



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Assin South District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TFR	Total fertility rate
GFR	General Fertility rate
CBR	Crude birth rate
CDR	The crude death rate,
2010PHC	2010 Population and Housing Census
PWDS	People with Disabilities
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
K.V.I.P	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
SEC/SSS/SHS	Secondary/Senior secondary school/Senior High School
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Assin South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 104,244 representing 4.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.9 percent and females represent 51.1 percent. The district is entirely rural (100%). The district has a sex ratio of 95.6. The district has youthful population (children under 15 years) (42.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60+ years) constituting 7.4 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 93.4, the child dependency ratio is higher (83.2) than that of old age dependency ratio (10.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

Assin South District has a Total Fertility Rates of 4.3 which are higher than the Regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 125.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest in the Central region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.8 per 1000 population which is higher than the Regional average of 26.8. The crude death rate for the district is 7.2 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing about 50 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of about 30 deaths per 1000 population also for ages 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.0 percent of deaths in the district. The district has a total of 32,580 migrants. Majority of migrants (64.9 percent) living in the district were born in elsewhere in the region while 33.7 percent were born in another region other than the Central region. Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern region constitute 27.3 percent followed by Ashanti with 19.9 percent and Greater Accra, 11.9 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 102,062 with a total number of 23,200 households. The average household size in the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 47.5 percent while grandchildren consist of 10.2 percent of household population. Spouses form about 10.5 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37 percent have never married, 7 percent are in consensual unions, 5 percent are widowed, 5 percent are divorced and 2 percent are separated. Among the married, 31.0 percent have no education while about 6.0 percent of the Never married have never been to school. More than half of the married population (87.7%) are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 11.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (66.7%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 77.3 percent are literate and 22.75 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (85.3 %) than that of females (70.0%). Six out of ten people (60.4%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (94,682) in the district, 19.4 percent has never attended school, 44.3 percent are currently attending and 36.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 73.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.3 percent are employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.0%), 23.9 percent perform household duties and 11.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About seven out of ten (73.3%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 67.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.2 percent in service and sales, 10.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 72.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.5 percent are contributing family workers, 1.4 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 92.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.1 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 30.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.9 percent as compared to 24.7 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 508 households representing 2.2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.2 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.1%) than females (3.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.1 percent followed by physical disability (32.2%). There are more females with physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the district. Of the population disabled, 42.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 81.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (98.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Assin South District is 18,938 representing 5.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Central region. The average number of persons per house is 5.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 4 in 10 (46.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 40.0 percent are separate houses and 6.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (69.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 12.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.0 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.0 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 district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 70.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting 25.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (72.8%) and mud/earth (25.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (80.0 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (53.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 10.8 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (42.0%) kerosene lamp (31.7%) and flashlight/torch (24.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (77.1%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (45.9%) drink water from boreholes.

The most commonly used toilet facility in the district is pit latrine accounting for 36.0 percent, followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 35.7 percent. About 16.1 percent of households in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (31.5%)

in the district own bathrooms for their exclusive use while 19.2 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 57.5 percent. A little above one in ten households (12.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (50.8%) and onto the street (32.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Assin South District is one of the twenty (20) districts in Central Region. The district was carved out of the former Assin District by the legislative instrument LI 1761 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) on 18th February, 2004. Nsuaem- Kyekyewere is the district's capital.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and size

Assin South District is located on latitude 5^o 30" N and on longitude 1^o 2" W. The district shares boundaries with Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira on the West, Abura Asebu Kwamankese District on the South, Asikuma Odoben- Brakwa and Ajumako Enyan Essiam on the East and Assin North Municipal on the Northern border.

The district covers a total land area of 1100, 89650km² (square kilometers) which is about 11.4 percent of the region's total land area, and the largest, in the Central Region.

1.2.2 Climate

The district falls within the evergreen and semi- deciduous forest zones. The annual average temperatures are high between 30^oC from March-April and about 20^oC in August. The annual average rainfall is between 1250mm to 2000mm whilst average relative humidity ranges between 60 percent and 70 percent. However, the district experiences a bi-modal rainfall pattern giving rise to major raining season which starts from April to July and minor season that starts from September to November.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation cover is generally evergreen made up of thick forest virgin in the forest reserves predominated raffia palm and bamboo. It has Wawa, Mahogany and Odum as some of the tree species. The area is swampy and dominated by raffia and bamboo. There are five (5) forest reserves in the district namely Ayensua, Krotoa, Apeminim, Atendansu and Kakum.

1.2.4 Relief and drainage

The district is characterized by an undulating topography with an average height of 200m above sea level. The district is drained by numerous rivers and streams which include Kakum, Wanko, Ochi and Kyina. Swamps also abound in the district which serves as potential for fish farming and dry season vegetable farming.

Figure 1.1: Map of Assin South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Soils and minerals

The major soil types are silt from alluvial erosion activities, clayey and loamy soils. The district is endowed with a number of mineral resources which have potential for development. Some of these potential resources are tapped and others remain untapped. These include gold deposits, rocks and stone deposits. Quarry deposits are located at Ongwa, Adiembra, Bosomadwe Camp and others.

1.3 Political administration

Assin South District has one constituency, 25 electoral areas, 86 unit committees and six area councils. There are 36 Assembly members who are made up of 25 elected members and 11 government appointees. There is also a Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio member of the district assembly and has no voting right at the assembly's sitting.

The Assembly is empowered with legislative, deliberative and executive functions within the district. There is a Presiding Member who is elected from among the assembly members and chairs all Assembly meetings and Public Relations and Complaints committee (PRCC).

The Assembly has five statutory sub-committees namely, Justice and Security, Economic Planning, Works, Finance and Administration and Social Services. There is an Executive committee which includes the District Chief Executive and the chairpersons of the various sub-committees. It reviews the work of the subcommittees before the General Assembly meeting. The Executive Committee excludes the Presiding Member and it is chaired by the District Chief Executive. This modern democratic administration works alongside the traditional political structures from the community to the paramouncy levels.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The Assin South District has two traditional paramouncies which are the Assin Apemanim and Assin Atendasu. Assin Apemanim paramount area is headquartered at Assin Manso, while Assin Atendasu paramouncy is headquartered at Nyankumasi Ahenkro.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

Nearly half of the population (48.4 per cent) is Assins followed by Fantes with 32 per cent. Other minority groups in the district include the Ewes, Akuapems, Asantes and Gas constitutes about 20 per cent. The common t spoken language is Twi.

1.4.3 Religion

Generally, 80 per cent of people in the district profess Christianity followed by 7.6 percent of Islam, 0.60 percent adhere to traditional religion and 6.1 percent are not affiliated to any religion and others, 5.7 per cent..

1.5 Economy

The economic activities of the district are predominantly agriculture, accounting for about 68 percent and small scale cottage industry for the processing of oil palm, palm kernel and cassava. Some of the major crops grown include maize, legumes, plantain, cassava and vegetables. There are also cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and citrus.

The availability of natural water bodies can be tapped for irrigation to boost food crop production especially during the minor season. Other natural resources that can be tapped to generate jobs and increase income generation include bamboo.

1.5.1 Tourism

There are several tourist attractions spread over the two paramunicipalities of the district. The slave market/ river and cemetery at Assin Manso, Obodan stone cave containing water and footprints at Ongwa, Nsamangom at Assin Darmang, Tree platform at Mesomangor, and Bamboo

Orchestra (Kukyekeyeku) at Mesomangor (source: ASDA Centre for National Culture). In the district economy, a fully developed tourist destination has the potential to:

1. Open up the district especially in the communities where they are located
2. Provide leisure and recreational relief to the people
3. Provide employment for the unemployed youth.

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 analogue 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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of

ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the District. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economic and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and structure. It further discusses the migration pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.. Chapter three focus on household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality of the inhabitants, religious affiliation, literacy, and educational statuses of the members of the district.

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics involve population size, distribution and age-sex composition. The changes in a country's population are mostly influenced by fertility, mortality and migration levels. The need for demographic characteristics of a population is to help plan for the welfare of the people and to provide data for others interested in further research. This chapter discusses the size and distribution of the population within the district. It will also describe the age-sex structure of people in the district. Migration, fertility and mortality, which are population dynamics, will be discussed.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 shows the age structure by sex in Assin South District. Assin South District has a population of 104,244 made up of slightly high proportion of 53,308 female (51.1%) compared to 50,936 males (48.9%). The table indicates that more than one third (42.9%) of the population are children less than 15 years, compared to 5.3 percent of the aged.

The district has a high sex ratio of 95.6 compared to the regional ratio of 91.2. This means that for every 100 females there are 96 males. Age group 0-19 has the highest sex ratio with more male than females across the 0-19 age groups with the exception of female age groups 20-24, 25-29, 50-54, 80-85+ accounting for 48.9 percent. The district is predominately rural.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

As depicted in Figure 2.1, the district population pyramid has a youthful population, consisting of a high proportion (broad base) of (42.9%) children under 15 years, 32.8 percent 20-54 age group, and a conical top of (5.3%) of elderly persons (65 years and older). The district population consists of slightly high proportion of 51.1 percent female compared to 48.9 percent males. The sex ratio of 95.6 for the district indicates that there are more female than males.

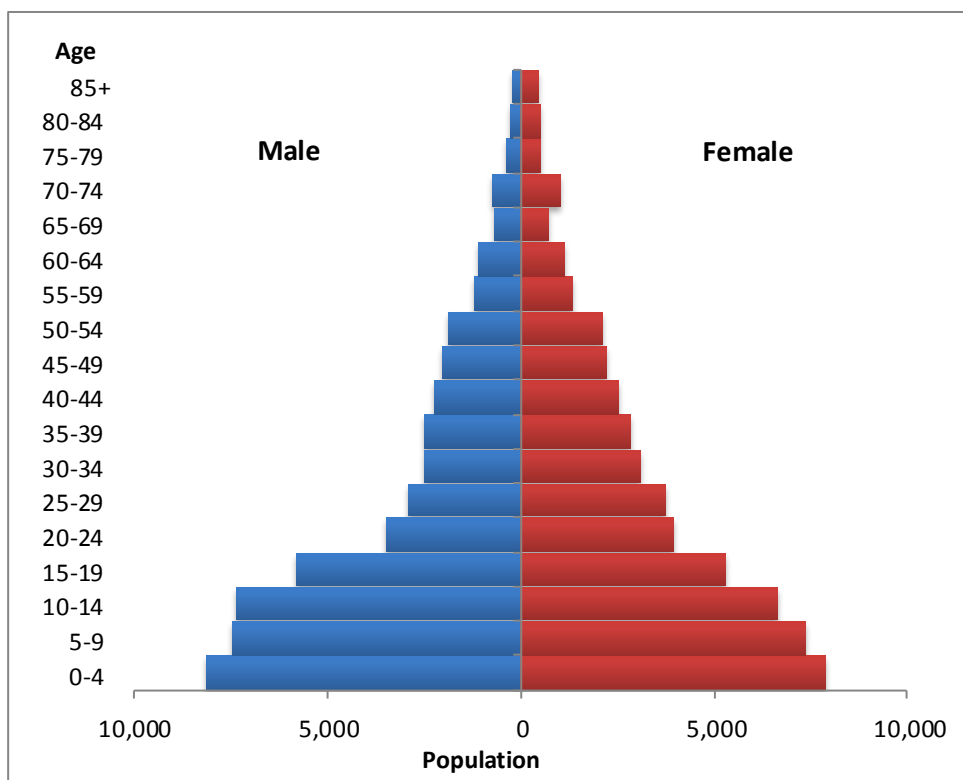
The age structure of the population is based on the effects of fertility and mortality. Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex structure with respect to Assin South District. It has a broad-base and narrow top population pyramid. This shows that except the 70-74 age cohorts and the male component of age cohort 10-14, the population within every age cohort is lower than the cohort just preceding it given it a conical shape. This is a typical shape for the population of a developing country. The male population dominates the females in almost all the age cohorts. The population reduces with an increase in age but at age 70-74 the figure becomes higher than the preceding figure and then declined again.

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Population						Sex ratio	Type of locality		
	Both Sex		Male		Female			Urban	Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent
All Ages	104,244	100.0	50,936	100.0	53,308	100.0	95.6	-	104,244	
0 - 4	15,987	15.3	8,114	15.9	7,873	14.8	103.1	-	15,987	15.3
5 - 9	14,852	14.2	7,485	14.7	7,367	13.8	101.6	-	14,852	14.2
10 - 14	14,000	13.4	7,344	14.4	6,656	12.5	110.3	-	14,000	13.4
15 - 19	11,099	10.6	5,790	11.4	5,309	10	109.1	-	11,099	10.6
20 - 24	7,468	7.2	3,482	6.8	3,986	7.5	87.4	-	7,468	7.2
25 - 29	6,647	6.4	2,899	5.7	3,748	7	77.3	-	6,647	6.4
30 - 34	5,605	5.4	2,505	4.9	3,100	5.8	80.8	-	5,605	5.4
35 - 39	5,354	5.1	2,513	4.9	2,841	5.3	88.5	-	5,354	5.1
40 - 44	4,793	4.6	2,264	4.4	2,529	4.7	89.5	-	4,793	4.6
45 - 49	4,227	4.1	2,031	4	2,196	4.1	92.5	-	4,227	4.1
50 - 54	4,001	3.8	1,886	3.7	2,115	4	89.2	-	4,001	3.8
55 - 59	2,495	2.4	1,191	2.3	1,304	2.4	91.3	-	2,495	2.4
60 - 64	2,207	2.1	1,101	2.2	1,106	2.1	99.5	-	2,207	2.1
65 - 69	1,443	1.4	717	1.4	726	1.4	98.8	-	1,443	1.4
70 - 74	1,744	1.7	729	1.4	1,015	1.9	71.8	-	1,744	1.7
75 - 79	883	0.8	389	0.8	494	0.9	78.7	-	883	0.8
80 - 84	745	0.7	263	0.5	482	0.9	54.6	-	745	0.7
85 - 89	381	0.4	139	0.3	242	0.5	57.4	-	381	0.4
90 - 94	218	0.2	63	0.1	155	0.3	40.6	-	218	0.2
95 - 99	95	0.1	31	0.1	64	0.1	48.4	-	95	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1: Age-sex structure of the population



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio by locality

Table 2.2 shows the age dependency ratio by locality in Assin South District. Age group 15-64 constitute the working group with a population of 53,896 or 51.7 percent of the total population, 0-14 years is 44,839 or 43 percent and 65+ years constitute 5.3 percent or 5,509 of the total population.

The total dependency ration is 93.4 which mean that the working class will have additional person to cater for. The child dependency ratio is 83.2 and old age dependency ratio is 10.2.

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 working age populations. The age-dependency ratio by sex in the district is presented in Table 2.2. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district (93.4 persons per 100 of the population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to care for. The table further indicates that the child dependency ratio of 83.2 is higher than the old age ratio (10.2).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Percent	Rural
All Ages	104,244	100.0	104,244
0-14	44,839	43.0	44,839
15-64	53,896	51.7	53,896
65+	5,509	5.3	5,509
Total dependency ratio	93.4		93.4
Child dependency ratio	83.2		83.2
Old age dependency ratio	10.2		10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3 Population size by locality

Table 2.3 shows the population size by locality of residence by district. The total population of Central Region is 2,201,863. The rural population is 1,163,985 constituting 52.9 percent and 1,037,878 urban populations which constitute 47.1 percent. The percentage of Assin South District to the total population of Central Region is 4.7.

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100.0	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
District total	104,244	100.0	0	0	104,244	100.0
Male	50,936	48.9	0	0	50,936	48.9
Female	53,308	51.1	0	0	53,308	51.1
Percent of regional population		4.7				

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The changes in population are as a result of fertility, mortality and migration. High fertility rates coupled with low mortality rates results in high population. To determine how the demography of the district will change, it is important to know the migration, fertility and mortality patterns.

2.4.1 Fertility

The natural growth of a population is dependent on 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 lifetime. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12 - 54 years old had during the 12 months preceding the census night.

The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she was to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. There are other fertility measures such as the General Fertility Rate (GFR), the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), among others. The general fertility rate expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total

number of births and the total population. It is crude and always expressed per 1000 population.

Table 2.3 shows total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate. Assin South District has 4.3 total fertility rates which are higher than the Regional average of 3.6. Assin South District has 125.9 general fertility rates which makes it second highest in Central Region and also higher than the Region average of 105.3. The District has a crude birth rate of 28.8 which is also higher than the Regional average figure of 26.8.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantseman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.4: 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	35,175	111,908	55,684	56,224	94,868	46,885	47,983
12 -14	3,763	13	7	6	8	3	5
15-19	5,309	815	407	408	733	357	376
20-24	3,986	3,957	1,971	1,986	3,628	1,763	1,865
25-29	3,748	8,342	4,226	4,116	7,748	3,855	3,893
30-34	3,100	10,929	5,567	5,362	10,012	5,055	4,957
35-39	2,841	12,794	6,353	6,441	11,640	5,759	5,881
40-44	2,529	13,646	6,796	6,850	12,059	5,950	6,109
45-49	2,196	12,836	6,384	6,452	11,065	5,448	5,617
50-54	2,115	12,815	6,523	6,292	10,842	5,513	5,329
55-59	1,304	8,192	4,097	4,095	6,799	3,375	3,424
60+	4,284	27,569	13,353	14,216	20,334	9,807	10,527

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year.

Analysis of mortality is very important as it is one of the determinants of population in any country. Table 2.5 shows total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district. It indicates that a total of 753 household deaths occurred in the district. The death in the district accounts for 4.5 percent of the total deaths in the region.

Also, the district recorded a crude death rate of 7.2. This means that 7 persons dead per 1000 of the population of Assin south district.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts		16,694	7.58
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	1,321	9.13
Cape Coast	169,894	881	5.19
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.31
Mfantsiman	196,563	1,553	7.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.24
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.92
Effutu	68,597	502	7.32
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.41
Ewutu Senya	195,306	919	4.71
Agona East	85,920	668	7.77
Agona West	115,358	889	7.71
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.88
Assin South	104,244	753	7.22
Assin North	161,341	1,080	6.69
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	794	6.79
Upper Denkyira East	72,810	542	7.44
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 shows the cause of death by district in the Central Region. Assin South District recorded 91 deaths or 12 percent of the total deaths through accident/violence/homicide/suicide which is lower than the regional average of 14.1 percent. The percentage of other causes of death is 88 percent or 662 deaths which is higher than the regional average of 85.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

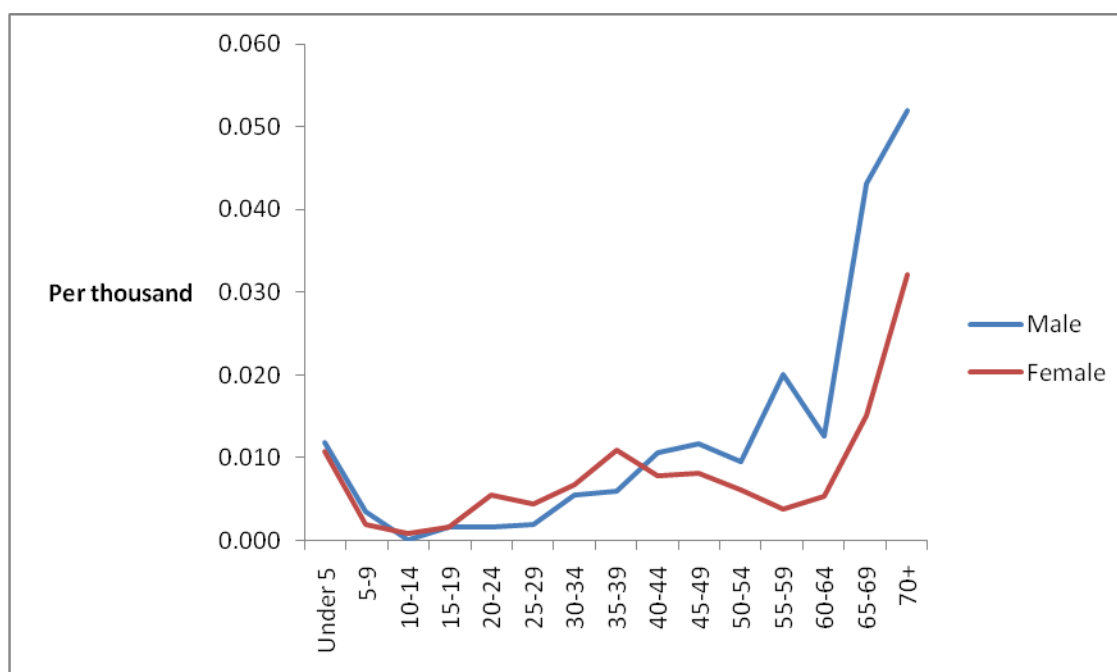
District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence /homicide /suicide	All other causes
All Districts	16,694	14.1	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast	881	12.8	87.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	12.0	88.0
Mfantsiman	1,553	10.6	89.4
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	30.7	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu	502	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	919	16.5	83.5
Agona East	668	8.8	91.2
Agona West	889	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	11.0	89.0
Assin South	753	12.0	88.0
Assin North	1,080	13.9	86.1
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	794	13.2	86.8
Upper Denkyira East	542	10.0	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	414	21.7	78.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Reported age specific death rate by sex

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rate by sex. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate (ASDRs) is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 year age group to the population multiplied by 1000. The data shows that the death rates for males and females are higher in ages 0-4 but lowest at ages 10-14. The death rate start rising at ages 15-19 and intensifies with increase in age. The ASDRs is higher for females from ages 10-14 to 35-39. The ASDRs for males become higher than females from ages 40-44 upward.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

Table 2.7 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. 32,580 migrants were recorded in Assin South District during the 2010 population and housing census. 21,144 persons denoting 64.9 percent were born elsewhere in the region. A higher proportion of migrants were born in the Eastern Region (9.2%) followed by Ashanti Region (6.7%).

Thirty four percent of migrants from Eastern Region have stayed in the district for 20 years and over and 15.9 percent from outside Ghana have also stayed for 20 years and over. About a fifth (20%) from Brong Ahafo has stayed in the district for 10-19 years. About a third (35.7%) of migrants from Brong Ahafo has stayed in the district for 1-4 years likewise 30 percent of those from outside Ghana who have also stayed for 1-4 years.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	32,580	13.5	25.3	16.6	20.0	24.6
Born elsewhere in the region	21,144	12.9	25.1	16.5	19.9	25.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,548	16.6	26.7	20.0	20.8	16.0
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	1,302	19.0	26.3	15.1	18.0	21.7
Volta	1,218	12.3	20.3	18.2	27.3	21.8
Eastern	3,003	11.1	21.4	13.6	19.7	34.2
Ashanti	2,190	16.6	26.8	17.5	18.9	20.2
Brong Ahafo	625	14.9	35.7	14.1	20.0	15.4
Northern	437	13.7	31.1	22.9	18.3	14.0
Upper East	408	13.2	26.0	22.8	18.6	19.4
Upper west	252	7.9	41.3	28.2	11.9	10.7
Outside Ghana	453	20.5	30.0	11.5	22.1	15.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the household is a key factor in the study of social welfare, social adjustment and study of economic dependency. As in other part of the region, however, households in the district include extended family members. Household to a very large extent is made up of couple and children. This chapter discusses some key aspect of household which include household population composition by sex and household population structure by sex. The chapter also focuses on an analysis of marriage and marital characteristics of the population in the district. Marital status is very important when dealing with population dynamics as it affects fertility. The nationality of the people is also described. Another topic discussed in this chapter is literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, household composition and headship

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 presents household size by locality. The total household population of the district is 102,062 with 23,200 number of household. The average number of households per house in the district is less than two and the average households' size is 4.4 respectively. The average household per house is less than the average households per house in the region and country and the household size is equal to the national average and higher than the regional average.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total			
	country	Region	District	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	102,062	102,062
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	23,200
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4

3.2.1 Household population composition by sex

Table 3.2 presents household population composition by sex. A little more than a fifth (22.7%) of members is household heads. The table also shows that a higher proportion, about two-fifths (45.3%) of household members are children. The percentage of male household heads (28.5%) is higher than the female household heads (17.2%).

One out of ten of members each are spouse that is wife/husband (10.5%) and grandchildren which is 10.2 percent. The relatively high proportions of grandchildren in households reflect a living arrangement where adults with children may live with their parents in the same house. Another significant member of the household is other relative (5%). It can be noted that there is no variation in the male and female proportions of household members who are other relatives to the head. The data also show that about one percent (1.1%) of the household members is not related to the head of household.

The relationship portrayed in Table 3.1 is that children form the bulk of household members, while in-laws, step children and adopted/foster children form the smallest proportions.

The table shows a trend of higher percentage of males than females among all the categories of household composition except parent / parent in – law and Son / Daughter in – law which was higher males.

Table 3.2: Household population composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	102,062	100.0	49,845	100.0	52,217	100.0
Head	23,200	22.7	14,215	28.5	8,985	17.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,755	10.5	1,333	2.7	9,422	18.0
Child (son/daughter)	46,206	45.3	23,662	47.5	22,544	43.2
Parent/Parent in-law	873	0.9	143	0.3	730	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	508	0.5	164	0.3	344	0.7
Grandchild	10,422	10.2	5,167	10.4	5,255	10.1
Brother/Sister	2,787	2.7	1,423	2.9	1,364	2.6
Step child	814	0.8	434	0.9	380	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	252	0.3	126	0.3	126	0.2
Other relative	5,105	5.0	2,489	5.0	2,616	5.0
Non relative	1,140	1.1	689	1.4	451	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by structure and sex

The household population by structure and sex in the district is shown in Table 3.3. A third (33.7%) of total household members is the nuclear families, which make up of the head and the combination of spouse and children. About a fifth (20%) of the households consists of the extended family members consisting of head, spouse, children and head's relative.

The proportion of male household head is 5.6 percent which is higher than female household of 2.8 percent. Further, the proportion of males who are heads of nuclear family (35.8%) is more than that of female who are heads in nuclear families (31.8%) likewise the extended families where males have 20.3 percent and females have 19.8 percent.

Two other notable families are single parent nuclear (11.5%) and single parent extended (16.3%). The female proportions of these two families are slightly higher than male proportions. This could be as a result of females losing their husbands and taking over the responsibilities of the family.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family	51,939	50.9	26,590	53.4	25,349	48.5
Head only	4,223	4.1	2,774	5.6	1,449	2.8
Head and a spouse only	1,526	1.5	770	1.5	756	1.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	34,425	33.7	17,834	35.8	16,591	31.8
Single parent Nuclear	11,765	11.5	5,212	10.5	6,553	12.6
Extended Family	50,123	49.1	23,255	46.7	26,868	51.5
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	20,423	20.0	10,093	20.3	10,330	19.8
Extended + non relatives	1,179	1.2	638	1.3	541	1.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,364	3.3	1,727	3.5	1,637	3.1
Single parent Extended	16,648	16.3	6,763	13.6	9,885	18.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,118	1.1	514	1.0	604	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,391	7.2	3,520	7.1	3,871	7.4

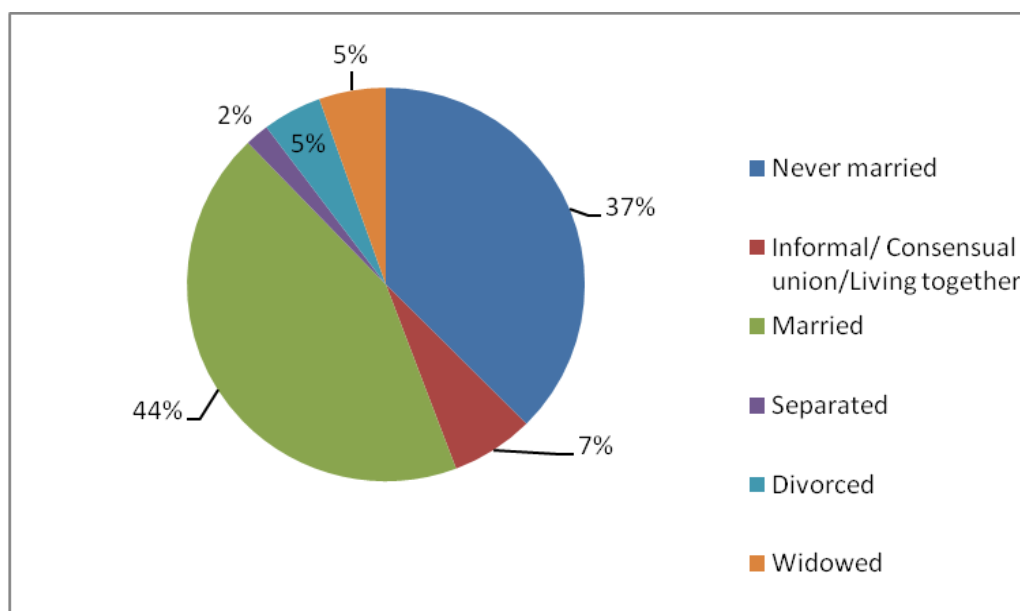
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

3.3.1 Population 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older and their marital status. The figure shows that 44 percent of persons 12 years and older are married and the proportion of never married is 37 percent. The proportion of persons 12 years and older into informal/consensual is 7 percent, divorced is 5 percent, widowed is 5 percent and the separated is 2 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

The data in Table 3.4 show the population aged 12 years and older, their marital status and their level of education. A little over a fifth (23.4%) of the district inhabitants has no formal education. More than sixty percent (64%) of the people in the district have attained basic education while 8.5 percent have secondary school education. Very few people about 0.4 percent to 2 percent have gone beyond the basic and secondary school level. At the pre tertiary level. The table shows that for those who have attained secondary education, males never married recorded 15.1 percent and females never married recorded 14.9 percent respectively. At the tertiary level the married have higher percentages for both sexes. There are more males married than female married who have attained Post-Secondary or tertiary education. The table further shows that while only 41.2 percent males widowed have no education, about fifth (71.9%) of females widowed have no education.

Table 3.4: Population 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	67,441	100.0	23.4	64.0	8.5	1.1	2.3	0.7
Never married	25,302	100.0	6.0	75.5	15.0	0.7	2.1	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,547	100.0	18.3	68.6	8.8	1.6	2.0	0.6
Married	29,365	100.0	31.0	59.2	4.6	1.4	2.8	0.8
Separated	1,307	100.0	36.6	55.8	4.4	1.3	1.8	0.2
Divorced	3,256	100.0	40.8	53.2	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.4
Widowed	3,664	100.0	67.7	29.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.1
Male								
Total	32,266	100.0	15.1	68.4	10.4	1.5	3.5	1.1
Never married	14,603	100.0	6.1	74.8	15.1	0.9	2.4	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,887	100.0	13.5	68.7	11.1	2.2	3.3	1.2
Married	13,805	100.0	22.6	62.9	6.2	2.0	4.7	1.6
Separated	453	100.0	30.0	58.1	6.6	1.8	3.1	0.4
Divorced	1,020	100.0	25.6	63.4	5.0	2.6	2.4	1.0
Widowed	498	100.0	41.2	49.6	3.4	1.4	4.0	0.4
Female								
Total	35,175	100.0	30.9	60.0	6.8	0.8	1.3	0.2
Never married	10,699	100.0	5.9	76.6	14.9	0.6	1.8	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,660	100.0	21.7	68.5	7.3	1.2	1.2	0.2
Married	15,560	100.0	38.5	55.9	3.3	0.9	1.2	0.2
Separated	854	100.0	40.2	54.6	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.0
Divorced	2,236	100.0	47.7	48.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.1
Widowed	3,166	100.0	71.9	26.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. Of the total married population aged 12 years and older, majority (87.4%), are employed while 1.5 percent are unemployed with the rest (11.1 %) being economically not active. Among those who are never married, 29.9 percent are employed and 66.7 percent are economically not active. In terms of sex composition, more married males are employed compared to their female counterparts.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total								
Total	67,441	100.0	42,966	63.7	1,604	2.4	22,871	33.9
Never married	25,302	100.0	7,561	29.9	857	3.4	16,884	66.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,547	100.0	3,652	80.3	174	3.8	721	15.9
Married	29,365	100.0	25,675	87.4	444	1.5	3,246	11.1
Separated	1,307	100.0	1,081	82.7	35	2.7	191	14.6
Divorced	3,256	100.0	2,688	82.6	66	2.0	502	15.4
Widowed	3,664	100.0	2,309	63.0	28	0.8	1,327	36.2
Male								
Total	32,266	100.0	20,581	63.8	760	2.4	10,925	33.9
Never married	14,603	100.0	4,876	33.4	520	3.6	9,207	63.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,887	100.0	1,665	88.2	39	2.1	183	9.7
Married	13,805	100.0	12,465	90.3	156	1.1	1,184	8.6
Separated	453	100.0	381	84.1	17	3.8	55	12.1
Divorced	1,020	100.0	845	82.8	19	1.9	156	15.3
Widowed	498	100.0	349	70.1	9	1.8	140	28.1
Female								
Total	35,175	100.0	22,385	63.6	844	2.4	11,946	34.0
Never married	10,699	100.0	2,685	25.1	337	3.1	7,677	71.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,660	100.0	1,987	74.7	135	5.1	538	20.2
Married	15,560	100.0	13,210	84.9	288	1.9	2,062	13.3
Separated	854	100.0	700	82.0	18	2.1	136	15.9
Divorced	2,236	100.0	1,843	82.4	47	2.1	346	15.5
Widowed	3,166	100.0	1,960	61.9	19	0.6	1,187	37.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Nearly all the residents (96.8%) of the district are Ghanaians by birth with 1.4 percent having dual nationality. The district has proportions of ECOWAS nationals far below the regional figure. The low percentage of ECOWAS nationals could be due to the small influx of migrants to the district. The proportion of male Ghanaians by birth is 96.8 percent and that of females is 96.9 percent. There are more males than females Ghanaians of ECOWAS nationals

The district which is a predominantly rural has very low proportions of non-Ghanaians, who are mostly involved in trading and other commercial activities, and mostly found in the urban localities.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality by sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	104,244	100.0	50,936	100.0	53,308	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	100,948	96.8	49,318	96.8	51,630	96.9
Dual Nationality	1,448	1.4	685	1.3	763	1.4
Ghanaian by naturalization	441	0.4	213	0.4	228	0.4
ECOWAS	652	0.6	369	0.7	283	0.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	396	0.4	191	0.4	205	0.4
Other	359	0.3	160	0.3	199	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious affiliation

Table 3.7 depicts population by religion and sex or the religious affiliations of the population in the District. The Christian religion is categorized into four: Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal, Charismatic and other Christians. The largest religious group is the Pentecostal / Charismatic who constitute 32.3 percent, the protestant represent 19.7 percent and the Catholic 14.3 percent. Other Christians constitute 18.8 percent. The Christian in total constitute 85.1 percent which is higher than the Regional average of 83.3 percent. The Islam constitutes 7.6 percent, 0.7 percent others and 6 percent are not affiliated to any religion. As shown in the table, there are more female Christians than males and more males in Traditional religion, Islam and no religion than females.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	104,244	100.0	50,936	100.0	53,308	100.0
No Religion	6,302	6.0	4,100	8.0	2,202	4.1
Catholic	14,867	14.3	6,986	13.7	7,881	14.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	20,508	19.7	9,719	19.1	10,789	20.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	33,669	32.3	15,677	30.8	17,992	33.8
Other Christians	19,598	18.8	9,481	18.6	10,117	19.0
Islam	7,906	7.6	4,210	8.3	3,696	6.9
Traditionalist	628	0.6	358	0.7	270	0.5
Other (Specify)	766	0.7	405	0.8	361	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.8 shows the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status with high proportion (60.4) who can read and write English and Ghanaian language. The data indicates the age cohort 11-14 had the highest proportion of 40.3 percent literate persons in English only. In addition 8.7 percent of them are literate in Ghanaian language only and 50.6 percent of them are literate in English and Ghanaian language. There are high proportions of literate male (85.3%) than females (70.0%) in the district with 41.3 percent females who are literate in English only than 39.3 percent males within age cohort 11-14. Among the some age cohort, 52.4 percent females and 48.6 percent females are literate in English and Ghanaian language only.

The data further shows that a higher proportion of the population in all the age groups can read write and understand English and Ghanaian language more than in English only and Ghanaian language only. Those who can read, write, understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	15,824	54,038	100.0	28.2	10.7	60.4	0.2	0.5
11-14	229	10,228	100.0	40.3	8.7	50.6	0.1	0.3
15-19	552	10,547	100.0	30.0	6.1	63.3	0.1	0.5
20-24	864	6,604	100.0	26.8	7.9	64.6	0.2	0.5
25-29	1,197	5,450	100.0	26.1	11.2	62.1	0.3	0.4
30-34	1,368	4,237	100.0	26.1	15.1	58.1	0.2	0.5
35-39	1,599	3,755	100.0	23.8	16.3	59.0	0.4	0.5
40-44	1,609	3,184	100.0	24.2	14.8	60.3	0.2	0.5
45-49	1,490	2,737	100.0	22.4	16.4	60.7	0.3	0.3
50-54	1,430	2,571	100.0	22.9	13.9	62.4	0.2	0.5
55-59	920	1,575	100.0	18.7	11.9	68.7	0.1	0.6
60-64	1,030	1,177	100.0	18.3	11.4	69.8	0.0	0.6
65+	3,536	1,973	100.0	15.2	14.5	69.4	0.2	0.6
Male								
Total	4,913	28,604	100.0	25.8	9.0	64.4	0.2	0.5
11-14	115	5,409	100.0	39.5	7.7	52.4	0.1	0.3
15-19	244	5,546	100.0	29.2	5.6	64.7	0.1	0.5
20-24	311	3,171	100.0	22.8	5.5	70.6	0.4	0.6
25-29	364	2,535	100.0	22.4	8.0	68.8	0.3	0.6
30-34	401	2,104	100.0	22.6	12.6	63.6	0.3	0.8
35-39	471	2,042	100.0	21.6	13.5	63.9	0.4	0.6
40-44	513	1,751	100.0	21.0	12.1	66.0	0.2	0.7
45-49	501	1,530	100.0	19.7	14.0	65.4	0.5	0.4
50-54	456	1,430	100.0	20.3	11.7	67.2	0.3	0.5
55-59	268	923	100.0	16.1	9.3	73.5	0.2	0.9
60-64	286	815	100.0	17.1	9.8	72.3	0.0	0.9
65+	983	1,348	100.0	13.1	11.9	74.1	0.2	0.7

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

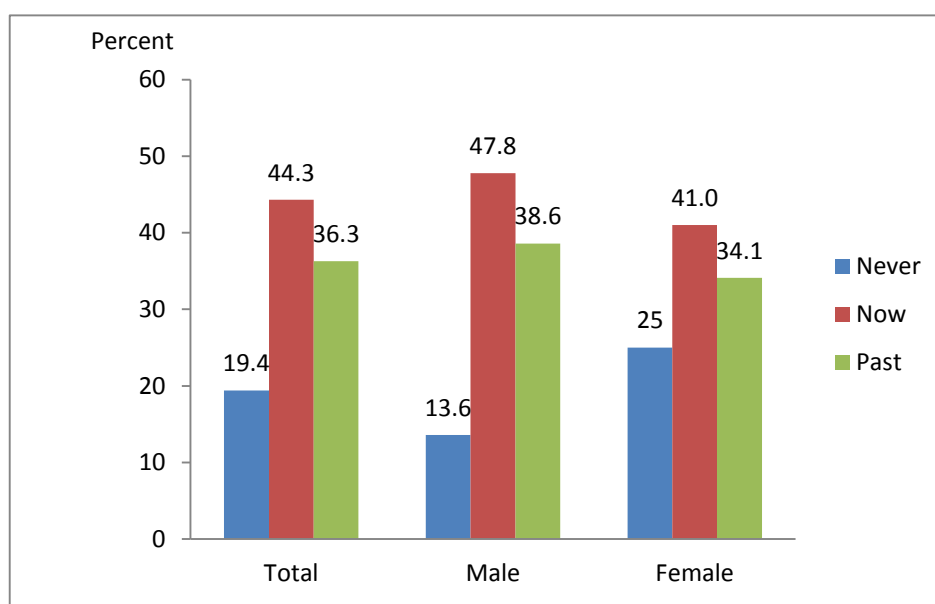
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Female								
Total	10,911	25,434	100.0	31.0	12.7	55.8	0.1	0.4
11-14	114	4,819	100.0	41.3	9.8	48.6	0.1	0.2
15-19	308	5,001	100.0	31.0	6.7	61.7	0.0	0.6
20-24	553	3,433	100.0	30.4	10.2	58.9	0.1	0.4
25-29	833	2,915	100.0	29.3	14.0	56.2	0.2	0.3
30-34	967	2,133	100.0	29.6	17.5	52.6	0.0	0.3
35-39	1,128	1,713	100.0	26.4	19.7	53.2	0.4	0.4
40-44	1,096	1,433	100.0	28.1	18.0	53.5	0.1	0.3
45-49	989	1,207	100.0	25.7	19.5	54.7	0.1	0.1
50-54	974	1,141	100.0	26.0	16.7	56.4	0.2	0.6
55-59	652	652	100.0	22.4	15.5	62.0	0.0	0.2
60-64	744	362	100.0	21.0	14.9	64.1	0.0	0.0
65+	2,553	625	100.0	19.8	20.3	59.4	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

The ability to read and write is an essential component for societal development. Hence education has become a process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attributes that develop the individual's capabilities for the mutual benefit of society. Figure 3.2 shows that out of the total of 94,682 persons three years and older in the district, 19.4 percent has never been to school, 44.3 percent is in school now and 36.3 percent was in school in the past. School attendance is relatively tilted to the advantage of females with regards to those now in school (25.0%) to (13.6%) for males. Although appreciable number of both male and females in the district have been to school, (47.8% now in school, 41.0% in school in the past for males and 38.6% now in school and 34.1% in school in the past for females).

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows population 3 years and older by level of education and school attendance. For those currently attending school, the table shows that 48.8 percent are in primary school, 10.7 percent in kindergarten, 18.6 percent are in JSS/JHS and 1.1 percent in the tertiary. There are relatively more females (49.5%) than males (48.3%) with primary level of education and kindergarten (20.5%) for females and 18.95 percent for males. There is a relatively higher proportion of males (19.4%) with JSS/JHS level of education than females (17.6%).

With respect to former attendance of school, there is 35.1 percent with JSS/JHS level of education, 31.5 percent with middle school level of education, 18.5 percent primary level of education, 6.9 percent SHS level and 2.5 percent tertiary level of education. With the exception of JSS/JHS level of education where females (39%) are more than males with 31.4 percent, males have a higher proportion of level of education than females of those who have attended school in the past.

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	41,931	100.0	21,998	100.0	19,933	100.0	34,343	100.0	17,775	100.0	16,568	100.0
Nursery	2,004	4.8	997	4.5	1,007	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kindergarten	8,244	19.7	4,148	18.9	4,096	20.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	20,480	48.8	10,617	48.3	9,863	49.5	6,346	18.5	2,399	13.5	3,947	23.8
JSS/JHS	7,796	18.6	4,278	19.4	3,518	17.6	12,040	35.1	5,580	31.4	6,460	39
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,832	31.5	6,415	36.1	4,417	26.7
SSS/SHS	2,768	6.6	1,549	7	1,219	6.1	2,360	6.9	1,351	7.6	1,009	6.1
Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	1.8	465	2.6	159	1
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	85	0.2	44	0.2	41	0.2	683	2	450	2.5	233	1.4
Post middle/ secondary certificate	108	0.3	67	0.3	41	0.2	586	1.7	412	2.3	174	1.1
Tertiary	446	1.1	298	1.4	148	0.7	872	2.5	703	4	169	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The quality of life in society depends to a large extent on how that society harnesses, trains and equips its human resources to exploit and manage its stock of human and physical resources. Therefore an understanding of the structure and dynamics of the labour force is critical for the development of the district.

In this chapter, information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and unemployment status have been analysed.

4.2 Economic Activities Status

The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who provide the supply of labour during a specified time reference period, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of economic goods and services. The activity status of a person is determined over a short reference period such as a week (preferred option) usually indicating employed, unemployed or economically not-active during the reference period.

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Table 4.1 presents the population 15 years and older by sex and activity status in the district. Of the population of 59,405 aged 15 years and older, 73.3 percent reported to be economically active with 26.7 being economically not active. Within the economically active population, 43,557 the data indicates that 96.3 percent are employed, 3.5 percent did not work but had jobs to go back to as compared to 3.7 percent who are unemployed. For the unemployed 26.8 percent had worked before and are seeking for work and are available for work, About 73.3 percent are seeking for job for the first time. The table also shows that, out of the economically inactive population, 50 percent are in full time education and 23.9 percent did home duties.

The proportion of females (15.2%) is twice the male proportion (7%) for those too old/young to be for the economically active,

The proportion of males who are economically active (74.3%) is slightly higher than that of females (72.4%). The proportion of the unemployed females (3.7%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (3.6%). It is worth noting that the employed population and the unemployed combine to form the economically active population of the district.

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	59,405	100.0	27,993	100.0	31,412	100.0
Economically active	43,557	73.3	20,801	74.3	22,756	72.4
<i>Employed</i>	<i>41,957</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>20,042</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>21,915</i>	<i>96.3</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>40,411</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>19,327</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>21,084</i>	<i>96.2</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,452</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>25.4</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>1,172</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>74.6</i>
Economically not active	15,848	26.7	7,192	25.7	8,656	27.6
Did home duties (household chore)	3,786	23.9	1,170	16.3	2,616	30.2
Full time education	7,923	50.0	4,447	61.8	3,476	40.2
Pensioner/Retired	346	2.2	260	3.6	86	1.0
Disabled/Sick	890	5.6	350	4.9	540	6.2
Too old/young	1,817	11.5	504	7.0	1,313	15.2
Other	1,086	6.9	461	6.4	625	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Population 15 years and older by sex, and activity status

Table 4.2 indicates that, the high proportions of the employed in the district are between the age group cohorts 40-54 with less economically not active persons. Age group 50-54 recorded the highest employed (94.2%) with the least unemployed (0.5%) and 5.3 percent economically not active population.

The data also show that unemployment decreases with age. The age group 65 years and older (0.3%) have the lowest unemployed. There are more unemployed population in age group 20-24 (8.1%) and 25-29 (4.8%) respectively. The age group 20-24 (74.6%) recorded the highest the economically not active population. The patterns of employed, unemployed and the economically not active described above are virtually the same for the male and female population.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	59,405	100.0	41,957	70.6	1,600	2.7	15,848	26.7
15 - 19	11,099	100.0	2,465	22.2	355	3.2	8,279	74.6
20 - 24	7,468	100.0	4,280	57.3	607	8.1	2,581	34.6
25 - 29	6,647	100.0	5,449	82	320	4.8	878	13.2
30 - 34	5,605	100.0	5,070	90.5	105	1.9	430	7.7
35 - 39	5,354	100.0	4,931	92.1	67	1.3	356	6.6
40 - 44	4,793	100.0	4,493	93.7	38	0.8	262	5.5
45 - 49	4,227	100.0	3,948	93.4	28	0.7	251	5.9
50 - 54	4,001	100.0	3,767	94.2	20	0.5	214	5.3
55 - 59	2,495	100.0	2,304	92.3	10	0.4	181	7.3
60 - 64	2,207	100.0	1,840	83.4	34	1.5	333	15.1
65+	5,509	100.0	3,410	61.9	16	0.3	2,083	37.8
Male								
Total	27,993	100.0	20,042	71.6	759	2.7	7,192	25.7
15 - 19	5,790	100.0	1,313	22.7	140	2.4	4,337	74.9
20 - 24	3,482	100.0	1,947	55.9	295	8.5	1,240	35.6
25 - 29	2,899	100.0	2,422	83.5	164	5.7	313	10.8
30 - 34	2,505	100.0	2,330	93	45	1.8	130	5.2
35 - 39	2,513	100.0	2,374	94.5	36	1.4	103	4.1
40 - 44	2,264	100.0	2,171	95.9	24	1.1	69	3
45 - 49	2,031	100.0	1,940	95.5	15	0.7	76	3.7
50 - 54	1,886	100.0	1,812	96.1	7	0.4	67	3.6
55 - 59	1,191	100.0	1,128	94.7	3	0.3	60	5
60 - 64	1,101	100.0	940	85.4	21	1.9	140	12.7
65+	2,331	100.0	1,665	71.4	9	0.4	657	28.2
Female								
Total	31,412	100.0	21,915	69.8	841	2.7	8,656	27.6
15 - 19	5,309	100.0	1,152	21.7	215	4	3,942	74.3
20 - 24	3,986	100.0	2,333	58.5	312	7.8	1,341	33.6
25 - 29	3,748	100.0	3,027	80.8	156	4.2	565	15.1
30 - 34	3,100	100.0	2,740	88.4	60	1.9	300	9.7
35 - 39	2,841	100.0	2,557	90	31	1.1	253	8.9
40 - 44	2,529	100.0	2,322	91.8	14	0.6	193	7.6
45 - 49	2,196	100.0	2,008	91.4	13	0.6	175	8
50 - 54	2,115	100.0	1,955	92.4	13	0.6	147	7
55 - 59	1,304	100.0	1,176	90.2	7	0.5	121	9.3
60 - 64	1,106	100.0	900	81.4	13	1.2	193	17.5
65+	3,178	100.0	1,745	54.9	7	0.2	1,426	44.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that a greater proportion (67.0%) of the employed population 15 years and older is engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery, followed by 11.2 percent Service and sales workers. White-collar jobs (managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers and service and sales workers) representing 6.2 percent.

The Table 4.3 indicate that females dominate in service and sales (17.9%) compared to males (3.8%). On the contrary, males (5.4%) substantially dominate in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (70.4%) plant and machine operation assembly (4.8%) compared to females. A proportion of females (1.1%) are reported to be in managers occupations compared to their male counterparts (0.8%).

Table 4.3: Population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,957	100.0	20,042	100.0	21,915	100.0
Managers	392	0.9	159	0.8	233	1.1
Professionals	1,782	4.2	1,217	6.1	565	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	326	0.8	220	1.1	106	0.5
Clerical support workers	127	0.3	80	0.4	47	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,695	11.2	763	3.8	3,932	17.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	28,129	67.0	14,118	70.4	14,011	63.9
Craft and related trades workers	4,230	10.1	2,069	10.3	2,161	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	984	2.3	955	4.8	29	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,286	3.1	457	2.3	829	3.8
Other occupations	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows that the dominant industrial activity in the district is Agriculture forestry and finishing (66.9%), followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.2%), mining and quarrying (8.1%), administrative and support service activity (0.1%) and arts entertainment (0.1%) the least respectively.

A higher proportion of males (71.0 %) and females (63.1%) are into agriculture. Females dominate in manufacturing (9.5%) wholesale and retail industry (13.7%), accommodation and food service (5.7%) and 3.3 percent in other service activities. Real estate and Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies do not exist in the district, and therefore do not employ any person.

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

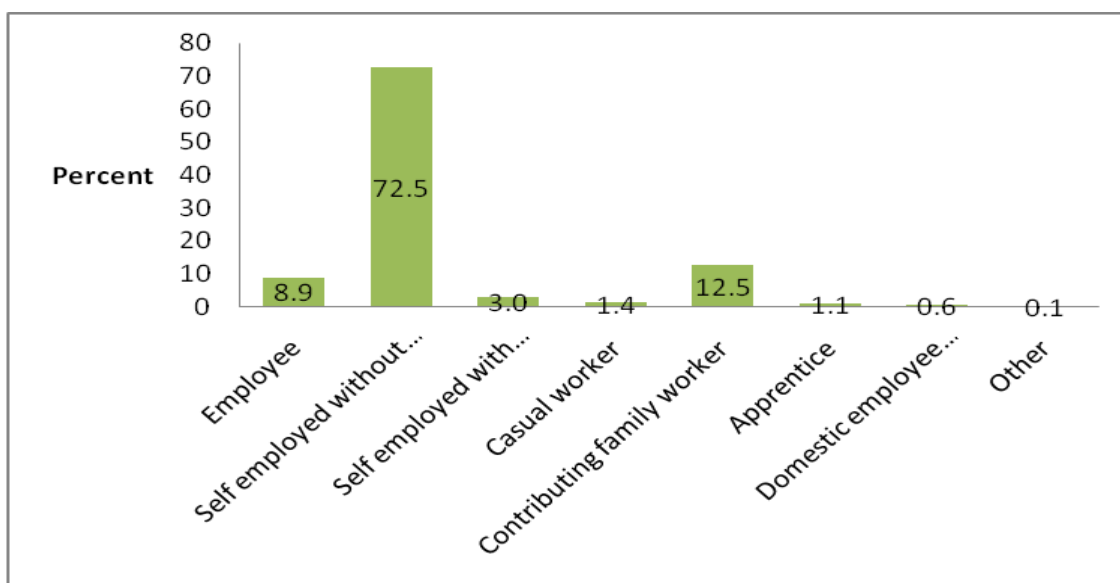
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,957	100.0	20,042	100.0	21,915	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	28,058	66.9	14,226	71	13,832	63.1
Mining and quarrying	42	0.1	32	0.2	10	0
Manufacturing	3,402	8.1	1,316	6.6	2,086	9.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	12	0.0	11	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	81	0.2	36	0.2	45	0.2
Construction	743	1.8	732	3.7	11	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,854	9.2	849	4.2	3,005	13.7
Transportation and storage	788	1.9	764	3.8	24	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,368	3.3	116	0.6	1,252	5.7
Information and communication	19	0.0	19	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	74	0.2	50	0.2	24	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	97	0.2	39	0.2	58	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	39	0.1	34	0.2	5	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	211	0.5	162	0.8	49	0.2
Education	1,726	4.1	1,177	5.9	549	2.5
Human health and social work activities	238	0.6	96	0.5	142	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	61	0.1	56	0.3	5	0
Other service activities	993	2.4	269	1.3	724	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	151	0.4	58	0.3	93	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

Figure 4.1 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. As depicted in figure 4.1, nearly three-quarters (72.5%) of the working population in the district are self-employed followed by family workers (12.5%), employees (8.9%) with domestic employee (0.6%) the least.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years older by employment status and sex



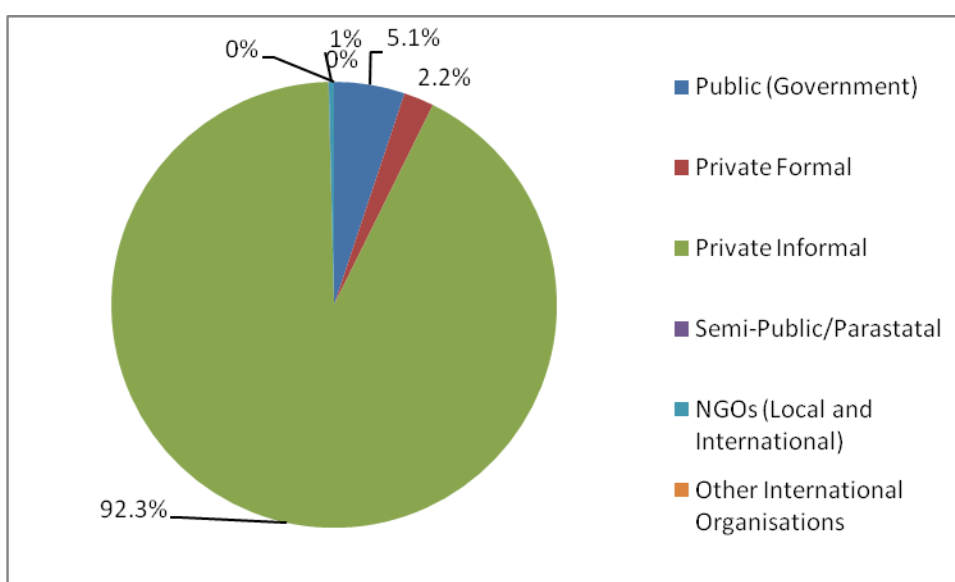
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Figure 4.2 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.

In the Assin South District, the private sector is the largest employer that is the private formal and private informal employing 94.5 percent which is higher than the Regional average of 93.1 percent. The private informal accounts for 92.3 percent and private formal accounts 2.2 percent. The government sector employs 5.1 percent making it the second largest employer in the district. The proportion of males in the public government sector is 7.4 percent and 3.1 percent for females. The proportion of males is 3.3 percent for the private formal private informal sector than males (88.8%).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The pace rate with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. ICT has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. It is important to note that the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of commerce, education, governance and civic activity in developed countries and has become a critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. The development of ICT has been argued to provide opportunities for developing countries such as Ghana. The government of Ghana both past and present and other agencies have over the years made several strides to develop the ICT infrastructure so as to bridge the digital divide between Ghana and the developed world (Opoku et al, 2004).

This chapter analyses the population 12 years and older, by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, households having fixed telephone lines and households ownership of desktop or laptop.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The Table indicates that out of the population 12 years and older 67,441 in Assin South District, there are 32,266 and 35,175 females. The district has the lowest mobile phone ownership in the Central Region. Mobile phone ownership is 30.5 percent representing 20,594 out of the 67,441 persons. The Table shows that 36.9 percent of males own mobile phones compared to 24.7 percent females, thus percentage of males owning mobile phones is less than that of the female s in the district.

5.3 Use of internet

Table 5.1 also discusses the usage of internet facility. The usage of internet facilities in the district is low. Only 1.7 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility out of the total population using internet, 2.7 percent of are males whilst 0.9 percent is females.

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

Sex	Population 12+ years		Mobile phone ownership		Internet usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,441	100.0	20,594	30.5	1,180	1.7
Male	32,266	100.0	11,894	36.9	866	2.7
Female	35,175	100.0	8,700	24.7	314	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of fixed telephone lines

Table 5.2 shows households who have fixed telephone lines, desktop or laptop computers by sex of household head. There are 23,200 households made up of 0.6 male-headed and 0.4 percent female headed households. There are 117 households constituting 0.5 percent who have fixed telephone lines in Assin South District.

5.5 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

A total of 508 households have desktop or laptop computers constituting 2.2 percent of the total number of households. Out of the total households who own desktop/laptop computer, 2.6 per cent are male-headed households and 1.5 percent are female-headed households.

Table 5.2: Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,200	100.0	508	2.2
Male	14,215	100.0	370	2.6
Female	8,985	100.0	138	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability as defined by the World Health Organisation is a "restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". It describes a functional limitation or activity restriction caused by impairment. Disabilities are descriptions of disturbances in function at the level of the person such as difficulty in seeing, speaking or hearing; difficulty moving or climbing stairs; difficulty grasping, reaching, bathing, eating, toileting etc.

Over the past few decades (since 1945) the United Nation's General Assembly established the foundation for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disability, when it proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 of the Declaration states that each person has "the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control" (<http://www.un.org/disabilities>). There has been an international consent on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities which promote dignity, and inclusive development.

In planning, evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Understanding the numbers and knowing the characteristics of people with disabilities can help address barriers and provide services that allow people with disabilities to participate more effectively in national development.

The 2010 PHC was the first census in Ghana to include questions on disabilities. This chapter therefore presents data on the population with disability, type of Disability, distribution of persons with disabilities (PWDs) by type of locality in the district.

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability status and type by sex in Assin South District. The most common type of disability is sight with 41.1 percent which is lower than the regional average of 43 percent. The second commonest is persons who have difficulties in moving parts of their bodies (physical impairment) with 32.2 percent, 18.2 percent for those who have hearing limitations and 14.9 percent are disabled with speech. Persons who are mentally retarded (intellectual disability) constitute 14.8 percent and persons with inward feelings which may lead to isolation, weeping or moodiness (emotional disability) also constitutes 14.7 percent.

There are higher proportions of males (41.4%) with sight form of disability than females (40.9%), with speech males have (18.3%) and females (11.8%) likewise intellect form of disability where males have 14.9 percent and females with 14.7 percent. On the other hand, there are a higher proportion of females (18.9%) with hearing disability than males (17.5%).The District has 33.9 percent females with physical disability and 30.5 percent of males. There are also a higher proportion of females (15.3%) with emotion form of disability than males (14.1%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	104,244	100.0	50,936	100.0	53,308	100.0
Without disability	100,941	96.8	49,343	96.9	51,598	96.8
With disability	3,303	3.2	1,593	3.1	1,710	3.2
Sight	1,358	41.1	659	41.4	699	40.9
Hearing	602	18.2	279	17.5	323	18.9
Speech	493	14.9	291	18.3	202	11.8
Physical	1,065	32.2	486	30.5	579	33.9
Intellect	489	14.8	238	14.9	251	14.7
Emotion	485	14.7	224	14.1	261	15.3
Other	226	6.8	95	6.0	131	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of disability

Table 6.1 shows the types of disability in Assin South District. The proportion of those with sight disability is 29 percent and that of physical impairment that is persons who have difficulty in moving parts of their bodies such as legs, arms or neck is 23 percent. The proportion of persons who have hearing limitation (hearing disability) is 13 percent. Intellectual, speech and emotional forms of disability constitute 10 percent each. Persons considered as having difficulty in carrying out normal duties (other) is 5 percent.

6.4 Disability and Economic activity status

In respect of disability and economic status, Table 6.2 shows that out of the 2,783 persons with disability, 57.3 percent is employed, 1.4 percent unemployed, while 41.4 percent is economically not active. The proportion with sight disability and are employed accounts for (59.0%), unemployed (0.8%) while economically not active is (40.2%). The data indicates that generally, PWDs who are economically not active form a sizable percentage with respect to all forms disability.

Table 6.2 also show that out of 1,301 males and 1482 females with disability, 64.1 percent of males are with hearing disability and 53.0 percent of females of hearing disability are employed, while males and females with sight disability who are unemployed constitute 3.0 percent and 6.0 percent respectively. Males (36.0%) and females (44.0%) of sight impairment are economically not active. The data further show that males (57.4%) and females (54.3%) with speech disability are employed, while females (43.7%) and males also with speech impaired (39.5%) are economically not active. The data indicate that more females generally are likely to be employed than their male counterparts irrespective of the type of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	59,405	100.0	41,957	70.6	1,600	2.7	15,848	26.7
No disability	56,622	100.0	40,363	71.3	1,562	2.8	14,697	26.0
With a disability	2,783	100.0	1,594	57.3	38	1.4	1,151	41.4
Sight	1,184	100.0	699	59.0	9	0.8	476	40.2
Hearing	490	100.0	284	58.0	11	2.2	195	39.8
Speech	346	100.0	194	56.1	9	2.6	143	41.3
Physical	934	100.0	458	49.0	10	1.1	466	49.9
Intellectual	346	100.0	155	44.8	5	1.4	186	53.8
Emotional	399	100.0	209	52.4	7	1.8	183	45.9
Other	177	100.0	97	54.8	1	0.6	79	44.6
Male								
Total	27,993	100.0	20,042	71.6	759	2.7	7,192	25.7
No disability	26,692	100.0	19,224	72.0	746	2.8	6,722	25.2
With a disability	1,301	100.0	818	62.9	13	1.0	470	36.1
Sight	559	100.0	355	63.5	3	0.5	201	36.0
Hearing	220	100.0	141	64.1	5	2.3	74	33.6
Speech	195	100.0	112	57.4	6	3.1	77	39.5
Physical	411	100.0	231	56.2	5	1.2	175	42.6
Intellectual	160	100.0	78	48.8	2	1.3	80	50.0
Emotional	174	100.0	104	59.8	1	0.6	69	39.7
Other	66	100.0	39	59.1	1	1.5	26	39.4
Female								
Total	31,412	100.0	21,915	69.8	841	2.7	8,656	27.6
No disability	29,930	100.0	21,139	70.6	816	2.7	7,975	26.6
With a disability	1,482	100.0	776	52.4	25	1.7	681	46.0
Sight	625	100.0	344	55.0	6	1.0	275	44.0
Hearing	270	100.0	143	53.0	6	2.2	121	44.8
Speech	151	100.0	82	54.3	3	2.0	66	43.7
Physical	523	100.0	227	43.4	5	1.0	291	55.6
Intellectual	186	100.0	77	41.4	3	1.6	106	57.0
Emotional	225	100.0	105	46.7	6	2.7	114	50.7
Other	111	100.0	58	52.3	0	0.0	53	47.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 show that out of the 3,228 persons 3 years and older with disability, 42.0 percent have never been to school, 2.7 percent had only pre-primary education, 48.2 percent have basic education attainment and 7.1 percent have secondary and higher level of education. Only 3.9 percent of persons with hearing difficulties have attained secondary and higher level of education.

The Table also shows that females (54.2%) PWDs do not go to school (compared to 28.9 percent of males. There are more males with sight impairment with basic educational level attainment (61.5%) than females (36.5%) The data indicates that more females generally are likely to go to school than their male counterparts irrespective of the type of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	94,682	18,408	10,248	57,494	8,532	100.0	19.4	10.8	60.7	9.0
No disability	91,454	17,051	10,162	55,939	8,302	100.0	18.6	11.1	61.2	9.1
With a disability	3,228	1,357	86	1,555	230	100.0	42.0	2.7	48.2	7.1
Sight	1,329	536	35	646	112	100.0	40.3	2.6	48.6	8.4
Hearing	595	299	15	258	23	100.0	50.3	2.5	43.4	3.9
Speech	472	231	22	192	27	100.0	48.9	4.7	40.7	5.7
Physical	1,044	491	17	469	67	100.0	47.0	1.6	44.9	6.4
Intellectual	465	232	14	199	20	100.0	49.9	3.0	42.8	4.3
Emotional	472	224	12	209	27	100.0	47.5	2.5	44.3	5.7
Other	212	85	6	103	18	100.0	40.1	2.8	48.6	8.5
Male										
Total	46,040	6,267	5,145	29,289	5,339	100.0	13.6	11.2	63.6	11.6
No disability	44,492	5,820	5,106	28,388	5,178	100.0	13.1	11.5	63.8	11.6
With a disability	1,548	447	39	901	161	100.0	28.9	2.5	58.2	10.4
Sight	646	155	21	397	73	100.0	24.0	3.3	61.5	11.3
Hearing	277	100	5	154	18	100.0	36.1	1.8	55.6	6.5
Speech	277	113	13	129	22	100.0	40.8	4.7	46.6	7.9
Physical	471	152	6	262	51	100.0	32.3	1.3	55.6	10.8
Intellectual	226	91	7	110	18	100.0	40.3	3.1	48.7	8.0
Emotional	215	77	6	115	17	100.0	35.8	2.8	53.5	7.9
Other	87	20	2	56	9	100.0	23.0	2.3	64.4	10.3
Female										
Total	48,642	12,141	5,103	28,205	3,193	100.0	25.0	10.5	58.0	6.6
No disability	46,962	11,231	5,056	27,551	3,124	100.0	23.9	10.8	58.7	6.7
With a disability	1,680	910	47	654	69	100.0	54.2	2.8	38.9	4.1
Sight	683	381	14	249	39	100.0	55.8	2.0	36.5	5.7
Hearing	318	199	10	104	5	100.0	62.6	3.1	32.7	1.6
Speech	195	118	9	63	5	100.0	60.5	4.6	32.3	2.6
Physical	573	339	11	207	16	100.0	59.2	1.9	36.1	2.8
Intellectual	239	141	7	89	2	100.0	59.0	2.9	37.2	0.8
Emotional	257	147	6	94	10	100.0	57.2	2.3	36.6	3.9
Other	125	65	4	47	9	100.0	52.0	3.2	37.6	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in Ghana where agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. But the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO, 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

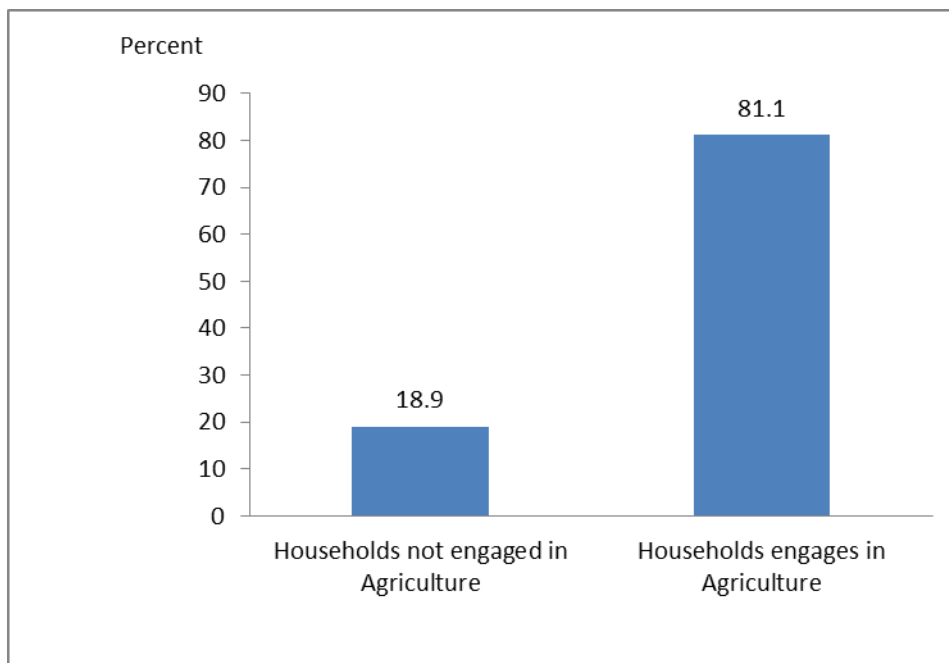
In the past, one of the major difficulties encountered when assessing men and women's contribution to agricultural development was the non-availability of gender disaggregated data with respect to the roles of women and men in agricultural production. The 2010 PHC for the first time administered questionnaires for households in agriculture.

This chapter discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities and the type of activities which include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows agricultural households and non-agricultural households. The proportion of households in agriculture is 81.1 percent and non-agricultural households 18.9 percent. The picture is a true reflection of the Assin South District as it is made up of only rural communities.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows that 81.1 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture. The proportion of households engaged in agriculture and into crop farming is 98.1 percent, while 38.9 percent is in livestock rearing. Households engage in tree planting and fish farming together account for only 0.9 percent. The district is entirely rural, hence the proportion the same as the district.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total Households	23,200	100.0	0	0.0	23,200	100.0
Households not engaged in						
Agriculture	4,378	18.9			4,378	18.9
Households engages in						
Agriculture	18,822	81.1	0	0.0	18,822	81.1
Crop Farming	18,455	98.1	0	0.0	18,455	98.1
Tree Planting	96	0.5	0	0.0	96	0.5
Livestock Rearing	7,322	38.9	0	0.0	7,322	38.9
Fish Farming	67	0.4	0	0.0	67	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers in the district. There are a total of 191,051 livestock being reared by 10,489 keepers with average of 18.2 animals per keeper. As indicated in Table, the most predominant livestock reared in the district are chicken (63.0%), followed by goats (26.1%), sheep (10.3%). Snail, turkey, inland fishing and bee keeping are least practiced in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals and keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	191,051	100.0	10,489	100.0	18.2
Beehives	108	0.1	4	0.0	27.0
Cattle	5,283	2.8	220	2.1	24.0
Chicken	120,291	63.0	5,751	54.8	20.9
Dove	397	0.2	26	0.2	15.3
Duck	1,642	0.9	141	1.3	11.6
Goat	23,305	12.2	2,736	26.1	8.5
Grass-cutter	612	0.3	54	0.5	11.3
Guinea fowl	982	0.5	79	0.8	12.4
Ostrich	321	0.2	16	0.2	20.1
Pig	1,422	0.7	159	1.5	8.9
Rabbit	231	0.1	17	0.2	13.6
Sheep	11,252	5.9	1,084	10.3	10.4
Silk worm	352	0.2	37	0.4	9.5
Snail	767	0.4	8	0.1	95.9
Turkey	27	0.0	6	0.1	4.5
Other (specify)	664	0.3	81	0.8	8.2
Fish farming	16,091	8.4	55	0.5	292.6
Inland fishing	7,304	3.8	15	0.1	486.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in Assin South District. The housing questions were administered to households. Data presented include housing stock, dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, household 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.

8.2 Housing stock

The data in Table 8.1 shows that a total of 18,938 housing units were listed in Assin South District. This is about 5.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. Total number of households captured in the district is 23,200, which is about 4 percent and 0.4 percent of the total number of households in the Central Region and Ghana respectively.

The table indicates that the average number of households per house in the district is less than two. This is slightly less than the average households per house in the region and country. The table also presents information on average population per house. The average number of people in a house in the district is 5.4. This is below the regional and national average of 6.1 for the region and 7.1 for the national. Moreover, the average household size is 4.4 which are slightly higher than the regional average of four.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	104,244	104,244
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	102,062	102,062
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	18,938	18,938
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	23,200
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangement

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

Table 8.2 shows the ownership of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. A high proportion of houses (69.5%) in the district are owned by household member, followed by relative not a household member (15.0%) and the least other private agencies.

Housing units not owned or being purchased by household members or a relative are either owned by private individuals, private employer, private agency or public/government who have rented these out to the occupants. Other private agency (0.3%)-owned housing is very low in the district.

For all the ownership status, male headed households account for the highest proportion of ownership, compare to female headed households in exception of dwelling being purchased and dwellings own by relative not a household member.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	23,200
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	16,133	69.5	70.6	67.9	16,133
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	104	0.4	0.4	0.5	104
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	3,480	15.0	13.0	18.2	3,480
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	2,930	12.6	13.1	11.8	2,930
Private employer	83,610	5,191	165	0.7	1.0	0.3	165
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	75	0.3	0.3	0.3	75
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	229	1.0	1.2	0.6	229
Other	24,000	2,090	84	0.4	0.4	0.2	84

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table indicates that 46.1 percent of households in the district live in compound houses. This is the most common form of dwelling unit, followed by dwelling unit is the separate (40.0%) percent of houses. Less than a tenth (6.2%) of houses in the district is semi-detached houses and 4.4 percent in live in huts/buildings (same compound). Low proportion (1.8%) live in flat apartment. All other types of dwellings, apart from those with over one percent, have insignificant proportions ranging from 0.1 to 0.7.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District				
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Rural
			Number	Percent			
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	9,283	40	42.6	35.9	40
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,427	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	410	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	10,693	46.1	42.5	51.7	46.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	1,032	4.4	5.2	3.3	4.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	169	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Tent	10,343	937	45	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	26	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	62	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	34	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	1,003	19	0.1	0.1	0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in the table further shows that, 42.5 percent of male-headed households live in separate houses, the same proportion also live in compound houses. However, a little over 50 percent of female-headed live in compound houses, while more than a third (35.9%) of them also lives in separate houses. The proportion of male-headed households living in huts in the district is 5.2 percent, which is higher than female-headed living in huts.

The very high proportions of separate and compound houses in the district are typical characteristics of dwelling types in rural areas.

8.4 Construction materials

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

High proportion (70.4%) of households in the district live in houses with walls made of mud brick/earth. Another main construction material for outer wall constituting 25.1 percent is cement blocks/concrete. Other construction materials which constitute about one percent are burnt bricks (1.2%), land Crete (1.0%) and wood (0.9%). Remaining households live in houses with walls made of metal sheet/slate/asbestos (0.3%), stone (0.1%), bamboo (0.2%) and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia (0.1%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,817,607	567,051	25,082	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	17,651	70.4	70.4
Wood	200,594	10,461	238	0.9	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	78	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	942	28	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	306	1.2	1.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	6,294	25.1	25.1
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	243	1.0	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	44	0.2	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	36	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	164	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.5 shows that the main construction material for the floor of dwelling (occupied dwelling) unit by type of locality in the district are largely of Cement/concrete (72.8%) and a quarter (25.4%) lives in floor made of mainly earth/mud. The Table indicate that very few (0.1% - 0.6%) households live in housing units in which the floors are made of materials other than cement/concrete and earth/mud. These materials are stone (0.5%), burnt brick (0.1%), wood (0.1%), vinyl tiles (0.1%), ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (0.6%), and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (0.2%).

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

	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	5,892	25.4	25.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	16,897	72.8	72.8
Stone	32,817	2,192	120	0.5	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	718	28	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	15	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	19	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	132	0.6	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	44	0.2	0.2
Other	15,567	1,206	53	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.6 shows the main material for roofing dwelling units (occupied and vacant) in the district. Metal sheets (80.0%) is the mainly use roofing material for most dwelling, followed by bamboo (4.7%). The other materials (mud/mud bricks/earth (0.6%), wood (0.6%), cement/concrete (0.4%)) are less used. Roofed houses with tiles are mainly found in urban centers and therefore not in used in the district since the district is mainly rural.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,817,607	567,051	25,082	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	157	0.6	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,047	162	0.6	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	20,072	80	80
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	757	3	3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	109	0.4	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	11	0	0
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	1,172	4.7	4.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	2,520	10	10
Other	35,935	3,136	122	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

8.5.1 Household by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

The number of rooms occupied by a household is one of the indicators for assessing overcrowding with reference to sleeping rooms and space available to households. There are health implications for household members. Table 8.7 shows that out of out of 23,200 household units in the district, a little over half (53%) of households in the district occupy one sleeping room. In addition, 26.4 percent in a two occupancy rooms, followed by 10.7 percent in three and 0.4 percent living in three and eight occupancy rooms. ..

The proportions of households with only one sleeping room are highest. {In terms of totality 86.3 per cent single sleeping rooms are occupied by a household of one. The corresponding figure of household of one in two rooms is 8.5 percent. Room occupancy of household of two in one room is 68.7 percent. Also room occupancy of household of 3 in 2 rooms is 59.1 per cent and household of 4 in 2 rooms is 55.4 percent. The data in the table show that significant proportions of the households have 1 to 3 rooms for sleeping. It can also be noted that room occupancy of 10 persons and more in 2 and 3 rooms have proportions of 23.7 percent and 24.3 percent respectively. Table 8.7 further shows that as the number of sleeping room increases the percentage distribution also reduces for most of the household size.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	23,200	100.0	53	26.4	10.7	5	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
1	4,223	100.0	86.3	8.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8
2	2,645	100.0	68.7	23.7	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8
3	2,858	100.0	59.1	26.6	9.4	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
4	3,099	100.0	55.4	27.8	9.6	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6
5	2,957	100.0	46.5	32.6	11.9	5	2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
6	2,481	100.0	39.5	36.6	14.3	5.4	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
7	1,864	100.0	29.3	36.8	18.4	9.5	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
8	1,187	100.0	23.2	36.1	22.3	11.9	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
9	752	100.0	16.5	35	23.4	12.6	6.1	3.2	1.3	0.5	1.3
10+	1,134	100.0	10.8	23.7	24.3	18	11.5	4.3	3	2.3	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

The nature of household utilities and facilities are indicators of the level and quality of life. As society develops, the source of energy used for lighting and cooking as well as the quality of cooking space changes from the use of low quality to improved or modern facilities. The main source of lighting of dwellings (occupied) is shown in Table 8.8. The Figure indicates that, the main source of lighting for households is Electricity (42.0%), Kerosene lamp (31.7%), Flashlight/torch (24.1%) with the remaining sources such as Gas lamp, Candle, firewood and Crop residue constituting about 2.2 percent.

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	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	-	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	9,747	42	-	42
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	210	0.9	-	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	7,344	31.7	-	31.7
Gas lamp	9,378	817	42	0.2	-	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	30	0.1	-	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	61	0.3	-	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	5,580	24.1	-	24.1
Firewood	13,241	822	71	0.3	-	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	357	20	0.1	-	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	95	0.4	0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 shows that the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by household. The district main source of fuel for cooking is wood (77.1%), this is followed by charcoal (12.9%), Gas (5.0%), none no cooking (3.9), kerosene and crop residue accounting for (0.8%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Main source of cooking fuel for household					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	894	3.9	3.9
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	17,888	77.1	77.1
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,166	5	5
Electricity	29,794	1,221	34	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	93	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	3,003	12.9	12.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	98	0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	10	0	0
Animal waste	2,332	209	4	0	0
Other	7,759	465	10	0	0

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by household (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Cooking space used by household					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,354	5.8	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	11,505	49.6	49.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,754	7.6	7.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	418	1.8	1.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	2,216	9.6	9.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	172	0.7	0.7
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	2,882	12.4	12.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	2,791	12	12
Other	21,007	2,653	108	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table indicate further that a high proportion of household (49.6%) use separate room for exclusive use of the household as cooking space. Aslo, 12.4 percent use verandah of the house, whites (12.0%) use open space in compound as cooking space, 9.6 percent structure without roof but with wall.

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

Table 8.10 shows main sources of water for drinking and for other domestic use in the district. About 46.0% percent of the total households use the bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of drinking water; this is followed by river/ stream (16.5%), public tap/stand pip (12.2%) pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (8.6%) and bottled water the least.

Table 8:10 Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Main source of drinking water for household					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	333	1.4	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	2,003	8.6	8.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	2,821	12.2	12.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	10,653	45.9	45.9
Protected well	321,091	22,615	1,778	7.7	7.7
Rain water	39,438	8,361	142	0.6	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	84	0.4	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	24	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	576	2.5	2.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	3	0	0
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	587	2.5	2.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	95	0.4	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	3,833	16.5	16.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	265	1.1	1.1
Other	3,972	365	3	0	0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	326	1.4	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,837	7.9	7.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	2,602	11.2	11.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	10,305	44.4	44.4
Protected well	465,775	37,995	2,184	9.4	9.4
Rain water	39,916	6,583	71	0.3	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	86	0.4	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	12	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	765	3.3	3.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	110	0.5	0.5
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	4,578	19.7	19.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	260	1.1	1.1
Other	10,302	940	64	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Regarding main source of water for other domestic use, it is observed that, most households (44.4%) use bore-hole/pump/tube well water for other domestic purposes and another 11.2 percent use public tap/standpipe.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 presents the type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households in the district. The data indicates that 36.0 percent of households use Pit Latrine, 35.7 percent use Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.), and more significantly, 16.1 percent of households in the district are with no toilet facilities and therefore use the bush/beach/field. The use of the bucket/pan toilet is almost out of use as a result of a ban on its use. Only 21 households (0.1%) are still using the bucket/pan toilet facilities in the whole district.

The table further shows that 31.5 percent of households use own bathroom for exclusive use, 23.8 percent share separate bathroom with same house, 19.2 percent share open cubicle and less than 0.3 percent use river/pond/lake/dams as their main source of bathing.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	3,737		16.1
W.C.	839,611	48,303	378	1.6	1.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	8,348	36	36
KVIP	572,824	62,088	2,291	9.9	9.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	21	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc)	1,893,291	208,323	8,286	35.7	35.7
Other	23,385	2,579	139	0.6	0.6
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	7,305	31.5	31.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	5,522	23.8	23.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,216	9.6	9.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	4,444	19.2	19.2
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	85	0.4	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	1,669	7.2	7.2
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	1,730	7.5	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	70	0.3	0.3
Other	16,276	2,100	159	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of waste disposal by type of locality

Waste disposal practices continue to be a rising challenge as population grows along with the industrial development of countries with increase urbanization. Some years ago, people would have the rubbish from their homes collected and transported and dumped in the places far away from the city or village. Today, instead of open dumping, usually the rubbish is collected and transported to landfills and then buried. Waste disposal methods vary widely between areas for many reasons including type of waste material, nearby land availability and

use. Just as the practice differs between developed and developing nations it also varies from urban to rural areas, and for residential to industrial producers as well as between different households.

As indicated, Table 8.12 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households and type of locality, 57.5 percent of the households dispose of their solid waste through public dump (open space) while 13.0 percent used containers placed at public dumps, 12.5 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately, and 8.6 percent also dispose their solid waste by burning and burying. There is the need to reduce burning and dumping of refuse indiscriminately which have serious health implications on the households. Public dumps (open space) must be well managed to avoid air pollution and littering of polythene bags especially in the urban centres.

Table 8.12: Method of waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Solid waste					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	563	2.4	2.4
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	1,996	8.6	8.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	3,014	13	13
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	13,351	57.5	57.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	2,903	12.5	12.5
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,195	5.2	5.2
Other	53,805	7,751	178	0.8	0.8
Liquid waste					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	23,200	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	143	0.6	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	515	2.2	2.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	262	1.1	1.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	7,626	32.9	32.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	2,771	11.9	11.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	11,785	50.8	50.8
Other	38,294	6,605	98	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, POLICY IMPLICATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Introduction

The report presents findings of the 2010 PHC, as they relate to the Assin South District. The main purpose of the district data analysis is to provide detailed information on the demographic, social, economic, information communication technology, disability, agriculture activities and housing conditions of the district to assist policy formulators, planners, researchers, businesses, and others, both in the public and private sectors.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population size and distribution

Data on population show that the district's population is 104,244, accounting for 4.7 percent of the population of the Central Region. The male population is 50,936 and the female population is 53,308.

The district exhibits an age structure typical of a growing population with a higher proportion of children younger than five years and decreasing at each successive higher age. There are more females than males in the district with a sex ratio of 95.6 males to 100 females. The dependency ratio in the district is not high.

A total of 32,580 residents in the district are migrants, with about 64 percent being born elsewhere in the region. Intra-regional migrants are more than inter-regional migrants in the district. Inter-regional migrants come from Eastern, Ashanti, Western, Greater Accra and Volta Region. About 16 percent of migrants from outside Ghana have stayed in the district for over 20 years. The district is typically rural in nature, with no urban locality. Total fertility rate for the district is 4.3 births per woman, with a crude birth rate of 28.8.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Males generally dominate household headship. The proportion of married male household heads is almost twice that of their female counterparts. A higher proportion of female household heads are divorced than male household heads and a higher proportion are widowed than male counterparts. There is a revelation that the percentage of male and female heads of household who are not literate remains high. The highest level of education attained by most household members is the basic level (Middle/JSS/JHS).

The majority of household heads are economically active as revealed by the 2010 Population and Housing Census data. The common occupations that household heads engaged in are agriculture, forestry, services and sales, and craft and related trades. As a rural district, agriculture is more popular for both male and female household heads. Most household heads are self-employed.

About a fifth (22.7%) of members of households is heads. About fifty percent (50.8%) of households consist of nuclear families. The household structure is based on nuclear family ties. About a fifth (20%) of the households consists of the extended family members. The

relationship portrayed that children form the bulk of household members account for about 45 percent. There is a trend of higher percentage of male household heads than female household heads among all the categories of household composition, except parent/parent in-law and son/daughter in-law. Single parent nuclear (11.5%) and single parent extended (16.3%) are another two notable family structures.

Nearly all the residents (96.8%) of the district are Ghanaians (that is, Ghanaian by birth and Ghanaian by naturalization) and less than one percent (0.6% and 4%) is ECOWAS and Africa nationals respectively.

Most of the people are affiliated to the Christian religion (85.1%), followed by adherents of Islam (7.6%). About 6 percent of the people indicated that they had no affiliation to any religion.

Majority of the population (77.3%) who are 11 years and older are literates, with a large proportion (60.4%) who can read and write English and Ghanaian language. There are a higher proportion of literate males (85.3%) than females (70.0%). A little over a fifth (19.4%) of the district's inhabitants has no education. More than 60 percent (64%) of the people in the district have attained basic education, while 8.5 percent reached Secondary level. For those who reached the post-secondary level, the male proportion is higher than the females.

9.2.3 Marital Characteristics

The marital characteristics discussed in this report reveal the near universality of marriage regardless of place of residence and religious affiliation. About 43.5 per cent of persons 12 years and older are married while 6.7 percent are living together or in informal consensual union. Also 37.5 per cent are never married, while 4.8 percent have ever been married but currently divorced. The age group 35-39 years recorded the highest proportion of married persons. Proportions of married persons increase with age and peak at 30-34 and 35-39. More females enter into marriage at earlier ages than males. More males are in marital relationships at the age group 65 years and over than females. The data also indicate that at every married age, a higher proportion of females than males are widowed. The majority of the economically inactive population has never been married and that more than half of the employed have never been married.

9.2.4 Economic Characteristics

Economic activities, occupation, industry and employment status are discussed. The economically active (73.3%) and the employed (96.3%) are much higher in the district. Age group 20-24 years, which is an economically active age group, recorded a higher unemployment rate 37.9 per cent. The largest occupation group constituting 67 percent of all employed persons in the district is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. The second largest group in the remaining occupation all constitute about 10 per cent. The predominant industry in the district is agricultural forestry (66.9%). Agriculture employs more than two-thirds of the workforce in the district, where there are more males (71%) than females (63.1%).

9.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Chapter 5 also discussed mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, household having desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. The data show that three percent of the population 12 years and over owned mobile phones. Only 1.7 percent of the population reported using internet facilities. Less than one percent of households in the district had fixed

telephone lines. The proportion of households with this facility was far below the regional average. A slightly higher proportion of male than female headed households had fixed telephones and ownership increased also with age and educational level. About 22 percent of households owned either a desktop or laptop computer. Ownership of computers increased with education level and is highest among younger age groups (20-29 years).

9.2.6 Disability

The chapter 6 focused on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities (PWDs). PWDs accounted for three percent of the total district population. The district distribution of PWDs followed the same pattern as the regional distribution. Visual or sight impairment with the highest proportion, accounted for 41.1 percent of all the disability reported in the district. Sight and hearing disabilities were highest among female PWDs than males, while speech, intellectual and emotion disabilities were most common among the males. PWDs. Educational level among PWDs is generally low in the district. One third of PWDs in the district have attained basic school. Whilst 40 per cent of PWDs have never attended school, Less than five percent of all PWDs in the district have an education beyond secondary school level.

The proportion of males (20%) with sight form of disability, who have never attended school, is lesser than the females (50%) with the same disability. PWDs constitute 3.8 percent and 2.4 percent of the employed and unemployed population. Those who are economically inactive constitute 7.3 percent. The proportion of male PWDs (4.1%) who are employed is higher than females (3.5%).

9.2.7 Agriculture

The census data on agricultural activities make it possible to analyze socio-economic and demographic characteristics of agricultural households. The populations of agricultural households constitute 81.1 percent of the entire population. A higher proportion (98.1%) of households is engaged in crop farming. About 40 percent are into livestock rearing, while less than one percent (0.5%) are engaged in tree planting and fish farming (0.4%). A total of 191,051 livestock were recorded, with 10,489 keepers. Average animal per keeper is 18.2. Chicken recorded the highest livestock, accounting for 63 percent of the livestock. Birds like turkey are not kept at all in the district.

9.2.8 Housing Conditions

In 2010 Population and Housing Census, the housing stock in the district was 18,938. The average number of persons per house is 5.4. Majority of houses (69.5%) in the district are owned by household members. Nearly half (46.1%) of households live in compound houses. All other types of dwellings, apart from those with more than one percent have insignificant proportions, ranging from 0.1 to 0.7 percent.

A little over 50 percent of dwellings have only one sleeping room. About a quarter of households have two sleeping rooms, while a tenth (10.7%) of households have three sleeping rooms. Nearly 90 percent of single sleeping rooms are occupied by a household of one person.

A higher proportion (70.4%) of all the households in the district live in houses with walls made of mud brick/earth. Main materials (72.8%) used for the floor of buildings is cement/concrete. Very few of the households (0.6%) live in housing units in which the floors are made of materials other than cement/concrete and earth/mud. About four-fifths (80%) of

households in the district live in houses in which the roofs are made of metal sheets. A tenth of households live in houses with roofs made from thatch/ palm leaf or raffia. From the data, are not used in the district.

The main source of water supply in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well. In total, only tenth of households have access to pipe borne water. About 36 percent, of the households in the district, use pit latrine while 16 percent have no toilet facilities.-.

Wood and charcoal constitute the two main sources of fuel for cooking in the district. The use of wood for cooking in households accounted for 77 per cent. The use of gas as cooking fuel is not common in the district. Also 49.6 per cent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use by household for cooking.

Much of the solid waste (57.5%) generated is disposed of at a public dumpsite or elsewhere. A third (32.9%) of households disposed liquid waste on to the street in front of the houses, whilst 50.8 per cent use the compound, and about 11.9 per cent use the gutter. The sewerage system is hardly used. Less than one percent uses this facility.

9.3 Conclusions and Policy Implications

The age structure in the district shows the normal structure typical of a growing population, with a higher proportion of children less than 5 years which tapers at each successive higher age. This is an indication of fertility. In fact, the declining but still large proportion of young people aged less than 15 years in the district should be a cause of concern for policy makers. For such a young age structure, the population will continue to grow even if fertility declines. Policy makers and other development experts should recognize the higher proportion of children whenever they are designing interventions at the community or household level. There are more females than males in the district; these may be the result of male out-migration to urban centres or cities in search of greener pastures. More than 44 per cent of the population in the district is married, while those never married form close to 37per cent.

About 7 per cent of the population have attained senior high school level. Only 2.5 percent have also attained tertiary level of education. This implies that, in spite of the fact that, the district is in the region which boast of some of the best senior high schools in the country and home to two state universities, very few of the residents in the district are able to access the facilities. The opportunities exist for people to take advantage of the presence of the numerous schools. The district is encouraged to pay greater attention to its education policies. The setting up of educational funds by the district assembly, the church and traditional authorities would help to improve the situation. On enrollment, primary school is 48.8 percent. At the primary level, there are more females than males, this may imply that, in the district females are being encouraged to go to school. Policy measures therefore have to be put in place to ensure that the higher proportions of enrolled females in schools are maintained. In the case, of senior high school enrollment, female enrollment is lower than male enrollment and this should be a cause for concern by all stakeholders, because the influence and benefit of education do not begin to show until after the senior high school.

The district has the lowest mobile phone ownership in the central region. Only a third of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones. Given the importance of mobile phone usage in communities, the National Communication Authority should encourage and motivate private phone companies to expand access to mobile phones to the district. Furthermore, only about 1.7 percent of persons 12 years and older use the internet in the district as compared to 7 percent in the region. Similarly, only 2.2 percent of households own laptops or desktops

computer. Considering the important role of the computer and the internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and other facets of community development, public private partnership are needed to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the district.

The most common type of disability is sight or vision impairment. Most rural communities do not have access to eye clinic. It is therefore necessary to improve already existing facilities or if not, establish eye clinic in the rural communities. Disability is not inability so people with disabilities should be encouraged and assisted to attend schools.

Agriculture and related works (skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery) is the main occupations in the district. The agriculture sector employs about two-thirds (67%) of the labour force in the district. The pattern is not different for sexes except that craft and related trade workers are second to agriculture for males while service and sales workers come second to agriculture for females. This is not different from what pertains at the regional level as the central region is predominantly an agricultural region. With low income levels in agriculture and industry coupled with a large private informal sector in the district, more social interventions like the mass cocoa spraying should be intensified and taxes on certain agricultural inputs should be reduced.

A little over half (53%) of the households in the district occupy a single room. This means that, the room serves as both bedrooms and living rooms. In addition about quarters (26.4%) of the households have two rooms and only a tenth of the households have three rooms. With most households having not more than two sleeping rooms, it means that, parents and children as well as siblings of mixed sexes may share the same bedroom with consequential loss of privacy.

Pipe-borne water, one of the main sources of portable water is enjoyed by only a tenth (10%) of the households in the district. About 8.6 percent out of the 10 percent who enjoy pipe-borne water in the district do not have it in their homes. Access to good portable is a pre-requisite to good health such that in its absence, people are susceptible to water borne diseases. There is therefore the need for a major expansion and diversification of sources of portable water.

About 36 percent of households in the district use pit latrine and public toilets are 35.7 percent. Water closet which is considered as the most modern form of toilet facility is used by only 1.6 percent of the households. It is therefore important that Ghana's housing policy states that, provision of toilet facilities be made for all houses and the policy must be enforced. For example, before a building permit is given, the district assemblies must ensure that adequate provisions are made for toilet facilities.

Access to electricity in the district is a little over 40 percent. The private formal sector economic activities which normally require abundant and cheap supply of electricity will find it difficult to locate in areas where there is no electricity. There is the need to extend electricity to areas not yet connected.

Wood (about 77%) and charcoal (13%) constitute about 90 percent of cooking fuel in the district. The dependence on wood for cooking is likely to have an adverse effect on the already depleted forest. The forestry services division should encourage and assist communities to plant more trees. Also the promotion of the use of gas and energy saving coal pots should be intensified and made more accessible in the district.

Close to two-thirds (57.5%) of households in the district dispose their solid waste in open space at public dump sites. There are three main ways of disposing liquid waste in the district namely the streets, gutters and on compounds. Of these three, the compound (50.8%) is mainly used. Less than one percent of households in the district have a proper sewage system. Lack of disposal facilities for both liquid and solid waste would hasten the destruction of our environment and also pose health hazards. On the issue of solid waste disposal, district assemblies and other bodies responsible for waste disposal must ensure efficient collection of solid waste from houses and designated public dumping site. With regard to liquid waste disposal, it has become difficult for gutters at certain residential areas due to the haphazard manner in which houses have been built. The Town and Country Planning in collaboration with the District Assemblies should ensure that developers adhere to lay down plans for whichever piece of land they intend to develop.

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APPENDICES

Table A.1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	102,062	100.0	102,062	100.0
Nuclear family				
Head only	4,223	4.1	4,223	4.1
Household with head and a spouse only	1,526	1.5	1,526	1.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	11,765	11.5	11,765	11.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	34,425	33.7	34,425	33.7
Extended family				
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,423	20.0	20,423	20.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,179	1.2	1,179	1.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,364	3.3	3,364	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,648	16.3	16,648	16.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,118	1.1	1,118	1.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,391	7.2	7,391	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes											
Total	94,682	18,408	2,004	8,244	26,826	30,668	5,752	768	1,570	378	64
No disability	91,454	17,051	1,989	8,173	26,281	29,658	5,628	734	1,516	362	62
With a disability	3,228	1,357	15	71	545	1,010	124	34	54	16	2
Sight	1,329	536	9	26	180	466	62	17	25	8	0
Hearing	595	299	4	11	105	153	15	2	3	3	0
Speech	472	231	4	18	96	96	13	3	9	2	0
Physical	1,044	491	5	12	149	320	30	6	21	8	2
Intellectual	465	232	4	10	108	91	11	4	2	3	0
Emotional	472	224	4	8	88	121	12	9	3	3	0
Other	212	85	1	5	35	68	11	4	2	1	0
Male											
Total	46,040	6,267	997	4,148	13,016	16,273	3,365	494	1,115	309	56
No disability	44,492	5,820	988	4,118	12,734	15,654	3,281	475	1,074	294	54
With a disability	1,548	447	9	30	282	619	84	19	41	15	2
Sight	646	155	6	15	103	294	39	10	16	8	0
Hearing	277	100	4	1	57	97	12	0	3	3	0
Speech	277	113	3	10	55	74	10	2	8	2	0
Physical	471	152	4	2	71	191	20	4	18	7	2
Intellectual	226	91	4	3	57	53	9	4	2	3	0
Emotional	215	77	3	3	39	76	7	5	2	3	0
Other	87	20	1	1	12	44	5	1	2	1	0
Female											
Total	48,642	12,141	1,007	4,096	13,810	14,395	2,387	274	455	69	8
No disability	46,962	11,231	1,001	4,055	13,547	14,004	2,347	259	442	68	8
With a disability	1,680	910	6	41	263	391	40	15	13	1	0
Sight	683	381	3	11	77	172	23	7	9	0	0
Hearing	318	199	0	10	48	56	3	2	0	0	0
Speech	195	118	1	8	41	22	3	1	1	0	0
Physical	573	339	1	10	78	129	10	2	3	1	0
Intellectual	239	141	0	7	51	38	2	0	0	0	0
Emotional	257	147	1	5	49	45	5	4	1	0	0
Other	125	65	0	4	23	24	6	3	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Locality Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Assin Andoe	4,621	2,255	2,366	1,046	731
2	Adiembra	3,701	1,810	1,891	746	611
3	Nsuta	3,665	1,770	1,895	894	692
4	Assin Anyinabrim	3,294	1,541	1,753	753	588
5	Asamankese	3,112	1,458	1,654	665	565
6	Nyankomasi Ahenkro	3,101	1,393	1,708	803	427
7	Assin Ongwa (Aworoso)	2,960	1,470	1,490	592	516
8	Akrofuom	2,936	1,392	1,544	700	490
9	Kruwa	2,847	1,469	1,378	674	526
10	Adubiase	2,773	1,342	1,431	658	528
11	Assin Manso	2,639	1,244	1,395	612	480
12	Jakai	2,585	1,171	1,414	648	453
13	Assin Bosomadwie	2,561	1,196	1,365	684	527
14	Assin Nsuaem	1,863	879	984	405	313
15	Assin Ochiso	1,855	917	938	397	310
16	Assin Achiase	1,836	902	934	409	320
17	Amoaben	1,794	844	950	418	335
18	Aboabo Camp	1,781	931	850	370	364
19	Darmang	1,758	802	956	427	277
20	Nyamebikyere	1,599	809	790	311	283

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.4: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Assin Andoe	4,621	706	707	619	537	345	347	274	301	181	155	162	94	67	32	45	49
2	Adiembra	3,701	567	525	517	355	306	257	206	187	167	158	139	89	82	34	50	62
3	Nsuta	3,665	514	496	510	419	291	198	187	175	170	137	127	100	95	39	96	111
4	Assin Anyinabrim	3,294	470	451	446	336	258	213	172	137	156	142	131	71	90	53	76	92
5	Asamankese	3,112	424	466	424	311	220	164	150	137	141	133	142	66	93	74	72	95
6	Nyankomasi Ahenkro	3,101	425	410	450	370	222	213	205	188	133	87	102	68	72	34	60	62
7	Assin Ongwa (Aworoso)	2,960	488	396	440	341	226	153	153	148	143	113	125	74	57	28	29	46
8	Akrofuom	2,936	421	436	410	288	222	233	135	120	126	137	101	82	45	52	53	75
9	Kruwa	2,847	524	435	376	248	155	200	185	145	128	134	121	51	55	23	37	30
10	Adubiase	2,773	348	382	388	325	219	220	181	150	121	111	90	55	45	46	32	60
11	Assin Manso	2,639	361	317	305	373	237	166	156	147	110	92	89	61	66	39	48	72
12	Jakai	2,585	391	392	335	247	147	157	153	135	120	118	116	64	53	34	48	75
13	Assin Bosomadwie	2,561	391	372	357	229	134	120	102	133	148	103	100	68	82	48	56	118
14	Assin Nsuaem	1,863	253	265	259	237	131	140	126	88	92	68	71	41	36	15	11	30
15	Assin Ochiso	1,855	310	288	249	203	104	117	81	108	79	72	82	32	41	22	30	37
16	Assin Achiase	1,836	242	260	264	199	128	88	90	74	85	70	71	68	47	30	61	59
17	Amoaben	1,794	269	286	266	173	131	80	70	95	73	75	77	52	41	24	32	50
18	Aboabo Camp	1,781	302	246	247	170	98	131	101	97	77	88	59	36	30	32	30	37
19	Darmang	1,758	300	217	196	215	171	113	87	83	86	62	70	35	24	30	26	43
20	Nyamebekyere	1,599	282	223	228	190	101	101	83	77	66	57	50	26	34	27	26	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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