



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASSIN NORTH MUNICIPAL



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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
ICT	Information Communication Technology
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The municipality census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the municipality. It gives a brief background of the municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the municipality. 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 North Municipality according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 161341 representing 7.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.7 percent and females represent 50.3 percent. About 63.1 percent of the population reside in rural localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 103.8. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the municipality account for 44.5 percent of the population giving depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older). The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the Municipality is 92.04, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (96.27) than that of females (87.84).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 4.14. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 124.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fifth lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.7 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the municipality is 6.69 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 13.9 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 86.1 percent of deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (44.6%) living in the Municipality were born in another region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern 31.2percent form the majority followed by Ashanti (22.7%) and Volta (14.1%) regions.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 157749with a total number of 36317 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.3 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 44.5 percent. Spouses form about 10.6 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.6 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (39.7 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40.1 percent have never married, 9.6 percent are in consensual unions, 4.5 percent are widowed, 4.4 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (50.6%) are married compared to a little below one-third of males (29.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 52.7 percent while widowed males account for only 10.8 percent. Among the married, 28.6 percent have no education while about 5.7 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 9 out of 10 of the married population (89.2%) are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 13.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (56.7%) are economically not active with 2.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 96.8 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 1.5percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 80 percent are literate and 20percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (53.2%) than that of females (46.8.2%). About six out of ten people (60.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (64,528)) in the municipality, 47.1 percent are currently attending school 38.2 percent have attended in the past and 17.8 percent have never attended.

Economic Activity Status

About 76.5 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.8 percent are employed while 2.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (54.3 %), 22.9% perform household duties and 7.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (67.8%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 59.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.7 percent in service and sales, 13.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older self-employed without employees (62.7) constitute the highest proportion of employment category in the municipality. Within this category, females account for 65.3 percent while their males' counterpart contributes 60 percent. Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employee and casual workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 91.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.2 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 38.6 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 45.8 percent as compared to 31.7 percent of females who own one (Of the population 12 years and older who use internet facilities in the municipality, only 2512 households representing 2.4 percent of the total households in the municipality have access to internet facility while 3.6 percent own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.3 percent of the municipality's total populations have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is the same for (3.3%) their females (3.3%) counterpart. The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight, emotional and physical disability recorded the highest constituting 34.6, 25.7 and 23.2 percent respectively. About 3.5 percent of the populations with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females (36.3) with sight, disabilities than males (34.6) in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 35 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 74.4 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. Of those engaged in agriculture, the rural localities recorded as high as 86.3 percent compared with 54.7 percent in the urban localities. . Most households in the municipality (97.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality accounting for 60.6 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Assin North Municipality is 26751 representing 7.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average population per house is 1.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (52.54 %) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 35.3 percent are separate houses and 5.6 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (59.6) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 20.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.2 percent are owned by public or government. A little above one percent (0.6%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 57.9 percent with cement/concrete constituting 33.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (83 and mud/earth 14.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material 87.1 for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.4) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 7.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (48.0), flashlight Torch (31.0%) and kerosene lamp (19.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (65.1%). The proportion for rural (81%) is higher than that of urban (38.8%). The four main sources of water in the municipality are bore-hole pump tube well (47.2%) protected wells (13.3%), Sachet water (9.3%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.6 %) and public tap and standpipe (6.9%) borne water. About half of households (33.1%) drink water from bore -pump or tube well.

The most common toilet facility used in the municipality is Pit latrine representing 35.4 percent followed by Public toilet (WC KVIP, Pit Pan etc.) (30.3%). A little above one third (34.6%) of households in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 26.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 53.1 percent. About one in ten households (11.1) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (52.8%) and onto the street (29.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Assin North Municipal is among the twenty (20) Metropolitan/Municipal District Assemblies (MMDA's) in the Central Region of Ghana out of which Assin South District was carved in August 2004. Assin North is situated in the northern corner of the Central Region.

1.2 Physical Features

Assin North lies within Longitudes 1° 05' East and 1° 25' West and Latitudes 6° 05' North and 6° 04' South. The municipality shares common boundaries with Adansi East in the Ashanti Region, to the North, Upper Denkyira to the North-West, Assin South to the South, Twifo Atti Morkwah to the West and Birim South in the Eastern Region to the East. The municipality covers a total land area of about 1,150 sq.km and comprises about 500 settlements including Assin Foso (the Municipal Capital), Assin Nyankumasi, Assin Akonfudi, Assin Bereku, Assin Praso and Assin Kushea. Characterized by undulating topography, the municipality has an average height of about 200m above sea level. Flood-prone plains of rivers and streams lay low below sea levels. The municipality is drained by numerous small rivers and streams. The main rivers include the Pra, Offin, Betinsin and Fum. Swamps also abound in the municipality which serves as potentials for fish farming and dry season vegetable and rice farming.

Assin North Municipal falls within the moist tropical forest, mainly deciduous forest. The area has an annual rainfall between 1500mm and 2000mm. Annual temperatures are high and range between 30°C from March to April and about 26°C in August. Average relative humidity is high ranging from 60 to 70 percent.

The municipality comes under relative cool and moist South-West Monsoon Winds that blow from the Atlantic Ocean for some parts of the year, thus between December and February. The dry harmattan or North-East Trade Winds blow from the North to the area. Its dissipating effects, however is greatly reduced by long passage over the forest zone. The rainfall pattern is bimodal. The major rainy season starts from April to July corresponding with the major farming season and the minor season starts from November to January.

1.3 Political Administration

Assin North Municipal was established by L.I. 1856 in 2012. The municipality has one (1) town council and six (6) area councils. The Assembly is made up of forty-seven (47) Assembly members out of which thirty-three (33) are elected and fourteen (14) Government Appointees. There are two (2) Members of Parliament since the municipality has two constituencies. The Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the municipality. It is responsible for the overall development of the municipality by way of the preparation of development plans and the budget related to the approved plans. There is a Presiding Member who chairs all General Assembly meetings.

Figure 1.1: District map of Assin North



Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The major urban centres are Assin Foso (the Municipal capital), Assin Bereku, Assin Praso, Assin Nyankumasi, Assin Akropong, Assin Awisem and Assin Akonfudi. Assin North Municipality has two main paramountcies, Afutuakwa with its capital at Assin Foso and Wirenkyiman with Assin Kushea as capital. There are two other paramountcies, Assin Attandasu and Assin Apimenim which have towns and villages scattered around the Municipality with their Paramount Chiefs living in the Assin South District.

The major festival of the people of Assin North is the annual Tutu Festival celebrated during the second week of December which lasts for two weeks. The municipality has many historic sites of scientific and aesthetic importance which has the potential of serving as tourist attractions. These include:

- i. Assin Praso Heritage Village
- ii. Flagstone with footprints and designs at Assin Foso
- iii. The sacred rock formation at Endwa

1.5 Economy

Agriculture, which comprises farming and animal husbandry, is the major economic activity in the area. It employs about 62.8 per cent of the working population. This is primarily because of the relatively good vegetation and favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the municipality. The main crops grown are cocoa, plantain, oil palm, Cassava, cocoyam and citrus. Small-scale fishing also takes place in the Pra River and in fishponds. The second highest occupation is commerce. About fifty-four per cent of the goods sold are industrial hardware brought from Kumasi, Takoradi and Accra and sold within and outside the municipality. Another important occupation is the service sector. This sector comprises government employees, private employees and other service workers. This sector is mostly dominated by educated labour force.

Industrial activities are undertaken on both small and medium scales. Among the industries are kente weaving, carpentry, soap making, Wood processing and corn milling. The Assin North Municipality has about five (5) Forest Reserves which include the Bimpong, Supong, Wawahi, Krochua and Baku Forest Reserves. These reserves serve as protective cover to some of the major rivers that drain the municipality. The municipality is endowed with a number of resources that are potential for development. Some of these potential resources are tapped whilst others are untapped. These resources include gold deposits, rocks, sand and stone deposits, clay deposits, and forest resources especially timber. Gold deposits are located at Awisem and others. Deposits of diamonds are also located at Awisem, Akonfudi Camp and some other places. Timber species such as Odum, Mahogany and Wawa abound in the municipality and are being exploited by timber firms with concessions in the forests.

1.5.1 Population and Migration

The 2000 Population and Housing Census gives the population of Assin North Municipal as 116,349 with an annual growth rate of about 2.9 per cent which is above the national growth rate

of 2.1 per cent per annum. The high population growth rate of the municipal can be attributed to the high in-migration as a result of the relatively fertile farming lands, which supports the cultivation of diverse food and cash crops.

In addition, the vibrant economic activities at Assin Foso serve as an attraction contributing to the high in-migration. This consequently has implications for the provision of social and economic infrastructure as well as the utilization of available resources.

Due to the high in-migration rate, capital may not be retained in the district for development but rather would flow outside to the detriment of the district. The socio-economic survey conducted revealed that as much as 49.1 per cent of the populations are migrants as against 51.9 per cent being natives. The district can therefore be described as a heterogeneous one.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics.

Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

One of the most important characteristics of a population is its age and sex structure. The population structure gives an insight into how changes are occurring and helps to plan for facilities such as health and education. This chapter describes the population size, age and sex structure of Assin North Municipality as at 2010 PHC. It also shows the, fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the municipality.

2.2 Population size and Distribution

Table 2.1 describes the age structure by sex for the municipality with reference to the 2010 PHC. The Table shows that, the population of Assin North Municipality is 161,341 and accounts for 7.3 percent of the total population of Central Region. Majority of the population reside in rural (64.2%) communities. The sex ratio in the Municipality is 99.0. This means that for every 100 females, there are 99 males, indicating that there are more females than males. But for some few age groups such as 0 to 19 and 55 to 64, which recorded figures above 100, there are more females than males in the municipality with reference to the data presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	161,341	100.0	80,254	100.0	81,087	100.0	99.0
0 – 4	24,183	15.0	12,394	15.4	11,789	14.5	105.1
5 – 9	22,199	13.8	11,359	14.2	10,840	13.4	104.8
10 – 14	21,286	13.2	11,104	13.8	10,182	12.6	109.1
15 – 19	17,820	11.0	9,399	11.7	8,421	10.4	111.6
20 – 24	13,506	8.4	6,347	7.9	7,159	8.8	88.7
25 – 29	11,558	7.2	5,382	6.7	6,176	7.6	87.1
30 – 34	9,443	5.9	4,407	5.5	5,036	6.2	87.5
35 – 39	8,863	5.5	4,155	5.2	4,708	5.8	88.3
40 – 44	7,239	4.5	3,545	4.4	3,694	4.6	96.0
45 – 49	6,163	3.8	3,026	3.8	3,137	3.9	96.5
50 – 54	5,630	3.5	2,648	3.3	2,982	3.7	88.8
55 – 59	3,571	2.2	1,796	2.2	1,775	2.2	101.2
60 – 64	2,991	1.9	1,530	1.9	1,461	1.8	104.7
65 – 69	1,815	1.1	864	1.1	951	1.2	90.9
70 – 74	2,304	1.4	1,022	1.3	1,282	1.6	79.7
75 – 79	1,169	0.7	579	0.7	590	0.7	98.1
80 – 84	815	0.5	355	0.4	460	0.6	77.2
85 +	786	0.5	342	0.4	444	0.5	77.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio of Assin North (85.9) as seen in Table 2.2 is above the Central Regional figure of 81.4. This means that about 90 persons in dependent ages (population under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) in Assin North depend on 100 persons in the working age group (15-64) years. The dependency ratio for males (90.0%) is higher than that of the females (82.0%). The dependency ratio is higher in rural (92.4) areas than urban (75.3%). There are more children who are dependent on the working population than those in the old age group. This is true for both the urban and rural localities.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

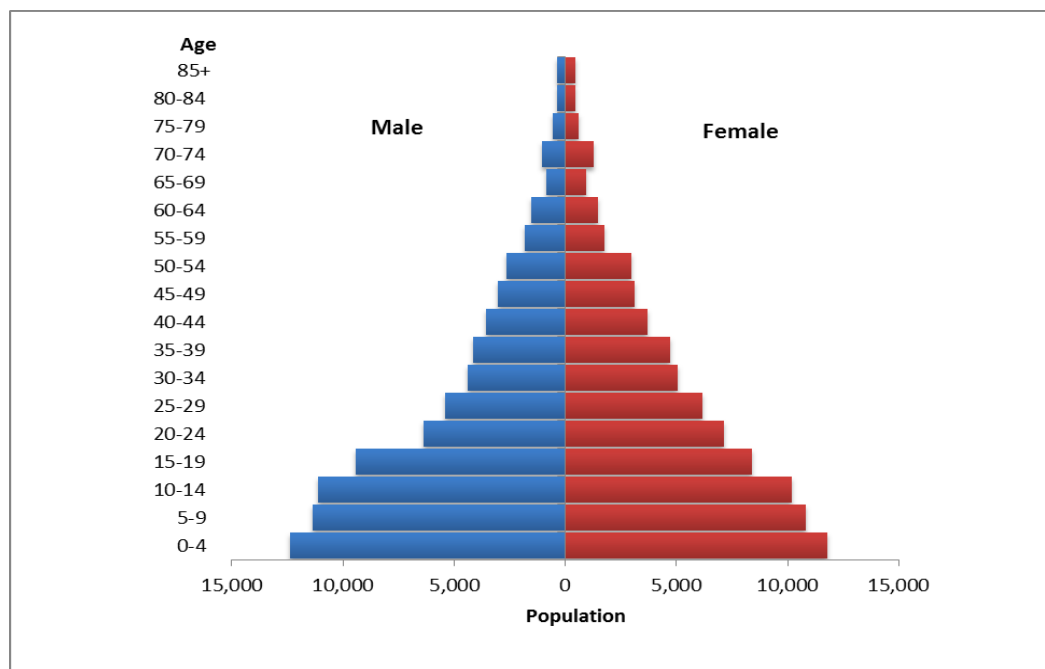
Ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
Total dependency ratio (0-14 & 65+ years)	85.9	75.3	92.4
Child dependency ratio (0-14 years)	78	69	83.5
Old age dependency ratio (65+ years)	7.9	6.3	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Assin North which indicates a youthful population. About 42 percent of the population is below age 15. This sex ratio changes over the age groups. The figure shows that there are more females than males for ages below 20 years whilst the opposite is the case for the higher ages except for the Ages 55 to 64. On average, more male children are born in Assin North than females but the number of males reduces as they grow, probably due to a lesser survival rate than females.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 provides information on total fertility, general fertility and crude birth rates. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes her childbearing period. Assin North has a figure 4.14 and is considered the fifth highest TFR in the Central Region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) measures the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year. The municipality recorded a CBR of 29.7 and it is the fourth highest after Gomoa East (30.4), Asikuma Odoben Brakwa (31.2) and Upper Denkyira West (31.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years in a given period. Assin North recorded a higher GFR (124.9) compared to the regional average of 106.6 live births per 1,000 women.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	59,001	3.60	106.6	26.8
Komenda -Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	33,902	3,604	3.60	106.3	24.9
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,038	2.21	59.2	17.9
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,353	4.15	121.5	28.6
Mfantsiman Municipal	196,563	51,056	4,888	3.51	95.7	24.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,629	4.01	115.5	26.3
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,689	3.82	112.7	27.3
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,644	2.85	85.4	24.0
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,262	3.71	114.3	30.2
Ewutu Senya	195,306	52,519	5,301	3.34	100.9	27.1
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,434	3.97	119.5	28.3
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,703	3.09	91.4	23.4
Asikuma-OdobenBrakwa	112,706	25,731	3,518	4.68	136.7	31.2
Assin South	104,244	23,709	3,002	4.31	126.6	28.8
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,789	4.14	124.9	29.7
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	28,591	3,262	3.85	114.1	27.9
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,986	3.53	106.3	27.3
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,899	4.52	137.7	31.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the number of children ever born to females in Assin North as well as those surviving. The figures for both the children ever born and children surviving increase as the ages of the females increase showing that more children are born as the ages of the women increase to 35-39 age group and then decline as age advances further.

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	54,172	158,809	79,883	78,926	135,145	67,395	67,750
10-14	5,896	34	18	16	30	16	14
15-19	8,421	1,197	552	645	1,083	468	615
20-24	7,159	6,342	3,169	3,173	5,784	2,853	2,931
25-29	6,176	12,415	6,360	6,055	11,405	5,772	5,633
30-34	5,036	16,702	8,619	8,083	15,188	7,776	7,412
35-39	4,708	20,254	10,231	10,023	18,339	9,207	9,132
40-44	3,694	19,749	9,939	9,810	17,458	8,690	8,768
45-49	3,137	17,911	9,029	8,882	15,536	7,756	7,780
50-54	2,982	18,235	9,255	8,980	15,335	7,741	7,594
55-59	1,775	11,158	5,512	5,646	9,129	4,549	4,580
60+	5,188	34,812	17,199	17,613	25,858	12,567	13,291

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The total number of deaths in households for Assin North and the Crude Death Rate are given in Table 2.5. The Crude Death Rate for Assin North is about 7 deaths per 1000 of the population. This is below the Central regional average figure of 7.58. Its Crude Death Rate is the fourth lowest for Central Region, after Awutu Senya, Cape Coast and Gomoa East.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,201,863	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	7.90
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 Causes of Death of persons who died according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. About 14 percent of the deaths were due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide, which is close to the regional average of 14.1

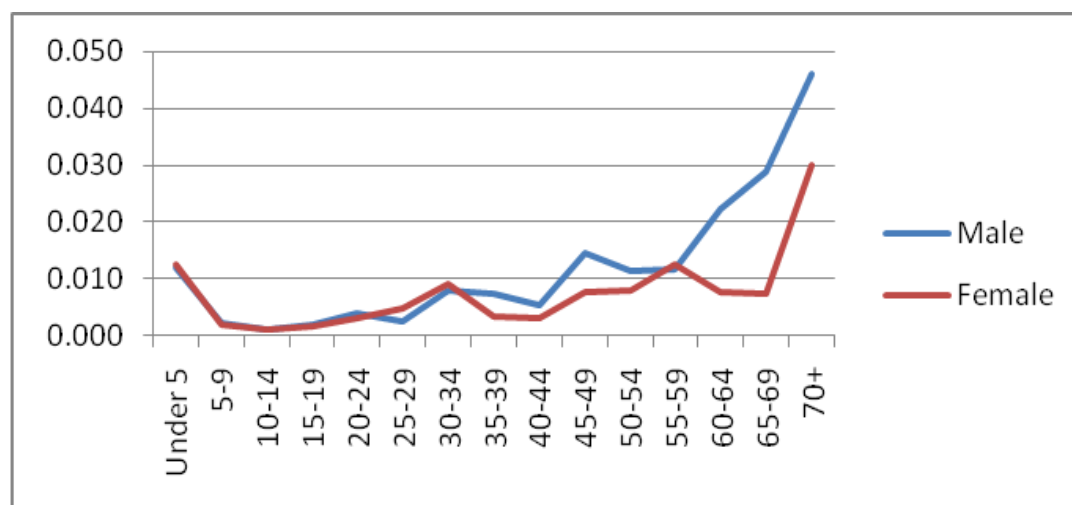
Table 2.6: Causes of death

Region	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Central	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

The Age specific death rate for Assin North declines from about 13 deaths per 1000 population for under 5 years to about 1 per 1000 for age 5 to 14 (Figure 2.2). After Age 14 it rises gradually till around age 59. The highest rate is above 75 years. The rate for the males start rising sharply from age 55 till it reaches the peak whilst that of females experienced a sharp increase from age 65 years.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.7 describes the Birthplace of migrants by duration of their residence in the Assin North municipality. The data in the Table indicates that more than half the migrants (30,834) were born within central region. The least number of migrants were born in the Upper West Region. The highest proportion of migrants (26.7%) has lived in Assin North for 20 years or more. The largest proportions of migrants from other parts of Central Region, Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions as well as those born outside Ghana have lived in Assin North for 20 years or more. Those migrants born in the other regions of Ghana have their highest proportions living in the Assin North for less than 5 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	57,833	15.6	24.3	15.1	18.3	26.7
Born elsewhere in the region	30,834	14.9	23.7	15.4	18.5	27.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,427	19.7	28.1	17.8	17.3	17.1
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	2,459	17.7	27.1	14.0	17.7	23.5
Volta	3,628	20.4	21.7	12.6	16.2	29.1
Eastern	8,067	12.0	20.9	12.9	18.7	35.4
Ashanti	5,867	18.0	27.0	16.1	18.5	20.5
Brong Ahafo	1,376	17.5	27.3	16.4	20.8	18.0
Northern	950	16.1	29.9	16.2	19.5	18.3
Upper East	719	14.7	27.0	18.6	18.2	21.4
Upper west	322	18.0	28.6	18.0	15.2	20.2
Outside Ghana	1,184	16.9	31.2	17.4	16.2	18.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the social and cultural characteristics of persons living in Assin North Municipality as captured by the 2010 PHC. It also discusses the household composition, size, heads and other members. The nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the people are also discussed. These have implications on the distribution of social amenities as well as on behavioral patterns of the people.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

The 2010 Population Housing Census defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. Members of a household may be blood relations or simply friends who are living together and having the same catering arrangement. There are 157,749 households in Assin North Municipality. Table 3.1 shows a higher proportion of household members are biological children of the head (44.5%) while 23.0 percent are heads of households. About 11 percent of the household members are spouses and almost 10 percent of the compositions of households are grandchildren, indicating that quite a number of these are living with their grandparents. The structure is similar across the sexes. However, the composition indicates that about 31 percent of the males are heads compared to about 15 percent of females.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	157,749	100.0	78,489	100.0	79,260	100.0
Head	36,317	23.0	24,159	30.8	12,158	15.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	16,785	10.6	678	0.9	16,107	20.3
Child (son/daughter)	70,214	44.5	36,361	46.3	33,853	42.7
Parent/parent in-law	887	0.6	98	0.1	789	1.0
Son/daughter in-law	951	0.6	303	0.4	648	0.8
Grandchild	15,411	9.8	7,795	9.9	7,616	9.6
Brother/sister	4,152	2.6	2,387	3.0	1,765	2.2
Step child	1,171	0.7	631	0.8	540	0.7
Adopted/foster child	462	0.3	224	0.3	238	0.3
Other relative	8,356	5.3	4,066	5.2	4,290	5.4
Non-relative	3,043	1.9	1,787	2.3	1,256	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of the households (64.9%) in Assin North are located in the rural areas (Appendix 1). About 32 percent of the households are made up of Heads, Spouse and children who may be biological or adopted. This forms the largest group of households. Households that consist of only heads form 4.2 percent whilst those with head and spouse only constitute 1.3 percent.

Households that have heads and other composition without a spouse constitute 7.8 percent and those with Head, Spouse and relatives of the head form 14.7 percent. This trend is shown across the sexes.

3.2.1 Structure of households

The structure of household population in Assin North is given in Table 3.2. Almost 49 percent of the households consist of nuclear families, made up of head only (4.2%), head with spouse (1.3%), head, spouse and children (31.6%) and single parent (11.6%). The proportion of nuclear family households headed by males (50.6 %) is higher than those headed by females (46.9%).

On the other hand, extended family households constitute 51.3 percent in the municipality. Among the extended family groups, 21.7 percent consist of Head, Spouse, children and Head's relatives, 14.7 percent are single parents extended with other relatives and 7.8 percent are Heads and other relatives but no spouse. The nuclear households which have male heads only constitute 5.7 percent whilst that of female heads only constitutes 2.8 percent. These may consist of apprentices and students who are staying alone in the urban centres. Single parent extended families are higher among females (17.1%) than that of males (12.2%).

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	157,749	100.0	78,489	100.0	79,260	100.0
Nuclear Family	76,897	48.7	39,698	50.6	37,199	46.9
<i>Head only</i>	6,649	4.2	4,459	5.7	2,190	2.8
<i>Head and a spouse only</i>	2,106	1.3	1,063	1.4	1,043	1.3
<i>Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)</i>	49,899	31.6	25,970	33.1	23,929	30.2
<i>Single parent Nuclear</i>	18,243	11.6	8,206	10.5	10,037	12.7
Extended Family	80,852	51.3	38,791	49.4	42,061	53.1
<i>Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)</i>	34,298	21.7	17,231	22.0	17,067	21.5
<i>Extended + non relatives</i>	3,142	2.0	1,673	2.1	1,469	1.9
<i>Head, spouse(s) and other composition</i>	5,798	3.7	2,920	3.7	2,878	3.6
<i>Single parent Extended</i>	23,158	14.7	9,592	12.2	13,566	17.1
<i>Single parent Extended + non relative</i>	2,122	1.4	993	1.3	1,129	1.4
<i>Head and other composition but no spouse</i>	12,334	7.8	6,382	8.1	5,952	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex

Table 3.3 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older. Out of the total population in Assin North, about 40 percent of them have never married while 39.7 percent are married and 9.6 percent living together in consensual or informal union. The proportion of the population who are separated, divorced or widowed is about 11 percent. There are more males (47.4%) than

females (33.1%) in Assin North who have never married. More than half of the females aged 65 years and above are widows whilst for the males 73.5 percent are still married with only 10.8 percent widowed.

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	106,031	100.0	40.1	9.6	39.7	1.7	4.4	4.5
12 - 14	12,358	100.0	92.8	1.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	17,820	100.0	89.6	3.9	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	13,506	100.0	62.7	15.0	19.5	1.3	1.2	0.3
25 - 29	11,558	100.0	33.7	19.7	40.9	2.1	3.0	0.6
30 - 34	9,443	100.0	13.9	16.8	60.7	2.7	4.7	1.2
35 - 39	8,863	100.0	6.6	14.3	68.0	2.8	6.3	2.1
40 - 44	7,239	100.0	3.7	10.7	72.2	2.8	7.5	3.2
45 - 49	6,163	100.0	2.3	8.6	72.6	3.1	8.1	5.4
50 - 54	5,630	100.0	1.7	5.9	69.9	2.7	10.6	9.3
55 - 59	3,571	100.0	1.5	5.0	67.3	2.2	11.9	12.0
60 - 64	2,991	100.0	2.2	4.3	61.2	2.5	11.6	18.2
65+	6,889	100.0	2.7	2.7	48.4	2.0	10.8	33.4
Male								
Total	51,859	100.0	47.4	8.2	39.0	1.3	2.8	1.3
12 - 14	6,462	100.0	92.7	1.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,399	100.0	93.6	1.4	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,347	100.0	81.9	7.2	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	5,382	100.0	50.1	17.0	29.7	1.4	1.6	0.3
30 - 34	4,407	100.0	21.2	17.6	55.7	2.0	3.1	0.5
35 - 39	4,155	100.0	10.0	16.5	66.3	2.5	4.1	0.5
40 - 44	3,545	100.0	5.7	11.4	73.8	2.8	5.3	1.0
45 - 49	3,026	100.0	2.8	10.3	77.2	2.6	5.2	1.9
50 - 54	2,648	100.0	2.4	7.7	79.2	2.2	6.7	1.8
55 - 59	1,796	100.0	1.6	6.6	78.1	1.8	8.2	3.8
60 - 64	1,530	100.0	2.4	5.5	76.2	2.5	8.3	5.1
65+	3,162	100.0	3.4	3.3	73.5	1.8	7.3	10.8
Female								
Total	54,172	100.0	33.1	10.8	40.4	2.1	6.0	7.6
12 - 14	5,896	100.0	92.9	1.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,421	100.0	85.1	6.7	7.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	7,159	100.0	45.6	22.0	28.1	2.0	1.8	0.5
25 - 29	6,176	100.0	19.5	22.1	50.6	2.7	4.3	0.8
30 - 34	5,036	100.0	7.5	16.1	65.1	3.4	6.1	1.8
35 - 39	4,708	100.0	3.6	12.3	69.5	3.1	8.1	3.4
40 - 44	3,694	100.0	1.7	10.0	70.6	2.7	9.6	5.4
45 - 49	3,137	100.0	1.8	6.9	68.2	3.5	10.8	8.8
50 - 54	2,982	100.0	1.1	4.3	61.5	3.1	14.0	16.0
55 - 59	1,775	100.0	1.5	3.5	56.5	2.5	15.7	20.3
60 - 64	1,461	100.0	2.0	3.0	45.5	2.5	15.1	31.8
65+	3,727	100.0	2.2	2.1	27.0	2.2	13.7	52.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The highest proportion of age group that is married among the males is 50-54 year-olds, with about 79.2 percent of that group being married. For the females, the age group with the highest proportion of married persons is 40-44 year-olds, with 70.6 percent married. About 6.2 percent of males aged 12-4 years are married whilst 5.7 percent of their female counterparts are married.

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

The Marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older is presented in Table 3.4. Almost 64 percent of the population has education up to basic level, 20.6 percent have no education and 10.5 percent have education up to secondary level. All the categories have the largest proportion of the people with basic education except the widowed group where a little over 64 percent have no education.

The differences in sex also reveals from the data in Table 3.4 that, a larger proportion of widowed females (67.9%) have no education as against their male counterparts (41.8%). The proportion of married males who have attained tertiary education (2.6%) is higher than that of females (0.5%).

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./Tech/Comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	106,031	100.0	20.6	63.8	10.5	1.5	2.7	0.9
Never married	42,502	100.0	5.7	72.0	17.8	1.2	2.6	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	10,136	100.0	19.2	70.8	6.8	1.4	1.5	0.3
Married	42,103	100.0	28.6	58.5	6.2	2.0	3.3	1.5
Separated	1,807	100.0	29.1	60.4	5.6	2.2	2.3	0.4
Divorced	4,695	100.0	38.4	55.1	3.0	1.6	1.6	0.3
Widowed	4,788	100.0	64.1	31.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.3
Male								
Total	51,859	100.0	13.4	66.6	12.9	1.9	3.6	1.5
Never married	24,557	100.0	5.7	70.9	18.4	1.3	2.7	0.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,262	100.0	13.0	72.8	9.2	1.8	2.7	0.6
Married	20,216	100.0	20.7	61.2	8.0	2.6	4.9	2.6
Separated	670	100.0	23.0	61.5	8.5	3.1	3.0	0.9
Divorced	1,461	100.0	26.0	63.8	5.4	2.5	1.7	0.5
Widowed	693	100.0	41.8	49.8	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.0
Female								
Total	54,172	100.0	27.4	61.0	8.3	1.2	1.8	0.3
Never married	17,945	100.0	5.5	73.6	17.1	1.0	2.4	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,874	100.0	23.7	69.4	5.0	1.1	0.7	0.1
Married	21,887	100.0	35.9	55.9	4.5	1.4	1.8	0.5
Separated	1,137	100.0	32.7	59.7	3.9	1.7	1.9	0.1
Divorced	3,234	100.0	44.0	51.2	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.2
Widowed	4,095	100.0	67.9	28.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

The marital status and economic activity status of persons 12 years and older is shown in Table 3.5. About 70 percent of persons from the marital status category are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and economically not active are about 30 percent. A higher proportion (56.7%) of the never married population is economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (89.2%). All the marital status categories recorded a high proportion for the employed with less than 3 percent for the unemployed for each of the population in the marital status group.

The data in Table 3.5 further reveals some variations in marital status and economic activity status among the sexes. There are more males (69.0%) in the marital status population than females (68.2%) who are employed. However, the marital status population has a slightly more economically not active female (30.1%) than males (29.6%). In both sexes, there are more married people in the marital status population who are employed than the economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	106,031	100.0	72,744	68.6	1,622	1.5	31,665	29.9
Never married	42,502	100.0	17,563	41.3	847	2.0	24,092	56.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	10,136	100.0	8,679	85.6	228	2.2	1,229	12.1
Married	42,103	100.0	37,576	89.2	422	1.0	4,105	9.7
Separated	1,807	100.0	1,579	87.4	25	1.4	203	11.2
Divorced	4,695	100.0	3,982	84.8	71	1.5	642	13.7
Widowed	4,788	100.0	3,365	70.3	29	0.6	1,394	29.1
Male								
Total	51,859	100.0	35,800	69.0	719	1.4	15,340	29.6
Never married	24,557	100.0	11,131	45.3	494	2.0	12,932	52.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,262	100.0	3,947	92.6	40	0.9	275	6.5
Married	20,216	100.0	18,353	90.8	156	0.8	1,707	8.4
Separated	670	100.0	602	89.9	9	1.3	59	8.8
Divorced	1,461	100.0	1,276	87.3	13	0.9	172	11.8
Widowed	693	100.0	491	70.9	7	1.0	195	28.1
Female								
Total	54,172	100.0	36,944	68.2	903	1.7	16,325	30.1
Never married	17,945	100.0	6,432	35.8	353	2.0	11,160	62.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,874	100.0	4,732	80.6	188	3.2	954	16.2
Married	21,887	100.0	19,223	87.8	266	1.2	2,398	11.0
Separated	1,137	100.0	977	85.9	16	1.4	144	12.7
Divorced	3,234	100.0	2,706	83.7	58	1.8	470	14.5
Widowed	4,095	100.0	2,874	70.2	22	0.5	1,199	29.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 provides data on population by nationality and sex. Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. The majority of people in the Assin North Municipality (98.6%) are Ghanaians including 0.5 percent by naturalization and 1.3 percent with dual citizenship. Those with dual citizenship may be Ghanaians who have sojourned in other countries for some time and have applied to become citizens of that country whilst maintaining their Ghanaian citizenship too. Table 3.6 shows that 1.4 percent of the people living in Assin North are non-Ghanaians, over half of these being from the ECOWAS countries. The trend does not differ much among the sexes. There are slightly more Ghanaians by birth among the females (96.9%) than the males (96.7%).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	161,341	100.0	80,254	100.0	81,087	100.0
Ghanaians	159,024	98.6	78,978	98.4	80,046	98.7
Ghanaian by birth	156,189	96.8	77,582	96.7	78,607	96.9
Dual Nationality	2,105	1.3	1,030	1.3	1,075	1.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	730	0.5	366	0.5	364	0.4
Non-Ghanaians	2,317	1.4	1,276	1.6	1,041	1.3
ECOWAS	1,325	0.8	746	0.9	579	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	577	0.4	338	0.4	239	0.3
Other	415	0.3	192	0.2	223	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Cumulative computation from Table 3.7 shows that 84.5 percent of the populations are Christians. The largest religious group is Pentecostal or Charismatic, making up 29.1 percent of the population. Protestants make up 18.4 percent, Catholic is 8.8 percent with other Christians being 28.2 percent. The Assin North Municipality has 6.5 percent of the people not affiliated to any religious grouping. Muslims constitute 7.6 percent of the population, with traditionalists making up less than one percent. The proportion of males (8.7%) who profess to have no religion is higher than females (4.4%). On the other hand, there are a higher proportion of females (87.0%) who are Christians than their male (81.9%) counterparts after cumulative computation from Table 3.7. Eight percent of male population is Islam while of the females those who profess Islamic religion make up 7.2 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	161,341	100.0	80,254	100.0	81,087	100.0
No Religion	10,527	6.5	6,966	8.7	3,561	4.4
Catholic	14,246	8.8	6,902	8.6	7,344	9.1
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	29,629	18.4	14,273	17.8	15,356	18.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	46,995	29.1	22,468	28.0	24,527	30.2
Other Christians	45,454	28.2	22,065	27.5	23,389	28.8
Islam	12,263	7.6	6,450	8.0	5,813	7.2
Traditionalist	762	0.5	452	0.6	310	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,465	0.9	678	0.8	787	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.8 presents information of the population 11 years and older who are literate in at least one language and those who are not literate in any language at all. Literacy means the ability to read and write with understanding. Apart from these languages, English, Ghanaian language or French no person is literate in any other language. From the total population, 60.7 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 28.5 percent literate in English only and 10.1 percent Ghanaian Language only. Less than one percent of the people can read and write French in Assin North.

The proportion of females (26.6%) who are not literate is higher than that of males (13.1%). For the males there are more literates than non-literate in all the age categories. The trend is similar among the females except for age 60 and above where there are more non-literates than literates. This may be a result of the cultural belief in the rural communities in the olden days that females were not to be given formal education since their role is in the kitchen. The proportion of literates for ages below 20 years is low and this may presumably be due to the fact that these children may still be in school but can still not read and write. There is the need to take a critical look at the quality of education in the Assin North Municipality.

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

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	21,887	87,808	100.0	28.5	10.1	60.7	0.2	0.4
11-14	362	15,660	100.0	39.6	7.5	52.5	0.2	0.3
5-19	760	17,060	100.0	29.6	5.4	64.4	0.2	0.4
20-24	1,309	12,197	100.0	27.9	7.2	64.0	0.3	0.6
25-29	1,864	9,694	100.0	27.9	11.0	60.3	0.3	0.5
30-34	1,929	7,514	100.0	27.1	14.5	57.7	0.4	0.4
35-39	2,193	6,670	100.0	26.1	14.2	59.2	0.2	0.2
40-44	2,214	5,025	100.0	23.9	15.1	60.3	0.3	0.5
45-49	2,126	4,037	100.0	22.5	15.4	61.6	0.1	0.4
50-54	2,061	3,569	100.0	20.6	14.3	64.4	0.2	0.5
55-59	1,287	2,284	100.0	17.9	13.3	68.4	0.1	0.3
60-64	1,406	1,585	100.0	16.2	13.6	69.7	0.1	0.4
65+	4,376	2,513	100.0	16.6	16.2	66.8	0.1	0.3
Male								
Total	7,029	46,727	100.0	26.2	8.4	64.6	0.3	0.5
11-14	182	8,177	100.0	38.2	7.2	54.2	0.2	0.3
15-19	327	9,072	100.0	28.3	5.0	66.1	0.2	0.4
20-24	448	5,899	100.0	25.2	5.2	68.6	0.4	0.7
25-29	658	4,724	100.0	24.9	8.9	65.2	0.4	0.6
30-34	532	3,875	100.0	24.2	12.2	62.7	0.5	0.5
35-39	603	3,552	100.0	24.9	11.5	63.0	0.3	0.3
40-44	644	2,901	100.0	22.0	11.1	66.0	0.3	0.6
45-49	676	2,350	100.0	19.1	12.7	67.6	0.1	0.6
50-54	657	1,991	100.0	20.0	10.1	68.9	0.2	0.8
55-59	402	1,394	100.0	15.6	9.5	74.2	0.2	0.4
60-64	452	1,078	100.0	14.0	10.4	75.0	0.1	0.5
65+	1,448	1,714	100.0	13.8	13.4	72.3	0.1	0.4
Female								
Total	14,858	41,081	100.0	31.1	12.0	56.3	0.2	0.4
11-14	180	7,483	100.0	41.0	7.8	50.7	0.1	0.4
15-19	433	7,988	100.0	31.1	5.8	62.5	0.1	0.5
20-24	861	6,298	100.0	30.5	9.0	59.7	0.2	0.6
25-29	1,206	4,970	100.0	30.7	13.0	55.7	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,397	3,639	100.0	30.1	16.9	52.5	0.3	0.2
35-39	1,590	3,118	100.0	27.5	17.3	54.9	0.2	0.1
40-44	1,570	2,124	100.0	26.4	20.4	52.5	0.2	0.5
45-49	1,450	1,687	100.0	27.2	19.2	53.3	0.1	0.2
50-54	1,404	1,578	100.0	21.4	19.6	58.7	0.2	0.1
55-59	885	890	100.0	21.3	19.1	59.4	-	0.1
60-64	954	507	100.0	20.9	20.3	58.2	0.2	0.4
65+	2,928	799	100.0	22.7	22.3	54.9	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.9 shows the population 3 years and older who have ever attended school and the level of education attained. Almost half (48.6%) of those attending school now are at the primary level. About 19 percent of those in school are at the Junior High School level, 18.3 percent in kindergarten with 8.4 percent in Senior High School. More than one percent of those in school now are at the tertiary level with 0.4 percent in Vocational, Technical or Commercial institutions. The nursery schools contain about 4 percent of the pupils currently in school; these are mostly in the private schools which are not part of the public system.

The highest proportion of persons who attended school in the past ended either at the Junior Secondary or Middle School level. About 20 percent attained primary level, 10.3 percent attained Secondary level and 1.3 attaining tertiary level of education. The proportions of those with Basic level education are higher for those who attended school in the past than those currently in school. Of the total male and female population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, majority of them are in the Primary school with males (47.7%) and females (50.0%). The proportion currently pursuing Tertiary programs are males (1.7%) and females (1.1%).

Whilst 2.5 percent of those who attended school in the past went to Vocational, Technical or Commercial school, only 0.4 percent of those currently in school are at that level. The Table also indicates that 3.3 percent of persons who attended school in the past reached the tertiary level as compared to 1.4 percent currently at that level. Of the total male and female population 3 years and older who attended school in the past, majority of them attended JSS/JHS comprising 33.5 percent of males and 40 percent of females. However, more males (4.9%) than females (1.5%) pursued Tertiary education (Table 3.9).

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	64,528	100.0	34,283	100.0	30,245	100.0	56,166	100.0	29,212	100.0	26,954	100.0
Nursery	2,687	4.2	1,393	4.1	1,294	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	11,801	18.3	6,050	17.6	5,751	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	31,329	48.6	16,340	47.7	14,989	50.0	11,045	20.0	4,258	14.6	6,787	25.0
JSS/JHS	11,987	18.6	6,530	19.0	5,457	18.0	20,509	37.0	9,789	33.5	10,720	40.0
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,703	26.0	8,812	30.2	5,891	22.0
SSS/SHS	5,398	8.4	3,158	9.2	2,240	7.4	4,538	8.1	2,590	8.9	1,948	7.2
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,241	2.2	938	3.2	303	1.1
Voc./Tec/Commercial	236	0.4	146	0.4	90	0.3	1,399	2.5	847	2.9	552	2.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	200	0.3	99	0.3	101	0.3	882	1.6	534	1.8	348	1.3
Tertiary	890	1.4	567	1.7	323	1.1	1,849	3.3	1,444	4.9	405	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the economic activities of residents in Assin North Municipality based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The economic activity gives an indication of the labour force available for driving the economic growth of the municipality. It gives information on the employment situation as well as the type of industries that the people are engaged in.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The Economic Activity status of persons 15 years and older in Assin North Municipality is shown in Table 4.1. A little over three quarters (76.5%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active, with about a quarter (23.5%) being economically not active. Of the economically active, 97.8 percent are employed whilst a little over two percent (2.2%) are unemployed. About 68 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time, that is, they have never worked before. More than half of the economically not active group is in full time education, with about a fifth engaged in household chores. Seven percent of this group is not working due to disabilities or sickness, whilst 8.6 percent are either too old or too young to work.

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	93,673	100.0	45,397	100.0	48,276	100.0
Economically active	71,680	76.5	34,991	77.1	36,689	76.0
<i>Employed</i>	70,072	97.8	34,282	98.0	35,790	97.5
<i>Worked</i>	67,270	96.0	33,202	96.8	34,068	95.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,605	3.7	988	2.9	1,617	4.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	197	0.3	92	0.3	105	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,608	2.2	709	2.0	899	2.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	518	32.2	218	30.7	300	33.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,090	67.8	491	69.3	599	66.6
Economically not active	21,993	23.5	10,406	22.9	11,587	24.0
Did home duties (household chore)	5,038	22.9	1,628	15.6	3,410	29.4
Full time education	11,941	54.3	6,758	64.9	5,183	44.7
Pensioner/Retired	428	1.9	322	3.1	106	0.9
Disabled/Sick	1,536	7.0	642	6.2	894	7.7
Too old/young	1,897	8.6	560	5.4	1,337	11.5
Other	1,153	5.2	496	4.8	657	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The trend is about the same for both males and females. A higher proportion of females (29.4%) are engaged in home duties as compared to 15.6 percent of males. There are more males (64.9%) in full time education than their female counterparts (44.7%). About 12 percent of the economically not active females are either too old or too young to work as compared with 5.4 percent of males.

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. The data reveals that, there are more employed (74.8%) persons than the unemployed (1.7%) and economically not active (23.5%). Employment increases up the age The proportion of the population aged 15 to 49 years who are employed that about 19 percent of the unemployed persons 15 years and older in Assin North are in the age group 15-19 years. About one in ten of the working population is aged 60 years and above. A greater proportion of this group is above 65 years showing that a lot of people work well into old age. More than half of the employed population is between ages 20 and 40 years.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	93,673	100.0	70,072	74.8	1,608	1.70	21,993	23.5
15 - 19	17,820	100.0	5,842	32.8	303	1.70	11,675	65.5
20 - 24	13,506	100.0	8,717	64.5	585	4.30	4,204	31.1
25 - 29	11,558	100.0	9,986	86.4	320	2.80	1,252	10.8
30 - 34	9,443	100.0	8,688	92.0	116	1.20	639	6.8
35 - 39	8,863	100.0	8,330	94.0	93	1.00	440	5.0
40 - 44	7,239	100.0	6,872	94.9	38	0.50	329	4.5
45 - 49	6,163	100.0	5,952	96.6	25	0.40	186	3.0
50 - 54	5,630	100.0	5,278	93.7	33	0.60	319	5.7
55 - 59	3,571	100.0	3,313	92.8	9	0.30	249	7.0
60 - 64	2,991	100.0	2,564	85.7	75	2.50	352	11.8
65+	6,889	100.0	4,530	65.8	11	0.20	2,348	34.1
Male								
Total	45,397	100.0	34,282	75.5	709	1.60	10,406	22.9
15 - 19	9,399	100.0	3,158	33.6	128	1.40	6,113	65.0
20 - 24	6,347	100.0	3,994	62.9	252	4.00	2,101	33.1
25 - 29	5,382	100.0	4,724	87.8	143	2.70	515	9.6
30 - 34	4,407	100.0	4,186	95.0	52	1.20	169	3.8
35 - 39	4,155	100.0	4,003	96.3	40	1.00	112	2.7
40 - 44	3,545	100.0	3,399	95.9	22	0.60	124	3.5
45 - 49	3,026	100.0	2,957	97.7	10	0.30	59	1.9
50 - 54	2,648	100.0	2,518	95.1	12	0.50	118	4.5
55 - 59	1,796	100.0	1,707	95.0	7	0.40	82	4.6
60 - 64	1,530	100.0	1,329	86.9	37	2.40	164	10.7
65+	3,162	100.0	2,307	73.0	6	0.20	849	26.9

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (Cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	48,276	100.0	35,790	74.1	899	1.90	11,587	24.0
15 - 19	8,421	100.0	2,684	31.9	175	2.10	5,562	66.0
20 - 24	7,159	100.0	4,723	66.0	333	4.70	2,103	29.4
25 - 29	6,176	100.0	5,262	85.2	177	2.90	737	11.9
30 - 34	5,036	100.0	4,502	89.4	64	1.30	470	9.3
35 - 39	4,708	100.0	4,327	91.9	53	1.10	328	7.0
40 - 44	3,694	100.0	3,473	94.0	16	0.40	205	5.5
45 - 49	3,137	100.0	2,995	95.5	15	0.50	127	4.0
50 - 54	2,982	100.0	2,760	92.6	21	0.70	201	6.7
55 - 59	1,775	100.0	1,606	90.5	2	0.10	167	9.4
60 - 64	1,461	100.0	1,235	84.5	38	2.60	188	12.9
65+	3,727	100	2,223	59.6	5	0.10	1,499	40.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The trend is similar for both males and females. For the employed category, there are more males (9.2%) aged 15-19 years than for females (7.5%). The situation changes for subsequent age cohorts till age 29. For ages above 29 years, the proportion of males employed is again higher than that of the females.

4.3 Occupation

The type of occupation of the population 15 years and older employed in Assin North is shown in Table 4.3. Skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries dominate the occupation, employing 59.4 percent of the working people. This is followed by the service and sales workers who constitute 13.9 percent, with the craft and related trades taking up 11.8 percent. Professionals form 4.1 percent of the proportion of workers. There are slight variations among the sexes in the type of occupation in Assin North. More than a fifth of the working females are engaged as service and sales workers whilst this sector employs 5.5 percent of males. The males dominate the professionals as well as plant and machine operators sector. The proportion of managers among males and females is the same (1.4%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,072	100.0	34,282	100.0	35,790	100.0
Managers	992	1.4	484	1.4	508	1.4
Professionals	2,863	4.1	1,865	5.4	998	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	934	1.3	712	2.1	222	0.6
Clerical support workers	455	0.6	271	0.8	184	0.5
Service and sales workers	9,752	13.9	1,880	5.5	7,872	22.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	41,645	59.4	21,468	62.6	20,177	56.4
Craft and related trades workers	8,274	11.8	4,225	12.3	4,049	11.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,489	3.6	2,378	6.9	111	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,628	3.8	968	2.8	1,660	4.6
Other occupations	40	0.1	31	0.1	9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The type of industry engaged in by the employed persons in Assin North is shown in Table 4.4. About 59.9 percent of persons are engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. Over 12 percent are in the wholesale and retail business, 8.5 percent in manufacturing and 4.2 percent in accommodation and food service. The proportion of males (63.2%) engaged in the agricultural sector is higher than that of the females (56.0%). On the other hand there are more females (17.1%) in wholesale and retail business than males (7.0%). About 8 percent of the females are involved in accommodation and food service activities whilst less than one percent of males are in this area of operation.

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

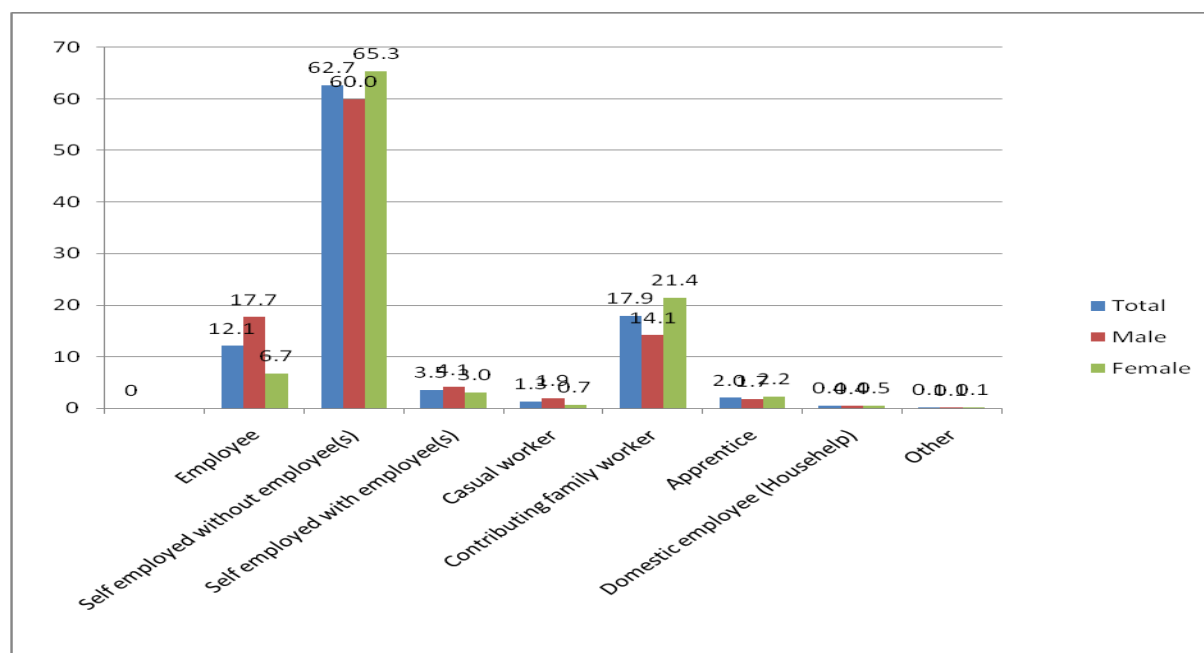
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,072	100.0	34,282	100.0	35,790	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	41,725	59.5	21,683	63.2	20,042	56.0
Mining and quarrying	784	1.1	669	2.0	115	0.3
Manufacturing	5,960	8.5	2,619	7.6	3,341	9.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	73	0.1	55	0.2	18	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	76	0.1	35	0.1	41	0.1
Construction	1,268	1.8	1,231	3.6	37	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,538	12.2	2,416	7.0	6,122	17.1
Transportation and storage	1,610	2.3	1,557	4.5	53	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,974	4.2	230	0.7	2,744	7.7
Information and communication	153	0.2	131	0.4	22	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	244	0.3	157	0.5	87	0.2
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	406	0.6	168	0.5	238	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	191	0.3	154	0.4	37	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	643	0.9	488	1.4	155	0.4
Education	2,427	3.5	1,569	4.6	858	2.4
Human health and social work activities	628	0.9	285	0.8	343	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	134	0.2	123	0.4	11	0.0
Other service activities	1,974	2.8	594	1.7	1,380	3.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	261	0.4	116	0.3	145	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.1 shows the employment status of the employed population 15 years and older in Assin North. About 6 in 10 of the employed persons in Assin North are self-employed without employees. Another 12.1 percent are employees; about 18 percent are contributing family workers and 2.0 percent as apprentices. About 1 percent are casual workers mostly engaged in the construction industry. Only 3.5 percent of the working people are self-employed with employees. There is the need to expand the private sector so that these are empowered to employ more workers. The proportion of male employees (17.7%) is higher than that of females (6.7%) with more of the females (21.4%) also serving as contributing family workers than males (14.1%)

Figure 4.1: Employment status of employed population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The employment sector for those employed population aged 15 years and older in the Assin North Municipality is presented in Table 4.5. Majority of the people are employed in the private informal (91.1%) sector with no proper arrangements for social security and no proper conditions of service. A little over 3 percent of the workers are in private formal sector making the private sector very vital for the economic growth of the Assin North. A little over 5 percent of the working force is employed in the public sector with only one person working in an international organization other than Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The proportion of males working with NGOs is the same as that of females (Appendix a). A higher proportion of females (94.5%) are employed in the private informal sector than the males (91.1%). More males (8.4%) have more stable and secure jobs than the females (5.0%). There is the need to regulate the private sector in the Assin North to ensure that the workers are well protected.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,072	100.0	34,282	100.0	35,790	100.0
Public (Government)	3,645	5.2	2,517	7.3	1,128	3.2
Private Formal	2,241	3.2	1,582	4.6	659	1.8
Private Informal	63,843	91.1	30,016	87.6	33,827	94.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	60	0.1	45	0.1	15	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	282	0.4	122	0.4	160	0.4
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

5.1 Introduction

ICT stands for “Information Communication Technology”. It also refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT), but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums.

In the past few decades, information and communication technology have provided society with a vast array of new communication capabilities. For example, people can communicate in real-time with others in different countries using technologies such as instant messaging, voice over IP (VoIP), and video-conferencing. Social networking websites like Facebook allow users from all over the world to remain in contact and communicate on regular basis. Modern information and communication technologies have created a “global village” in which people can communicate with others across the world as if they were living next door. For this reason, ICT is often studied in the context of how modern communication technology affects society.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the percentage of persons who own mobile phones in the Assin North Municipality. The Table shows that the proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the municipality is 38.6 percent. Furthermore, the table reveals that ownership of mobile phones in the municipality is higher among males (45.8%) than females (31.7%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone	
		Number	Percent
Total	106,031	40,913	38.6
Male	51,859	23,727	45.8
Female	54,172	17,186	31.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet Facility

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of persons who use internet facility in the municipality. The table shows that only 2.4 percent of the people use internet in the municipality. The table also reveals that, usage of internet facility in the district is much higher among male’s users (3.4%) than female’s users (1.4%). The low usage of internet facility could be attributed to lack of internet facilities in the municipality or lack of knowledge in the use of internet.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage, and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent
Total	106,031	2,512	2.4
Male	51,859	1,773	3.4
Female	54,172	739	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.3 shows the proportion of households who own fixed telephones lines. Generally only 0.6 percent of all households have fixed telephones lines. The table further reveals that households who own fixed telephone lines are higher among males (63.5%) than females (36.5%).

Table 5.3: Households having fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,317	100.0	200	100.0
Male	24,159	66.5	127	63.5
Female	12,158	33.5	73	36.5

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

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.4 shows the proportion of persons who own either desktop or laptop computer in the municipality. About 3.6 percent of households in the Assin North Municipality own a desktop or laptop computer as shown in Table 5.4. The table shows that ownership of desktop or laptop computer by households is higher among males (78.9%) than females (21.1%).

Table 5.4: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,317	100.0	1,296	100.0
Male	24,159	66.5	1,023	78.9
Female	12,158	33.5	273	21.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Over the past few years there has been an increasing recognition that disabled people are entitled to the same benefits as other members of society, rather than the recipients of charity. This has resulted in significant changes in how disability is interpreted. The medical or welfare model of disability assumed that people with impairments themselves were the problem and what was needed was care or a cure. As a result of deinstitutionalisation, the promotion of human rights through various United Nations initiatives and activism by disabled people, an alternative approach has emerged which emphasises the rights of people with disabilities. This is known as the social model of disability and focuses less on the impairments of an individual and more on the limitations of a society that categorises who is normal and who is not. It is the disabling environment, the attitudes of others and institutional structures that need to be changed. The social model recognises the inherent quality of all people regardless of disabilities or differences. It also recognises society's obligation to support freedom and equality for all individuals, including those who need appropriate social support. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability and the social-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the Assin North Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the proportion of persons in rural and urban areas with disabilities in the district. 3.3 per cent of the people in the Assin North Municipality have one form of disability or the other. The percentage of the population with disability for both male and female are the same (3.3%). The percentage of PWDs is slightly higher in the urban locality (3.5%) than for rural locality (3.1%). Also the table reveals that the percentage of PWDs is slightly higher among females (3.7%) than males (3.4%) in the urban locality. In the rural locality, the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among males (3.2%) than females (3.1%).

6.3 Type of Disability

The proportions of persons with disability by type of disabilities are shown in table 6.1. The most common type of disability is sight or visual impairment. About 35.5 percent of persons in the municipality have problems with sight or visual impairment. The table also reveals that the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among females (36.3%) than males (34.6%) in relation to sight or visual impairment in the municipality. The second commonest type of disability is Emotion (26.3%), followed by Intellect (20.1). About 15 percent of persons in the municipality have challenges with hearing and speech (14.9%). The least type of disability is found in the other category of disability type (7.3%).

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows the proportion of persons in rural and urban localities with disabilities. As shown in the table, the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher in urban areas (3.5%) than in the

rural areas (3.1%). Furthermore, the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among females (3.7%) than males (3.4%) in the urban areas. The situation is opposite in the rural areas where the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among males (3.2%) than females (3.1%).

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	161,341	100.0	80,254	100.0	81,087	100.0
Without disability	156,041	96.7	77,630	96.7	78,411	96.7
With disability	5,300	3.3	2,624	3.3	2,676	3.3
Sight	1,879	35.5	907	34.6	972	36.3
Hearing	790	14.9	385	14.7	405	15.1
Speech	791	14.9	404	15.4	387	14.5
Physical	1,230	23.2	608	23.2	622	23.2
Intellect	1,067	20.1	490	18.7	577	21.6
Emotion	1,394	26.3	675	25.7	719	26.9
Other	388	7.3	190	7.2	198	7.4
Urban						
Total	57,710	100.0	28,115	100.0	29,595	100.0
Without disability	55,665	96.5	27,154	96.6	28,511	96.3
With disability	2,045	3.5	961	3.4	1,084	3.7
Sight	698	34.1	321	33.4	377	34.8
Hearing	208	10.2	108	11.2	100	9.2
Speech	235	11.5	139	14.5	96	8.9
Physical	429	21.0	224	23.3	205	18.9
Intellect	441	21.6	191	19.9	250	23.1
Emotion	593	29.0	266	27.7	327	30.2
Other	120	5.9	57	5.9	63	5.8
Rural						
Total	103,631	100.0	52,139	100.0	51,492	100.0
Without disability	100,376	96.9	50,476	96.8	49,900	96.9
With disability	3,255	3.1	1,663	3.2	1,592	3.1
Sight	1,181	36.3	586	35.2	595	37.4
Hearing	582	17.9	277	16.7	305	19.2
Speech	556	17.1	265	15.9	291	18.3
Physical	801	24.6	384	23.1	417	26.2
Intellect	626	19.2	299	18.0	327	20.5
Emotion	801	24.6	409	24.6	392	24.6
Other	268	8.2	133	8.0	135	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

The economic activity status of persons with disabilities 15 years and older is shown in Table 6.2. The table shows that the proportion of the population with PWDs 15 years and older in the municipality is 4.4 percent. Out of the employed population, 3.7 percent are PWDs with 3.9 percent from the unemployed population. The economically not active population has recorded 6.9 percent PWDs. The employed population recorded 1.4 percent for PWDs with sight problem and the rest however, recorded less than 1 percent each. The unemployed group/population has

PWDs with emotional problems being the largest proportion (1.7%). Physical problems recorded the largest proportion (2.2%) among the economically not active population.

The data further reveals that the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among males (4.5%) than females (4.4%) in the municipality. Also the proportion of PWDs employed is slightly higher among males (3.9%) than females (3.5%). The same can be said for proportion of PWDs unemployed, slightly higher among males (4.4%) than females (3.6%), except for PWDs who are economically not active which shows proportion of PWDs among females (7.1%) slightly higher than males (6.6%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,673	100.0	70,072	100.0	1,608	100.0	21,993	100.0
Without disability	89,506	95.6	67,482	96.3	1,545	96.1	20,479	93.1
With disability	4,167	4.4	2,590	3.7	63	3.9	1,514	6.9
Sight	1,581	1.7	1,012	1.4	11	0.7	558	2.5
Hearing	591	0.6	374	0.5	16	1.0	201	0.9
Speech	484	0.5	291	0.4	12	0.7	181	0.8
Physical	1,017	1.1	512	0.7	16	1.0	489	2.2
Intellect	739	0.8	396	0.6	9	0.6	334	1.5
Emotion	1,073	1.1	664	0.9	28	1.7	381	1.7
Other	301	0.3	172	0.2	5	0.3	124	0.6
Male								
Total	45,397	100.0	34,282	100.0	709	100.0	10,406	100.0
Without disability	43,349	95.5	32,956	96.1	678	95.6	9,715	93.4
With disability	2,048	4.5	1,326	3.9	31	4.4	691	6.6
Sight	765	1.7	512	1.5	4	0.6	249	2.4
Hearing	286	0.6	186	0.5	14	2.0	86	0.8
Speech	242	0.5	150	0.4	9	1.3	83	0.8
Physical	491	1.1	261	0.8	10	1.4	220	2.1
Intellect	334	0.7	177	0.5	7	1.0	150	1.4
Emotion	519	1.1	336	1.0	8	1.1	175	1.7
Other	155	0.3	90	0.3	3	0.4	62	0.6
Female								
Total	48,276	100.0	35,790	100.0	899	100.0	11,587	100.0
Without disability	46,157	95.6	34,526	96.5	867	96.4	10,764	92.9
With disability	2,119	4.4	1,264	3.5	32	3.6	823	7.1
Sight	816	1.7	500	1.4	7	0.8	309	2.7
Hearing	305	0.6	188	0.5	2	0.2	115	1.0
Speech	242	0.5	141	0.4	3	0.3	98	0.8
Physical	526	1.1	251	0.7	6	0.7	269	2.3
Intellect	405	0.8	219	0.6	2	0.2	184	1.6
Emotion	554	1.1	328	0.9	20	2.2	206	1.8
Other	146	0.3	82	0.2	2	0.2	62	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Level of Education

Appendix 2 shows the level of education of persons three years and older with disability. In the municipality, 35 percent of persons with disability have never attended school. Fifty two percent of persons with disability have basic education (Primary and JHS). Less than seven percent (6.6%) have attained secondary or vocational education. Two percent of persons with disability have had post-secondary or tertiary education. Only 0.1 percent of PWDs possess post graduate doctoral certificates.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on household members and heads of households engaged in agricultural activities. In all four agricultural activities were identified which include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. These activities excluded those who engaged in fishing, hunting and other “non-farming” agricultural activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows household members as well as household heads engaged in agricultural activities. As indicated in table 7.1, a total of 27,009 of all households in the municipality constituting 74.4 percent engage in one form of agricultural activity or the other. Of this number, 26,369 (97.6%) households engage in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing (35.8%). Only a very small percentage of farming households engage in tree planting (0.4%) and fish farming (0.5%). The table further explains that the proportion of households engaged in agriculture is higher in the rural areas (86.3%) than in the urban areas (54.7%). Also the proportion of farming households engaged in crop farming (98.7%) is slightly higher in the rural communities than in the urban (94.8%). Likewise, the proportion of livestock rearing is higher (37.7%) in the rural areas than in urban areas (30.9%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

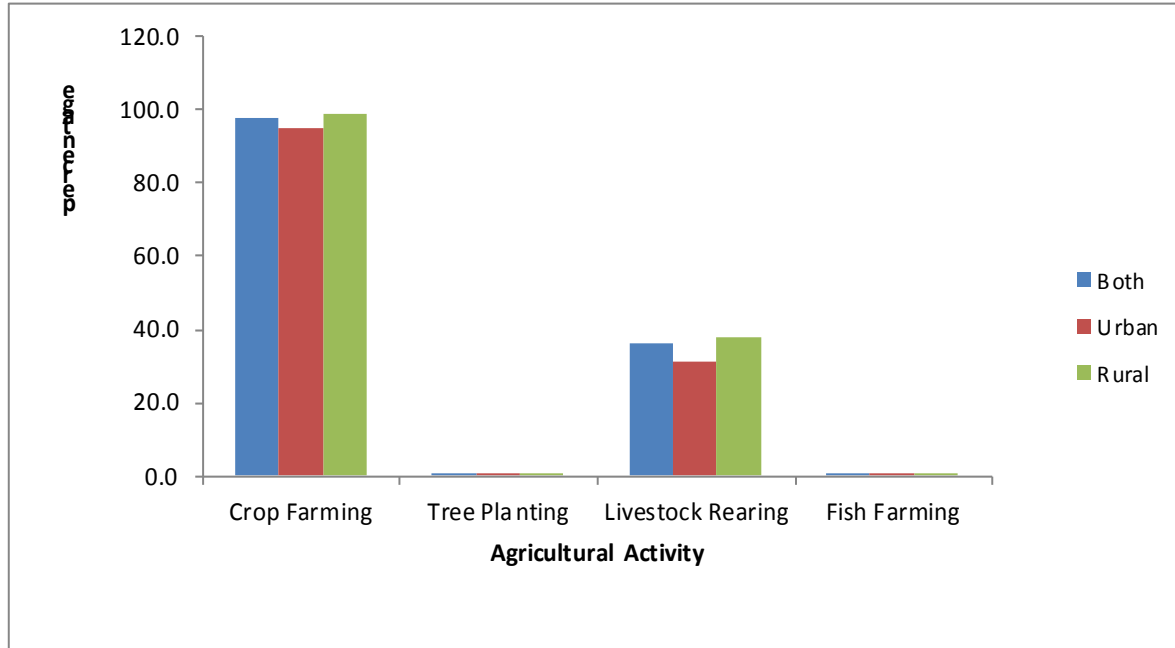
Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	36,317	100.0	13,725	100.0	22,592	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	27,009	74.4	7,509	54.7	19,500	86.3
Crop Farming	26,369	97.6	7,120	94.8	19,249	98.7
Tree Planting	108	0.4	40	0.5	68	0.3
Livestock Rearing	9,676	35.8	2,319	30.9	7,357	37.7
Fish Farming	130	0.5	40	0.5	90	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Households by Agricultural activities and locality

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households by activity and locality. The proportions are quite different across the various activities and locality. However, in the crop farming and livestock rearing agricultural activities, the proportions are slightly higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the tree planting and fish farming activities the proportions are virtually the same.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of households by agricultural activity and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock, animals reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity. While it occurs throughout the country, and in both rural and urban areas, livestock rearing was mainly concentrated in the savannah agro-ecological zone where the three northern regions are located. Table 7.2, shows the types of livestock reared in the country and their keepers. Among the ruminants, goat rearing accounted for about 39,264 (14.1%), 13,234 sheep (4.7%), pig and cattle rearing reported basically the same numbers 2,785 (1%) and 2,751(1%) respectively. In the bird category, there are 169,007 (60.6%) chicken, 1,754 guinea fowls (0.6%), ducks account for 2,128 (0.8%) and about 205 doves (0.1%) are recorded based on 2010 census data. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), fish farming which is not a common agricultural household activity recorded 38,538 (13.8%), grass-cutter 1,210 (0.4%), and 453 rabbits (0.2%). The table further shows 53.5 percent of households are involved in chicken rearing, 8.9 percent reared sheep and 29.5 percent goat rearing.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Type of livestock/other animals	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	278,867	100.0	13,859	100.0	20.1
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cattle	2,751	1.0	112	0.8	24.6
Chicken	169,007	60.6	7,416	53.5	22.8
Dove	205	0.1	19	0.1	10.8
Duck	2,128	0.8	145	1.0	14.7
Goat	39,264	14.1	4,089	29.5	9.6
Grass-cutter	1,210	0.4	90	0.6	13.4
Guinea fowl	1,754	0.6	69	0.5	25.4
Ostrich	573	0.2	51	0.4	11.2
Pig	2,785	1.0	299	2.2	9.3
Rabbit	453	0.2	30	0.2	15.1
Sheep	13,234	4.7	1,228	8.9	10.8
Silk worm	1,215	0.4	16	0.1	75.9
Snail	399	0.1	6	0.0	66.5
Turkey	332	0.1	32	0.2	10.4
Other	2,567	0.9	169	1.2	15.2
Fish farming	38,538	13.8	79	0.6	487.8
Inland fishing	2,452	0.9	9	0.1	272.4
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In recent times housing conditions in Ghana have become a great concern not only to government but also to every individual due to exorbitant rent advance being charged by landlords and estate developers. Availability of quality housing data will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs. Also information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for construction of various housing units will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. Such information can aid the government in designing housing improvement programmes.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the number of houses as well as number of households by locality in the municipality. In all there are 161,341 people in the Assin North Municipality with a total household population of 157,749 representing 97.7 percent. About 35 percent of the households' populations are in the urban locality with 65 percent in the rural areas of the Municipality. As shown in the table, there are 26,751 houses in the municipality.

Further computations from the Table reveals that the proportion of rural housing stock (70%) far exceeds urban houses (30%). An average household per house in the municipality accounts for 1.4, population per house is 5.9 and average household size accounts for 4.3. The table reveals a slight increase in the urban localities over the rural areas in relation to average households per house and population per house. Average household size is virtually the same in both localities in the municipality.

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

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	161,341	57,710	103,631
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	157,749	55,444	102,305
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	26,751	8,047	18,704
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	36,317	13,725	22,592
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.9	5.5
Average household size	4.4	4	4.3	4	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

As shown in Table 8.2, there are 36,317 occupied dwelling units in the municipality. The compound houses are the commonest type of dwelling units in the municipality. A little over one-half of dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses. The proportion of compound houses in the municipality is one percentage point (52.5%) higher than the national average of 51.5 percent. Makeshift and other improvised dwellings constitute less than one percent of all dwellings. The second commonest type of dwelling unit is separate house (35.3%). The proportion of male headed households (37.8%) is slightly higher than female headed households (30.2%) in the case of separate house dwelling unit. In contrast, the proportion of female headed households with compound dwelling unit is higher (58.9%) than that of the males (49.2%). Furthermore, the proportion of separate house dwelling unit is higher in the rural (42.9%) than in the urban localities (22.6%). On the contrary, the proportion of compound houses are higher in urban (63.7%) than in rural areas (45.7%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	36,317	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	12,805	35.3	37.8	30.2	22.6	42.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	2,032	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.9	4.8
Flat/apartment	256,355	22,889	913	2.5	2.8	2.0	4.2	1.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	19,060	52.5	49.2	58.9	63.7	45.7
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	1,110	3.1	3.5	2.1	1.2	4.2
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	106	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Tent	10,343	937	60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	96	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	59	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	62	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other	9,846	1,003	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Household Ownership

Table 8.3 shows the proportion of house ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. More than one-half (21,662) of dwelling units in the municipality are owned by household members. The proportion of households owned by a relative who is not a household member is 5,717 while the proportion of dwelling units owned by other private individuals is 7,469. Public or government owned housing units forms only a small proportion of 1.2 percent.

The proportion of dwelling units owned by household member is higher (15,736) in rural areas than in urban areas (5,926). Proportions of dwelling units owned by mortgage (228) as well as relative who is not a household member (3,327) are slightly higher in the rural communities as compared to urban areas (167) and (2,390) respectively. The table further reveals that the proportion of dwelling units across the different ownership status is higher among male headed households than female headed households.

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

Ownership status	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	36,317	24,159	12,158	13,725	22,592
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	21,662	14,880	6,782	5,926	15,736
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	395	286	109	167	228
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	5,717	3,261	2,456	2,390	3,327
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	7,469	4,945	2,524	4,628	2,841
Private employer	83,610	5,191	407	307	100	216	191
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	80	59	21	32	48
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	426	315	111	255	171
Other	24,000	2,090	161	106	55	111	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality. The main construction materials used for outer walls in the municipality is mud bricks or earth. With reference to Table 8.4, the proportion of outer walls constructed with mud bricks or earth is 57.9 percent compared with cement or concretes (33.3%). Only 6.1 percent of outer walls are built with landcrete in the municipality. Other materials such as wood, stone, burnt bricks, bamboo are hardly used to construct outer walls in the municipality. Three quarters of outer walls in rural areas are constructed with mud bricks or earth, compared with only 28.3 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, 63 percent of the outer walls in the urban areas are constructed with cement or concrete, compared with 15.9 percent in the rural areas. This could be explained by the high cost of building materials in urban areas (e.g. cement) and availability of low-cost building materials (e.g. mud bricks) in the rural communities.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	38,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	206,207	22,227	57.9	28.3	75.2
Wood	200,594	10,461	367	1.0	1.0	1.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,698	138	0.4	0.5	0.3
Stone	11,330	942	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	162	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	325,673	12,784	33.3	63.0	15.9
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	2,360	6.1	6.0	6.2
Bamboo	8,206	766	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,295	195	0.5	0.0	0.8
Other	39,206	2,624	98	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Materials for floor

Floor type affects not only the aesthetics of the house but more importantly the quality and health status of house. Some floors are easily stained and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As indicated in Table 8.5, floors in the municipality are largely made of cement or concrete (83.0%) compared with only 14.6 percent made of earth or mud. Although cement floors are the most common in both rural and urban areas, the proportion is higher in urban (87.7%) than in the rural areas (80.1 %). About 19 percent of floors in rural areas are made of earth or mud compared with only 8.3 percent in urban areas. Other materials used for floor such as burnt brick, wood, vinyl tiles, ceramic, terrazzo form less than ten percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	36,317	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	59,543	5,317	14.6	8.3	18.5
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	448,599	30,140	83.0	87.7	80.1
Stone	32,817	2,192	183	0.5	0.7	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	45	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	42	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	92	0.3	0.4	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,534	311	0.9	1.5	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	112	0.3	0.7	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	75	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows that the main material used for roofing in the municipality is metal sheets. More than three quarters of dwelling units have roofs made of metal sheets with 7.3 percent made of thatch palm leaves or raffia. The proportion of dwelling units with bamboo as the main roofing material is 2.4 percent while slate/asbestos roof accounted for only 1 percent. Although metal sheet is the main roofing material in the municipality, the proportion is higher in the urban areas (94.4%) than in the rural areas (82.9%). Cement, roofing tiles, wood, and mud brick each constitute less than 1 percent in the urban areas. One in ten roofs is made of thatched palm leaves or raffia in the rural areas compared with 1.5 percent in the urban areas. The proportion of dwelling units with bamboo roof is higher in the rural areas (3.6%) than in the urban areas (0.6%). That of slate/asbestos is about the same in both urban and rural areas (1.1%) and (0.9%) respectively.

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	38,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	243	0.6	0.3	0.8
Wood	45,547	3,047	202	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	33,447	87.1	94.4	82.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	376	1.0	1.1	0.9
Cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	262	0.7	1.1	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	27	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	908	2.4	0.6	3.4
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	2,788	7.3	1.5	10.6
Other	35,935	3,136	145	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms in dwelling units in the municipality. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep.

This reveals that slightly more than one-half of households (57.0%) in the municipality occupy a one/single room similar to the regional average of 54.5 percent. The table indicates a decrease in the number of sleeping rooms occupied across household sizes. This situation depicts overcrowding in dwelling units in the municipality.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	36,317	100.0	57.0	24.3	10.3	4.6	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
1	6,649	100.0	91.4	6.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
2	4,345	100.0	76.3	19.5	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
3	4,810	100.0	66.2	23.7	6.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
4	4,778	100.0	58.1	27.4	9.1	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5
5	4,541	100.0	51.1	30.9	11.1	3.9	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
6	3,762	100.0	38.6	35.1	16.6	6.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
7	2,753	100.0	30.7	36.0	19.5	8.2	3.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1
8	1,844	100.0	21.9	35.6	22.8	11.8	4.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.3
9	1,141	100.0	16.3	33.7	26.0	13.0	4.2	3.6	1.8	0.6	0.8
10+	1,694	100.0	7.7	20.1	24.9	20.9	10.0	7.9	3.9	1.9	2.6

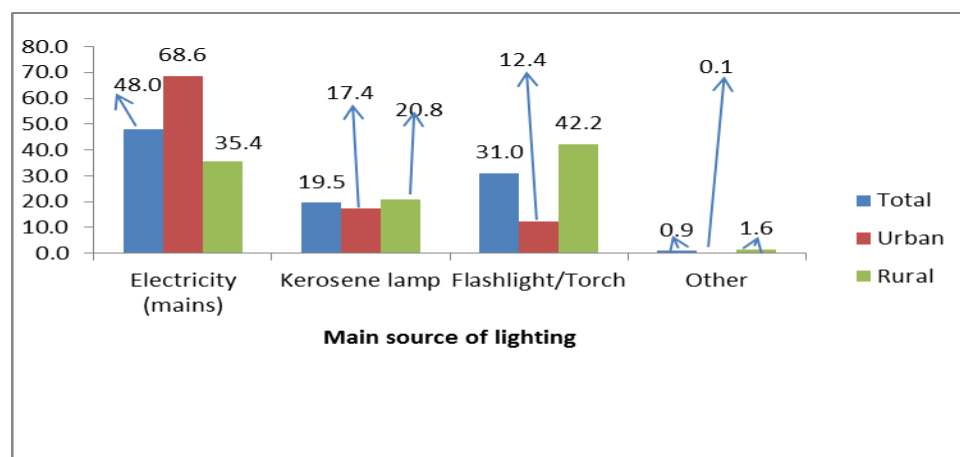
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Dwelling facilities: source of lighting

As shown in figure 8.1, the three main source of non-natural lighting in households are electricity- main (48.0%), flashlight (31.0%), and kerosene (19.5%). The use of flashlights in the municipality seem to have outnumber kerosene lamps which has been a major source of light in the municipality decades ago, probably due to the invasion of several long-lasting and rechargeable batteries. In the municipality, flashlight is the main source of lighting for about three in ten households (31.0%).

There are rural-urban variations in the sources of domestic light. About seventy percent of households in urban areas rely on electricity as their main source of light compared with (35.4%) in the rural areas. Nearly a quarter of the rural households use kerosene lamps as a source of lighting as compared to 17.4 percent in the urban communities. The proportion of households which use flashlight as source of lighting in the urban areas is (12.4%) compared with (42.2%) in the rural areas. The other sources of lighting are however, negligible (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

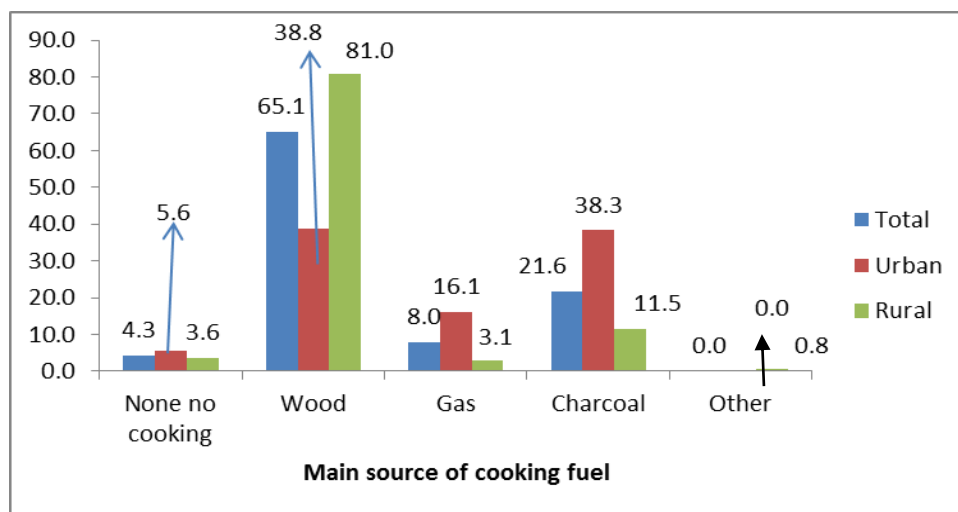


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Dwelling facilities: Main source of cooking fuel

As shown in figure 8.2, the two main sources of energy for cooking in households in the municipality are firewood (65.1%) and charcoal (21.6%). The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 4.3 percent which could be attributed to increase in single-member households. The availability of wood in the rural areas puts firewood as the main source of cooking fuel (81.0) compared with (38.8%) in urban areas. The use of charcoal as cooking fuel is higher in the urban areas (38%) than in rural areas (11.5%) though it is produced in the rural areas.

Figure 8.2: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.11 Main source of drinking water

Lack of safe water for drinking and other domestic purposes has serious health implications on the lives of households and society as a whole. The availability of clean supply of water helps in the reduction of diarrheal and other water-borne related diseases. Water is classified into two categories namely “improved and “unimproved”. Sources considered to be improved are household connected to public pipe borne water supply system, public stand pipe, boreholes, protected (lined) dug wells, protected springs, and rain water collection. Those considered to be unimproved include unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker –trucks.

The main sources of drinking water are shown in Table 8.8. There are six main sources of household drinking water in the municipality, these are bore-hole or pump tube well (47.2%), protected well (13.3%), rivers and streams (9.7%), sachet water (9.3%), public standpipe (6.9%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (6.7%). The proportion of dwelling units using borehole or pump tube well, the leading source of water in the municipality is higher in the rural areas (55.3%), compared with (33.8%) in the urban areas. In contrast, proportion of usage of protected well as main source of drinking water is 23.9 percent in the urban compared with 6.9 percent in rural. About fifteen percent of dwelling units obtain their source of water from rivers and streams (14.6%) in the rural communities compared with 1.6 percent in the urban. The source of water for domestic use is similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet and bottled water.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	36,317	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	181	0.5	0.7	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	2,443	6.7	6.1	7.1
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	122,845	2,506	6.9	5.7	7.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	96,113	17,140	47.2	33.8	55.3
Protected well	321,091	22,615	4,843	13.3	23.9	6.9
Rain water	39,438	8,361	185	0.5	0.6	0.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	69	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	34	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	3,389	9.3	22.3	1.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	15,072	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	1,811	5.0	4.1	5.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	3,514	9.7	1.6	14.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	4,197	99	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other	3,972	365	62	0.2	0.4	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	36,317	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	172	0.5	0.6	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	2,251	6.2	5.4	6.7
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	2,410	6.6	5.6	7.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	16,716	46.0	35.9	52.2
Protected well	465,775	37,995	7,740	21.3	41.4	9.1
Rain water	39,916	6,583	117	0.3	0.5	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	59	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	14	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	2,410	6.6	7.3	6.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	80	0.2	0.3	0.2
River/stream	588,590	52,309	4,166	11.5	2.3	17.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	144	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other	10,302	940	38	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.12 Bathing and toilet facilities

The type of toilet facility available in a dwelling unit shows the sanitary conditions as well as poverty level of a place. Table 8.9 shows five main types of toilet facilities used in the municipality. They include Pit latrine (35.4%), public toilet (30.3%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) [17.6%] and the water closet (3%). The proportion of households whose members use water closet (3%) in the municipality is far below the regional average of 39.5 percent. The data from 2010 census indicates that dwelling units with no toilet facilities account for 13.1 percent in the municipality. Less than one percent (0.2) of dwelling units in the municipality still use bucket or pan as toilet facility despite the ban of its usage. The proportion of households with no toilet in both urban and rural areas is about 13.1 percent while the

proportions using WC (6.1% urban, rural 1.1%) and KVIP (29.5 % urban, rural 10.3%) are higher in urban areas; Pit latrine and public toilet are more common in rural areas.

Table 8.9 further depicts bathing facilities in the Assin North Municipality. Bathing facilities used in the municipality are basically of three types namely: shared separate bathroom in the same house (34.6%), own bathroom for exclusive use (26.9%), shared open cubicle (16.4%). The proportion of dwelling units that use private open cubicle as bathroom is 6.8 percent. At the municipal level, the proportion of dwelling units which use bathroom in another house is slightly higher (7.5%) compared with the regional rate of 7.3 percent. While the proportions using shared separate bathroom in the same house (45.7% urban, 27.9 % rural) and shared open cubicle (19.2% urban, 14.7% rural) are higher in urban areas, own bathroom for exclusive use is common in rural areas (31.1%) compared with urban areas (19.1%).

Table 8.9: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility used by household	Total		Localities					
	Country	Region	Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5467054	36317	36,317	100.0	13,725	100.0	22,592	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1056382	4773	4,773	13.1	1,801	13.1	2,972	13.2
W.C.	839611	1090	1,090	3.0	833	6.1	257	1.1
Pit latrine	1040883	12840	12,840	35.4	3,368	24.5	9,472	41.9
KVIP	572824	6374	6,374	17.6	4,054	29.5	2,320	10.3
Bucket/pan	40678	66	66	0.2	43	0.3	23	0.1
Public toilet (WCKVIPPan etc.)	1893291	11019	11,019	30.3	3,562	26.0	7,457	33.0
Other	23385	155	155	0.4	64	0.5	91	0.4
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5467054	36317	36,317	100.0	13,725	100.0	22,592	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1535392	9762	9,762	26.9	2,729	19.9	7,033	31.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1818522	12579	12,579	34.6	6,274	45.7	6,305	27.9
Private open cubicle	381979	2474	2,474	6.8	651	4.7	1,823	8.1
Shared open cubicle	1000257	5967	5,967	16.4	2,642	19.2	3,325	14.7
Public bath house	140501	124	124	0.3	39	0.3	85	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187337	2713	2,713	7.5	585	4.3	2,128	9.4
Open space around house	372556	2593	2,593	7.1	780	5.7	1,813	8.0
River/pond/lake/dam	14234	52	52	0.1	9	0.1	43	0.2
Other	16276	53	53	0.1	16	0.1	37	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.13 Method of waste disposal

8.13.1 Solid waste disposal

Sanitation and for that matter solid waste disposal in both rural and urban areas is a matter of great concern to the nation since it is one of the Millennium development goals (MDGs), Ghana is expected to attain by the year 2015 and needs urgent solution. As indicated in Table 8.10, the most popular means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the municipality is public dump, either by dumping in a container (14.2%) or dumping unto open dump site (53.1%). Only 3.6 percent of solid wastes generated by dwelling units are collected in the municipality. About one in ten dwelling units (11.1%) dump solid waste indiscriminately compared with 6.2 percent of solid buried by households. Although, the proportions of disposing solid waste differ across localities, dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both rural (63.5%) and urban areas (35.9%) in the municipality (Table 8.10).

8.13.2 Liquid waste disposal

The majority of dwelling units in the municipality as shown in Table 8.10 dispose of liquid waste in three main ways: throwing it unto compound (52.8%), unto the street or outside (29.8%) or into gutters (12.6%). About 2.3 percent of dwelling units' dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 1.3 percent through drainage system into a pit (soak away system). Also, about 60 percent of dwelling units in rural areas and 42.5 percent in urban areas dispose of liquid waste by throwing unto the compound.

Table 8.10: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by household

Type	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Urban		Rural	
			Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	36,317	36,317	100.0	13,725	100.0	22,592	100.0
Collected	785,889	1,319	1,319	3.6	521	3.8	798	3.5
Burned by household	584,820	3,902	3,902	10.7	1,693	12.3	2,209	9.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	5,167	5,167	14.2	4,958	36.1	209	0.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	19,278	19,278	53.1	4,929	35.9	14,349	63.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	4,049	4,049	11.1	754	5.5	3,295	14.6
Buried by household	182,615	2,266	2,266	6.2	800	5.8	1,466	6.5
Other	53,805	336	336	0.9	70	0.5	266	1.2
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	36,317	36,317	100.0	13,725	100.0	22,592	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	303	303	0.8	83	0.6	220	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	834	834	2.3	611	4.5	223	1.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	460	460	1.3	180	1.3	280	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	10,837	10,837	29.8	4,206	30.6	6,631	29.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	4,568	4,568	12.6	2,757	20.1	1,811	8.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	19,160	19,160	52.8	5,827	42.5	13,333	59.0
Other	38,294	155	155	0.4	61	0.4	94	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana. Geographically, the census covered, district, and sub-district levels such as localities, villages, settlements and residential areas.

This report on Assin North Municipal provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the municipal level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the municipality. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of Findings

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of Assin North Municipality is 161,341, constituting 7.3 percent of the population of Central Region. About 64 percent of the persons live in rural communities. The sex ratio is 99, indicating that for every 100 females, there are 99 males. Assin North has a youthful population. About 42 percent of the population is below Age 15. The Dependency Ratio is 85.9, that is, about 86 people depend on every 100 working persons for their livelihood. The Dependency Ratio for the rural communities is 92.4 whilst that for the urban is 75.3 indicating that there are more dependents in the rural than in the urban communities.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 4.14 per woman, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.7 per 1000 population and a Crude Death Rate is 6.69 per 1000 population.. About 14 percent of the deaths in Assin North is caused by accidents. The Age specific death rate shows an Under 5 years death rate of 13 deaths per 1000 live births.

Nationality

About 97 percent of persons in Assin North are Ghanaians. Almost half of the non-Ghanaians are from ECOWAS countries

Household characteristics

There are 157,749 Households in Assin North, 65 percent of which is found in the rural communities. About 49 percent of the Households consist of Nuclear families, that is, Head only, Head and Spouse only, Head, Spouse and Children or Single parents.

Marital characteristics

About 40 percent of the population 12 years and older in Assin North have never married with about the same proportion currently married. Eleven percent of the remaining group is widowed with the others either separated or in informal or consensual union. About six percent of those married are in the age group 12 - 14 years.

Education and literacy

Twenty percent of the population 11 years and older are not literate, that is, cannot read and write in any language. Apart from English, Ghanaian language and French, no person in Assin North is literate in any other language. Less than one percent of the people can read and write in French. About half of the people attending school now in Assin North are at the primary level. There is a very low attendance of vocational/technical/commercial (0.4%) schools in Assin North as well as tertiary which is one percent.

Economic activity

About 76.5 percent of the persons 15 years and older in Assin North are economically active. Ninety-eight percent of these economically active people are employed. About seven percent of the economically inactive group cannot work because they are disabled or sick. Nineteen percent of the unemployed are in the age group 15-19 years.

A little over three quarters (76.5%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active, with about a quarter (23.5%) being economically not active. Of the economically active, 97.8 percent are employed whilst a little over two percent (2.2%) are unemployed.

Information technology

The proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the municipality is 38.6 percent. Furthermore, ownership of mobile phones in the municipality is higher among males (45.8%) than females (38.6%). Only 2.4 percent of the people use internet in the municipality. Usage of internet facility in the district is much higher among males users (3.4%) than females users (1.4%)

Disability

About 3.3 per cent of the people in the Assin North Municipality have one form of disability or the other. The percentage of the population with disability for both male and female are the same (3.3%). The percentage of PWDs is slightly higher in the urban locality (3.5%) than for rural locality (3.1%). Also, the percentage of PWDs is slightly higher among females (3.7%) than males (3.4%) in the urban locality. In the rural locality, the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among males (3.2%) than females (3.1%).

Agricultural activity

A total of 27,009 of all households in the municipality constituting 74.4 percent engage in one form of agricultural activity or the other. Of this number, 26,369 (97.6%) households engage in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing (35.8%). Only a very small percentage of farming households engage in tree planting (0.4%) and fish farming (0.5%).

There is a total household population of 157,749 representing 97.7 percent. About 35 percent of the households' populations are in the urban locality with 65 percent in the rural areas of the Municipality. There are 26,751 houses in the municipality. The proportion of compound houses in the municipality is one percentage point (52.5%) higher than the national average of 51.5 percent. More than one-half (21,662) of dwelling units in the municipality are owned by household members.

The main construction materials used for outer walls in the municipality is mud bricks or earth. The proportion of outer walls constructed with mud bricks or earth is 57.9 percent compared with cement or concrete (33.3%). Slightly more than one-half of households (57.0%) in the municipality occupy a one/single room similar to the regional average of 54.5 percent. Three main source of non-natural lighting in households are electricity- main (48.0%), flashlight (31.0%), and kerosene (19.5%).

Two main sources of energy for cooking in households in the municipality are firewood (65.1%) and charcoal (21.6%). The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 4.3 percent which could be attributed to increase in single-member households. The availability of wood in the rural areas puts firewood as the main source of cooking fuel (81.0) compared with (38.8%) in urban areas. There are six main sources of household drinking water in the municipality, these are bore-hole or pump tube well (47.2%), protected well (13.3%), rivers and streams (9.7%), sachet water (9.3%), public standpipe (6.9%), pipe-born outside dwelling (6.7%).

Five main types of toilet facilities used in the municipality include Pit latrine (35.4%), public toilet (30.3%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) [17.6%] and the water closet (3%). The following bathing facilities were also identified; shared separate bathroom in the same house (34.6%), own bathroom for exclusive use (26.9%), shared open cubicle (16.4%).

The most popular means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the municipality is public dump, either by dumping in a container (14.2%) or dumping unto open dump site (53.1%). About 4 percent of solid wastes generated by dwelling units are collected in the municipality. Throwing of liquid waste onto compound (52.8%), onto the street or outside (29.8%) or into gutters (12.6%) exits in the municipality.

9.2 Conclusion

The Assin North Municipal is one of the seventeen districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the municipality are also diverse in several respects.

Sex ratio for the municipal has been relatively low as in some other districts in the region and has declined consistently falling below 100 in most of the age groups. The proportion of children is large compared to the aged. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured at the census. This age group contributed a similar proportion of total births as teenagers (15- 19 years) and

justifies their inclusion on the fertility schedule at the census and the need to address the phenomenon.

The population dynamics of the municipal may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the municipality.

Even though the municipal is rural based, majority of the population reside in its few urban areas. There are disparities among the socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the municipal are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low just as ownership of fixed telephone lines.

The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the municipality. There are little variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the district. About 74 percent of all the households in the municipality are engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming. Most of the households in the municipality depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping is concerned.

On the average the majority of all dwellings in the municipality are owned by household members but this is true for rural households more than their urban ones and also for male-headed than female-headed households. Majority of the households in dwellings use electricity while access to water within the dwellings is lacking or limited. Waste disposal (solid and liquid) are two major issues affecting the municipality. Dumping of solid waste in open space is paramount in the municipality and even more evident in rural areas. Liquid waste is also thrown onto compound in the municipality but more pronounced in the urban areas. Majority of the population in the municipality use the public toilet and also wood is the main source of cooking fuel for the district.

9.4 Policy implications

The characteristics of the population in Assin North Municipal as observed at the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the municipal. These characteristics therefore suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the municipality and the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

In terms of realizing the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana must be considered. The general objective of the policy is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation. The population of the municipality has grown very fast over the past few years of its establishment. The human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the municipality has considerable

natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the municipal.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. For instance, the low skill employment among the employed population who are mostly self-employed without employees must be attended to by strengthening the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) to adequately equip participants who excel during their training to be able to employ others. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban population suggest that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the municipal. In this regards specific categories must be targeted.

The population characteristics of the municipal have implications for the human development agenda of the country and for the municipal, for that matter. Today, it is generally prudent for any nation to have such an agenda and fit the needs of its population into it. Generally, the approach is the adoption of one policy-a straight jacket- that must fit all. The various population subgroups of the district present some characteristics that require careful policy measures that can meet peculiar needs of the various population subgroups. Generally gender dimensions of policies must not be underestimated. Secondly, investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age at child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years.

There is a generally low level of education among PWDs which can no longer be overlooked. It is the suggestion of this report that, the Assin North Municipal must make it an effort to sponsor at least some number of PWDs each year to attain a certain level of education.

In addressing the issue of overcrowding as it exists now, the Assin North Municipal Assembly must replicate the affordable housing scheme project that is being carried out at the national level in the municipality. Moving forward one would also recommend that in addressing issues on community facilities such as toilet, the municipality must come out with by-laws that are quite punitive to ensure that every landlord/landlady provides toilet facilities in their homes. In a related development, the municipality must provide enough solid and liquid waste disposal bins to the communities placed at vantage points that can be easily accessible to all in order to forestall the status quo.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	
Total	146,853	26,159	2,687	11,801	42,374	47,199	11,177	1,635	2,841	824	156
No disability	141,758	24,355	2,648	11,642	41,286	45,636	10,909	1,567	2,753	810	152
With a disability	5,095	1,804	39	159	1,088	1,563	268	68	88	14	4
Sight	1,812	755	13	42	304	535	85	25	42	8	3
Hearing	757	346	7	20	170	172	25	7	9	1	0
Speech	721	364	7	37	154	130	9	8	11	1	0
Physical	1,186	496	4	26	222	328	50	22	33	3	2
Intellectual	987	380	12	46	267	229	38	5	9	1	0
Emotional	1,351	401	3	52	345	427	85	20	17	1	0
Other	376	125	4	13	90	111	19	4	10	0	0
Male											
Total	72,817	9,322	1,393	6,050	20,598	25,131	6,686	993	1,848	663	133
No disability	70,300	8,618	1,377	5,969	20,061	24,228	6,541	946	1,779	652	129
With a disability	2,517	704	16	81	537	903	145	47	69	11	4
Sight	874	275	7	19	149	333	37	17	27	7	3
Hearing	374	140	2	9	103	93	14	5	7	1	0
Speech	371	160	1	21	91	74	7	6	10	1	0
Physical	586	174	3	8	124	194	31	16	31	3	2
Intellectual	449	150	2	20	136	112	17	4	8	0	0
Emotional	653	160	1	26	160	239	45	9	13	0	0
Other	186	49	1	4	40	69	11	2	10	0	0
Female											
Total	74,036	16,837	1,294	5,751	21,776	22,068	4,491	642	993	161	23
No disability	71,458	15,737	1,271	5,673	21,225	21,408	4,368	621	974	158	23
With a disability	2,578	1,100	23	78	551	660	123	21	19	3	0
Sight	938	480	6	23	155	202	48	8	15	1	0
Hearing	383	206	5	11	67	79	11	2	2	0	0
Speech	350	204	6	16	63	56	2	2	1	0	0
Physical	600	322	1	18	98	134	19	6	2	0	0
Intellectual	538	230	10	26	131	117	21	1	1	1	0
Emotional	698	241	2	26	185	188	40	11	4	1	0
Other	190	76	3	9	50	42	8	2	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Assin Fosu	36,864	17,763	19,101	9,109	4,821
2	Assin Bereku	8,637	4,227	4,410	2,009	1,365
3	Akonfudi	5,573	2,762	2,811	1,166	774
4	Assin Akropong	4,247	1,975	2,272	1,051	756
5	Assin Nyankomasi	4,034	1,928	2,106	1,000	684
6	Assin Dansame	4,007	1,982	2,025	866	652
7	Assin Praso	3,769	1,769	2,000	867	599
8	Assin Dompem	3,293	1,662	1,631	773	501
9	Assin Kushea	3,019	1,481	1,538	743	519
10	Assin Juaso	2,785	1,390	1,395	615	514
11	Assin Awisem	2,654	1,323	1,331	604	396
12	Assin Endwa	2,449	1,208	1,241	518	400
13	Asempaneye	2,147	1,035	1,112	551	385
14	Anweansu	2,105	1,028	1,077	448	359
15	Assin Brofoyeduru	2,029	1,003	1,026	474	388
16	Assin Akyiano	1,868	945	923	424	366
17	Assin Atonsu	1,611	739	872	417	251
18	Assin Odumase	1,406	711	695	291	257
19	Nyame Ye Nam	1,395	709	686	260	184
20	Assin Odumasi	1,381	679	702	262	203

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Assin Fosu	36,864	4,626	4,437	4,961	4,825	3,813	3,066	2,478	2,190	1,664	1,300	1,074	720	543	323	350	494
2	Assin Bereku	8,637	1,343	1,170	1,161	965	737	610	515	476	396	309	299	179	155	99	100	123
3	Akonfudi	5,573	795	747	727	594	518	345	342	281	237	231	239	150	128	55	80	104
4	Assin Akropong	4,247	669	590	599	385	280	234	209	217	234	169	178	120	112	56	88	107
5	Assin Nyankomasi	4,034	585	561	465	443	364	327	238	221	160	169	126	85	95	35	76	84
6	Assin Dansame	4,007	601	608	560	476	299	245	205	199	185	142	150	99	64	56	50	68
7	Assin Praso	3,769	526	464	519	499	355	286	200	212	143	139	109	83	64	50	58	62
8	Assin Dompem	3,293	469	426	417	403	268	237	144	171	148	148	113	70	77	42	70	90
9	Assin Kushea	3,019	437	390	426	318	210	173	169	156	147	126	111	86	88	51	71	60
10	Assin Juaso	2,785	390	377	405	332	251	197	181	150	101	106	76	59	54	22	35	49
11	Assin Awisem	2,654	431	352	322	280	244	222	158	147	108	69	106	52	50	27	37	49
12	Assin Endwa	2,449	356	331	339	267	193	160	151	117	99	95	103	69	52	28	31	58
13	Asempaneye	2,147	297	286	272	256	172	141	140	105	102	77	92	54	38	28	40	47
14	Anweansu	2,105	373	318	288	192	119	156	139	118	103	71	60	39	53	21	27	28
15	Assin Brofoyeduru	2,029	334	318	265	194	137	154	97	114	116	68	76	43	37	13	33	30
16	Assin Akyiano	1,868	325	264	257	226	142	119	87	83	71	82	74	42	25	15	25	31
17	Assin Atonsu	1,611	232	226	184	182	168	144	107	88	74	55	59	28	10	19	20	15
18	Assin Odumase	1,406	216	227	177	147	88	75	74	70	89	67	43	34	18	12	21	48
19	Nyame Ye Nam	1,395	245	211	195	158	108	77	55	69	51	56	40	43	27	20	19	21
20	Assin Odumasi	1,381	243	229	177	129	114	107	85	56	40	43	39	41	22	18	21	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Anthony Oduro-Denkyira
Mr. Andrews Kwabena Quaning

Consultant

Dr. Stephen Afranie

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat
Mrs. Rebecca Ninson