



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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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 (MMDAs), with district-level analytical reports based on the 2010 PHC data to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

The District Analytical Report for the Nkoranza South Municipality is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the profile of the Municipality, 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.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BASCCSOD	Brong Ahafo Catholic Cooperative Society for Development
CERSCIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal 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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. 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 Nkoranza South Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 100,929 representing 4.4 percent of the region's total population of 2,310,983. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females represent 50.4 percent. More than half (52.9%) of the population in the Municipality live in rural areas. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 98.4 and a youthful (41.4 percent of the population aged less than 15 years) population depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.7 percent of the population is aged 60 years and above). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 83.8 with higher (86.1) male dependency ratio than females (81.5).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality 4.0 which slightly higher than the Regional average of (3.58). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 121.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 5.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 47 deaths per 1000 population while for the females; the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the Municipality. A little over two thirds (67.5%) of migrants living in the Municipality were born in another region while the remaining 32.5 percent were born in other localities in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in the three northern regions, form the majority (52.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 120,320 with a total number of 26,930 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 45.5 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.1 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3 percent have never married, 10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.4 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females

(58.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (34.9%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.8 percent while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent. . Among the married, 40 percent have no education while about 9.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (65.6%) are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 32.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.9%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 72.5 percent are literate and 27.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (55.4 %) than that of females (44.6%). Seven out of ten people (68.9%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (110,282) in the Municipality, 23.6 percent has never attended school, 41.5 percent are currently attending and 34.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.2%), 29.8% perform household duties and 7.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 75.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.0 percent in service and sales, 7.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 68.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.4 percent are contributing family workers, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 94.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 29.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.9 percent as compared to 22.8 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 400 households representing 1.5 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.7%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.4 percent followed by physical disability (29.3%). About 10.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 42.9 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 81.7 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (83.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 67.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (99.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Nkoranza Municipality is 20, 782 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (53.9%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 36.4 percent are separate houses and 3.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.2%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 20.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 16.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 67.3 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (60.8%) and mud/earth (37.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.0 %) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (60.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 12.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are flashlight/torch (52.4%), electricity (31.7%) and kerosene lamp (15.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (80.6%). The proportion for rural (83.1%) is higher than that of urban (58.8%). The four main sources of water in the Municipality are

borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (53.3%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 59.5 percent followed by pit latrine (26.8%). About 6.1 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. A third of households (31.8%) in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.6 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 78.7 percent. About one in ten households (8.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.3%) and onto the street (43.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nkoranza South Municipality was carved out of the Nkoranza District in February, 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1899, and in May, 2012 it was upgraded to a municipality status by LI 2089 as provided for by section 5 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462).

1.2 Physical Characteristics

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Nkoranza South Municipality lies within longitudes $1^{\circ}10''\text{W}$ and $1^{\circ}55''\text{W}$ and latitudes $7^{\circ}20''\text{N}$ and $7^{\circ}55''\text{N}$. It covers a total land area of 923 square kilometres. It shares boundaries with the Nkoranza North District to the North, the Techiman Municipality to the West (both in the Brong Ahafo Region), the Ejura-Sekyedumase and the Offinso North Districts, both in the Ashanti Region to the South-East and to the South respectively.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The relief map in Figure 1.1 shows that the Municipality is generally low lying and rises gradually from 153m to 305m above sea level. The Municipality is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among them are the Pru, Afuofu and Fia. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the north-eastern portion of the municipality, flowing south and north-westwards. The rivers and streams are the potential sources of surface water that can be treated and distributed for household consumption and other uses in the Municipality.

1.2.3 Climate

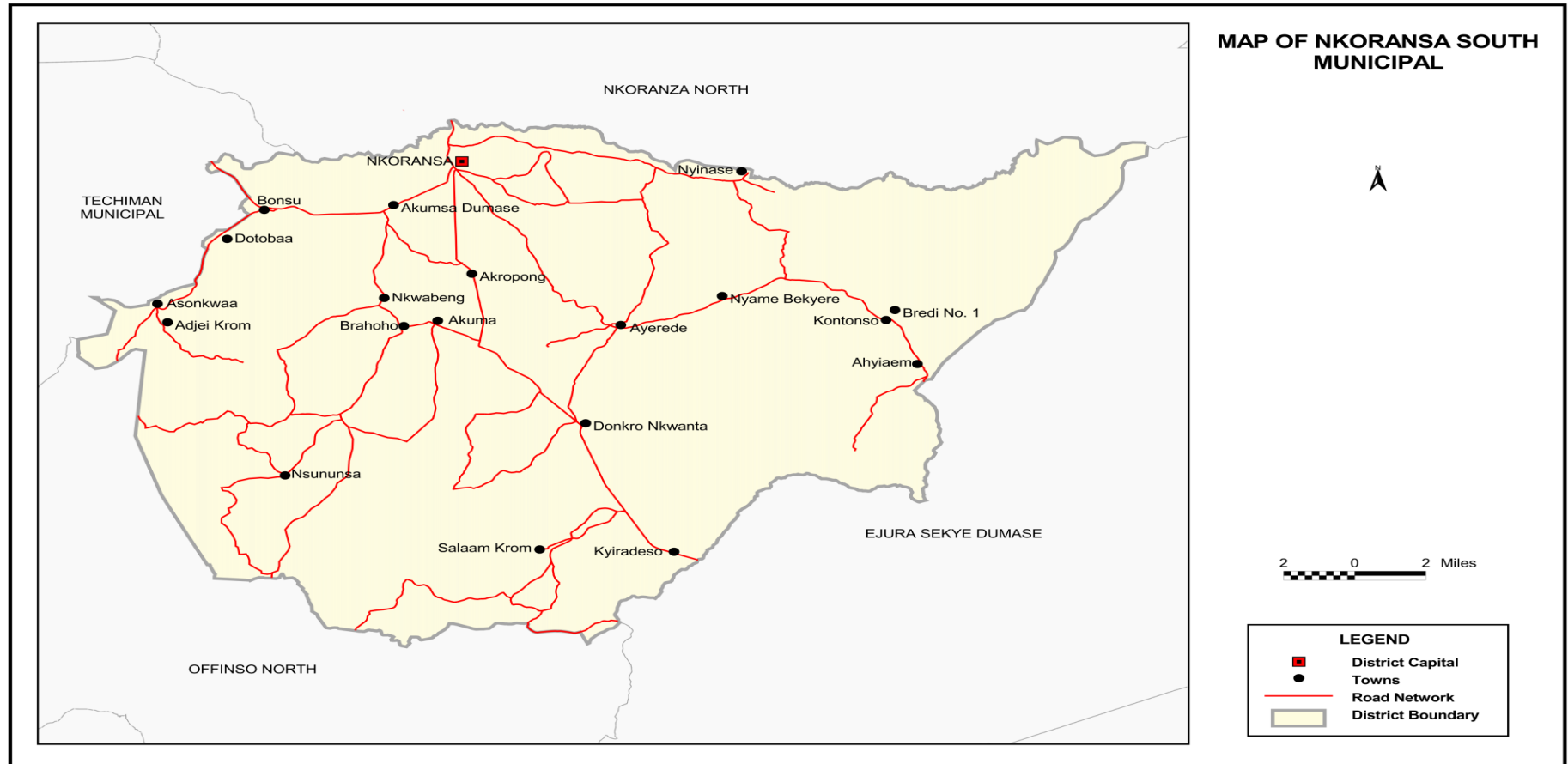
The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, having a mean annual rainfall from 800-1200mm. It has a bio-modal rainfall pattern with the major rainy season occurring during the months of March to June and the minor season during September to November. The variation in rainfall patterns adversely affects agricultural activity since farming in the Municipality is rain-fed. Average annual temperature in the Municipality is about 26°C .

1.2.4 Vegetation

Nkoranza South Municipality lies within the transitional zone between the savanna woodland of northern Ghana and the forest belt of the south. The savanna woodland and savannah re-growth largely characterize the eastern part of the Municipality. The southern part is largely marked by forest re-growth, made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees.

The Municipality used to be a thick forest area but the vegetation has changed to that of savannah mainly due to the adverse effects of bush fires, rapid expansion of agriculture and uncontrolled operations of timber firms. Among the effects of the deforestation are the change in the rainfall pattern and the disappearance of some forest resources such as snails, mushrooms and wildlife.

Figure 1.1: Relief Map of Nkoranza South Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

In line with the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipality with its capital at Nkoranza. The Municipal Chief Executive is the political and administrative head of the Municipality and supported by the Municipal Coordinating Director.

The Municipal Assembly has 29 elected Assembly Members, 13 Government Appointees and one Member of Parliament who represents the Nkoranza South Constituency in Parliament. The Nkoranza South Municipality has seven Zonal Councils namely; Nkoranza, Nkwabeng, Donkro-Nkwanta, Akumsa-Dumase, Bonsu, Akuma and Ayerede. These zonal councils are depicted in Figure 1.2 below.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Setup

As in the typical Akan social structure, the head of the Nkoranza Traditional Area (*Oman*) is the *Omanhene* or Paramount Chief, the supreme overlord. Next after the *Omanhene* are the Divisional chiefs, *Ohene* who take responsibility for the Divisional Areas. Each Divisional Area comprises a number of towns and villages inhabited by groups of family lineages forming clans.

Nkoranzaman's Traditional Authority extends beyond the political boundaries of Nkoranza South Municipal. It covers the political and administrative districts of Nkoranza North, Nkoranza South, Kintampo North and South. The land areas of these districts traditionally belong to the *Omanhene* of Nkoranza.

Nkoranza South celebrates Nana's Annual Yam festivals (*Munufie Ketewa and Munufie Kese*) early November. Krufie is also celebrated in Bredi No. 1 while Fokuo is celebrated in Sessiman in early January to also mark the harvest of new yam. People who visit the Palace especially during these festivals, are orally taught the rich history of Nkoranzaman and the Akans of Ghana.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The people in Nkoranza form part of the Akans of Ghana. According to local folklore, Nkoranza as a state was established by "*Nkokora miensa*" (three old men). Nkoranza therefore derives its name from "*Nkokora miensa*".

The Nkoranza South Municipality consists mainly of the Bonos (more than half of the total population) and a few other ethnic groups mainly from the northern part of Ghana. Majority of the residents are indigents and the Bono language is therefore the lingua-franca.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic Activities

The main economic activity in the Nkoranza South Municipality is agriculture and related activities. The next main sector is commerce, followed by service and industry. The major crops cultivated include maize, yam, cashew, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, watermelon, mangoes, onion, plantain, cocoyam, and vegetables. However, maize, yam and watermelon are most cultivated in the Municipality.

Industrial activities in the Municipality are based on agro-processing, forest products, primary fabrication and services. The small-scale manufacturing and processing industries are engaged in palm oil extraction, cassava processing (especially into gari and cassava dough), pito brewing, saw milling, soap-making, carpentry, blacksmithing, welding, tailoring and dressmaking, hairdressing, bee-keeping, snail rearing, mushroom cultivation and poultry farming.

There are a number of institutions that provide financial services to the various sectors. These include the Ghana Commercial Bank, the Agricultural Development Bank, the First Allied Bank, the Fiagyra Rural Bank, the Kwabre Rural Bank, Noble Dreams Financial Service, BACCSOD and Money Link.

Gold deposits are found in Donkro-Nkwanta for which Newmont (Ghana) is conducting a feasibility study to start mining activities. There is also a large deposit of clay at Asuoso with the potential for ceramic, brick and tiles industries.

Industrial activities (manufacturing and processing) are practised on a small scale in the Municipality and can be expanded, especially in the area of agro-processing. There is also vast land available for agricultural production, estate development and other investments since only about a third of the Municipality's land size is inhabited.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure

The Municipality has a total number of 225 schools out of which 88 are pre-schools, 90 primary, 42 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools and 1 Technical/Vocational school. It also has nine health facilities comprising one hospital, eight health centers and two Community Health Planning System (CHPS) Compounds that offer health care services to the population. There is currently one Government Polyclinic under construction in the capital, Nkoranza.

1.5.3 Transportation

Nkoranza South has a few engineered road network. Only the roads linking the district capital to the neighbouring districts are tarred. Many of the roads are feeder roads with poor surface conditions resulting from erosion and non-maintenance. Transportation of agricultural produce from farmlands to the marketing centres is often delayed due to the non-motorability of the road network, especially during the raining season. This also reduces accessibility to essential services such as emergency health care.

1.5.4 Tourism Potential

The Municipality has the following sites of beautiful and historic importance, which could be developed into tourist attraction sites. They include the Dandwa Waterfalls, the Akropong Waterfalls and the Palace of the Paramount Chief of Nkoranza.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan

areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Children's and Old People's Homes
- c. Hospitals and Healing Centres
- d. Hotels
- e. Prisons

- f. Service Barracks
- g. Soldiers on field exercise
- h. Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had

during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the report

The report is divided into nine chapters. Chapter one, the introductory chapter, discusses the background to the creation of the Nkoranza South Municipality, physical characteristics, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure, economy, census methodology, concepts and definitions and organization of the report.

Chapter two analyses the demographic characteristics of the Municipality such as the population size, composition and age-sex structure. It further talks about, migration, fertility and mortality. Social characteristics including household size, structure and composition of the population, education and literacy are examined in Chapter three.

Chapter four discusses the economic characteristics of the population and provides information on the employment status such as employed, unemployed, economically not active population as well as the employment sector.

Chapter Five discusses access to and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) such as ownership of mobile phones, access and use of computers and internet facilities as well as access to fixed line phones by households.

Chapter Six is devoted to the analysis of data on disability. The chapter analyses the data on persons living with disabilities (PWDs), providing information on types of disabilities and economic activity status of PWDs in the Municipality by locality type.

Chapter seven focuses on agricultural activities in the Municipality. It examines households in agriculture by locality type and the types of farming activities.

Chapter Eight discusses data on housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, sources of water, energy for cooking and lighting, and method of waste disposal.

The Chapter nine provides a summary of the key findings and policy implications from the analyses in the previous chapters.

The main source of data for the analysis in this report is the 2010 Population and Housing Census but where possible, comparison was made with the 2000 Population and Housing Census.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Understanding population size, distribution, composition and the processes driving the stability or change in population of a particular country, region or district is crucial in the development and implementation of programmes that address the needs of the local community. Demographic analysis is a requisite to all parts of the planning process (Farmer et al, n.d).

The demographic characteristics of any administrative locality such as Nkoranza South Municipality, is essential for effective management and development planning. An important characteristic of a population is its age and sex structure. Age and sex influence many demographic trends. This chapter analyses the following demographic characteristics of the population of the Nkoranza South Municipality; population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality, migration, age dependency ratios and the distribution of the population by type of residence (urban, rural) as enumerated in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The classification of localities in Ghana is based on population size. A locality with a population of 5,000 and above is classified as urban, while a locality with a population less than 5,000 is classified as rural. The provision of services and infrastructures are also based on the distribution of the population. Changes in the size and distribution of the population are therefore exceedingly important in understanding the needs and demands of localities for services and infrastructure. Table 2.1 shows that Nkoranza South Municipality has a total population of 100,929, accounting for 4.4 percent of the Brong Ahafo Regional population of 2,310,983. The data further shows that females (50,858) out-number males (50,071) in the Municipality.

On the whole, more than half (52.9%) of the population in the Nkoranza District live in rural areas (Table 2.1). However, for persons aged 15-29 years, majority of them reside in urban areas.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the two most important population characteristics which receive most attention in demographic analysis. Almost all population characteristics and processes in planning in the public and private sectors require population data disaggregated by sex and age. This is because; the balance of the sexes affects social and economic relationships within a community. Almost all social and economic activities statuses and roles are based on age and sex specific entry and exit points.

2.3.1 Age structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex structure of the Nkoranza South District in five-year age groups. The District has a youthful population with more than one third (41.4%) of the population below 15 years. The situation is almost the same for both males (42.6%) and females (40.2%). Total population (both sexes) decreases systematically from age group 0-4 years (14.9%) with increasing age and with a higher proportion of the population in each preceding age group till age group 85 years and older (85+). The slight deviation in age group 70-74 years may be accounted for by age misreporting at the older age groups. This pattern for both sexes is exactly replicated for both male and female populations. However, for the four youngest age groups 0-4 years 15-19 years, the proportion of the male population in each of these age groups is higher than that in the corresponding female age groups. The trend then reverses from age group 20-24 years to age group 40-44 years to higher percentages of the female for population each age group than the corresponding age groups for the males.

For age group 45-49 years, the pattern alternates again to higher proportions of the male population in each age group than the corresponding female age groups till age group 65-69 years when the proportion of the population equalizes at 0.9 percent each. From age group 70-75 years to the end, the percentages are too small and are also affected by age misreporting and age exaggerations at the higher age groups. These are reflected in the age sex specific sex ratios.

Age Dependency

Policy makers and planners are usually interested in knowing the age structure of a population with regards to the dependent population. In most cases, persons below 15 years and those above 64 years tend to depend on persons aged 15-64 years. Dependency ratio therefore refers to the proportion of the population within the younger age group (0-14) and the older age group (65+) to those in the working age group (15-64). Table 2.1 shows that the Municipality has a total age dependency ratio of 83.75. This means that 100 persons in the working age group have to care for about 84 persons in the dependent age group. In other words, one person in the age group 15-64, takes care of approximately one person in the dependent age group (less than 15 and more than 64). The dependency ratio by type of locality is about 76 percent in urban areas compared to about 91 percent in rural areas.

From Table 2.1, child dependency ratio is 76 whilst old age dependency ratio is 7.7. Overall dependency ratio for females is 81.5 which is lower than that of males (86.1%). However females bear a greater burden for old age (8.5%) than males (6.9%). Rural residents bear a much greater burden (90.9%) than urban residents (76.3%). Females bear the highest child dependency (83.3%) and the highest overall dependency (90.9%) than their male counterparts (79.2% and 86.1% respectively). Although females bear a lower overall dependency than rural residents and males, they bear the highest old age dependency (8.5%). Urban residents bear the lowest child dependency (73.0%) and the lowest overall dependency (76.3%).

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

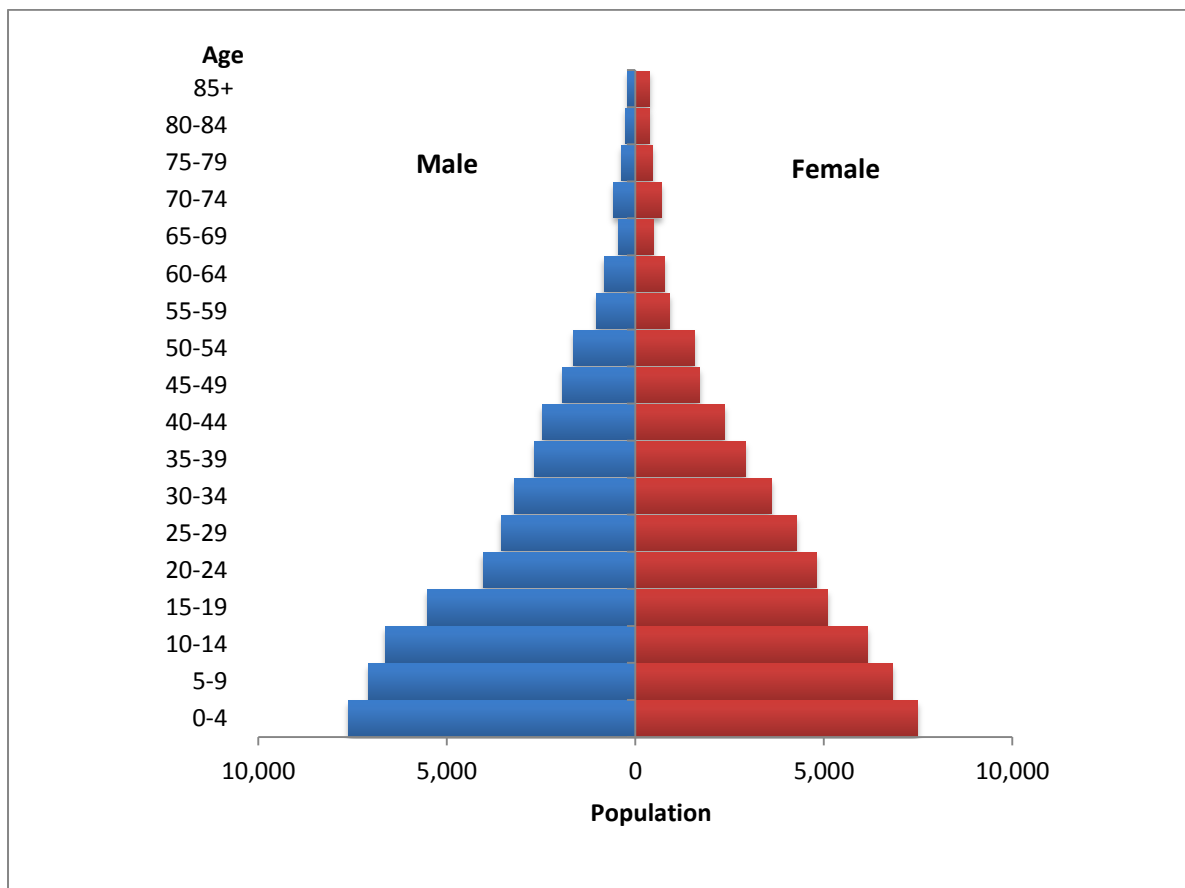
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	100,929	50,071	50,858	98.5	47,559	47.1	53,370	52.9
0 - 4	15,081	7,606	7,475	101.8	6,372	42.3	8,709	57.7
5 - 9	13,890	7,071	6,819	103.7	6,021	43.3	7,869	56.7
10 - 14	12,789	6,633	6,156	107.7	6,078	47.5	6,711	52.5
15 - 19	10,611	5,520	5,091	108.4	5,483	51.7	5,128	48.3
20 - 24	8,831	4,040	4,791	84.3	4,643	52.6	4,188	47.4
25 - 29	7,829	3,555	4,274	83.2	4,049	51.7	3,780	48.3
30 - 34	6,814	3,194	3,620	88.2	3,194	46.9	3,620	53.1
35 - 39	5,601	2,686	2,915	92.1	2,497	44.6	3,104	55.4
40 - 44	4,834	2,459	2,375	103.5	2,212	45.8	2,622	54.2
45 - 49	3,643	1,937	1,706	113.5	1,664	45.7	1,979	54.3
50 - 54	3,216	1,643	1,573	104.5	1,499	46.6	1,717	53.4
55 - 59	1,937	1,037	900	115.2	988	51.0	949	49.0
60 - 64	1,611	831	780	106.5	742	46.1	869	53.9
65 - 69	930	459	471	97.5	476	51.2	454	48.8
70 - 74	1,273	574	699	82.1	630	49.5	643	50.5
75 - 79	828	365	463	78.8	380	45.9	448	54.1
80 - 84	640	262	378	69.3	337	52.7	303	47.3
85 +	571	199	372	53.5	294	51.5	277	48.5
All Ages	100,929	50,071	50,858	98.5	47,559	47.1	53,370	52.9
0-14	41,760	21,310	20,450	104.2	18,471	44.2	23,289	55.8
15-64	54,927	26,902	28,025	96	26,971	49.1	27,956	50.9
65+	4,242	1,859	2,383	78	2,117	49.9	2,125	50.1
Age-dependency ratio	83.75	86.12	81.47		76.33		90.91	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Population Pyramid

The population pyramid for the Nkoranza South Municipality has a typical broad-base and a relatively narrow top. The broad-base of the pyramid indicates that the population of the Municipality has a built-in momentum for future growth. The rough edges indicate the variations in the age groups. The tapering shape indicates that the force of mortality on the population as it ages. The irregularities towards the top of the pyramid, from age 65 years show the inequalities due to age miscalculations, age exaggerations, omissions, etc. A perfect pyramid should be the reflection of the age sex structure of the population.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex structure

Female population (50.4%) outnumber that of males (49.6%) in the Municipality. This translates into a sex ratio of 98.5, meaning that there are approximately 98 males to 100 females in the Municipality. As indicated in Table 2.1, the sex ratio for the Municipality is above 100 for age group 15-19 and below, and also for age groups 40-44 and 60-64. It is less than 100 for all other age groups. There is a consistent decline in sex ratio (97.5) from age group 65-69 to 53.5 for age group 85 years and older. The low sex ratios (less than 100) for age groups 20-24 to 35-39 are indicative of fewer males per 100 females. This could be due to out-migration of young males from the Municipality.

Age specific sex ratios

The age specific sex ratios very much reflect the age sex structure of the population of the municipality. Although the sex ratios of the Municipality is 98.5, the higher percentage of males than females in the four youngest age groups 0-4 years to 15-19 years, translates into a high sex ratio, from 101.8 to 108.3 males to 100 females in these young age group. The equally low sex ratios, much below that of the Municipality, ranging from 84.3 to 92.4 raises the question “where are the males? A most probable answer may be an out migration of the youth 20-24 years to 35-39 years to seek for jobs or to continue education. This however does not offer a complete answer to the question of low sex ratios at age 20-24 years to 35-39

years since the next five age groups 40-44 years to 60-64 years have high sex ratios from 103.5 to 115.2 males to 100 females. The probable answer is that the municipality has a high proportion of migrants. The proportion of the population in the younger age group 0-14 years is much higher for males (42.6%) than females (40.2%). The proportion of the male labour force 15-64 years is also higher for males (53.7%). There are other implications of such an age sex structure discussed above for education, migration, health, policies but the most relevant for this section of our analysis is the effect of the age sex structure on the Age Dependency Ratio.

2.4 Locality of residence

Table 2.1 also indicates that more than half of the Municipality's population reside in rural areas. The proportion of the population in the younger age groups 0-4 years and 5-9 years is higher for rural (31.0%) than urban (26.1%) areas. On the contrary, the proportion of the population in the age groups 10-14 years and 25-29 years is higher for urban than rural areas. The remaining population, 30 years and older is the same for urban (31.3%) as for rural areas (31.7%).

2.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and Migration make up the components for population change. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on fertility which is the natural capability of producing offspring. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Migration on the other hand is the physical movement by individuals or groups from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. For the 2010 Census, migration of the population is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

2.5.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 presents data on fertility rates by districts. Nkoranza South Municipal has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.0. This means that a woman in the Municipality who lives through all the reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have four children in her lifetime. The Municipality's TFR is higher than that of the region (3.58).

Nkoranza South Municipal has a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 121.1 which means that 12 months prior to the census night, there were 121 live births per 1000 women age 15-49. This rate is higher than the regional GFR (105.9). The Municipality also has Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 29.7, implying there were about 30 live births per 1000 population in the 12 months preceding census night. The Municipality's CBR is higher than that of the region (26.3).

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 past 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	4.01	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.88	115	27.7
Asutifi	105,843	25,338	2,966	3.98	117.1	28
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	40,619	4,303	3.61	105.9	26.9
Dormaa East	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.71	111.5	28
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	3.99	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.57	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.61	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.16	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.84	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.35	97.4	25
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	2.99	84.6	21
Tain	108,386	25,094	2,613	3.53	104.1	24.1
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.36	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	206,856	55,139	5,698	3.47	103.3	27.5
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.41	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.01	118.7	27.8
Sene	118,810	26,820	3,304	4.18	123.2	27.8
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.43	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	3.89	115.1	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Differences in the fertility levels in the districts of the Region may be explained mainly by education. Various studies have shown that formal education is reversely related to fertility. Women with no formal education tend to have more children than women with some formal education.

There are 93,351 children ever born by the female population 12 years and older, of which 50.2 percent were males and 49.8 percent females. A higher number (21,415) of the children ever born were born by females aged 60 years and older while the age group 12-14 recorded the least number (27) of children ever born. There were also more children (36.8%) ever born by females in age group 30-34 to 40-44 than the other age groups.

Of the children ever born, 85.8 percent are surviving of which there are more females (40,208) than males (39,844). All the 11 female children ever born to females in age 12-14 for instance are surviving while only 13 out of the 16 male children born to females in the same age group are surviving. This is indicative that though there more male children ever born than females, more female children are surviving than males.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	33,847	93,351	46,839	46,512	80,052	39,844	40,208
Dec-14	3,439	27	16	11	24	13	11
15-19	5,091	770	378	392	681	316	365
20-24	4,791	4,389	2,245	2,144	4,006	2,004	2,002
25-29	4,274	8,405	4,165	4,240	7,690	3,784	3,906
30-34	3,620	11,318	5,741	5,577	10,297	5,203	5,094
35-39	2,915	11,661	5,891	5,770	10,629	5,347	5,282
40-44	2,375	11,403	5,684	5,719	10,244	5,082	5,162
45-49	1,706	9,191	4,703	4,488	8,054	4,093	3,961
50-54	1,573	9,194	4,619	4,575	7,814	3,878	3,936
55-59	900	5,578	2,743	2,835	4,574	2,224	2,350
60+	3,163	21,415	10,654	10,761	16,039	7,900	8,139

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 indicates that the total population of women 12 years and older in the Municipality was 33,847. The number of children given birth to by these women was 93,351 of whom 46,839 (50.2%) were males and 46,512 (49.8%) were females. Out of the 93,351 children, 80,052 survived, 39,844 males (49.8%) and 40,208 females (50.2%). The survival rate for the male children is 85.1 percent and 86.4 percent for females.

The experience of child death is wide spread in the Municipality. About 14.2 percent of children born alive died at the time of the census. Survival rates decrease with increasing age of the mother. The data however show some variation among the various age groups of mothers. Survival rate in the Municipality may increase with improvement in health facilities, health care delivery, immunization services and improvements in water and sanitation.

2.5.2 Mortality

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

The quality of life in a district rests ultimately on the basic conditions which influence health, morbidity and mortality in the population. These factors include the biological makeup of the individuals, prevalence and severity of specific diseases, social, economic and environmental conditions as well as the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of health care facilities.

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

The number of children surviving out of the number ever born alive is a measure of the overall force of mortality. However, unlike information from death registration data, it cannot measure the age pattern of death, which is crucial for the study of age related morbidity and mortality.

The survival rate is the percentage of all children ever born who are still alive at the time of the census irrespective of the current age of the child. Table 2.4 shows that, the experience of child death is widespread in the Municipality.

Table 2.4 presents data on the population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district in the Brong Ahafo Region. Nkoranza South Municipal recorded 703 deaths in all households in the 12 months prior to census night. This is about 5 percent of the total number of household reported death in the region (14,189). The crude death rate of the Municipality (6.97) is also higher than that of the Region (6.14). This means that in the 12 months prior to the census night the Municipality recorded about 7 deaths per 1000 population while the Region recorded about 6 deaths per 1000 population within the same period.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.14
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.61
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.55
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.84
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Pru District recorded the lowest death rate in the Region (2.72%) while 13 out of the 22 districts recorded crude death rates higher than the Regional average (6.14%). The variation in the crude death rates among the districts in the Region may be experienced by differences in education, health infrastructure, water and sanitary conditions among others.

Table 2.5 presents data on the causes of the deaths recorded in the Municipality within the 12 months prior to the census night. Out of the 703 deaths recorded in the households, about 12 percent (11.5%) were due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide and 88.5 percent was due to other causes. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in households in the Municipality (11.5) is higher than that of the Region (8.7%).

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
All Districts	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa Municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

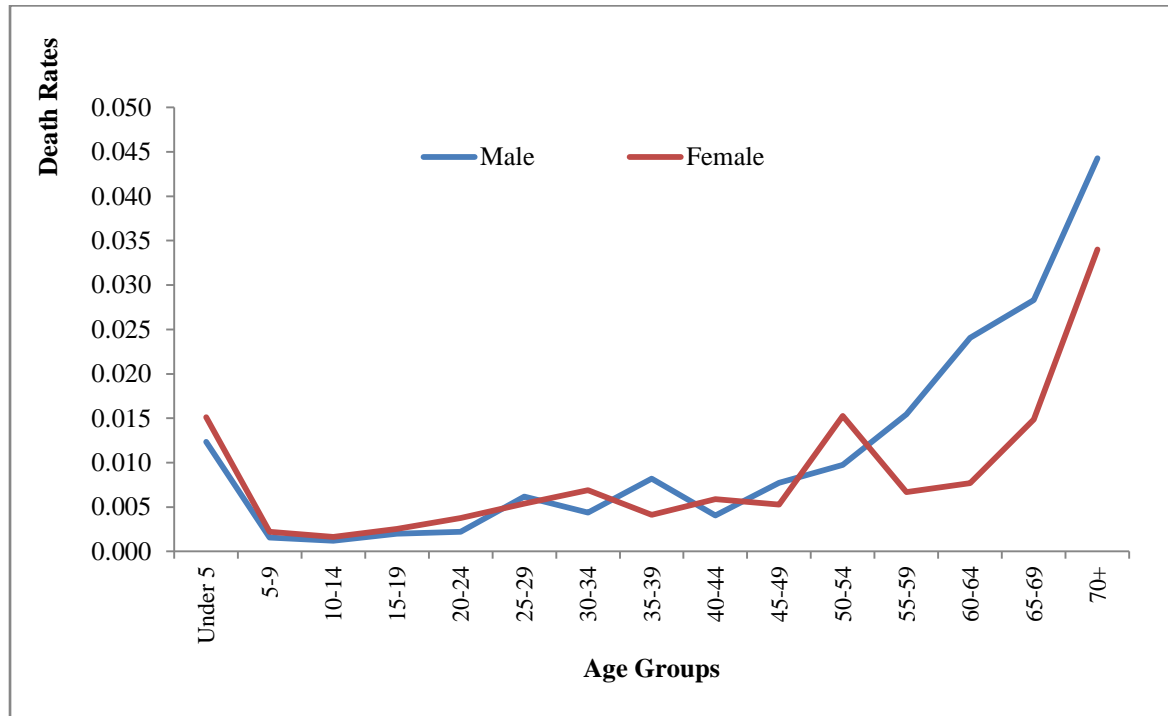
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Specific Death Rate (ASPR)

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rates in the Nkoranza South Municipality by sex. The Municipality recorded a higher female under 5 death rate than male meaning that deaths recorded in the households are higher among females children under 5 years than male children under 5 years. The female death rates are higher than that of the males from age 5 years to age 20-24 years, while death rates for males

are higher than the female death rates for males are higher than those of the females from age 55 years and older. Male death rates peak at age 25-29 and 35-39. Female death rate also peaks slightly at age 30-34 years and 40-44 years but peaks sharply at age 50-54 years then falls sharply at age 55-59 years only. It begins rising again, though below that of the males which begins to rise steadily above the female death rate from age 40-44 years and sharply from age 50-54 years and older.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.3 Migration

Table 2.6 discusses the status of migration in the Municipality. The Table indicates that the Nkoranza South has a total number of 34,134 migrants, representing 33.8 percent of the total population. There are 721 migrants (2.10%) originating from outside Ghana and 38.7 percent have resided in the Municipality for at least 10 years. About one third (31.8%) of the migrant population in the Municipality were born in the Brong Ahafo Region. The large number of migrants (34,134) in the Municipality will definitely affect the age-sex structure of the population.

Majority of the migrants in the Municipality are from the three Northern Regions (51.7%) with close to nine percent (8.6%) from nearby Ashanti Region. Although most of the migrants might have assimilated into the Municipality's way of life, account must be taken of them in planning for services in the Municipality.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)					
	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	33,413	12.4	28.5	20.9	20.9	15.3
Born elsewhere in the region	10,863	13.4	30.2	21.3	18.7	16.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	395	17.0	29.1	21.3	20.8	11.9
Central	326	16.0	28.5	20.6	20.2	14.7
Greater Accra	376	18.1	38.0	17.0	15.4	11.4
Volta	404	12.9	33.2	25.2	14.6	14.1
Eastern	469	13.2	33.9	20.5	15.6	16.8
Ashanti	2,925	15.8	29.8	16.7	17.4	20.3
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	3,700	13.4	28.4	20.5	21.8	15.9
Upper East	4,991	9.9	23.1	16.2	27.9	23.0
Upper West	8,964	11.3	30.4	26.1	22.8	9.5
Outside Ghana	721	11.2	28.2	21.9	20.5	18.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The concept of household is widely used in censuses and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays an important role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. This chapter presents the size, composition, structure and other characteristics of households in the Nkoranza South Municipality. It also discusses the nationality as well as education and literacy status of the persons in the Municipality.

For the purpose of this chapter, non-household population, which consists of persons who spent census night in institutions such as schools and colleges, hospitals, police cells and camps, and outdoor sleepers, i.e., persons who were found in such places as lorry stations, in front of stores, veranda and pavements on census night, are not included.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size by Locality of Residence

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: 26). Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Table 3.1 shows that Nkoranza South Municipality has a total of 21,941 households with an average household size of 4.6 persons which is the same as the Brong Ahafo Regional average. The average household size for the rural areas is higher (5.1%) than the urban areas (4.2).

Table 3.1: House hold size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	100,268	47,190	53,078
Number of households	490,515	21,565	11,234	10,331
Average household size	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition by sex

Household composition is the patterns of relationships between the head and other members of the household. Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex of household head. Table 3.2 shows that in the Nkoranza South Municipality, 21.5 percent of the population in households are heads. Spouses constitute 10.6 percent, biological children of the head make up 44.0 percent. On the whole, 76.1 percent of household members consist of the head, his/her spouse(s) and their biological children. Next are grandchildren, (8.6%),

other relatives (6.9%), brothers and sisters (4.5%), non-relatives (2.0%), step children (0.5%), in-laws (1.3%).

Over a quarter (28.7%) of the males compared with 14.4 percent of the females are heads of households. This means the ratio of males head to female head of household is about 2 male heads to 1 female head of household. By contrast, female spouses constitute about one fifth (19.8%) of household members compared to 1.3 percent of males, giving a ratio of 1 male spouse to 15 female spouses. Biological children constitute 45.8 percent of male and 42.2 percent of female household members. The proportion of male grandchildren (8.6%) and male brother (4.5%) in households is higher (13.1%) than the proportion of female grandchildren (8.4%) and sisters (3.5%) in households (11.9%). The presence of female in-laws in households (2.2%) is five and half times than the presence of male in-laws in households (0.4%) which is virtually negligible. A slightly higher percentage of female household heads are other relatives (7.4%) compared with 6.9 percent in households that are headed by males. Non-relative household members are relatively small for both male (2.0%) and female (1.5%) headed households.

Table 3.2: Household composition

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,268	100.0	49,762	100.0	50,506	100.0
Head	21,565	21.5	14,281	28.7	7,284	14.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,609	10.6	630	1.3	9,979	19.8
Child (son/daughter)	44,103	44.0	22,813	45.8	21,290	42.2
Parent/Parent in-law	804	0.8	112	0.2	692	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	479	0.5	96	0.2	383	0.8
Grandchild	8,585	8.6	4,344	8.7	4,241	8.4
Brother/Sister	4,469	4.5	2,709	5.4	1,760	3.5
Step child	514	0.5	259	0.5	255	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	251	0.3	126	0.3	125	0.3
Other relative	6,886	6.9	3,148	6.3	3,738	7.4
Non-relative	2,003	2.0	1,244	2.5	759	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is the classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. The classification of households depends on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or extended among other combinations.

Table 3.3: Household structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,268	100.0	49,762	100.0	50,506	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	3,304	3.3	2,268	4.6	1,036	2.1
Head and a spouse only	1,242	1.2	622	1.3	620	1.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	28,203	28.1	14,665	29.5	13,538	26.8
Single parent Nuclear	9,445	9.4	4,023	8.1	5,422	10.7
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	27,502	27.4	14,029	28.2	13,473	26.7
Extended + non relatives	2,269	2.3	1,257	2.5	1,012	2.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,473	3.5	1,844	3.7	1,629	3.2
Single parent Extended	15,501	15.5	6,316	12.7	9,185	18.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,621	1.6	706	1.4	915	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,708	7.7	4,032	8.1	3,676	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household Structure

The data from Table 3.3 shows that by grouping all the extended family relations together it will be observed that about 60.0 percent of household structures have some level of extended family structures.

- i. Head only and Head and Spouse(s) only constitute 4.5 percent
- ii. Nuclear (Head, Spouse(s) and children constitute 28.1 percent
- iii. Extend (Head, Spouse(s), Children and Heads' relatives make up 27.4 percent.
- iv. Extended plus Non-relatives constitutes 2.3 percent
- v. Head, Spouse(s) and other composition constitutes 3.5 percent

Simple parenthood is becoming relatively important as an emerging household type. The three categories of single parent household population in the Municipality (26.5%) are as follows (vi-viii):

- vi. Single Parent Nuclear accounts for 9.4 percent
- vii. Single Parent Extended accounts for 15.5 percent
- viii. Single Parent Extended plus Non-relative counterfort 6 percent
- ix. Head and other composition but no spouse 77 percent

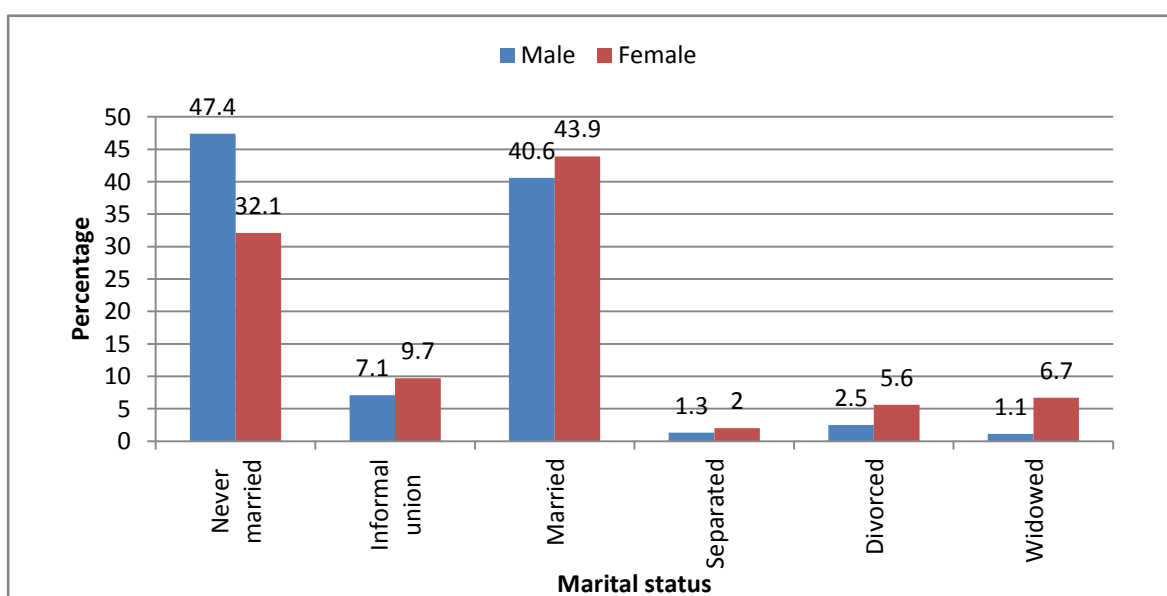
The classification above demonstrates the strength and extent of the extended family relatives which are almost (60.0%) household population in the Municipality. Attention is also drawn to the emerging household type of Single Parenthood (26.5%) which translates into 72.2 percent of males and 30.7 percent of female household population.

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by Sex

This section discusses the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex. Figure 3.1 shows that 47.4 percentage of males 12 years and older have never been married compared to 32.1 percent of females. The percentage of females in informal union (9.7%), married (43.9%), separated (2.0%), divorced (5.6%) and widowed are higher than that of males in the Municipality. The proportion of married males (40.6%) is lower than that of females (43.9%) which may be explained by the fact that males can marry more than one partner at the same time, which is not the case with females.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows that for the Municipality as a whole, two out of every five persons (39.6%) 12 years and older have never married. About two persons out of five (42.3%) are married, 5.7 percent are separated or divorced, 4.0 percent are widowed and 8.4 percent are in informal unions.

The percentage of the never married is highest (96.7%) for the youngest age group, 12-14 years. The percentage then systematically decreases with increasing age till age group 20-24 years (59.8%) and drops by almost half to 32.2 percent at age group 25-29 years and further drops by more than half to 14.3 percent at age 30-34 years. It then gradually decreases with increasing age to 3.9 percent at age group 40-44 years and to 1.2 percent at age group 60-64 years. Contrary to the pattern observed for the never married population, the percentage of the married population systematically increases with increasing age to a peak at age group 35-39 years. It then gradually decreases with increasing age from age group 40-44 years to 47.2 percent at age group 65 years and older.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	66,370	100.0	39.6	8.4	42.3	1.6	4.1	4.0
12 - 14	7,201	100.0	96.7	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,611	100.0	90.5	4.1	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,831	100.0	59.8	14.2	24.2	0.8	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	7,829	100.0	32.2	15.9	48.0	1.4	2.0	0.6
30 - 34	6,814	100.0	14.3	13.1	65.8	2.2	3.5	1.1
35 - 39	5,601	100.0	7.4	10.4	71.8	2.9	5.3	2.3
40 - 44	4,834	100.0	3.9	8.1	74.6	3.0	7.1	3.3
45 - 49	3,643	100.0	2.7	7.1	74.2	3.1	7.8	5.1
50 - 54	3,216	100.0	1.9	5.8	71.6	3.3	9.2	8.3
55 - 59	1,937	100.0	1.5	5.0	67.8	2.9	12.6	10.2
60 - 64	1,611	100.0	1.2	4.2	62.3	2.9	11.7	17.6
65+	4,242	100.0	3.3	2.8	47.2	2.4	14.0	30.3
Male								
Total	32,523	100.0	47.4	7.1	40.6	1.3	2.5	1.1
12 - 14	3,762	100.0	96.8	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,520	100.0	96.1	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	4,040	100.0	81.8	7.2	10.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	3,555	100.0	49.4	14.8	33.6	1.0	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	3,194	100.0	22.4	14.0	59.1	1.5	2.6	0.3
35 - 39	2,686	100.0	11.7	10.6	70.6	2.2	3.7	1.2
40 - 44	2,459	100.0	5.9	9.2	76.0	2.8	4.9	1.1
45 - 49	1,937	100.0	3.8	7.7	79.1	2.9	4.9	1.5
50 - 54	1,643	100.0	3.0	6.8	79.6	2.6	5.0	2.9
55 - 59	1,037	100.0	2.0	6.1	80.0	2.4	6.3	3.2
60 - 64	831	100.0	2.2	5.3	77.6	2.5	7.7	4.7
65+	1,859	100.0	4.8	4.1	72.6	2.5	8.8	7.1
Female								
Total	33,847	100.0	32.1	9.7	43.9	2.0	5.6	6.7
12 - 14	3,439	100.0	96.5	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,091	100.0	84.5	7.4	7.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,791	100.0	41.2	20.1	35.9	1.2	1.4	0.2
25 - 29	4,274	100.0	17.8	16.8	60.0	1.7	2.7	0.9
30 - 34	3,620	100.0	7.2	12.4	71.7	2.7	4.3	1.7
35 - 39	2,915	100.0	3.4	10.2	72.9	3.5	6.7	3.3
40 - 44	2,375	100.0	1.8	7.0	73.2	3.2	9.3	5.5
45 - 49	1,706	100.0	1.3	6.5	68.5	3.3	11.1	9.2
50 - 54	1,573	100.0	0.8	4.6	63.3	3.9	13.5	13.9
55 - 59	900	100.0	0.9	3.8	53.7	3.4	19.9	18.3
60 - 64	780	100.0	0.3	2.9	46.0	3.3	16.0	31.4
65+	2,383	100.0	2.1	1.8	27.4	2.3	18.0	48.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The pattern discussed above indicates that while marriage rates in the Municipality increase systematically with increasing age to a peak age around age groups 40-44 years (74.6%) and 45-49 years (74.2%) and gradually decrease with increasing age to 47.2 percent at age 65 years and older, the contrary is observed for the never married, with a high peak at age group 12-14 years (96.7%). The never married population drops to 14.3 percent at age group 30-34 years and remains much below 5.0 percent from age group 40-44 years till age group 60-64 years (1.2%).

Divorce is negligible under age 30 years (2.0%) after which it gradually increases with increasing age till age 65 years and older (14.0%). It is worth noting that at the age group 40-44 years, at which marriage levels peak widowhood levels begin increasing with increasing age, with the proportion of the widowed in each preceding age group lower than that in the succeeding age group. At age 65 years and older, the widowhood levels attain 30.3 percent made up of 7.1 percent for males and 48.3 percent for females.

Consensual unions which are negligible for the population under 20 years (4.1%), but suddenly rises to 14.2 percent at age group 20-24 years, peaks at age group 25-29 years (15.9%) and gradually decreases with increasing age to 28.0 percent at age 65 years and older.

The pattern of marital status for males and females generally follow the Brong Ahafo Regional pattern. The population divorced and widowhood increases substantially with increasing age for males and very much so for females from age group 40-44 years. There are sex differentials in the percentage of widowhood in the Municipality with more females being widowed than males. This may put a greater burden and domestic baggage on older females.

Attention is also drawn to the important sex differentials in the marital status especially the percentage of the divorced in the Municipality.

3.3 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

From Table 3.5, shows that a substantial proportion (67.1%) of persons who have never been married have attained basic education while less than one percent (0.5%) of persons that have never been married have attained tertiary education. More than three quarters (70.6%) of the female population who have never married have attained basic education, compared to about 64.5 percent of their male counterparts.

Almost half (47.8%) of married persons have no formal education while a little over 40 percent (41.8%) have attained basic education. Married males are likely to be more highly educated than their female counterparts. More than three quarters (75.6%) of widowed persons have no formal education. One in 10 males in informal unions is likely to have secondary education, while the rate is only one in 20 for 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 ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate / diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	66,370	100.0	33.9	53.1	8.8	0.9	2.6	0.7
Never married	26,288	100.0	14.8	67.1	14.5	0.8	2.3	0.5
Informal union	5,573	100.0	26.4	62.9	7.5	1.3	1.6	0.4
Married	28,053	100.0	47.8	41.8	5.2	1.0	3.2	1.0
Separated	1,078	100.0	42.9	48.8	4.0	1.8	1.9	0.7
Divorced	2,732	100.0	46.0	47.8	3.1	0.8	2.1	0.2
Widowed	2,646	100.0	75.6	21.5	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.1
Male								
Total	32,523	100.0	29.3	54.5	10.8	0.7	3.6	1.2
Never married	15,432	100.0	16.6	64.5	14.9	0.5	2.7	0.7
Informal union	2,294	100.0	23.3	62.0	10.5	0.9	2.6	0.7
Married	13,189	100.0	43.1	42.5	6.7	0.9	4.9	1.8
Separated	417	100.0	44.4	47.0	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.0
Divorced	826	100.0	38.6	52.4	5.3	0.6	2.7	0.4
Widowed	365	100.0	60.8	31.5	4.1	1.6	1.4	0.5
Female								
Total	33,847	100.0	38.4	51.8	7.0	1.1	1.6	0.2
Never married	10,856	100.0	12.2	70.6	14.1	1.2	1.7	0.2
Informal union	3,279	100.0	28.6	63.5	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.1
Married	14,864	100.0	52.1	41.2	3.8	1.0	1.7	0.2
Separated	661	100.0	41.9	49.9	3.8	1.8	2.0	0.6
Divorced	1,906	100.0	49.2	45.8	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.1
Widowed	2,281	100.0	77.9	19.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Nursery, Kindergarten, Primary and JSS/JHS/Middle

² Secondary, SSS, SHS

³ Post secondary, Diploma, Certificate

⁴ Polytechnics, University (Bachelor degree, Post graduate, etc.), Teacher/Nursing

3.3.3 Persons 12 years and older by Sex, Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

On the whole, more than two thirds (69.8%) of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality are employed. From Table 3.6, about 90 percent (89.3%) of persons who are married are employed whilst less than two percent (1.6%) are unemployed. About one in every 10 married persons is not economically active. More than half (52.0%) of persons who have never been married are not economically active which may be due to the fact that some of them are in full time education. More than three quarters of the population who are separated (85.5%) or divorced (81.8%) are employed whilst about two thirds (64.7%) of persons widowed are employed.

For the male population aged 12 years and older, more than 70 percent of the married, persons in informal unions, separated, divorced or widowed are in some form of employment. Males who have never been married have relatively less numbers (50.1%) in employment than the other categories. Almost half (46.8%) of the male population who

have never been married are not economically active. Less than four percent of males in the various marriage categories in the Municipality are unemployed. About 60 percent (59.2%) of the never married female population in the Municipality are not economically 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	66,370	100.0	46,344	69.8	1,658	2.5	18,368	27.7
Never married	26,288	100.0	11,793	44.8	836	3.2	13,659	52
Informal union	5,573	100.0	4,624	83	266	4.8	683	12.3
Married	28,053	100.0	25,058	89.3	458	1.6	2,537	9
Separated	1,078	100.0	922	85.5	31	2.9	125	11.6
Divorced	2,732	100.0	2,234	81.8	56	2	442	16.2
Widowed	2,646	100.0	1,713	64.7	11	0.4	922	34.8
Male								
Total	32,523	100.0	23,505	72.3	645	2	8,373	25.7
Never married	15,432	100.0	7,733	50.1	472	3.1	7,227	46.8
Informal union	2,294	100.0	2,122	92.5	59	2.6	113	4.9
Married	13,189	100.0	12,292	93.2	90	0.7	807	6.1
Separated	417	100.0	378	90.6	7	1.7	32	7.7
Divorced	826	100.0	715	86.6	15	1.8	96	11.6
Widowed	365	100.0	265	72.6	2	0.5	98	26.8
Female								
Total	33,847	100.0	22,839	67.5	1,013	3	9,995	29.5
Never married	10,856	100.0	4,060	37.4	364	3.4	6,432	59.2
Informal union	3,279	100.0	2,502	76.3	207	6.3	570	17.4
Married	14,864	100.0	12,766	85.9	368	2.5	1,730	11.6
Separated	661	100.0	544	82.3	24	3.6	93	14.1
Divorced	1,906	100.0	1,519	79.7	41	2.2	346	18.2
Widowed	2,281	100.0	1,448	63.5	9	0.4	824	36.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

A very high proportion of the population of the Municipality (97.8%) are Ghanaians of which 95.4 percent are Ghanaians by birth. Less than two percent (1.8%) of the population in the Municipality are of dual nationality and less than one percent (0.6%) are Ghanaians by naturalisation. There is virtually no difference between the sexes with regards to the three categories (Ghanaians by birth, naturalisation and dual nationality) of nationality.

ECOWAS citizens constitute 1.2 percent of which 1.3 percent are males and 1.1 percent females. All other nationals accounts for less than one percent (0.9%) of the Municipality's population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,929	100.0	50,071	100.0	50,858	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	96,319	95.4	47,733	95.3	48,586	95.5
Dual Nationality	1,817	1.8	901	1.8	916	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	637	0.6	322	0.6	315	0.6
ECOWAS	1,173	1.2	636	1.3	537	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	554	0.5	265	0.5	289	0.6
Other	429	0.4	214	0.4	215	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population of the Nkoranza South Municipality by the various religious denominations. A little over three quarters of the Municipality's population are Christians (76.2%). Other religious groups in the Municipality are Moslems (10.3%), Traditionalists (2.9%) and those with no religious affiliation (10.1%). People belonging to other religions apart from those mentioned constitute less than one percent (0.5%) of the population. One third of the Christian population in the Municipality are Catholic whilst Pentecostal/Charismatic constitute one quarter of the Christian population. The proportion of females is higher than that of males in each of the Christian denominations while the opposite is the case for adherents of no religion, Moslems and adherents to traditional religions.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religious Denomination	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,929	100.0	50,071	100.0	50,858	100.0
No Religion	10,237	10.1	6,552	13.1	3,685	7.2
Catholic	23,974	23.8	11,888	23.7	12,086	23.8
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	16,770	16.6	7,366	14.7	9,404	18.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	19,602	19.4	8,898	17.8	10,704	21.0
Other Christians	16,541	16.4	7,759	15.5	8,782	17.3
Moslems	10,370	10.3	5,702	11.4	4,668	9.2
Traditionalist	2,901	2.9	1,666	3.3	1,235	2.4
Other (Specify)	534	0.5	240	0.5	294	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, PHC 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy and Education of Persons 11 years and older

Education involves the adoption of procedures to help individuals to formally gain knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop their capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place a lot of emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 2) is targeted to achieve universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). In the 2010 PHC, data on education was collected from persons 3 years and older.

3.6.2 School attendance

Formal education enables people to acquire knowledge and skills that promote development. The census solicited information on school attendance for persons three years and older. The information categorizes persons of school going age into two: currently in school and attended school in the past.

Current school attendance

Table 3.10 presents the population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex in the Municipality. About half (50.4%) of the population currently in school are in primary school. Close to 16 percent are in kindergarten with 16 percent in JHS. Less than two percent of the population currently in school are in SHS or higher.

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

Level of Education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,006	100.0	18,847	100.0	17,159	100.0	29,343	100.0	15,035	100.0	14,308	100.0
Nursery	3,564	9.9	1,759	9.3	1,805	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,649	15.7	2,915	15.5	2,734	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	18,141	50.4	9,361	49.7	8,780	51.2	7,000	23.9	3,094	20.6	3,906	27.3
JSS/JHS	5,754	16	3,140	16.7	2,614	15.2	9,706	33.1	4,391	29.2	5,315	37.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,920	23.6	3,940	26.2	2,980	20.8
SSS/SHS	2,374	6.6	1,334	7.1	1,040	6.1	2,769	9.4	1,623	10.8	1,146	8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	2.4	543	3.6	174	1.2
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	107	0.3	46	0.2	61	0.4	504	1.7	197	1.3	307	2.1
Post Middle/ Secondary Certificate	118	0.3	77	0.4	41	0.2	579	2	390	2.6	189	1.3
Tertiary	299	0.8	215	1.1	84	0.5	1,148	3.9	857	5.7	291	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Past School Attendance

There are 29,343 persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past of which more than half (51.2%) are males. The percentages of females who have attended primary (27.3), JSS/JHS (37.1) and vocational/technical/commercial (2.1) in the past are higher than males. On the other hand, males who have attended Middle (26.2%), SSS/SHS (10.8%), secondary (3.6), post middle/secondary (2.6%) and tertiary (5.7%) in the past are more than females.

At SSS/SHS level, the number dropped from 16,626 who attained JHS/JSS to 3486. This translates into a loss of 79.0 percent. This means that of the original group which attained JHS/JSS level, only 21.0 percent remained in the system, may of a higher proportion of males 2166 (62.1%) than females 1320 (37.9%). Thus although the females did better than the males at both primary and JSS/JHS levels, only 37.9 percent attained SSS/SHS.

However, at SSS/SHS level the trend changed to not only a much smaller number of girls but also to a drop in their performance. A higher percentage of males (14.4%) than females (9.2%) attained the SSS/SHS level. However, the females who attained SSS.SHS level did better (2.1%) than males (1.3%) at Vocational/Commercial/Technical school level but their attainment at other Post-Secondary Educational level was less (1.3%) than that of the males (2.6%).

Finally, out of 15,035 males who started schooling, only 857 (5.7%) attained Tertiary level compared to 14,308 females of whom 291 (2.0%) attained Tertiary level of education.

The educational level attained by majority of past school attendants is the Middle/JSS/JHS (56.7%), with a higher percentage for females (57.9%) than males (55.4%). Majority of school attendants in 2010 attained the primary school level (50.4%). Majority of school attendants in 2010 attained the primary school level (50.4%) with a higher percentage of females (51.2%) than males (49.7%). After primary school, both current and past school attendance dropped significantly to 6.6 percent for current school attendance, with a higher drop for females (6.1%) than males (7.1%) at SSS/SHS level. This corresponds to 11.8 percent for past school attendance with 9.2 percent for females and 14.4 percent for males. The percentage of those in school in 2010 who attained levels beyond SSS/SHS (1.4%) disaggregated into 1.7 percent males and 1.1 percent females leaves much to be desired if compared with past school attendance (7.6%) consisting or 9.6 percent males and 5.4 percent females. It is to be noted that out of the 36,006 persons who were in school in 2010, only 299 (0.8%) comprising 215 (1.1%) males and 84 (0.5%) females who attained Tertiary education level. This compares unfavourably with 29,343 past school attendants, 1148 (3.9%) of whom 857 (5.7%) males and 291 (2.0%) attained Tertiary education.

A number of observations can be made from the above discussion comparing current and past school attendance in the Municipality.

- i. The transition from primary school to JSS/JHS is more problematic for girls than for boys. This requires policy actions to address such problems that make it more difficult for girls than boys to transit from primary to JSS/JHS.
- ii. The drop in current school attendance from JSS/JHS (16.0%) to SSS/SHS (6.6%) comprising 7.1 percent males and 6.1 percent females should give further cause to

worry especially if the proportions attaining SSS/SHS are compared with those of past school attendance.

- iii. The percentage of those in school in 210 who attained levels beyond SSS/SHS (1.4%) disaggregated into 1.7 percent males and 1.1 percent males leave much to be desired. This is the case if it is noted that the corresponding proportions for past school attendance who went beyond the SSS/SHS (7.6%) translates into 9.6 percent males and into 5.4 percent females.
- iv. The level of current school attendance at Tertiary level (0.8%) compared to 3.9 percent for past school attendance requires urgent attention to redress the situation.

The data analysed above give sufficient detailed information to infer that current education in the Municipality is not progressing judging from the figures contained in the table.

Literacy by Age and Sex

Literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. In the 2010 PHC, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write and understand a simple statement with understanding. The question relating to literacy was asked of persons 11 years and older. From Table 3.9, about one third (33.1%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are not literate. The remaining two thirds are literate in one language or more. Of the literate population, majority (67.4%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language. About one tenth (10.3%) of the literate population are literate in English language only. Males have a higher proportion (52.5%) of literate persons than females (47.5%).

Table 3.10: 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	22,692	45,922	100.0	21.6	10.3	67.4	0.2	0.5
11-14	702	8,743	100.0	32.3	7.4	59.7	0.1	0.5
15-19	1,479	9,132	100.0	22.5	5.9	70.8	0.2	0.6
20-24	2,229	6,602	100.0	20.1	8.3	70.8	0.2	0.6
25-29	2,619	5,210	100.0	20.6	11.0	67.8	0.3	0.4
30-34	2,773	4,041	100.0	20.0	13.5	65.9	0.1	0.5
35-39	2,566	3,035	100.0	18.4	16.2	64.7	0.2	0.6
40-44	2,236	2,598	100.0	16.4	17.6	65.2	0.2	0.5
45-49	1,673	1,970	100.0	14.5	15.0	69.4	0.3	0.8
50-54	1,463	1,753	100.0	12.2	13.2	74.0	0.3	0.3
55-59	784	1,153	100.0	10.8	13.8	75.2	0.0	0.3
60-64	957	654	100.0	11.2	9.8	78.1	0.0	0.9
65+	3,211	1,031	100.0	12.8	16.6	69.8	0.1	0.7

Table 3.11: 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	9,619	24,102	100.0	20.8	8.2	70.1	0.2	0.7
11-14	373	4,587	100.0	31.7	6.8	60.9	0.1	0.5
15-19	729	4,791	100.0	22.8	5.2	71.2	0.2	0.6
20-24	901	3,139	100.0	19.1	6.4	73.7	0.1	0.8
25-29	1,031	2,524	100.0	20.0	8.4	70.6	0.4	0.6
30-34	1,156	2,038	100.0	18.7	10.7	69.7	0.2	0.7
35-39	1,165	1,521	100.0	19.0	12.2	67.7	0.2	0.9
40-44	1,006	1,453	100.0	15.8	13.3	69.6	0.3	0.9
45-49	797	1,140	100.0	15.2	10.8	72.5	0.2	1.3
50-54	658	985	100.0	11.5	9.2	78.5	0.2	0.6
55-59	328	709	100.0	9.3	7.2	83.1	0.0	0.4
60-64	344	487	100.0	8.8	6.8	83.4	0.0	1.0
65+	1,131	728	100.0	9.9	14.7	74.6	0.1	0.7
Female								
Total	13,073	21,820	100.0	22.4	12.5	64.5	0.2	0.3
11-14	329	4,156	100.0	33.1	8.1	58.3	0.2	0.4
15-19	750	4,341	100.0	22.3	6.6	70.4	0.1	0.6
20-24	1,328	3,463	100.0	21.1	9.9	68.2	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,588	2,686	100.0	21.1	13.4	65.1	0.2	0.2
30-34	1,617	2,003	100.0	21.4	16.3	62.1	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,401	1,514	100.0	17.8	20.2	61.6	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,230	1,145	100.0	17.2	23.1	59.6	0.0	0.1
45-49	876	830	100.0	13.6	20.8	65.1	0.4	0.1
50-54	805	768	100.0	13.0	18.2	68.4	0.4	0.0
55-59	456	444	100.0	13.1	24.3	62.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	613	167	100.0	18.0	18.6	62.9	0.0	0.6
65+	2,080	303	100.0	19.8	21.1	58.4	0.0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons, irrespective of age and sex, consume goods and services, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and the level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created, leading to the general well-being of the population.

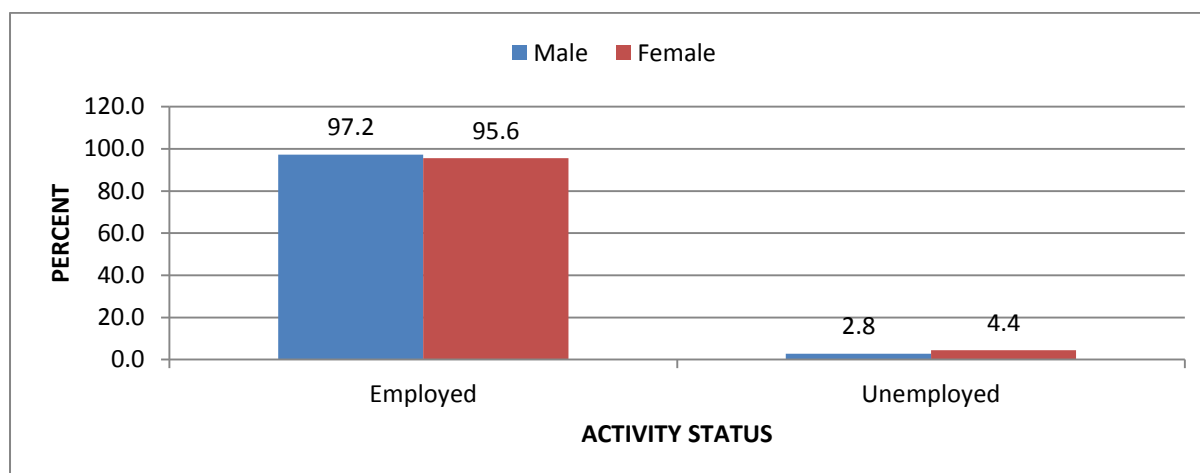
The various population census results provide data on the labour force and the economic characteristics of the population. This chapter presents data on the economic activity status of the population aged 15 years and older by sex, occupation, industry and employment sector for the Nkoranza South Municipality.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the question on economic activity was asked of all persons 15 years and older 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. Table 4.1 presents the data on economic activity of the Nkoranza South Municipality. About four out of five persons 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active. Among the economically active population, majority (96.4%) are employed with only 3.6 percent unemployed. This low unemployment rate is favourable for the Municipality as it may translate into high standard of living and low incidence of crime and other social vices.

Though females (30,408) outnumber males (28,761) in the population 15 years and older, males are more likely to be economically active (80.9%) than females (76%). Of the economically active population, the proportion employed is almost equal for both sexes. This is depicted in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Activity status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although a higher proportion of employed males (95.7%) worked during the seven days preceding Census Night, a higher percentage of the females (4.1%) than males (2.6%) did not work but had a job to go back to. The proportion of unemployed females (4.4%) is higher than that of males (2.8%). The majority of unemployed males (72.7%) and females (60.1%) are first time job seekers.

A higher proportion of the economically non-active females (34.0%) were employed on household chores or were too old/young to work (15.3%) on the other hand 62.6 percent of the non-economically active males were in full time education, or were pensioners or were on retirement (2.4%) or were persons with disability or were sick (7.0%) that of the municipality's 59,169 persons 15 years and older 44,713 (75.6%) are employed, 164 (2.8%) are unemployed and 12,809 (21.6%) are economically non-active. The proportion of the employed increased by age from 15-19 years (8.8%) to a peak at age 25-29 years (14.7%) and then gradually dropped to 10.1 percent at age 40-44 years. From age group 45-49 years (7.8%), the proportion employed decreased gradually below 10.0 percent with increasing age to 3.0 percent at age group 60-64 years and finally to 5.8 percent for the population 65 years and older.

On the other hand, the unemployed population increased from 16.5 percent at age 15-19 years to a peak at age group 20-24 years with a third of the unemployed population (33.0%). This translates into half (49.9%) of the unemployed being under 25 years.

The proportion unemployed persons declined by age from a peak of 33.3 percent for persons aged 20-24 to 24.9 percent for the age group 25-29 years then to 11.4 percent at age group 30-34 years. After this point the unemployed level remained below 5.0 percent from age group 35-39 years and dropped to below 2.0 percent till age 65 years and older.

Half (49.8%) of the economically non-active population are under 20 years and two thirds (67.0%) under 25 years. The pattern for the sexes follows that of the municipality except that the proportion of unemployed males under 25 years (51.3) is much higher than that of unemployed females (49.0%).

Similarly the proportion of the economically non-active males under 25 years old (76.4%) is also much higher than that of economically non-active females under 25 years (59.9%). The municipality has a high employment rate of three persons out of four (75.6%) in employment and less than 3.0 percent unemployed.

However, the main issue is that a relatively high proportion of the unemployed and the economically non-active, particularly the males are concentrated in the two youngest age groups, 15-19 years and 20-24 years. These raise a number of issues to be addressed by the municipality. A substantial proportion of the non-economically active population under 20 years, both males and females are likely to be in full time education (Table 4.1). This means the conditions in schools in the municipality need to be greatly improved and equipped to keep the youth, particularly, females in school and retain them longer in the system. A substantial proportion of non-economically active females are in domestic work. It is therefore important to ensure that conditions of domestic work and apprenticeship are improved.

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	59,169	100.0	28,761	100.0	30,408	100.0
Economically active	46,360	78.4	23,255	80.9	23,105	76.0
<i>Employed</i>	44,713	96.4	22,614	97.2	22,099	95.6
<i>Worked</i>	43,136	96.5	21,994	97.3	21,142	95.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,482	3.3	578	2.6	904	4.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	95	0.2	42	0.2	53	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,647	3.6	641	2.8	1,006	4.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	576	35.0	175	27.3	401	39.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,071	65.0	466	72.7	605	60.1
Economically not active	12,809	21.6	5,506	19.1	7,303	24.0
Did home duties (household chore)	3,241	25.3	757	13.7	2,484	34.0
Full time education	6,252	48.8	3,447	62.6	2,805	38.4
Pensioner/Retired	165	1.3	130	2.4	35	0.5
Disabled/Sick	876	6.8	383	7.0	493	6.8
Too old/young	1,622	12.7	503	9.1	1,119	15.3
Other	653	5.1	286	5.2	367	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Both males (69.3%) and females (62.0%) are mainly engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupations. Males however are mainly in plant and machine operation (5.3% males and 0.1% females). But both males and females are equally engaged in craft and related trades (8.6% males, 7.7% females) and the elementary occupations (3.4% males, 3.1% females) > females are dominant in sales and services (21.2% female, 5.2% males) while males (4.7%) predominate the professions than females (2.7%). Incidentally there is, a slightly higher percentage of females (1.9%) than males (1.4%) in managerial of females occupations in the municipality.

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. Activity status generally declines with age, although the start of the decline varies by status. The highest proportion of the employed population (95.5%) is aged 45-49, followed by persons in the age group 50-54 (94.2%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	59,169	100.0	44,713	75.6	1,647	2.8	12,809	21.6
15-19	10,611	100.0	3,956	37.3	273	2.6	6,382	60.1
20-24	8,831	100.0	6,082	68.9	549	6.2	2,200	24.9
25-29	7,829	100.0	6,580	84.0	410	5.2	839	10.7
30-34	6,814	100.0	6,137	90.1	188	2.8	489	7.2
35-39	5,601	100.0	5,229	93.4	75	1.3	297	5.3
40-44	4,834	100.0	4,528	93.7	71	1.5	235	4.9
45-49	3,643	100.0	3,479	95.5	27	0.7	137	3.8
50-54	3,216	100.0	3,031	94.2	14	0.4	171	5.3
55-59	1,937	100.0	1,773	91.5	6	0.3	158	8.2
60-64	1,611	100.0	1,344	83.4	23	1.4	244	15.1
65+	4,242	100.0	2,574	60.7	11	0.3	1,657	39.1
Male								
Total	28,761	100.0	22,614	78.6	641	2.2	5,506	19.1
15-19	5,520	100.0	2,176	39.4	123	2.2	3,221	58.4
20-24	4,040	100.0	2,848	70.5	206	5.1	986	24.4
25-29	3,555	100.0	3,139	88.3	147	4.1	269	7.6
30-34	3,194	100.0	2,985	93.5	84	2.6	125	3.9
35-39	2,686	100.0	2,608	97.1	19	0.7	59	2.2
40-44	2,459	100.0	2,367	96.3	27	1.1	65	2.6
45-49	1,937	100.0	1,880	97.1	14	0.7	43	2.2
50-54	1,643	100.0	1,592	96.9	5	0.3	46	2.8
55-59	1,037	100.0	972	93.7	4	0.4	61	5.9
60-64	831	100.0	730	87.8	10	1.2	91	11.0
65+	1,859	100.0	1,317	70.8	2	0.1	540	29.0
Female								
Total	30,408	100.0	22,099	72.7	1,006	3.3	7,303	24.0
15-19	5,091	100.0	1,780	35.0	150	2.9	3,161	62.1
20-24	4,791	100.0	3,234	67.5	343	7.2	1,214	25.3
25-29	4,274	100.0	3,441	80.5	263	6.2	570	13.3
30-34	3,620	100.0	3,152	87.1	104	2.9	364	10.1
35-39	2,915	100.0	2,621	89.9	56	1.9	238	8.2
40-44	2,375	100.0	2,161	91.0	44	1.9	170	7.2
45-49	1,706	100.0	1,599	93.7	13	0.8	94	5.5
50-54	1,573	100.0	1,439	91.5	9	0.6	125	7.9
55-59	900	100.0	801	89.0	2	0.2	97	10.8
60-64	780	100.0	614	78.7	13	1.7	153	19.6
65+	2,383	100.0	1,257	52.7	9	0.4	1,117	46.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Persons in age group 20-24 have the highest percentage (6.2%) of unemployed population, followed by those in age group 25-29 (5.2%), while persons aged 55-59 and 65 and older have the least percentage (0.3% each) of the unemployed population. More than 90 percent of

the population aged 30 to 59 years are in some form of employment in the Municipality. About 60 percent of the population aged 15-19 are not economically active which could be attributed to the fact that majority of them are in full time education.

The same pattern is observed for both males and females except that a higher percentage (62.1%) of females are not economically for persons aged 15-19 than males (58.4%). Additionally, a higher percentage (46.9%) of the female population is not economically active for the population aged 65 years and older in the Municipality than males (29.0) in the same age group.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. Table 4.3 shows the occupation of the employed population by sex in the Municipality. From the Table, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery jobs is the main occupation (65.7%) followed by service and sales workers (13.1%) and craft and related trades workers (8.2%).

Between the sexes, males have the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery as their major occupation (69.3%) followed by craft and related trades workers (8.6%), Plant and machine operators and assemblers (5.3%) and Service and sales workers (5.2%) while the females have the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery as their main occupation (62%) followed by service and sales workers (21.2%) and craft and related trades workers (7.7%).

Males are more likely to be professionals (4.7%), Technicians and associate professionals (1.3%) and elementary occupations (3.4%) than females, 2.7 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. Female participation is almost non-existent in plant and machine operators and assemblers which employ 5.3 percent males and only 0.1 percent females.

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	44,713	100.0	22,614	100.0	22,099	100.0
Managers	721	1.6	309	1.4	412	1.9
Professionals	1,648	3.7	1,060	4.7	588	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	437	1	288	1.3	149	0.7
Clerical support workers	351	0.8	183	0.8	168	0.8
Service and sales workers	5,856	13.1	1,167	5.2	4,689	21.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	29,355	65.7	15,663	69.3	13,692	62
Craft and related trades workers	3,653	8.2	1,956	8.6	1,697	7.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,223	2.7	1,204	5.3	19	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,463	3.3	778	3.4	685	3.1
Other occupations	6	0	6	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product manufactured or service rendered at the workplace. Table 4.4 depicts the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the major industry (66.6%) in the municipality followed by Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10%) and Manufacturing (5%). Though Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the major industry among the sexes, a higher proportion of males (71.3%) is engaged in it than females (61.7%). The Table also shows that females (14.5%) are more likely to be engaged are in Wholesale and retail industry than the males (5.6%).

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	44,713	100.0	22,614	100.0	22,099	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	29,768	66.6	16,129	71.3	13,639	61.7
Mining and quarrying	13	0.0	9	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	2,527	5.7	974	4.3	1,553	7.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.0	17	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	67	0.1	28	0.1	39	0.2
Construction	735	1.6	721	3.2	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,473	10.0	1,266	5.6	3,207	14.5
Transportation and storage	1,030	2.3	998	4.4	32	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,401	3.1	161	0.7	1,240	5.6
Information and communication	75	0.2	50	0.2	25	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	198	0.4	111	0.5	87	0.4
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	142	0.3	87	0.4	55	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	127	0.3	77	0.3	50	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	416	0.9	307	1.4	109	0.5
Education	1,431	3.2	885	3.9	546	2.5
Human health and social work activities	413	0.9	204	0.9	209	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	67	0.1	66	0.3	1	0.0
Other service activities	1,652	3.7	461	2.0	1,191	5.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	158	0.4	63	0.3	95	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The Table shows that, almost two thirds (64.2%) of the employed population 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s). Close to one fifth (17.7%) of the employed population are contributing family workers, whilst about 10.0 percent (9.3%) are employees. Only 3.2 percent are self-employed with employee(s).

The high level of self-employment (67.4%) in the Municipality means less reliance on government to provide employment. This situation is good for the development of the Municipality. A similar trend is observed for both sexes where 68.8 per cent of males and 65.9 per cent of females are self-employed.

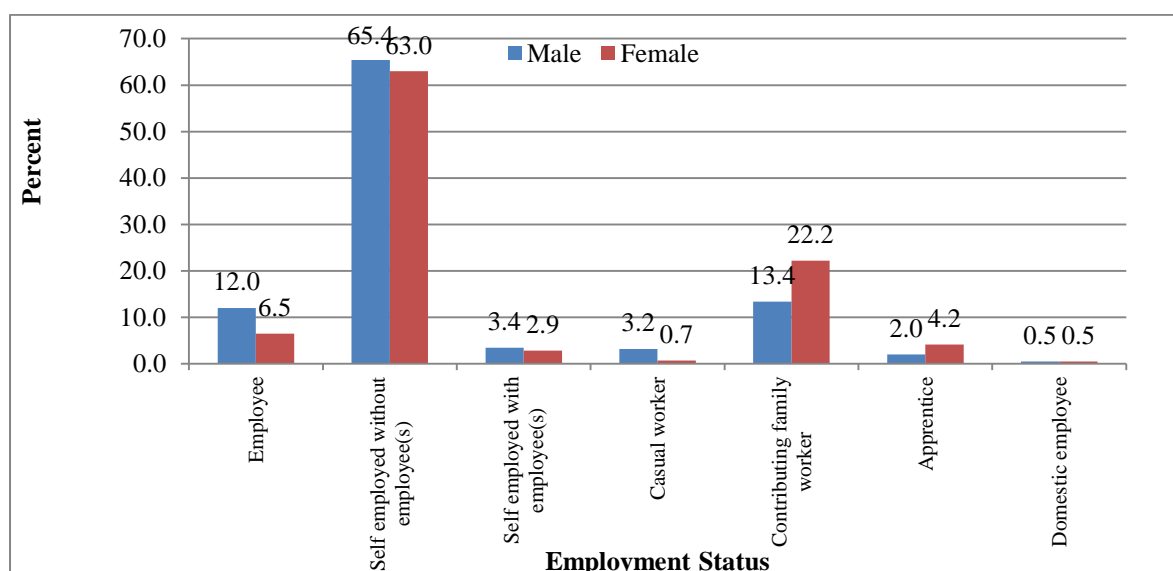
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,713	100.0	22,614	100.0	22,099	100.0
Employee	4,143	9.3	2,715	12.0	1,428	6.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,720	64.2	14,797	65.4	13,923	63.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,412	3.2	780	3.4	632	2.9
Casual worker	868	1.9	713	3.2	155	0.7
Contributing family worker	7,925	17.7	3,024	13.4	4,901	22.2
Apprentice	1,367	3.1	449	2.0	918	4.2
Domestic employee (House help)	224	0.5	109	0.5	115	0.5
Other	54	0.1	27	0.1	27	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 presents the percentage of employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The Figure shows that 64.5 percent of the male and 63.0 percent of females are self-employed without employees. Less than four percent (3.4%) of the males and 2.9 percent of the females are self-employed with employees. Almost twice the proportion of males (12.0%) compared females (6.5%) are employees.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person who is employed worked. Table 4.6 presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. From the Table the private informal sector is the major sector (92.8%) of employment for the employed population in the Nkoranza South Municipality. The remaining sectors, i.e., public sector (4.6%), private formal sector (1.9), local and international NGOs (0.4) and semi-public/parastatal (0.3) employ less than 10 percent of the population.

Table 4.6 presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The private informal sector has a higher proportion of females (94.4%) than males (91.1%); while the public and private formal sectors employ higher percentages of males (5.8%) than females (3.4%). There is equal participation of males and females in the semi-public/parastatal and NGO employment sectors. The municipality recorded only three males and no females engaged in other international organisations employment sector.

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	44,713	100.0	22,614	100.0	22,099	100.0
Public (Government)	2,054	4.6	1,310	5.8	744	3.4
Private Formal	870	1.9	531	2.3	339	1.5
Private Informal	41,473	92.8	20,608	91.1	20,865	94.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	142	0.3	71	0.3	71	0.3
NGOs (Local and International)	171	0.4	91	0.4	80	0.4
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an imperative tool in today's knowledge-based information society irrespective of one's locality of residence. To understand some of these developments, a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses access to ICT facilities by socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex and education in the Nkoranza South Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones and use of internet

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of the population 12 years and older by ownership of mobile phones and use of internet by sex. The Municipality has 66,370 persons aged 12 years and older of which more than half (51.0%) are females. Overall, less than half (39.4%) of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality. The majority (39.4% of males have mobile phones) of this number are males.

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions and social networking among others. The proportion of the population that use internet in the Municipality is very low. On the whole, less than three percent (2.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older use internet. Among the male population, only 3.3 percent use the internet. The proportion (1.4%) is even lower for the female population.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and Internet usage by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,370	100.0	26,170	39.4	1,567	2.4
Male	32,523	100.0	14,216	43.7	1,085	3.3
Female	33,847	100.0	11,954	35.3	482	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Ownership of mobile phone and use of internet in the Municipality by locality of residence is shown in Table 5.2. Almost 65 percent (64.4%) of the population owning mobile phones in the Municipality live in the urban areas. Persons in age group 20-24 and 25-29 recorded the highest percentage of mobile phone ownership in both the urban and rural areas. Male dominance in mobile phone ownership is marked in urban compared to rural localities.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phone by age group, sex and locality

Age Group	Sex						Locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,170	100.0	14,216	54.3	11,954	45.7	16,848	64.4	9,322	35.6
12-14	246	0.9	133	0.5	113	0.4	171	0.7	75	0.3
15-19	2,341	8.9	1,256	4.8	1,085	4.1	1,603	6.1	738	2.8
20-24	4,320	16.5	2,089	8.0	2,231	8.5	2,938	11.2	1,382	5.3
25-29	4,210	16.1	2,116	8.1	2,094	8.0	2,832	10.8	1,378	5.3
30-34	3,526	13.5	1,923	7.3	1,603	6.1	2,268	8.7	1,258	4.8
35-39	2,879	11.0	1,583	6.0	1,296	5.0	1,751	6.7	1,128	4.3
40-44	2,474	9.5	1,454	5.6	1,020	3.9	1,518	5.8	956	3.7
45-49	1,840	7.0	1,102	4.2	738	2.8	1,078	4.1	762	2.9
50-54	1,569	6.0	906	3.5	663	2.5	942	3.6	627	2.4
55-59	949	3.6	575	2.2	374	1.4	619	2.4	330	1.3
60-64	663	2.5	433	1.7	230	0.9	390	1.5	273	1.0
65-69	353	1.3	208	0.8	145	0.6	234	0.9	119	0.5
70+	800	3.1	438	1.7	362	1.4	504	1.9	296	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.3 presents the population 12 years older using the internet by age, sex and locality of residence. For both sexes, the proportion using the internet rises from 2.0 percent at age 12-14 years and increased with increasing age to a peak at age group 20-24 years (27.2%) and then decreased steadily to 13.9 percent at age 30-34 years after which it dropped appreciably to 5.8 percent at age 35-39 years and gradually to 0.4 percent at age 60-64 years.

The pattern is the same for males, females and for urban and rural residence. The important age group, from 12-14 years to 25-29 years, is higher for females, than males. From age-group 30-34 years to the end the trend reverses to higher percentages in each age-group for males than females.

The above analysis that first and most important, the use of the internet is very much more population for the youth, both sexes, from age 15 years to 25-29 years age-group. Paradoxically the data show that among the youth, females use the internet more than males in the municipality. Beyond age 35 years the use of the internet chops systematically with increasing age for both males and females. It is equally noteworthy that the peak age of internet in the municipality is the same for males, females, urban and rural residents. Although the urban-rural internet usage follows that of the total population with the same peak age (20-24 years), rural internet users cluster around age-groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years (53.9%) compared with urban users (4.70%) of users.

Table 5.3: Population 12 years and older using internet by group age, sex and locality

Age Group	Sex						Locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,567	100.0	1,085	100.0	482	100.0	1,285	100.0	282	100.0
12-14	31	2.0	19	1.8	12	2.5	29	2.3	2	0.7
15-19	255	16.3	165	15.2	90	18.7	225	17.5	30	10.6
20-24	427	27.2	276	25.4	151	31.3	336	26.1	91	32.3
25-29	328	20.9	223	20.6	105	21.8	269	20.9	59	20.9
30-34	218	13.9	168	15.5	50	10.4	172	13.4	46	16.3
35-39	91	5.8	72	6.6	19	3.9	80	6.2	11	3.9
40-44	63	4.0	46	4.2	17	3.5	53	4.1	10	3.5
45-49	50	3.2	39	3.6	11	2.3	43	3.3	7	2.5
50-54	40	2.6	30	2.8	10	2.1	32	2.5	8	2.8
55-59	35	2.2	26	2.4	9	1.9	25	1.9	10	3.5
60-64	7	0.4	6	0.6	1	0.2	5	0.4	2	0.7
65-69	5	0.3	5	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2	3	1.1
70+	17	1.1	10	0.9	7	1.5	14	1.1	3	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

For the Municipality as a whole, less than five percent (4.1%) of households owned desktop/laptop computers (Table 5.4). More male headed households (73.7%) reported owning desktop/laptop computer than female headed households (26.3%).

Table 5.4: Households having desktop/laptop computer by sex

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,565	100.0	875	4.1
Male	14,281	66.2	645	73.7
Female	7,284	33.8	230	26.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of Table 5.5 shows that ownership of laptop/desktop computer decreases with increasing age for males, females, urban and rural residents. It must be noted that the proportion by age group are very small, indicative a rather small ownership of computers in the municipality. Besides, the proportion of ownership by age picks up at the very early age-group of 15-19 years for males (10.2%) females (8.4%) urban residents (15.9%) but at age-group 20-24 years for rural residents (2.9%).

Table 5.5: Households having desktop/laptop computer by age and sex of head and locality

Age Group	Sex					Locality			
	Total	Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,779	1,481	53.3	1,298	46.7	2,369	85.2	410	14.8
12-14	308	157	5.6	151	5.4	260	9.4	48	1.7
15-19	516	283	10.2	233	8.4	441	15.9	75	2.7
20-24	440	252	9.1	188	6.8	360	13	80	2.9
25-29	391	218	7.8	173	6.2	332	11.9	59	2.1
30-34	285	176	6.3	109	3.9	245	8.8	40	1.4
35-39	185	98	3.5	87	3.1	163	5.9	22	0.8
40-44	164	74	2.7	90	3.2	148	5.3	16	0.6
45-49	156	67	2.4	89	3.2	128	4.6	28	1
50-54	109	50	1.8	59	2.1	97	3.5	12	0.4
55-59	77	43	1.5	34	1.2	66	2.4	11	0.4
60-64	49	24	0.9	25	0.9	45	1.6	4	0.1
65-69	24	14	0.5	10	0.4	19	0.7	5	0.2
70+	75	25	0.9	50	1.8	65	2.3	10	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although the proportion of male headed households owning a computer is higher than that of females from age-group 12-14 years to 35-39 years, the differences are small. From age-group 40-44 and above, the reverse is the case.

The low level of computer ownership in the Municipality, coupled with a very low internet usage constitute and urgent problem to be addressed especially to increase ITC accessibility to the population, particularly, the youth.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Disability is any impairment that affects the ability to work or perform an activity in a manner considered normal. Thus, it must be emphasised that as a result, Persons With Disability (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges because disability in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. The chapter analyses the data on PWDs, providing information on types of disabilities and by socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education and literacy, and locality of residence of persons living with disability in the municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows population with disability by sex. The table shows that there are 1,745 persons with one form of disability or other constituting 1.7 percent of the total population in the Municipality. There are more male disabled persons (1.9%) than females (1.6%). From the data, there are no variations between males and females with reference to disability type.

Table 6.1: Population with disability by sex

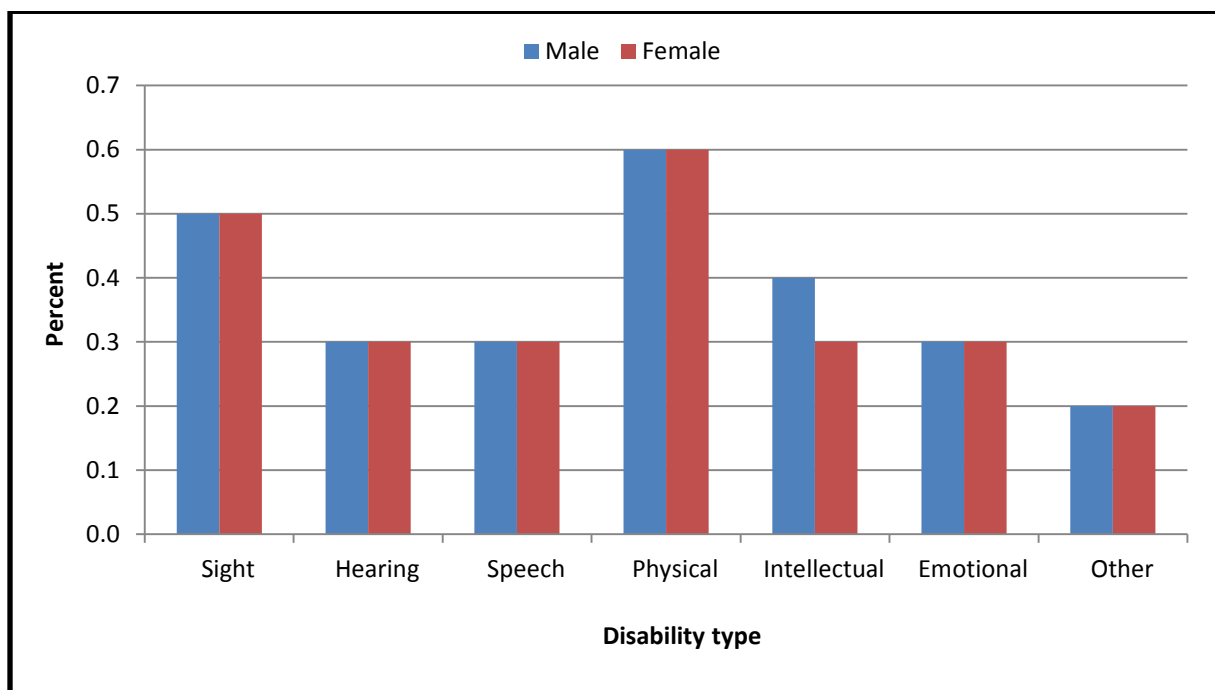
Disability Type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,929	100.0	50,071	100.0	50,858	100.0
No disability	99,184	98.3	49,143	98.1	50,041	98.4
With a disability	1,745	1.7	928	1.9	817	1.6
Sight	464	26.6	230	24.8	234	28.6
Hearing	313	17.9	155	16.7	158	19.3
Speech	327	18.7	163	17.6	164	20.1
Physical	583	33.4	298	32.1	285	34.9
Intellectual	358	20.5	200	21.6	158	19.3
Emotional	317	18.2	169	18.2	148	18.1
Other	167	9.6	78	8.4	89	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Types of disabilities recorded in the census include sight, hearing and speech, physical, intellectual, emotional and others. Disability cases can be multiple, that is, one person can report more than one type of disability. The commonest disability in the Municipality is physical impairment (33.4%) followed by sight related impairments (26.6%). With the exception of intellectual disability where males outnumbered females, not much variation is recorded among the various types of disabilities between the sexes.

Figure 6.1: Disability type by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.2 Type of Disability by Age Group

Table 6.2 shows the types of disability by age group in the Municipality. Though, there are 1,745 PWDs in the Municipality (Table 6.1), there are 2,529 cases of disabilities because one person can report more than one case. In general, the rate of disability decreases with age. The disability rate is high among the age group 5–9 years (9.9%) followed by 15-19 years (8.9%). Age 95 years and older recorded the lowest rate of disability (0.8%). Physical disability (583 persons) is dominant in the Municipality, followed by sight (464 persons).

Table 6.2: Type of disability by age group

Age Group	Total		Disability Type						
	Number	Percent	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Other
Total	2,529	100.0	464	313	327	583	358	317	167
0-4	195	7.7	42	22	30	33	23	27	18
5-9	251	9.9	30	36	53	41	46	27	18
10-14	187	7.4	24	22	30	37	32	30	12
15-19	224	8.9	24	25	36	41	49	34	15
20-24	188	7.4	27	21	30	28	38	28	16
25-29	132	5.2	17	15	23	23	25	19	10
30-34	187	7.4	21	23	31	34	32	32	14
35-39	156	6.2	19	21	18	46	22	25	5
40-44	137	5.4	23	17	19	29	24	21	4
45-49	92	3.6	21	7	5	25	16	12	6
50-54	129	5.1	22	14	10	36	15	21	11
55-59	71	2.8	21	6	5	22	7	4	6
60-64	94	3.7	22	10	9	25	9	10	9
65-69	88	3.5	17	18	10	27	4	5	7
70-74	120	4.7	38	17	8	36	8	7	6
75-79	104	4.1	30	15	6	38	4	7	4
80-84	86	3.4	30	13	4	31	1	2	5
85-89	29	1.1	11	5	-	12	1	-	-
90-94	39	1.5	15	4	-	15	2	3	-
95+	20	0.8	10	2	-	4	-	3	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of PWDs by locality type. Population in rural settings recorded the highest rate of 0.9 percent (928) while the urban centres accounted for 0.8 percent (817). The proportion of males who suffer sight impairment is higher in the rural areas (0.3) than urban areas (0.2%). However, the proportion of males who suffer from speech and intellectual disability is higher in the urban areas (0.2%, 0.3%) than rural localities respectively (0.1%, 0.2%). With the exception of intellectual disability, percentages of females who suffer any form of disability are the same for both localities.

Table 6.3: Distribution by type of locality

Disability Type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,929	100.0	50,071	100.0	50,858	100.0
No disability	99,184	98.3	49,143	98.1	50,041	98.4
With a disability	1,745	1.7	928	1.9	817	1.6
Sight	464	0.5	230	0.5	234	0.5
Hearing	313	0.3	155	0.3	158	0.3
Speech	327	0.3	163	0.3	164	0.3
Physical	583	0.6	298	0.6	285	0.6
Intellectual	358	0.4	200	0.4	158	0.3
Emotional	317	0.3	169	0.3	148	0.3
Other	167	0.2	78	0.2	89	0.2
Urban						
Total	47,559	47.1	22,553	45.0	25,006	49.2
No disability	46,742	46.3	22,138	44.2	24,604	48.4
With a disability	817	0.8	415	0.8	402	0.8
Sight	207	0.2	87	0.2	120	0.2
Hearing	156	0.2	77	0.2	79	0.2
Speech	177	0.2	90	0.2	87	0.2
Physical	282	0.3	144	0.3	138	0.3
Intellectual	223	0.2	126	0.3	97	0.2
Emotional	158	0.2	82	0.2	76	0.1
Other	78	0.1	30	0.1	48	0.1
Rural						
Total	53,370	52.9	27,518	55.0	25,852	50.8
No disability	52,442	52.0	27,005	53.9	25,437	50.0
With a disability	928	0.9	513	1.0	415	0.8
Sight	257	0.3	143	0.3	114	0.2
Hearing	157	0.2	78	0.2	79	0.2
Speech	150	0.1	73	0.1	77	0.2
Physical	301	0.3	154	0.3	147	0.3
Intellectual	135	0.1	74	0.1	61	0.1
Emotional	159	0.2	87	0.2	72	0.1
Other	89	0.1	48	0.1	41	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.4 presents information on the economic activity status of persons with disability. The Municipality has a total of 59,169 persons 15 years and older. PWDs (1, 356) constitute 2.3 per cent of this number. More than half of PWDs (53.3%) are employed. The data shows that less than three percent of persons with the various disability types are unemployed. The data further shows that substantial proportions of persons with disability are not economically active. For example, about half (49.4%) of persons with physical disability are not economically active.

With the exception of persons with physical disability, the rate of employed persons in other types of disabilities for both male and female is the same. The proportions of disable females who are not economically active exceed that of males for all the disability categories.

Table 6.4: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities								
Total	59,169	100.0	44,713	75.6	1,647	2.8	12,809	21.6
Without disability	57,813	100.0	43,990	76.1	1,627	2.8	12,196	21.1
With disability	1,356	100.0	723	53.3	20	1.5	613	45.2
Sight	368	100.0	194	52.7	5	1.4	169	45.9
Hearing	233	100.0	146	62.7	6	2.6	81	34.8
Speech	214	100.0	119	55.6	4	1.9	91	42.5
Physical	472	100.0	231	48.9	8	1.7	233	49.4
Intellect	257	100.0	96	37.4	4	1.6	157	61.1
Emotion	233	100.0	126	54.1	5	2.1	102	43.8
Other	119	100.0	76	63.9	2	1.7	41	34.5
Male								
Total	28,761	100.0	22,614	78.6	641	2.2	5,506	19.1
Without disability	28,052	100.0	22,203	79.1	634	2.3	5,215	18.6
With disability	709	100.0	411	58	7	1	291	41
Sight	183	100.0	100	54.6	1	0.5	82	44.8
Hearing	112	100.0	76	67.9	2	1.8	34	30.4
Speech	99	100.0	60	60.6	2	2	37	37.4
Physical	237	100.0	131	55.3	4	1.7	102	43
Intellect	137	100.0	55	40.1	3	2.2	79	57.7
Emotion	120	100.0	69	57.5	3	2.5	48	40
Other	59	100.0	40	67.8	0	0	19	32.2
Female								
Total	30,408	100.0	22,099	72.7	1,006	3.3	7,303	24
Without disability	29,761	100.0	21,787	73.2	993	3.3	6,981	23.5
With disability	647	100.0	312	48.2	13	2	322	49.8
Sight	185	100.0	94	50.8	4	2.2	87	47
Hearing	121	100.0	70	57.9	4	3.3	47	38.8
Speech	115	100.0	59	51.3	2	1.7	54	47
Physical	235	100.0	100	42.6	4	1.7	131	55.7
Intellect	120	100.0	41	34.2	1	0.8	78	65
Emotion	113	100.0	57	50.4	2	1.8	54	47.8
Other	60	100.0	36	60	2	3.3	22	36.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.5 depicts the distribution of PWDs who are 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. As shown in the table, close to 50 percent (47.1%) of PWDs have never attended school. More than half of persons with impairment/disabilities relating to sight

(52.1%), hearing (59.3%) and speech (50.8%) have never attended school. Less than nine percent of persons with any form of disability have attended pre-school, whilst more than 30 percent have attained basic school (primary and JSS/JHS/Middle) education. Significant proportions of PWDs have gone beyond the basic school level as shown in the Table (Table 6.5).

It is also evident from the table that, the percentage of disabled females who have never attended school 57.0 percent is more than the percentage for males (38.2%). Males with disability are more likely to go beyond the basic school level than their female counterparts as shown in Table 6.5.

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total		Never attended		Pre -School		Basic school		Higher**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
No disability	90,124	100.0	25,668	28.5	9124	10.1	46,830	52.0	8,502	9.4
With a disability	1,687	100.0	794	47.1	89	5.3	691	41.0	113	6.7
Sight	447	100.0	233	52.1	26	5.8	155	34.7	33	7.4
Hearing	305	100.0	181	59.3	14	4.6	92	30.2	18	5.9
Speech	315	100.0	160	50.8	21	6.7	118	37.5	16	5.1
Physical	569	100.0	269	47.3	28	4.9	230	40.4	42	7.4
Intellectual	347	100.0	146	42.1	21	6.1	149	42.9	31	8.9
Emotional	302	100.0	123	40.7	18	6.0	141	46.7	20	6.6
Other	159	100.0	70	44.0	13	8.2	67	42.1	9	5.7
Male										
Total	45,455	100.0	11,573	25.5	4674	10.3	23,926	52.6	5,282	11.6
No disability	44,563	100.0	11,232	25.2	4621	10.4	23,509	52.8	5,201	11.7
With a disability	892	100.0	341	38.2	53	5.9	417	46.7	81	9.1
Sight	221	100.0	99	44.8	14	6.3	86	38.9	22	10.0
Hearing	150	100.0	83	55.3	11	7.3	47	31.3	9	6.0
Speech	154	100.0	70	45.5	18	11.7	61	39.6	5	3.2
Physical	291	100.0	107	36.8	16	5.5	136	46.7	32	11.0
Intellectual	194	100.0	70	36.1	13	6.7	95	49.0	16	8.2
Emotional	161	100.0	50	31.1	14	8.7	84	52.2	13	8.1
Other	75	100.0	29	38.7	7	9.3	36	48.0	3	4.0
Female										
Total	46,356	100.0	14,889	32.1	4539	9.8	23,595	50.9	3,333	7.2
No disability	45,561	100.0	14,436	31.7	4503	9.9	23,321	51.2	3,301	7.2
With a disability	795	100.0	453	57.0	36	4.5	274	34.5	32	4.0
Sight	226	100.0	134	59.3	12	5.3	69	30.5	11	4.9
Hearing	155	100.0	98	63.2	3	1.9	45	29.0	9	5.8
Speech	161	100.0	90	55.9	3	1.9	57	35.4	11	6.8
Physical	278	100.0	162	58.3	12	4.3	94	33.8	10	3.6
Intellectual	153	100.0	76	49.7	8	5.2	54	35.3	15	9.8
Emotional	141	100.0	73	51.8	4	2.8	57	40.4	7	5.0
Other	84	100.0	41	48.8	6	7.1	31	36.9	6	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Secondary/SSS/SHS Vocational/Technical/Post-Secondary and higher

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

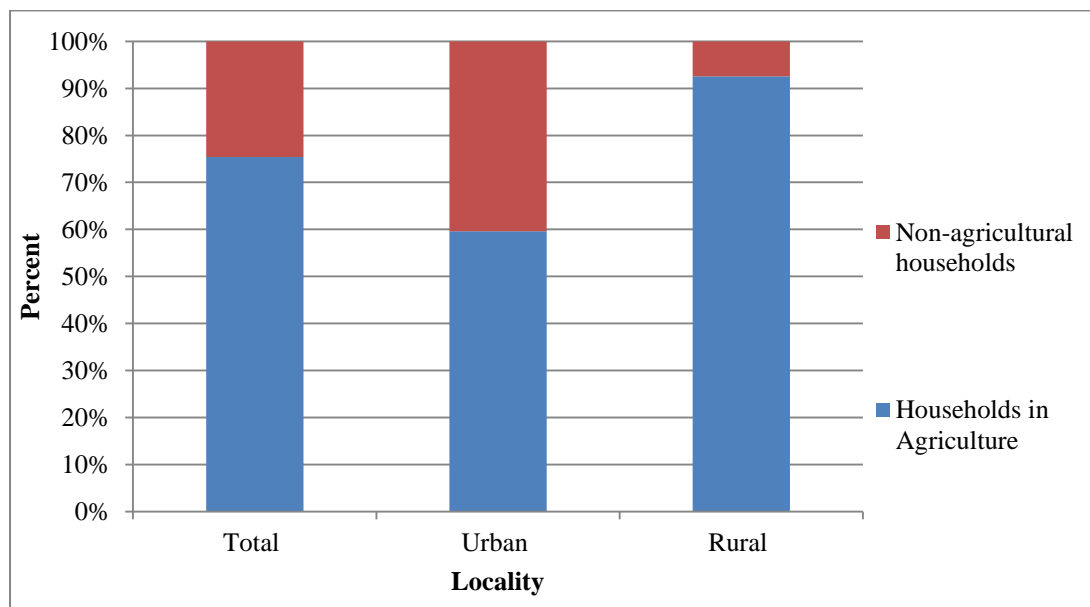
7.1 Introduction

The question on agriculture sought to find out whether any member of the household was engaged in any form of agricultural activity i.e. crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing at the time of the 2010 Census. A household was considered as an agriculture household if at least one member was engaged in one agricultural activity or another at the time of the census. This chapter presents information on households in agriculture, type of farming and livestock rearing in the Nkoranza South Municipality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents data on households engaged in agriculture in Nkoranza South Municipal. The Figure shows that three out of four households in the municipality is engage in agriculture. A higher percentage of households (92.6%) are engaged in Agriculture in the rural areas than in urban (59.0%) areas.

Figure 7.1: Households in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households in Nkoranza South Municipality and types of agricultural activities undertaken by type of locality. Of the 75.4 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities, the majority (97.2%) are into crop farming followed by 40.1 percent into livestock rearing and 1.5 percent into tree planting. The percentages for the type of agricultural activities indicate that some of the households are into

more than one type of agricultural activity. Fish farming is virtually non-existent in the municipality as only 5 households are into it.

The percentage of households engaged in agriculture in the Municipality is higher in the rural areas (92.6%) than urban areas (59.6%). A higher percentage of households are engaged in crop farming in the rural areas (98.9%) than urban (94.8%) areas. The same pattern is observed for livestock rearing where 45.2 percent are in urban areas and 32.8 percent in rural areas.). The opposite is the case for tree planting, where more households (1.8%) in urban areas (1.8%) are involved in it than rural (1.3%) households.

Table 7.1: Households in Agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	21,565	100.0	11,234	100.0	10,331	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	16,265	75.4	6,700	59.6	9,565	92.6
Crop Farming	15,813	97.2	6,349	94.8	9,464	98.9
Tree Planting	240	1.5	118	1.8	122	1.3
Livestock Rearing	6,524	40.1	2,196	32.8	4,328	45.2
Fish Farming	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 presents data on the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Municipality. The main type of livestock reared in the Municipality is chicken (58.6%), followed by goat (21.7%), sheep (8.3%), guinea fowl (3.8%), pig (2.9%) and cattle (1.4%). The least reared livestock include bees, ostrich and grass-cutter which accounted for less than one percent (0.1%).

On the average, the Municipality has about 17.4 animals per keeper. A detailed list of keepers and the average number of keepers per animal is presented in Table 7.2 below.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	185,781	100.0	10,666	100.0	17.4
Beehives	172	0.1	17	0.2	10.1
Cattle	2,658	1.4	114	1.1	23.3
Chicken	108,778	58.6	4,093	38.4	26.6
Dove	444	0.2	14	0.1	31.7
Duck	1,698	0.9	141	1.3	12.0
Goat	40,321	21.7	3,662	34.3	11.0
Grass-cutter	209	0.1	19	0.2	11.0
Guinea fowl	6,995	3.8	398	3.7	17.6
Ostrich	183	0.1	12	0.1	15.3
Pig	5,391	2.9	576	5.4	9.4
Rabbit	497	0.3	52	0.5	9.6
Sheep	15,349	8.3	1,443	13.5	10.6
Silk worm	293	0.2	18	0.2	16.3
Snail	444	0.2	6	0.1	74.0
Turkey	601	0.3	58	0.5	10.4
Other (specify)	204	0.1	38	0.4	5.4
Fish farming	1,544	0.8	5	0.0	308.8
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITION

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census collected data on housing stock and characteristics. The census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the Nkoranza South Municipality. It is envisaged that the housing data from the census will enable planners and policy makers to formulate relevant and realistic housing policies. Information from the housing census will also serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7).

This chapter analyses data on stock of houses, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal in the Municipality.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 gives the housing stock in the Municipality. There were 16,469 houses with 57.7 percent located in the rural areas and 42.3 percent in the urban areas. From the Table, average population per house in the Municipality is 6.1 compared with 6.8 for the region and 7.1 for the country as a whole. Population per house is higher in urban (6.8) than rural (5.6) areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
				Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	100,929	47,559	47.1	53,370	52.9
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	100,268	47,190	47.1	53,078	52.9
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	16,469	6,963	42.3	9,506	57.7
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.8	-	5.6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

This section describes types of dwelling units and ownership status of dwelling units by sex and type locality.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling by sex of head of household and type of locality

Table 8.2 which presents data on occupied dwelling units by sex of headship of household by locality type, shows that there are two main types of dwelling units in the Municipality, i.e.,

separate house (44.8%) and compound house (42.1%). These two types of dwelling units account for about 87 percent (86.9%) of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Separate houses constitute the main type of dwelling units (57.7%) in the rural areas compared to the urban (32.9%) areas. About half (49.0%) of separate houses in the urban areas are headed by males. Compound houses are the second predominant dwelling units in the Municipality with higher proportions of females heading (57.3%). Semi-detached houses (2.8%) are more popular in urban areas (3.8%) than rural (1.8%) areas. Similarly, the Flat/Apartment house (1.8%) is equally more popular in urban (2.8%) than rural (0.7%) areas.

Although Huts/Buildings in the same compound (6.1%) and in different compounds (1.1%) are hardly found in urban areas (1.0%), they account for more than one tenth (14.0%) of rural dwelling units. All other types of dwelling units account for less than two percent (1.4%) of dwelling units in the Municipality.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	9,652	44.8	49.0	36.4	32.9	57.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	608	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.8	1.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	388	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.8	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	9,073	42.1	36.7	52.6	57.3	25.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,321	6.1	7.3	3.9	0.8	11.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	232	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	2.1
Tent	10,343	871	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	2,393	39	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	20	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	195	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.1
Other	9,846	750	13	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of ownership status of dwelling units in the Municipality. Three main types of ownership of dwelling units account for 96.8 percent of all dwelling units in the Municipality. These include; owned by household member (60%), relative not a household member (14.8%) and other private individual (22.0%).

More two thirds (75.9%) of dwelling units in the rural areas are owned by household members, with a relatively lower percentage (45.3%) for urban areas. Ownership by private

individual (22.0%) accounts for a quarter (25.0%) of urban and a third (32.3%) of rural dwellings. Ownership by a relative not a household member (14.8%) accounts for 17.4 percent of urban and 12.0 percent of rural dwelling unit. Private employers (1.1%) own 1.9 percent of urban and 0.3 percent of rural dwelling units. All other ownership statuses of dwelling units account for 2.0 percent of dwelling units made up of 3.2 percent in urban and less than one percent (0.9%) in rural areas.

Ownership Status by Head of Household shows that almost two thirds (64.5%) of dwelling units owned by household members are owned by male heads compared to 51 percent of female headed households. A quarter (25.3%) of dwellings owned by other private individuals are male headed compared to a third (32.3%) headed by females. For households owned by relatives not a household member, female heads account for one fifth (20.5%) whilst male heads account for about 12 percent (11.9%).

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	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	12,931	60.0	64.5	51.0	45.3	75.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	182	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	3,191	14.8	11.9	20.5	17.4	12.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	4,749	22.0	20.4	25.3	32.3	10.8
Private employer	83,610	9,509	240	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	50	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	178	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5
Other	24,000	1,844	44	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section analyses the main construction materials of dwelling units in the Nkoranza South Municipality.

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

Table 8.4 discusses the main construction material for outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality. From the data presented in Table 8.4, there are two main materials for outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality namely mud brick/earth and cement. Mud brick/earth constitutes about half (46.4%) of materials used for outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality followed by cement blocks/concrete (46.2%). Landcrete (5.2%) is the third main material used for the outer walls in the Municipality.

Cement/Concrete block constitutes the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in urban areas (73.5%), whilst Mud Brick/ Earth constitute the highest percentage (72.3%) in rural areas. The two construction materials, i.e., cement/concrete block and mud

brick/earth, together constitute 92.6 percent of construction materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality. The proportion of the two construction materials is higher in urban areas (95.0%) than rural areas (89.9%).

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	23,173	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	10,744	46.4	21.5	72.3
Wood	200,594	7,932	234	1.0	0.9	1.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	73	0.3	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	64	0.3	0.5	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	79	0.3	0.4	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	10,701	46.2	73.5	17.6
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	1,199	5.2	2.6	7.9
Bamboo	8,206	523	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	1,496	41	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor of dwelling by type of locality

The type of material used for the floor of a dwelling unit affects its appearance and quality as well as the health status of the occupants. As shown in Table 8.5, floors of dwelling units in the Municipality are mainly made of two materials; cement or concrete (70.2%) and earth or mud (27.8%).

More than 86 percent of floors of dwelling units in urban areas in the Municipality are made cement/concrete. The proportion of floors made of cement/concrete is much lower (52.6%). Substantial proportions (46.3%) of the floors of dwelling units in the rural areas are made of earth/mud /brick.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	5,999	27.8	10.8	46.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	15,140	70.2	86.4	52.6
Stone	32,817	3,325	54	0.3	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	322	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	96	0.4	0.8	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	161	0.7	1.0	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	64	0.3	0.5	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	28	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction materials for roof of dwelling by type of locality

Table 8.6 shows that two main roofing materials, metal sheet and bamboo/thatch/palm leaf/raffia, are predominant in the Municipality, accounting for about 96 percent (95.8%) roofing materials of dwellings. The proportion is higher in urban areas (98.0%) than rural (93.7%). The remaining roofing materials account for less than five percent of roofing materials used for dwelling units in the Municipality. More than 90 percent of roofs of dwelling units in the urban areas are made of metal sheets. Slightly more than half (50.4%) of the roofs in the rural areas are made of bamboo/thatch/palm leaf/raffia.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	23,173	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	197	0.9	0.3	1.5
Wood	45,547	3,588	65	0.3	0.2	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	15,689	67.7	91.1	43.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	88	0.4	0.5	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	291	1.3	0.1	2.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	6,531	28.2	6.9	50.4
Other	35,935	3,292	240	1.0	0.5	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of persons who sleep in a room has implications for health and nurturing. Some diseases are spread by contact and therefore if many people live in one room, there is the tendency of such communicable diseases to spread. Table 8.7 shows the household size and the sleeping room occupancy for households in the Municipality. Single room occupancy is predominant in the Municipality with more than half of households (50.5%) occupying single rooms. Less than 10.0 percent of the households also occupy four or more rooms. About 93.6 percent of single households occupy one room while 4.3 percent of households with 10 or more people also occupy single room. Among six member households, 41.7 percent occupy two rooms while in nine member households, about 32.3 percent sleep in three rooms. About a fifth (22.2%) of households with size 10 and more occupy four rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	21,565	100.0	50.5	27.2	12.5	5.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
1	3,304	100.0	93.6	4.8	0.7	0.6	*	0.1	*	0	0.2
2	2,413	100.0	75.8	19.9	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0	*
3	2,729	100.0	64.7	26.9	6.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	*	0.1
4	2,930	100.0	54.1	31.5	10	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0	0.1
5	2,816	100.0	41.6	37.5	15.4	3.8	1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,393	100.0	31.1	41.7	17.3	6.6	2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
7	1,666	100.0	23.1	37.1	23	10.6	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.1
8	1,192	100.0	15.3	33.5	28	13.8	5	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.3
9	786	100.0	9.2	30	32.3	17.2	6.2	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.8
10+	1,336	100.0	4.3	19.8	23.9	22.2	12.3	9.5	3.8	1.8	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* There was no data for category

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation in dwelling units in the Municipality.

8.6.1 Source of Lighting

As shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (mains) (59%), flashlight/torch (27%) and kerosene lamp (12.6%). Solar energy and crop residue as a source of lighting is hardly used in the Municipality. More than 80 percent (81.6%) of households in the urban areas use electricity from the national grid as the main source of lighting. In the rural areas, only about one-third ((34.4%) of households, use electricity from the national grid as the main source of lighting.

The use of flash light/torch for lighting is quite high (27.0%) in the Municipality and more so in the rural areas where almost 45 percent (44.9%) of households use flash light/torch as main source of lighting. The proportion (10.7%) of households using flash light/torch for lighting

is quite low in the urban areas. A little over 12 percent of households use kerosene Lamp for lighting (12.6%) in the Municipality. In the rural areas, about 20 percent (19.1%) of households use kerosene lamp as the main source of lighting. The corresponding figure is less than seven percent (6.6%) for the urban areas. Other sources of lighting account for only 1.4 percent in the Municipality.

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	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	12,713	59	81.6	34.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	134	0.6	0.5	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,714	12.6	6.6	19.1
Gas lamp	9,378	793	11	0.1	0.1	0
Solar energy	9,194	693	8	0	0	0
Candle	41,214	1,662	44	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	5,832	27	10.7	44.9
Firewood	13,241	997	82	0.4	0.3	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	272	9	0	0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	18	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

From Table 8.9, the three main sources of energy for cooking are firewood (59.7%), charcoal (28.6%) and gas (5.6%). The use of animal waste as a source of cooking fuel for household is hardly practised in the Municipality. Charcoal constitutes 47.6 per cent of cooking fuel in urban households but for only eight per cent in rural households. In the rural areas, firewood is the main source (90.0%) of fuel for cooking for most households. Substantial proportions (34.7%) of urban households also use firewood for cooking. Other sources of cooking fuel constitute 1.1 percent of all sources of cooking fuel.

The combined use of wood and charcoal by households as main source of cooking fuel make up 88.3 percent of fuel used for cooking in the Municipality. This has devastating effects on the forest and their resources in the municipality. The municipality assembly needs to wake up and address the devastating effects of use of wood and charcoal for cooking.

Table 8.9 also presents the distribution of cooking space of households. Open space in compound (31.3%), separate room for exclusive use (25.1%), and in averanda (19.0%) are the main cooking spaces in the Municipality. Five percent of households in the Municipality have no cooking space. The proportion of households in rural areas with separate rooms for cooking is 29.0 percent compared with 21.6 percent in urban localities. However, a quarter (24.9%) of households in the urban localities cook on the veranda compared to 12.5 percent in the rural settings. In both rural and urban (9.4%) households, less than 10.0 percent share a separate room as cooking space with other households.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,085	5	6.8	3.1
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	12,875	59.7	34.7	86.9
Gas	996,518	36,641	1,200	5.6	9.5	1.2
Electricity	29,794	1,073	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	40	0.2	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	6,171	28.6	47.6	8
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	64	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	86	0.4	0.7	0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0	0	0
Other	7,759	329	10	0	0.1	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,342	6.2	7.6	4.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	5,422	25.1	21.6	29
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,630	7.6	9.4	5.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	366	1.7	1.2	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,807	8.4	4.8	12.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	75	0.3	0.3	0.4
Veranda	1,173,946	84,605	4,091	19	24.9	12.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	6,741	31.3	29.7	33
Other	21,007	1,614	91	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

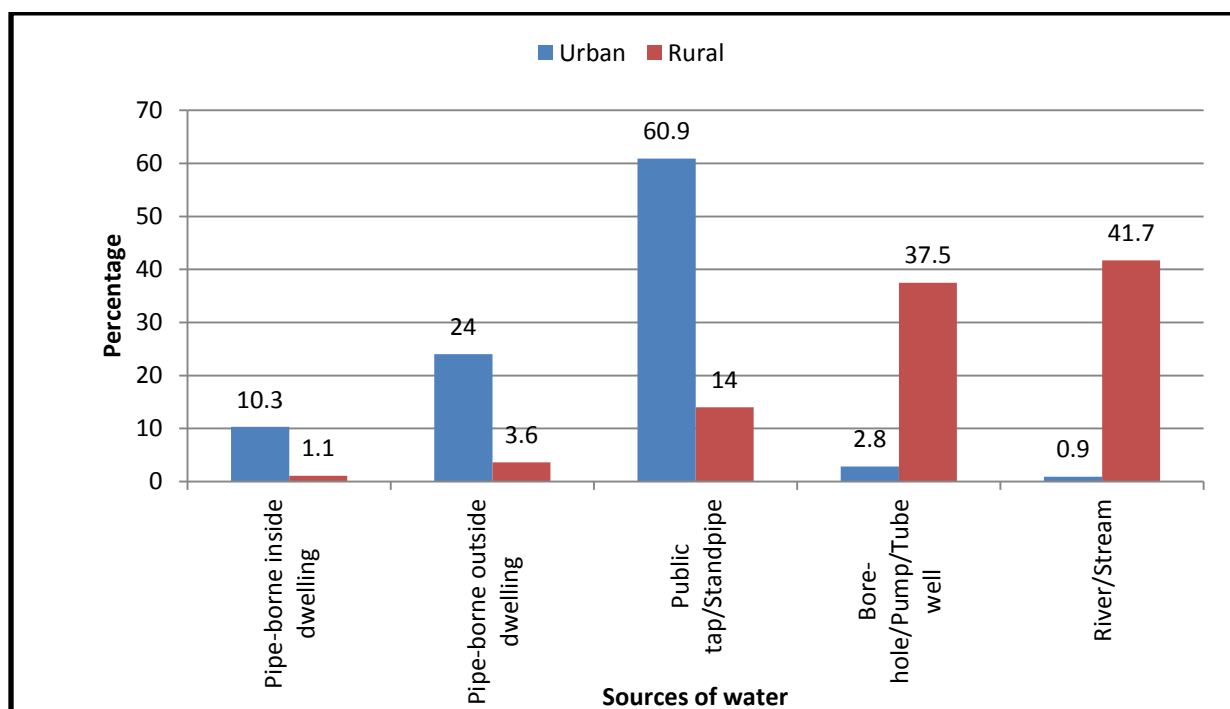
8.7.1 Source of water for drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’. Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved source of water are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The five main sources of drinking water for residence in the Municipality are presented in Figure 8.1. Public tap/stand pipe is the most widely used source of water for drinking in the urban centres (60.9%) followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (24%). River/stream water is the least source of water for drinking by households in urban localities.

River/stream water is the major source (41.7%) of drinking water for households in the rural areas. The use of bore-hole/pump/tube well water by households as main source of water for drinking in the Municipality is also quite high (37.5%).

The Figure also shows that, public tap/stand pipe is widely used by households in the urban centres (38.4%) followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (24%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (19.4%), and pipe-borne outside dwelling (14.2%). Thus, more than 75.0 percent of the households in the Municipality use improved sources of water.

Figure 8.1: Five main sources of drinking water by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic use by households

The distribution of main source of water for domestic use is similar to that of main source of water for drinking. Table 8.10 shows that more than a third (38.4%) of households use the public tap/stand pipe water for domestic purposes. The other three common sources used by households included the river/stream (21.9%), the bore-hole/pump/tube well (18.4%), and the pipe-borne outside dwelling (14.1%). Less than one percent of households use harvested rain water as the main source of water for domestic water. The river/stream is mainly used by rural households (44.6%) compared with the urban centres (1.1%). There is no much variation between the uses of bore-hole/pump/tube well for drinking (37.5%) and for domestic use (35.4%) in the rural settings. This is similar for the urban areas on the use of public/stand pipe for domestic uses (61.2%) and for drinking (60.9%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	1,271	5.9	10.3	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	3,069	14.2	24.0	3.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	8,288	38.4	60.9	14.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,187	19.4	2.8	37.5
Protected well	321,091	45,990	54	0.3	0.0	0.5
Rain water	39,438	1,044	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	36	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	46	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	73	0.3	0.5	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	18	0.1	0.0	0.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	37	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	4,402	20.4	0.9	41.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	70	0.3	0.0	0.7
Other	3,972	243	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	1,271	5.9	10.2	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	3,041	14.1	24.1	3.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	8,279	38.4	61.2	13.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,973	18.4	2.8	35.4
Protected well	465,775	57,094	57	0.3	0.0	0.5
Rain water	39,916	965	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	36	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	17	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	25	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	4,720	21.9	1.0	44.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	71	0.3	0.0	0.7
Other	10,302	982	31	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

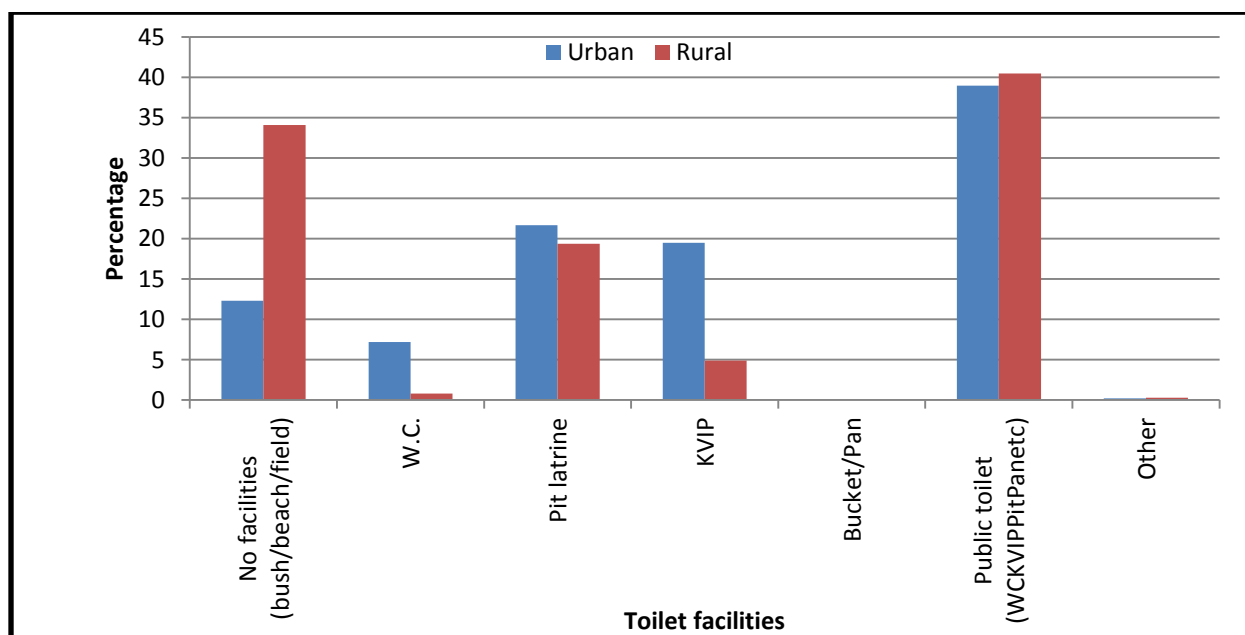
8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facility of households by locality of residence

From Figure 8.2, it can be observed that public toilet is the most commonly used toilet facility by households in the Municipality. Water closet (WC) is the least used toilet facility used by households in the Municipality. There is no much difference in the percentages for the use of public toilet facilities in both the urban and rural households but the proportion

households with no toilet facilities in the rural areas (34.1%) is higher than that for urban centres (12.3%).

Figure 8.2: Toilet facilities of household by type of localities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 8.11, it can be observed that four in every ten households (39.7%) in the municipality use the public toilet. A substantial number (22.8%) of households have no toilet facility (use open defecation) in the Municipality. Households with no toilet facilities and those who use public toilets account for more than 60 percent of all households. The use KVIP by urban households (19.5%) is about four times higher than that for rural households (4.9%).

8.8.2 Bathing facilities of Households by locality of residence

Table 8.11 presents the distribution of bathing facilities in the Municipality. From the Table, the proportion of households with shared separate bathroom in the same house is the highest (29.2%), followed by bathroom for exclusive use (23.6%). Households that use the rivers/pound/lake/dam and other forms of bathing facilities account for 0.2-0.3 percent of all bathing facilities. The proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural (27.4%) than in urban (20.1%) households.

On the other hand, over 44.4 percent of urban households shared a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 12.6 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 20.3 percent of households in rural localities use the open space around the house as bathrooms compared with 9.4 percent in urban localities. The percentage of private open cubicle bathrooms used in the rural areas (17.1%) is about three times higher than that for urban areas (6.0%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	4,909	22.8	12.3	34.1
W.C.	839,611	32,800	893	4.1	7.2	0.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	4,439	20.6	21.7	19.4
KVIP	572,824	39,544	2,688	12.5	19.5	4.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan/etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	8,566	39.7	39	40.5
Other	23,385	1,541	54	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	5,091	23.6	20.1	27.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	6,292	29.2	44.4	12.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	2,446	11.3	6	17.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	2,771	12.8	14.2	11.4
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	78	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,637	7.6	5.1	10.3
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	3,156	14.6	9.4	20.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	57	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	16,276	1,104	37	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of waste disposal

Solid waste disposal

One of the most obdurate challenges facing local administrators is to get communities to adapt to better methods of disposing waste generated by households. The adoption of modern and hygienic ways of disposing solid and liquid waste by households is of great concern to local government and health authorities. As shown in Table 8.11, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is either dumping at open public space (56.2%), dumping in a public container (20.7%), or dumping indiscriminately (13.5%). House-to-house collection (collected) of waste form a little over one percent (1.2%) of waste disposal by households in the Municipality.

The use of public dump container is used by over one third (38.7%) of households in the urban centres, but as low as 1.1 percent by rural households. On the other hand, a little over 70 percent (70.1%) of rural households dump their solid waste in public dump (open space). Close to 20 percent (19.6%) rural households dump their solid waste indiscriminately and less than five percent burn their solid waste.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	257	1.2	1.5	0.9
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	890	4.1	3.6	4.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	4,456	20.7	38.7	1.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	12,117	56.2	43.4	70.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	2,902	13.5	7.8	19.6
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	603	2.8	2.4	3.2
Other	53,805	2,876	340	1.6	2.6	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	21,565	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	157	0.7	1.1	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	278	1.3	2	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	490	2.3	2.4	2.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	9,671	44.8	49.5	39.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	810	3.8	5.6	1.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	10,108	46.9	39.1	55.4
Other	38,294	1,239	51	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Liquid waste disposal

The proportion of households who dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound (46.9%) is higher than that throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house (44.8%). The proportion of households throwing liquid into a public gutter was only 1.3 percent.

In rural localities, there are two main methods of liquid waste disposal (Table 8.11); throwing onto compounds (55.4%) and throwing onto the street/ outside the house (39.7%). Nearly four in every ten households in the rural areas (39.8%) dispose of liquid waste onto streets or open space outside the house and more than half (55.4%) dispose onto their compounds. In urban areas, throwing liquid waste onto the compound, street and gutter accounted for 94.2 percent of the methods of disposal of liquid waste. A further two percent have their liquid waste system connected into a gutter; 2.4 percent are connected to a pit or a soak-away system and 1.1 percent of dwelling units are connected to a central sewage system. Thus, liquid waste disposal poses a challenge to local administrators. Important in public health, water and sanitation delivery systems will greatly enhance the health of the residents particularly children under 5 years and mothers in the Municipality.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

A population census is the primary source of information on the population and its characteristics for most countries. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the population of Nkoranza South Municipality. Geographically, the census covered all localities within the Municipality. All persons who were found in the Municipality on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

This report on Nkoranza South Municipality is the first of its kind and provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the Municipality level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers for evidence-based decision making. It will also provide useful information for NGOs, researches and the business community in their areas of work.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population Size, Structure and Density

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census data, the population of Nkoranza South Municipality is 100,929 comprising of slightly more females (50,858) than males (50,071) males. The Municipality has a youthful population with more than one third (41.4%) of the population below 15 years. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 98.5, meaning for every 100 females there are approximately 98 males. More than half (52.9%) of the population of the Municipality live in rural areas. With a land area of 922.7 km², the Municipality has a population density of 109 persons per square kilometre which is higher than the regional population density of 58 persons per square kilometer.

9.2.2 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

(a) Fertility

The Nkoranza South Municipality has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.0. This means that a woman in the Municipality who lives through their reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have four children in her lifetime. The Municipality's TFR is higher than that of the Region (3.58). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 121.1 means that 12 months prior to the census night, there were 121 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the Municipality. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 29.7, implying there were about 30 live births per 1000 population was also recorded for the Municipality.

(b) Mortality

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) of the Municipality (6.97) is higher than that of the Region (6.14). The recorded CDR for the Municipality means that in the 12 months prior to the census night, about 7 deaths per 1000 population occurred which is slightly higher than that recorded for the Brong Ahafo Region (6 deaths per 1000 population) within the same period.

The Municipality recorded a higher female under 5 death rate than male, meaning that deaths recorded in the households were higher for females than males for the age group 0-4 years. In most countries/areas, the reverse is the case, i.e., more deaths for male children than female children. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in households in the Municipality (11.5%) is higher than that for the region (8.7%).

(c) Migration

The Municipality has a total number of 34,134 migrants representing 33.8 percent of the total population. About two percent (2.10%) of the migrant population in the Municipality originate from outside Ghana and 38.7 percent have resided in the Municipality for at least 10 years.

About one third (31.8%) of the migrant population in the Municipality were born in the Brong Ahafo Region. Majority of the migrants in the Municipality are from the three Northern Regions (51.7%) with close to nine percent (8.6%) from nearby Ashanti Region.

9.2.3 Household Size, Structure and Composition

The Municipality has 21,565 households with an average household size of 4.6 persons which is the same as the Brong Ahafo Regional average. The average household size for the rural areas is higher than that of the urban. Children constitute the largest proportion of household members (44%). Less than one-quarter (21.5%) of household members in the Municipality are heads of households. The proportion of household members who are in male headed households (28.7%) is almost double that of the same proportion in female headed households (14.4%). More than half (53%) of households are located in the rural areas.

9.2.4 Marital Status

A large proportion of the population aged 12-14 years (96.7%) and 15-19 years (90.5%) have never been married. Five in every ten males (47.4%) compared to three in every ten females (32.1%) have never married. A higher proportion of females (43.9%) are married than males (40.6%). The proportion of females in informal unions, separated, divorced and widowed are also higher than that for males. Majority of married persons in the Municipality are 20 years and older and the percentage increases from age 20 years with increasing age but reduces after age 64 years.

9.2.5 Nationality

Residents in the Municipality are mainly Ghanaians (97.8%) as against a few non-Ghanaians (2.2%). Ghanaians by birth formed the majority (95.4%), followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalization respectively.

9.2.6 Religion

The predominant religion in the Nkoranza South Municipality is Christianity. Persons who profess to be Christians constitute three quarters (75.0%) of the population in the Municipality. About one tenth (10.3%) of the population in the Municipality are Muslims with the same proportion reporting as not affiliated to any religion. Traditionalists constitute about three percent (2.9%) of the population in the Municipality. The proportion of female Christians is higher than that of males while the opposite is the case for Moslems.

9.2.7 Literacy and Education

The 2010 Census data captured information on literacy of the population 11 years and older and on education for the population aged three years and older. Almost 67 percent (66.8%) of the population 11 years and older are literate and majority are in the age group 15-19 years. More than half (52.5%) of the literate population are males. Females constitute 52.5 percent of the 22,692 non literate population of the Municipality. However, for persons in the 20-29 years age group, the proportion literate is higher for females than males. The proportion of the population literate in Ghanaian language only is higher than the other literacy categories.

There are 29,343 persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past comprising 51.2 percent males and 48.8 percent females. The proportion of females who have attended primary school is 27.3 percent, JSS/JHS is 37.1 percent and vocational/technical/commercial is 2.1 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of males who have attended primary school level is (20.6%), JSS/JHS (29.2%) and SSS/SHS (10.8%). There are 36,006 persons 3 years and older who were in school 2010. The majority (50.4%) of this number are in primary school, followed by 16 percent in JSS/JHS and (15.7%) in kindergarten. The percentage of females is higher than that of males in pre-school (16.0%) while males outnumber females at JSS/JHS and higher levels of education.

9.2.8 Economic Activity

More than three quarters (78.4%) of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active with majority (75.6%) being employed. About 80.0 percent of males 15 years and older are economically active with 78.6 percent of them in some form of employment, while 76.0 percent of females 15 years and older are economically active with 72.7 percent employed.

The main occupation of the employed population is agriculture, forestry and fishery (65.7%). The agriculture, forestry and fishery group is also the major industry engaging the employed population. Majority of persons employed are self-employed without employees (64.2%) and working mainly in the private informal sector (92.8%).

9.2.9 Information Communication Technologies (ICT)

Close to 40 percent (39.4%) of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality, made up of 43.7 percent of males and 35.3 percent of females. Persons in the age group 20-24 years and 25-29 years recorded the highest percentage of mobile phone ownership in both the urban and rural areas.

Only 4.1 percent of households in the Municipality own desktop/laptop computer made up of 4.5 percent of males and 3.2 percent of females. A higher percentage of male headed

households (73.7%) reported owning desktop/laptop computer than female headed households (26.3%). A higher percentage of households owning desktop/laptop computer are in the urban (85.2%) than in the rural areas (14.8%).

Only 2.4 percent of population 12 years and older in the Municipality use the internet. The proportion of males (69.2%) using internet is two times that of females (30.8%). Majority of the population 12 years and older using internet is higher (82%) in the urban areas than the rural areas (18%).

9.2.10 Disability

There are 1,745 persons with one form of disability or the other in the Nkoranza South Municipality. This figure constitutes 1.7 percent of the total population of the Municipality. There are more male disabled persons (1.9%) than females (1.6%), but with no variations between males and females with reference to disability type.

The commonest form of disability in the Municipality is physical impairment (33.4%), followed by sight related impairments (26.6%). Almost half (47.1%) of PWDs aged threes and older have never attended school.

More than one third (45.2%) of PWDs aged 15 years and older in the Municipality are not economically active. For PWDs who are economically active, more than 50 percent (53.3%) of them are employed.

9.2.11 Agricultural Activities

More than three quarters (75.4%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. There are more households (92.6%) engaged in agriculture in the rural areas than the urban areas (59.6%). Majority (97.2%) of the households in agriculture are into crop farming. Fish farming is virtually non-existent in the Municipality (only 5 households are into it). The main type of livestock reared in the Municipality is chicken (58.6%). This is followed by goat (21.7%), sheep (8.3%), guinea fowl (3.8%), pig (2.9%) and cattle (1.4%).

9.2.12 Housing Condition

The Municipality has a total of 16,469 houses with 57.7 percent located in the rural areas and 42.3 percent in the urban areas. The Municipality has an average population per house of 6.1 and an average household size of 4.6. The average household per house in the urban areas is about two (1.6) and that of the rural areas is about one (1.1). There are two main dwelling types in the Municipality namely; separate house (44.8%) and compound house (42.1%). A higher proportion of compound houses (52.6%) are occupied by female headed households than male headed household (36.7%). Single room occupancy is predominant (50.5%) in the Municipality.

Cement constitutes a higher percentage (73.5%) of construction materials for outer walls in the urban centres whilst mud brick/earth constitutes 72.3 percent walls of dwelling units in rural areas. The floors of majority of the dwelling units in the Municipality are constructed with cement/concrete (70.2%) and earth or mud (27.8%). Metal sheets are the main (67.7%) roofing material used in the Nkoranza South Municipality.

The three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (59%), flashlight/torch (27%) and kerosene lamp (12.6%). The main source of lighting for urban households is electricity from the main grid (81.6%), while rural households rely mostly on both flash light/torch (44.9%), and electricity (34.4) for lighting.

The main sources of energy for cooking in the Municipality are firewood (59.7%), charcoal (28.6%) and gas (5.6%). Charcoal constitutes 47.6 percent of cooking fuel in urban households. About 86.9 percent of households in the rural areas use firewood compare to 34.7 percent in the urban centres. The open space in the compound forms the highest percentage (31.3%) of cooking space used by households in the Municipality.

Public tap/stand pipe is the main source of water for drinking in the urban areas (60.9%) whilst the major of rural households depend on rivers/streams (41.7%) followed by the bore-hole/pump/tube well (37.5%). A higher proportion of rural households use the bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic activities (35.4%) and more urban households use the public/stand pipe for domestic purposes (61.2%). On the whole, public tap/stand pipe is widely used by household in the Municipality (38.4%) followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (24%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (19.4%), and pipe-borne outside dwelling (14.2%). Thus, more than 80.0 percent of households in the Municipality use improved sources of water.

Majority of households (39.7%) in the Municipality use public toilets. More than 22 percent (22.8%) of households in the Municipality have no toilet facility. This figure is higher than both the regional (17.8%) and national (19.3%) averages. The situation is more serious in the rural areas where a little over one third (34.1%) of households do not have toilet facilities. In the urban areas, 12.3 percent have no toilet facilities.

With regard to bath rooms, about 30 percent (29.2%) of households shared separate bathrooms with other households in the same house. Close to 24 percent (23.6%) of households have bathroom for exclusive use. The proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural households (27.4%) than in urban (20.1%) households. Over 44 percent of urban households share a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 12.6 percent in rural dwelling units. About 20 percent of households in rural localities use the open space around the house for bathing compared with 9.4 percent in urban localities.

The most widely used means of disposing of solid waste (refuse) is either dumping in a public container (20.7%), dumping at open public space (56.2%) or dumping indiscriminately (13.5%). About 47 percent of households dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto the compound and 44.8 percent throw liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house.

9.2 Conclusion

The Nkoranza South Municipality has a youthful population with the potential to continue to grow. The youthful population suggests that there is potential for a large working population in future. The population size has been affected by migration and high birth rates. There are gaps in measures targeting improving the health status of persons in the Municipality especially children under five years. It is therefore important to ensure that effective health care and adequate numbers of health personnel are available to provide these services. The

relatively high fertility rates suggest a low patronage of contraceptive use and other family planning methods.

The role and contribution of the private sector remain very in the provision and other service to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the municipality.

The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflected in the Municipality. Public toilets and open defecation are the prevalent public facilities in the municipality.

Internet usage is very minimal in the Municipality and less than half of the population 12 years and older owning mobile phones and desktop/laptop computers.

The proportion of PWDs is low in the Municipality compared to the Brong Ahafo Region as a whole. A higher proportion of males have one form of disability or another than females. Physical disability is the main form of disability in the Municipality. PWDs are employed or have ever attended school.

Seven out of every ten households in the Municipality is engage in agricultural activities with crop farming being the major agricultural activity. The Municipality is at a high risk of losing more of its forest cover as majority of households use wood and charcoal for cooking, especially in the rural areas.

The proportion of households with in access to improved sources of water for drinking and domestic purposes is higher for urban households than rural.

Unsafe sanitation (open defecation and indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste) is highly practiced in the Municipality.

9.3 Policy Implications

The data collected has provided the basis for a number of policies which when implemented will improve the standard of living of the people in the Municipality. The FCUBE, School Feeding Programme and the distribution of free school uniform to the poor must be intensified to make basic education attractive to promote education and minimise school drop-out in the Municipality. Vocational and technical education must be promoted to secure the youth in employment after school.

The Ghana Health Service should intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to help check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.

Sanitation bye-laws should be enforced and more rubbish containers should be provided by the Municipal Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household toilet facilities in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open defecation.

People in the Municipality should be encouraged to use LP Gas in cooking instead of wood and charcoal which has health hazards and also lead to deforestation. The Municipal

Assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national grid (electricity) which will help promote learning after school and setting up of manufacturing enterprises.

There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer labs and the construction of community information centres.

Accessibility to schools and workplaces should be improved for PWDs in the Municipality especially the physically challenged.

The Municipality faces deforestation due to the predominance of traditional farming systems and the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal. The Assembly and the Forestry Commission in collaboration with the appropriate Ministries need to enforce policies and bye-laws to promote mechanized farming to control the rapid rate of deforestation.

Resources must be committed to provide portable and improved water sources for rural communities in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the relevant agencies, must provide safe sanitation infrastructure (skip bins, public toilets) and carry out community education and sensitization on safe sanitation practices to prevent epidemics.

It is important for the Municipal Assembly to develop a focused policy on water and sanitation to improve public health service delivery and prevent water borne diseases, especially in the rural communities.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Locality Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Nkoranza	28,441	13,239	15,202	7,319	3,884
2	Donkro Nkwanta	6,459	3,307	3,152	1,163	982
3	Akumsa Dumase	6,169	2,875	3,294	1,330	999
4	Nkwabeng	6,147	2,965	3,182	1,355	1,026
5	Akuma	3,031	1,456	1,575	766	534
6	Bonsu	2,611	1,283	1,328	599	403
7	Dotobaa	2,316	1,172	1,144	406	360
8	Ahyiaem	2,216	1,166	1,050	443	349
9	Ayerede	2,193	1,116	1,077	498	355
10	Brahoho	1,884	867	1,017	371	316
11	Nyame Bekyere	1,866	946	920	328	177
12	Agyei Krom	1,739	892	847	279	283
13	Asonkwaa	1,724	915	809	300	309
14	Kontonso	1,210	672	538	228	217
15	Kyiradeso	1,197	614	583	261	255
16	Akropong	1,151	543	608	220	180
17	Nsununsa	1,099	587	512	215	259
18	Salaam Krom	1,089	571	518	221	206
19	Nyinase	963	531	432	217	211
20	Bredi No.1	944	439	505	226	161

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Nkoranza	28,441	3,710	3,483	3,555	3,318	2,970	2,640	1,969	1,515	1,307	961	897	566	412	279	339	520
2	Donkro Nkwanta	6,459	971	864	859	748	598	536	427	334	278	216	183	124	94	52	81	94
3	Akumsa Dumase	6,169	862	807	816	764	531	441	390	330	286	237	171	114	91	63	95	171
4	Nkwabeng	6,147	774	812	801	619	515	406	383	301	328	239	238	180	140	79	113	219
5	Akuma	3,031	386	377	392	307	222	179	153	180	164	155	127	89	80	41	58	121
6	Bonsu	2,611	354	336	356	269	243	170	170	112	128	111	95	72	61	40	34	60
7	Dotobaa	2,316	315	321	308	269	175	143	137	127	124	72	92	50	54	34	39	56
8	Ahyiaem	2,216	356	347	281	187	158	172	154	137	114	74	56	45	52	20	25	38
9	Ayerede	2,193	289	285	276	223	183	147	106	126	128	94	79	52	45	27	59	74
10	Brahoho	1,884	252	272	248	214	124	104	101	105	85	80	69	48	43	28	41	70
11	Nyame Bekyere	1,866	316	290	277	175	151	127	148	91	86	51	61	27	19	16	13	18
12	Agyei Krom	1,739	293	257	216	199	177	117	109	121	84	56	49	16	14	7	10	14
13	Asonkwaa	1,724	280	281	253	185	155	107	135	96	74	40	43	21	16	4	15	19
14	Kontonso	1,210	187	187	143	117	97	88	116	65	59	37	32	21	17	9	13	22
15	Kyiradeso	1,197	212	200	152	98	70	85	92	78	59	50	39	11	17	4	17	13
16	Akropong	1,151	181	131	151	128	91	81	58	63	59	38	39	27	19	17	26	42
17	Nsununsa	1,099	209	158	142	98	85	73	78	67	55	56	22	13	15	7	7	14
18	Salaam Krom	1,089	184	192	128	111	79	89	57	87	48	56	25	12	10	4	1	6
19	Nyinase	963	190	152	87	48	95	65	90	61	47	26	34	16	21	9	11	11
20	Bredi No.1	944	153	135	98	79	84	76	37	54	53	47	30	25	22	10	14	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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