is hoped that the Rural Electrification Programme would increase the use of clean and safe energy as alternatives to the current forms that are being used. The same proportion of households in both urban and rural areas that is close to one percent (0.5%) each uses private generator as the main source of lighting.

Table 8.8: 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	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	5,158	47.5	81.6	25.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	51	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,410	13.0	4.2	18.7
Gas lamp	9,378	793	14	0.1	0.3	0.0
Solar energy	9,194	693	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	1,662	26	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	4,149	38.2	12.9	54.8
Firewood	13,241	997	12	0.1	0.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	7	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and space

This aspect of the report focuses on the main energy used for cooking by households in the Asutifi South District. The two main sources of energy for cooking as shown in Table 8.9 are wood (65.9%) and charcoal (20.2%). Almost six percent (5.8%) of the households in the District do not cook while seven percent representing rely on gas for cooking.

Again, the Table shows that, majority of non-cooking households in the District are located in the urban centres (66.2%). With respect to locality consideration, 40.2 percent households use charcoal in the urban areas as against 7 percent use in the rural households. The Table also reveals that majority (86.6%) of households in rural areas resort to wood for cooking.

On the cooking space, separate room for exclusive use of household, constitutes the majority (32.9%) of cooking space used by households in the District followed by separate room shared with other households (16.1%), and verandah (14.9%). Of the households that resort to separate room for exclusive use by households, 40.4 percent are located in rural areas while the remaining 21.4 percent are in urban centres.

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

Cooking fuel/ Cooking space	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel					
Total	5,467,054	490,515	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	5.8	9.7	3.2
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	65.9	34.1	86.6
Gas	996,518	36,641	7.0	14.8	2.0
Electricity	29,794	1,073	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	929	0.2	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	20.2	40.2	7.0
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	0.5	0.5	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	0.0	-	0.0
Other	7,759	329	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cooking space used					
Total	5,467,054	490,515	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	7.3	10.4	5.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	32.9	21.4	40.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	16.1	17.8	14.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	1.8	1.2	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	9.8	6.2	12.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	0.3	0.3	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	14.9	28.1	6.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	16.9	14.4	18.5
Other	21,007	1,614	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for Drinking and other Domestic Purposes

Access to safe water is measured as the percentage of the population that has a reasonable means of getting safe water for drinking, and for essential household activities expressed as a percentage of the total population. It reflects the health of a country's people and the country's capacity to collect, clean and distribute water to consumers. Safe drinking water is an important ingredient of good health and refers to water from the following sources pipe-borne water/tap or standpipes, boreholes/pumps/tube well, protected wells/springs and gravity flow (river/stream), rainwater, bottled water, sachet water and tanker supply/vendor while unsafe drinking water are from the following sources unprotected well/spring and dugout/pond/lake/canal.

Table 8.10 shows that the majority of the households that is 31.1 percent rely on borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. The urban/rural distribution reflects that more than 40 percent (40.8%) of the households in rural areas use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking compared to 16.2 percent in urban areas. Whereas 34.5 percent of households in urban centres use pipe-borne outside dwelling, only seven percent of households in rural areas use such facility. The table further indicates that as high as 25.1 percent of households using river/stream as their main source of drinking water are in rural areas while close to a percent (0.7%) is in urban centres.

The main source of water for other domestic use in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube well with about 31.0 percent of households followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (17.5%) and river/stream (16.1%). It is observed that almost four out of every 100 households in the rural areas use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for other domestic use compared to two in the urban centres. The situation is different in the urban centres as majority of the households, that is three out of 100 households, rely on pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of water for other domestic activities. The least used water for other domestic activities by households in urban and rural areas are unprotected spring and tanker supply/Vendor respectively.

Table 8.10: 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		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	444	4.1	9.1	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	1,939	17.9	34.5	7.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	1,258	11.6	21.6	5.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	3,372	31.1	16.2	40.8
Protected well	321,091	45,990	985	9.1	7.6	10.0
Rain water	39,438	1,044	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	42	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	777	23	0.2	0.5	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	13,356	380	3.5	7.6	0.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	401	3.7	1.4	5.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	21	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	1,680	15.5	0.7	25.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	280	2.6	0.1	4.2
Other	3,972	243	4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	521	4.8	10.6	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	1,897	17.5	33.1	7.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	1,252	11.5	21.6	5.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,358	31.0	17.7	39.6
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,147	10.6	11.1	10.2
Rain water	39,916	965	11	0.1	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	37	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	15	0.1	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	498	4.6	3.7	5.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	21	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	1,746	16.1	1.0	26.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	318	2.9	0.6	4.5
Other	10,302	982	27	0.2	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

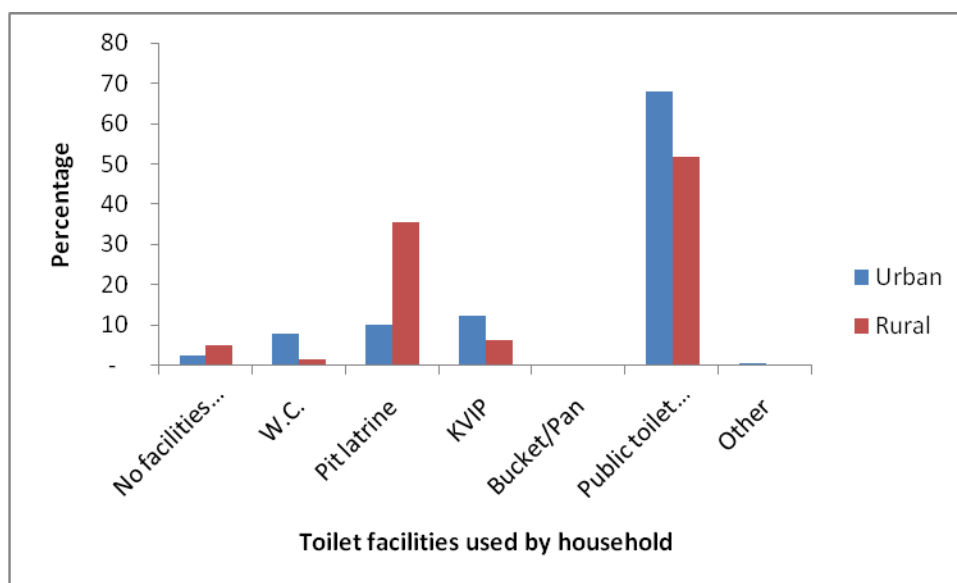
8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Asutifi South District still faces sanitation crises that hamper economic growth, educational access and life opportunities. Cases of cholera and other diseases associated with poor sanitation sometimes abound in both rural and urban areas of the District. This portion of the report discusses the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the District and also categorized in terms of urban and rural dichotomy.

8.8.1 Toilet Facility

It is observed from Figure 8.4 that majority of households in urban and rural areas rely on public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc). In general, households in urban areas dominate in the usage of toilet facilities such as water closet (WC), KVIP, and public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc) compared to households in rural areas. On the other hand, more households in rural areas use toilet facilities such as bush/beach/field and pit latrine compared to their urban counterparts. Also, it is seen that a small proportion of households both in urban and rural areas use bucket/pan latrine as their main source of toilet facility.

Figure 8.1: Toilet facilities by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.11 shows that, majority of households (38.3%) in the District share separate bathroom in the same house. Similar situation is observed in urban areas accounting for 52.4 percent of households. Apart from shared separate bathroom in the same house and public bath house used by more urban households than rural households, the remaining bathing facilities, that is, own bathroom for exclusive use, private open cubicle, shared open cubicle, bathroom in another house, open space around house and river/pond/lake/dam are mainly used by rural households than urban households. The least used bathing facility by both urban and rural households is river/pond/lake/dam.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	District			
		Total		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	10,848	100.0	39.5	60.5
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	417	3.8	0.9	2.9
W.C.	839,611	429	4.0	3.0	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	2,761	25.5	3.9	21.5
KVIP	572,824	921	8.5	4.8	3.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	6,287	58.0	26.8	31.2
Other	23,385	21	0.2	0.1	0.1
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	2,657	24.5	14.2	31.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	4,154	38.3	52.4	29.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	633	5.8	3.3	7.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,931	17.8	21.1	15.7
Public bath house	140,501	87	0.8	1.2	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	380	3.5	2.0	4.5
Open space around house	372,556	992	9.1	5.7	11.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents data on the method of both solid and liquid waste disposal in the District and locality of residence. Knowledge on these areas would enhance better planning and handling of household waste management.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal by households in the District is public dumps in open space (79%). Out of the household population that resort to public open space dumping, 42.4 percent is in urban centres while rural households constitute 57.6 percent. Table 8.12 reveals that more than three percent (3.4%) of solid waste is collected. Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is common in rural areas as 94.2 percent resort to that method compared to about six percent (5.8%) of urban households.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Majority of households in the District throw their liquid waste on the compound (48.7%) followed by those who dispose liquid waste on the street/outside (42.3%). On rural-urban distribution of liquid waste disposal, 75.2 percent of rural households throw their liquid waste on to the compound whereas 84.8 percent of the urban households use this method. Also, less than one percent of households in urban (0.9%) and rural (0.6%) areas dump their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

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

Waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Method of solid disposal					
Total	5,467,054	490,515	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	3.5	4.9	2.4
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	2.5	2.3	2.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	2.3	3.5	1.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	79.0	84.8	75.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	9.5	1.4	14.8
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	3.0	2.8	3.1
Other	53,805	2,876	0.3	0.2	0.3
Method of liquid waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	490,515	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	0.7	0.9	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	1.1	2.1	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	0.4	0.8	0.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	42.3	54.8	34.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	6.6	10.4	4.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	48.7	30.7	60.5
Other	38,294	1,239	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Population size and Distribution

The analysis and report indicates that the population size of the Asutifi South District is 53,584 representing 2.3 percent of the total population in the Brong Ahafo Region. Out of the total population, 28,285 (53.0%) are males and 25,299 (47%) females with a sex ratio of 111.8 while age dependency ratio is 73.6 percent, young age (0-14) dependency being 66.7 percent and economically productive dependency is also 57.6 percent. There is a high proportion of working population 15-64 (58%) children age 0-14 years (38%) and a relatively small proportion of the aged 65 years and older is five percent. The Total Fertility Rate is 3.5 births per woman aged 15-49 years and crude death rate (per 1000) is 4.2 for the District. The total number of migrants in the District is 21,375 of which person from the Ashanti region constitute the highest (25.8).

9.1.2 Social Characteristics

The household population is 50,430 with 10,848 number of household recorded. The average household size for the region as well as the District is 4.6. Households in the District are predominantly male-headed (29.8%) compared to female-headed (12.7%). Household heads constitute 21.5 percent, the rest are spouses (11.2%), children (44.2%), grandchild (7.6%) and other relative (5.7%) who form a bigger proportion (90.2%) of all household members in the District. In terms of household structure, nuclear family households constitute 45.9 percent and extended family more than half (54.1%) of the total households population. This is an indication of the fact that, the extended family system is much more practiced than the nuclear system in the District.

Data on marital status indicates that out of 53,584 populations, 36,654 are persons 12 years and older in the District. Considering those who have married 45.7 percent are females compare to male (42.1%). More so, for those married before and now separated, divorced, or widowed also account for about eight (8.3) percent. The proportion of males who have never married is 46.8 percent compare to females 32.8 percent. It is also observe that, male (2.0%) widowed who have acquired tertiary education is higher compare to female (0.1%) widowed. This suggests that males are more likely than females to delay marriage in the District. Christianity is the predominant religion (69.2%) in the District with more females than males unlike Islam where males are more than females. Traditionalist is about one percent (0.9%), while those who do not practice any religion constitute about eight percent (7.7%).

About 97.7 percent of residents in the District are Ghanaians either by birth (93.5%) dual nationality (3.3%) or naturalization (0.7%). ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans constitute around two (2.3) percent.

Literacy status indicates that 52.2 percent of the population, 11 years and older in the District are literate. A higher percentage of the population in the District (72.9%) is literate in English and a Ghanaian language and English only is 14.8 percent. This indicates that, majority of the people can access information around them. The level of literacy is higher for males (57.0%) than for females (43.0%). However, since 46.4 percent of males and 53.5 percent of females are illiterate, it gives cause for concern because “If you educate a man you have educated an individual, but if you educate a woman, you have educated the whole nation”.

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

Majority (74.7%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 25.3 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active persons a large percentage (95.3%) were employed and a small percentage (4.7%) were unemployed. More so, out of the employed population 97.4 percent worked.

Among the economically not active persons, the proportion of males (62.5%) attending school (full time students) is higher compared to females (39.9%).

Out of 24,654 of the economically active population 15 years and older, 23,483 (95.3%) are employed and unemployed is 1,171 (4.7%). Economically not active are 8,359 (25.3%). Majority (70.0%) of the economically not active population are in the age grouping 15-19, followed by age group 65 and older (33.6%).

Again the highest proportion of the population 55.1 percent is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, with males having a proportion of 52.1 percent compared to females (59.1%). Other occupations that are also significant are service and sales work less than ten percent (9.5%), craft and related trades about eight percent (8.3%), elementary occupations (5.9%), professionals is about three percent (3.1%) and the lowest occupation being clerical support workers less than one percent (0.3%). It is also noted that, apart from (skilled agricultural forestry and fishery) and (plant and machine operators and assemblers), all of the other occupations are less than 10 percent each.

Agriculture/forestry/fishing is the major industry employing 55.9 percent of the economically active population in the District follow by mining and quarrying 16.3 percent, about seven percent (7.1%) are employed as wholesale and retail trade, while about six percent (6.4%) are in the manufacturing industry.

The information of the employment status reveals that, majority of the people (63.7%) are self-employed which give rise to a large private informal sector, that provides 91.4 percent employment to the economically active people while the public (government) sector constitute only less than five percent (4.9%) in the District.

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

There are 36,654 people between the ages of 12 years and older with males constituting more than half (53.5%) while a little over 46 percent (46.2%) own mobile phones in the District. More males age 12 years and above own mobile phones than females.

It is observed that close to three percent (2.9%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. Only about four percent (3.9%) of the male population 12 years and older have access to internet facilities while less than two percent (1.7%) of females in that category use such facility.

On household fixed telephone lines, 71.3 percent of the male headed households own desktop/laptop computers and/or fixed telephone lines. It is also seen that less than one percent (0.5%) of the total households in the District own such a facility and the situation is the same for male and female headed households.

The variations in the proportion of households by sex show a wide disparity in the ownership of desktop or laptop as more than four percent (4.3%) of the male households own desktop/laptop computers while the females are only three percent (3.0%).

9.1.5 Disability

The population with disability in the District is a little above three percent (3.2%). However, 27.8 percent are located in the urban areas while the remaining 72.2 percent are in the rural areas. as more people with disability are found in rural areas (46.8%) than urban centres (43.2%).

Majority of the disabled persons in the District are visually impaired (44.2%) followed by physical disability (26.2%). Out of the 1,703 people with disability, 79.2 percent are 15 years and older with 61.4 percent employed, a little over two percent (2.2%) constituting unemployed and 36.4 are economically not active. It is realized that among the types of disability within the economic activity status, sight disability constitute the majority 633 (47%), followed by physical 344 (25.5%) and hearing 244 (18.1%) disabilities. There are more females (52.1%) among the PWDs compared to their males (47.9%) counterparts. About 36 percent have never attended school with sight disability (46.4%) recording the highest followed by physical disability (23.3%) and the least is intellectual disability (4.6

9.1.6 Agricultural Activities

The District is agrarian with 71.8 percent of households engaged in agriculture. Out of the households engaged in agriculture 70.9 percent are located in rural areas while urban centres constitute 29.1.

Among the households who are into agriculture, majority (98.7%) are into crop farming, followed by livestock rearing (18.2%) and the least is fish farming (0.1%). Also 52.9 percent of the urban households are engaged in agricultural, whereas rural households in agriculture are 84.2 percent. Almost the same proportions of households in urban (98.9%) and rural (98.6%) areas are engaged in crop farming. The least farming activity in both urban and rural areas is fish farming (0.1%).

There are 2,103 keepers (3.9%) rearing 49,356 different types of animals/livestock in the District. On the average each keeper rears 995 livestock. In all, the most reared livestock is chicken (62.1%) followed by sheep (14.3%) and goat (9.1%). Out of the 2,103 keepers, 43.6 percent cater for chicken while 25.2 and 15.9 percent rear sheep and goat respectively.

9.1.7 Housing Conditions

The District has 10,848 households and an average household size of 4.6 persons per household. There are 6,888 housing stock of which 71.8 percent are rural and 28.2 percent are urban. The average household per house is approximately two (1.6) and the population per house is about eight (7.8) persons. Almost 63 percent of households occupy compound houses followed by separate house (25.8%). The use of rooms in compound houses for dwelling purposes by household heads is higher in the urban areas (71.0%) than in the rural areas (57.2%).

In all, more than half (52.7%) of the dwellings in the District are owned by household member and 57.7 percent of households in rural areas live in dwellings owned by a household member compared to 44.9 percent in urban areas.

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units is mud brick/earth (55.1%), and followed by cement blocks/concrete (37.5%). Most of the dwelling units in rural areas are constructed with mud brick/earth (71.8%). On the urban-rural distribution, 86.7 percent of urban households use cement/concrete for the floor of dwellings compared to 63.6 percent of rural households.

Almost half (47.5%) of all households rely on electricity (main) while 38.2 and 13 percent use flashlight/torch and kerosene lamp respectively.

The two main sources of energy used for cooking are wood (7,144) and charcoal (2,186). On the cooking space, separate room for exclusive use of household constitutes the majority of cooking space used by households in the District. About 31 percent bore-hole/pump/tube for other domestic use.. In general, households in urban areas dominate in the usage of toilet facilities such as water closet (WC), KVIP, and public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc).

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal by households is public open space dumping (79%) with 42.4 percent of the urban households using this system while rural households constitute 57.6 percent. Majority of households in the District throw their liquid waste on the compound (48.7%) followed by those who dispose liquid waste on the street/outside (42.3%).

9.2 Conclusions

Asutifi District is highly rural; 63 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Age dependency ratio is lower (63.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.5%). This means that in the urban areas, averagely, every ten people within the working population have about six people in the dependent population to cater for. Whilst in the rural areas every ten people within the working population have about eight people in the dependent group to cater for .This means, theoretically welfare levels are higher in the rural areas than the urban areas.

The proportion of deaths by accidents/homicide/suicide in the District (9.3%) is quite high compared to the regional figure of 8.7 percent. Steps need to be taken to curb its incidence. The proportion of those who are unemployed but married is 2.3 percent.

Majority of the people living in the District (93.5%) are Ghanaians by birth. On religious affiliation, Pentecostals and Charismatic are in the marjority (30.5%). The proportion of those

literate in English and French (0.3%) is not commendable, more so, as Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries. Cote D'Ivoire, a French speaking country.

The private informal employ as high as 91.4 percent of the population. In this era of mobile phones, with 46.2% as proportion of people 12 years and above in the District having mobile phones, it can be said that the proportion is on the lower side. But it is clear that, the use of internet facility 2.9 percent is gradually dying off. Use of desktop/laptop computers must be encouraged more, especially in schools. This could help improve the rather low ownership of computers (3.9%) in the District.

The fact that sight disability records the highest percentage for both urban (37.3%) and rural (45.5%), it is a major problem which requires an urgent and immediate solution. The proportion of households that indulges in agricultural activities (71.8%) clearly tells that, agriculture is the mainstay of the District' economy. However, it is commendable that, 98.7 percent of those in agriculture are into crop farming.

Compound house (62.7%) is the predominantly occupied dwelling unit in the District, with main construction material for outer walls being Mud bricks or Earth (55.1%). The main material for floor is cement/concrete (72.7%), and the main roofing material is metal sheet (90.4%).

9.3 Policy Recommendations

9.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

The age dependency of 73.6 implies that 100 people in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 74 dependents. In other words each person within the working age population in the District has at most one dependent to look after. This implies that there is not much burden on the working age group. The policy recommendation is that policy on family planning should further be enhanced in the District.

The fertility rate of 3.6 in the District means that every woman in the reproductive age group has averagely three to four children. There is the need to intensify family planning education, maternal and child care programs in to maintain the situation.

9.3.2 Social Characteristics

The illiterate population between the ages 11 years and above constitutes 26.0 percent. This implies that a significant proportion of the population cannot read and write in any language. In view of this, there is the need to introduce non-formal education in the District to cater for the illiterate adults.

9.3.3 Economic Characteristics

The fact that private informal dominates the employment sector (91.4%) makes it necessary to have policies and programs that would regulate the informal business environment. This would enhance creation of jobs for the youth in the labour market. Necessary steps must be taken to create conducive environment for more small scale enterprises and also expand the existing businesses. Again, public private partnership in the District should be enhanced.

The District Authorities must again, make frantic effort to create the enabling environment for investors to set up industries within the District for the teeming youth to get employed. This could also enhance the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) potentials of the District.

The role and contribution of the private sector in the provision of service to the employment sector cannot be overemphasized. It is the main source of employment in the District. Efforts must be made to increase the proportion of the economically active (63.9%) and reduce unemployment. More job avenues must be opened to help address these issues.

9.3.4 Information Communication Technology

It can be concluded from the findings that very few households own computers, mobile phones, low access to internet facilities and fixed telephone lines. This has negative consequences on the District and the nation at large as ICT contributes to development. The government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be enhanced and encouraged in the Districts. Again, electricity should be extended to schools to enhance ICT programs in schools especially rural areas.

9.3.5 Disability

The fact that 3.2 percent of the entire District population has disability is critical. The District should make conscious efforts towards enhancing the wellbeing of all disabled persons within the District. The government policy on reviewing the 2.5 percent of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) for the persons with disability must be encouraged. Furthermore, skill development training centres should be built and equipped to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable. This would go a long way to reduce their vulnerability. Again, the policy to design social infrastructure to suit the PWDs should be enhanced. Also, immunization at birth should be given the necessary attention to minimize if not eliminate the menace of disability related to polio and other disease.

9.3.6 Agricultural Activities

Agriculture as the main (71.8%) industry in the District should be modernized. Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Strategies to modernize agriculture such as improved seeds, access to credit, encourage consumption and marketing, provision of farm inputs and access to good roads should be targeted to the rural areas where these are produced.

Efforts should include removal of barriers relating to the main factors of production such as the land tenure system, mechanized agriculture, establishment of agro-base industries and others. Such efforts would increase incomes from the sector and position it as an attractive option for new entrants, and thus reduce the unemployment rate.

9.3.7 Housing Conditions

Policies to assist households acquire affordable housing units should be extended to small towns especially to improve the low level of housing stock in rural Districts. Provision of enough affordable housing will improve on the stock of housing and reduce over-crowding with its health implications.

The provision of potable water must also be extended to all especially rural communities to eliminate water borne diseases. Education on proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste must be enhanced so as to reduce the outbreak of sanitation related disease. In addition, policies to encourage the use of appropriate waste disposal methods should be enhanced.

The District assembly should enforce bye-laws on sanitation such as ensuring maintenance and clean public toilet facilities, a must for every house to have a toilet facility and also punish those who defecate and dump their solid waste or refuse in the open.

There is a higher proportion of the population without access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities. The District Assembly should also intensify sanitation campaigns so as to improve the quality of environmental sanitation in the District. Building regulations especially permit should be enforced and monitored to ensure that every house that is built has a toilet facility incorporated in the plan. This will go a long way to relieve the pressure on the public facilities.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number			Percent		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	10,848	4,287	6,561	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	481	224	257	4.4	5.2	3.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	3115	930	2185	28.7	21.7	33.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1539	514	1025	14.2	12.0	15.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	128	58	70	1.2	1.4	1.1
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	391	149	242	3.6	3.5	3.7
Head only	1556	742	814	14.3	17.3	12.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1235	490	745	11.4	11.4	11.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1151	529	622	10.6	12.3	9.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	99	56	43	0.9	1.3	0.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1153	595	558	10.6	13.9	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Type of Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Techn/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post grad. (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	49,061	11,169	1,108	3,355	13,264	10,082	4,643	3,370	545	430	355	450	251	39
No disability	47,403	10,581	1,090	3,303	12,893	9,850	4,364	3,313	523	413	344	442	250	37
With a disability	1,658	588	18	52	371	232	279	57	22	17	11	8	1	2
Sight	732	273	10	22	137	83	148	25	13	8	6	5	1	1
Hearing	324	137	5	6	92	31	29	11	3	5	3	2	0	0
Speech	321	102	5	12	95	49	33	15	5	3	1	1	0	0
Physical	434	164	5	14	101	58	70	12	1	3	3	2	0	1
Intellectual	211	71	3	5	66	33	21	8	2	1	1	0	0	0
Emotional	308	86	4	14	85	55	44	10	2	5	2	1	0	0
Other	100	27	2	3	15	17	22	6	1	3	3	1	0	0
Male														
Total	25,929	4,945	539	1,727	6,638	5,510	2,883	2,184	441	262	223	340	201	36
No disability	25,126	4,713	527	1,703	6,476	5,385	2,718	2,146	424	250	214	335	200	35
With a disability	803	232	12	24	162	125	165	38	17	12	9	5	1	1
Sight	346	105	6	13	54	41	86	17	10	6	5	2	1	0
Hearing	154	52	3	3	43	17	18	9	1	4	2	2	0	0
Speech	163	43	4	5	45	29	20	11	3	2	0	1	0	0
Physical	199	57	4	5	38	33	46	8	1	2	2	2	0	1
Intellectual	103	31	2	2	27	21	13	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	156	37	3	7	36	32	26	7	2	4	1	1	0	0
Other	48	7	1	0	6	9	14	4	1	3	2	1	0	0
Female														
Total	23,132	6,224	569	1,628	6,626	4,572	1,760	1,186	104	168	132	110	50	3
No disability	22,277	5,868	563	1,600	6,417	4,465	1,646	1,167	99	163	130	107	50	2
With a disability	855	356	6	28	209	107	114	19	5	5	2	3	0	1
Sight	386	168	4	9	83	42	62	8	3	2	1	3	0	1
Hearing	170	85	2	3	49	14	11	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Speech	158	59	1	7	50	20	13	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Physical	235	107	1	9	63	25	24	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Intellectual	108	40	1	3	39	12	8	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Emotional	152	49	1	7	49	23	18	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other	52	20	1	3	9	8	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Hwidiem	7,864	4,023	3,841	1,894	759
2	Acherensua	6,277	3,211	3,066	1,142	617
3	Nkasiem	5,685	3,025	2,660	1,251	566
4	Dadiesoaba	4,055	1,927	2,128	859	531
5	Nkrankrom	2,715	1,405	1,310	590	389
6	Ohiatua	2,517	1,861	656	121	105
7	Mehame	1,946	955	991	369	286
8	Woramumuso	1,390	780	610	318	150
9	Sienkyem	1,100	546	554	249	172
10	Konkotreso	1,028	543	485	200	132
11	Asukese Ii	1,018	541	477	178	163
12	Tettehkrom (Apotoyewa)	898	475	423	198	164
13	Okoyotse (Sunkwa)	890	433	457	179	166
14	Oseikrom	820	434	386	153	119
15	Kwaku Numakrom	770	389	381	157	111
16	Amanfrom	738	371	367	147	104
17	Tenso	686	363	323	135	116
18	Mankesem	674	368	306	158	132
19	Georgekrom	669	360	309	146	99
20	Mehame Nkwanta	667	321	346	132	77

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the largest communities

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Hwidiem	7,864	984	802	866	855	909	782	659	572	385	274	235	151	111	74	80	125
2	Acherensua	6,277	793	767	755	743	718	559	469	361	293	174	170	111	94	58	85	127
3	Nkasiem	5,685	720	621	579	616	637	564	459	412	297	219	156	96	80	39	77	113
4	Dadiesoaba	4,055	554	507	530	467	300	295	229	233	209	174	157	98	84	50	68	100
5	Nkrankrom	2,715	437	410	379	261	203	224	168	141	126	100	86	38	45	26	32	39
6	Ohiatua	2,517	132	113	96	264	482	454	329	231	165	88	67	31	19	12	23	11
7	Mehame	1,946	286	303	273	208	140	99	107	98	99	80	65	39	28	27	38	56
8	Woramumuso	1,390	191	148	136	174	165	177	125	79	65	39	30	9	13	9	8	22
9	Sienkyem	1,100	178	171	139	95	73	65	84	73	60	44	36	18	22	10	13	19
10	Konkotreso	1,028	115	123	128	154	90	79	65	86	49	30	27	15	15	9	21	22
11	Asukese li	1,018	158	158	149	120	84	61	35	47	49	44	33	24	21	12	3	20
12	Tettehkrom (Apotoyewa)	898	156	134	121	86	73	65	51	39	42	37	26	19	16	11	12	10
13	Okoyotse (Sunkwa)	890	178	111	105	85	78	69	56	38	29	37	35	22	15	11	7	14
14	Oseikrom	820	124	128	136	79	62	55	43	40	28	18	23	19	11	14	9	31
15	Kwaku Numakrom	770	145	114	89	65	64	58	45	43	40	34	22	14	10	5	10	12
16	Amanfrom	738	124	91	84	71	65	70	57	43	37	23	20	12	17	2	10	12
17	Tenso	686	136	96	94	57	56	53	42	34	35	25	13	15	11	8	7	4
18	Mankesem	674	103	100	91	72	40	28	29	74	38	40	25	19	6	2	2	5
19	Georgekrom	669	113	102	77	69	51	54	48	31	33	27	19	9	8	8	11	9
20	Mehame Nkwanta	667	112	98	89	74	66	50	30	35	20	17	21	13	14	6	10	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Emmanuel Boateng
Lucy Twumwaah Afriyie

Consultant

Dr. Z.K.M. Batse

Editor/ Reviewers

Mr. Adams Kasanga
Mrs. Augusta Okantey