



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPALITY



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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMMA	Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CDR	Crude Death Rate
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
Km ²	Kilometres Square
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MP	Member of Parliament
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN	United Nations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district level 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 Municipal. It gives a brief background of the Municipal, 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 Municipal, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district.

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Asokore Mampong Municipality is 304,815 represents 6.4 percent of the total population of Ashanti Region, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 91.7. The Municipality shows a youthful population with more than half (58.3%) of the population below 24 years. The population of the Municipal therefore depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The age dependency ratio for the Municipal is 64.3 per 100, the age dependency ratio 67.5 for males and 61.5 for females.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 2.8. The General Fertility Rate is 80.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipal is 5.2 per 1000. Out of the number of migrants in the Municipal, about 44,887 constituting 40.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region while 3,519 are people born outside the country.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipal has a total number of 72,478 households with an average household size of about 4 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 40.6 percent and spouses 10.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.1 percent and single parent nuclear also form 11.7 percent of the household structure in the Municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (40.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 48.5 percent have never married and 2.4 percent are in consensual unions. At age 25-29 years, about five of every ten females (54.1%) are married compared to their male counterpart of just 20.6 percent. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 58.4 percent while widowed males account for only 9.9 percent. Among the married, 31.8 percent have no education and about 11 percent of never married persons also have no education. About 8 in 10 of the married population (75%) are employed, 4.3 percent is unemployed and 20.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (55.1%) are economically not active and 4.6 percent of them are also not employed.

Nationality

Ghanaians by birth constitute 87.4 percent and those who have naturalised constitute 2.3 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 4.7 percent.

Literacy and education

The percentage of population aged 11 years and older who are literate is 77.3 percent while 22.7 percent are not literate. Among the literates, 59 percent can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language.

About 19 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 39.7 percent are currently in school and 41.3 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic activity status

About 66.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.6 percent is employed while 7.4 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.7%), 25.0 percent perform home duties and 3.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Five out of ten (51.6%) of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Of the employed population, 36 percent are in the service and sales work, 27.1 percent are in craft and related trades, 14.2 percent are into elementary occupation and only 1.9 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Females (51.5%) are more likely than males (20.7%) to be engaged in service and sales work whereas males (37.1%) are more likely than females (17.1%) to be engaged as craft and related trade. About 53.3 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees with females and males proportions as 64.2 percent and 42.5 percent respectively.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 68 percent own mobile phones. Among the female population, 63.4 percent own mobile phones and 73.4 percent of males also own mobile phones. Only 9.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. About 6,394 households representing 8.8 percent of the total households in the Municipal have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About three percent of the Municipal total population has a disability. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.8%) than that of the females (3.1%). The types of disability in the Municipal include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (41.7%) followed by physical disability (25.2%).

Agriculture

Only five percent of households in the Municipal are engage in agriculture. Of those in Agriculture, 70 percent are into crop farming and 33.6 percent are into livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken), goat, sheep and pigs are the animal mostly reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Asokore Mampong is 19,163 with average number of persons per house of about 15.5. The average household size of the Municipal is 4.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 9.7 percent of all dwelling units in the Municipal are separate houses, 61.6 percent, compound houses; and 11.5 percent live in semi-detached houses. About 33.9 percent of dwelling units in the Municipal are owned by a household member, 13.9 percent by a relative who is not a household member and 43.7 percent is owned by private individuals.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipal is cement/concrete (87.2%), mud bricks (4.9%) and wood (4.8%). Cement (85.9%), Mud (4.8%) and terrazzo/tiles (2.6%) are the main materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipal. Metal sheets (83 %) and cement or concrete (8.7%) are the main roofing materials for houses in the Municipal.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipal are electricity (92%), flashlight/torch (4%) and kerosene lamp (2%). Water for drinking in the Municipal is mainly obtained from pipe-borne (80.8%), boreholes (9.9%) and protected well (5.2%).

The main toilet facility used in the Municipal is public toilet facility (54.5%), WC (25.9%) and pit latrine (8.3%). About 3.5 percent of the households in the Municipal have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container) (62.7%), collection (17.2%) and public dump (open space) (20.7%). Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 2.2 percent of the households. For liquid waste disposal, waste through drainage system into gutter (38.7%) throwing waste into gutter (39.3%) and thrown onto compound (9.4%) are the most common practices by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter covers the historical background of the Municipality, its physical features, the political and administrative structure, local economy, demographics, census methodology and definition of concepts and ends with the organization of the report.

The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Administrative districts in the Ashanti Region. It was carved out of Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly due to the growing population of the Kumasi Metropolis. This was aimed at allowing government to implement her policies of local governance for the benefit of the entire citizenry. The Municipal Assembly was created under the Government's Decentralization Programme in 2012 under Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2112 on June 29, 2012, with Asokore Mampong as its capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Municipality covers a total land area of 23.91 km² and it is located in the North-Eastern part of the Kumasi Metropolis. It shares boundaries with Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) to the East, South and West, Kwabre East District to the North-West and Ejisu-Juabeng Municipal Assembly to the North-East.

1.2.2 Geology

The geology of Asokore Mampong municipality is dominated by the Middle Precambrian Rock. The existence of this geological structure boosted the construction industry which has impacted positively on the local economy. However, this activity is currently on a small scale.

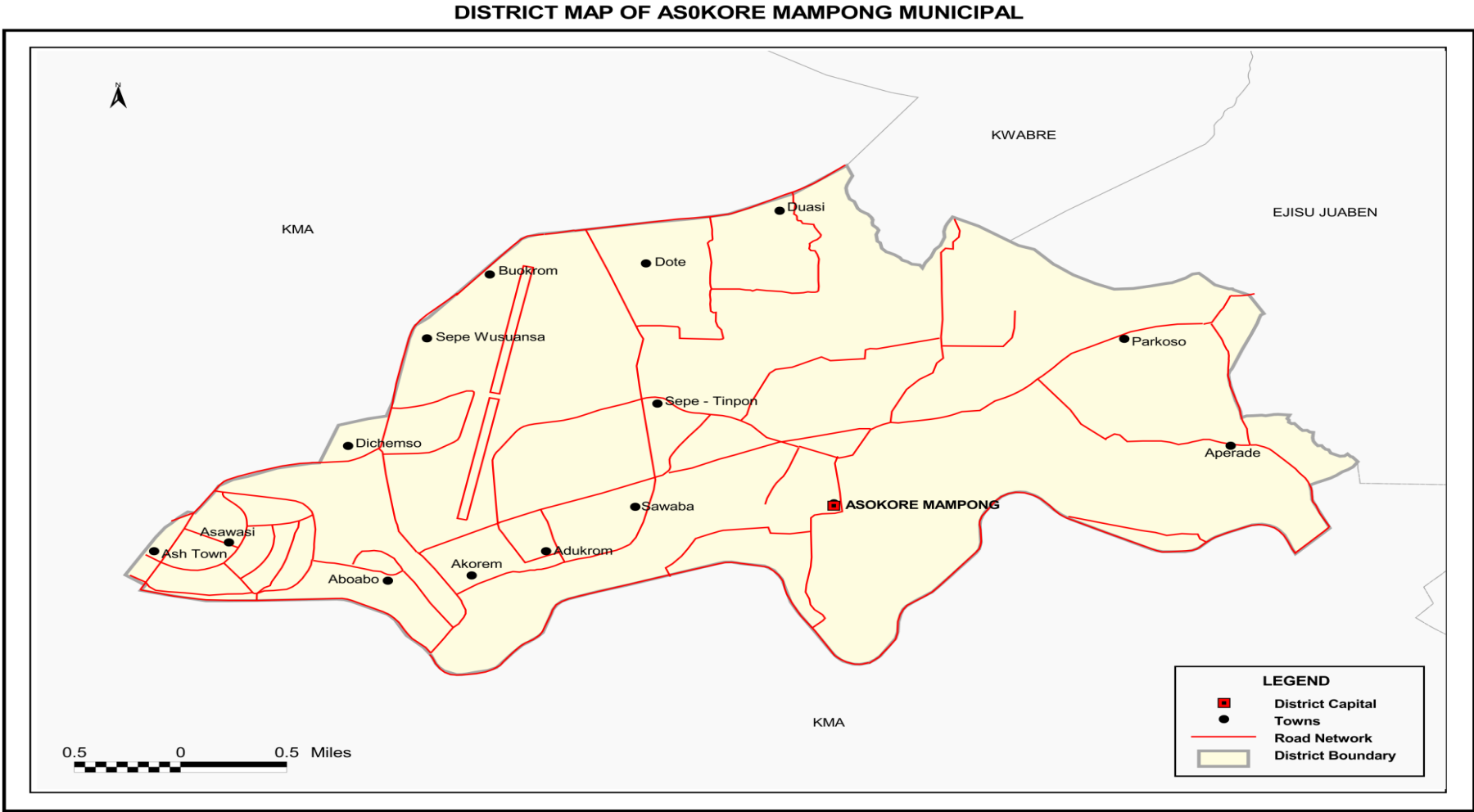
1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The municipality lies within the plateau of the South–West physical region which ranges from 250-300 meters above sea level. The topography of the area is undulating, i.e. it is characterized by lowlands and highlands. The Aboabo River, Parko and Wewe streams are the main water bodies weaving through the municipality. However, indiscriminate waste disposal practices have impacted negatively on the drainage system.

1.2.4 Climate

The climate of the municipality falls within the wet sub-equatorial type. The average minimum temperature is about 21.5°C and the maximum average temperature is 35.7°C. The average humidity is about 84.16 percent at 0900 GMT and 60 percent at 1500 GMT. The moderate temperature, humidity and the double maxima rainfall regime (214.3mm in June and 165.2mm in September) have a direct effect on population growth and the environment.

Figure 1.1: Map of Asokore Mampong Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Soil/Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the moist Semi-deciduous Ecological Zone. The major soil type is the Forest Ochrosol which is rich in nutrients that support tropical foodstuff cultivation. The high demand for residential properties however has put considerable pressure on agricultural lands. Predominant species of trees found are Ceiba, Triplochlon, Celtis with Exotic Species. There are other patches of vegetation cover scattered over the peri-urban areas of the municipality.

1.3 Political and Administration Structure

The political head of the Assembly is the Municipal Chief Executive. The Assembly has a total number of 15 Assembly Members; Ten (10) elected and Five (5) appointed. The representation is 14 males and one female. The Assembly has ten (10) electoral areas and one (1) constituency at Asawase. The electoral areas include Aboabo No.1 and No. 2, Akorem, Sepe Timpom, Adukrom, Asawase, New Zongo, Sawaba, Asokore Mampong and Akwatia Line. An established settlement with a population size of 3,000, it qualifies to have a Zonal Council status. Therefore, the Municipality has three Zonal Councils namely Aboabo, Asawase and Adukrom.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Educational facilities

The municipality has 277 different educational facilities, 137 of which are private and 139 public. Pre-schools number up to 93, Primary schools are 101, Junior High schools are 76, Senior High schools (5), one Tertiary school and one Special school. However, there are no Vocational/Technical Institutions. The municipality has two (2) community ICT Centres located at Asawase and Adukrom. That notwithstanding, almost all the primary to tertiary educational institutions have ICT laboratories.

1.4.2 Orphanage homes

It is the social responsibility of the Assembly to create a conducive environment for orphans and the needy to live. In view of this, two prominent homes cater for orphans within and outside the municipality. These homes include the Kumasi children's home (Airport Roundabout) and the SOS village at Asokore Mampong.

1.4.3 Health facilities/Morbidity

Health care is accessible to residents in the Municipality. The Assembly has one Public health facility (Sepe Dote Health Centre) located at Sepe Timpom and ten (10) private hospital/clinics. Also, there are six (6) Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones and twenty-nine (29) outreach sites.

The top ten reported OPD cases in the Municipality include Malaria, Acute respiratory tract infection, Diarrhoea, Skin diseases & Ulcers, Hypertension, Vagina discharge, Rheumatism and other joint pains, Home accidents and injuries, Intestinal worms and Malnutrition (*Source: Health Annual Review, AMMA, 2013*).

1.4.4 Language and ethnic diversity

The Asokore Mampong Township can be described as a community of heterogeneous ethnic groups. The ethnic group are Akan (40.9%), followed by people from Northern Ghana (36.7%), the Guans (10.7%), Ewes (3.0%) and Ga-dangme.

1.4.5 Religion

Islamic religion is most dominant among all the religious groups in the municipality with 55.4 percent representation. The Christians follows with 41.8 percent, and other religious groups constitute 2.8 percent.

1.4.6 Culture

The chief of Asokore Mampong, Nana Boakye Ansah Debrah is the head of the traditional area in the municipality. He is also the custodian of the land and traditional head of the people. The major festival in the municipality is Akwasidae. Akwasidae is celebrated every forty days. Therefore there are nine Akwasidae in every one year. The last Akwasidae in the year is called AkwasidaeKese where it is celebrated on a high note to climax the yearly activity. The Zongo communities are also led by their traditional/religious leaders like the Imams. Despite the diversity of cultures, co-existence has prevailed in the municipality.

1.5 Economic Activities

1.5.1 Commerce and Industry

Commerce employs the highest proportion of the working population. It consists of an integrated system of markets, financial institutions, wholesalers/retailers, airline and transportation businesses, hotels/Restaurants, among others.

The manufacturing sector ranks as the second highest employer and it is mainly Pharmaceutical companies like Trade Winds Chemist Ltd, Kojach Pharmaceutical Ltd and Shalom Pharmaceutical Ltd.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the least of the labour force. Agricultural activities in the municipality are mainly crop farming, backyard farming and livestock/poultry farming. The main locations consigned to crop farming are the Peri-urban communities like Parkoso, Mesuom and Asokore Mampong. Cultivation is limited to staples like maize, leafy vegetables, cassava and plantain. Livestock rearing is however scattered in the municipality. The different species of livestock reared include sheep, cattle, goats and pigs. There are also several food processing groups which are mainly into groundnut paste and gari processing. The processing sites are located at Akorem, Moke and Sawaba.

1.5.4 Tourism

The Kumasi Airport is serves as a tourist site in the municipality. This sight has attracted lots of people both young and old and has remained the popular excursion site for students. Patronage of airline services has improved with the emergence of new airlines like the Starbow, flight 540 among others. This has improved the revenue base of the Assembly significantly.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definition

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 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 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:

- i. 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
- ii. Did not work, but had jobs to return to
- iii. 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

Municipality. 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 Municipality 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 Municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demography is the study of a population based on factors such as age, race, sex, economic status, level of education, income level and employment, among others. Demographics are used by governments, corporations and non-government organizations to learn more about a population's characteristics for many purposes, including policy formulation and economic market research. Identification of population and demographic characteristics is important by proving a better understanding of the community that is being served. This chapter discusses the demographic characteristics of the Municipality, such as population size, urban and rural distribution, age-sex structure, sex ratio, dependency ratio, migration, fertility and mortality rate.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population size and sex ratio

A population structure is characterized by its size, the age-sex structure and type of locality people live. As shown in Table 2.1, the population size of the Municipality is 304,815 comprising of 145,779 males and 159,036 females, with 100 percent of its residents living in urban localities. Also, from Table 2.1, ages 0-4 to 25-29 recorded high population rates for both sexes. However, the proportion of the population declined steadily from age 30 to 65+. Males within the age cohort 0-4 recorded the highest proportion of the population (13.4%) and females within the age cohort 5-9 recorded the highest proportion of 11.9 percent. The age group 5-9 years recorded the next highest population rate for males (12.0%) and aged 20-24 for females (11.8%). However, persons aged 80 years and above recorded the least population rates for both sexes, with females slightly higher than the males.

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males to 100 females. From Table 2.1, the sex ratio for the Municipality is 91.7, which means that to every 100 females, there are approximately 92 males. The age cohort 0-4 years recorded the highest sex ratio of 103.2, this is followed by 102.5 and 92.7 for the age cohorts 5-9 and 60-64 years respectively. Age group 90-94 recorded the least sex ratio of 49.3. These sex ratios show that, at birth and the younger ages, there are more males than females, while at older ages, there are more females than males.

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

Age group	Sex						Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
All ages	304,815	145,779	47.8	159,036	52.2	91.70	304,815	-
0 – 4	38,411	19,505	13.4	18,906	11.9	103.20	38,411	-
5 – 9	34,700	17,562	12.0	17,138	10.8	102.50	34,700	-
10 – 14	33,652	16,192	11.1	17,460	11.0	92.70	33,652	-
15 – 19	34,079	15,630	10.7	18,449	11.6	84.70	34,079	-
20 – 24	34,854	16,070	11.0	18,784	11.8	85.60	34,854	-
25 – 29	29,491	13,630	9.3	15,861	10.0	85.90	29,491	-
30 – 34	23,296	11,155	7.7	12,141	7.6	91.90	23,296	-
35 – 39	18,755	9,053	6.2	9,702	6.1	93.30	18,755	-
40 – 44	14,645	7,138	4.9	7,507	4.7	95.10	14,645	-
45 – 49	10,613	5,031	3.5	5,582	3.5	90.10	10,613	-
50 – 54	9,115	4,112	2.8	5,003	3.1	82.20	9,115	-
55 – 59	5,759	2,778	1.9	2,981	1.9	93.20	5,759	-
60 – 64	4,915	2,435	1.7	2,480	1.6	98.20	4,915	-
65 – 69	3,171	1,553	1.1	1,618	1.0	96.00	3,171	-
70 – 74	3,871	1,713	1.2	2,158	1.4	79.40	3,871	-
75 – 79	2,291	978	0.7	1,313	0.8	74.50	2,291	-
80 – 84	1,543	634	0.4	909	0.6	69.70	1,543	-
85 – 89	876	350	0.2	526	0.3	66.50	876	-
90 – 94	521	172	0.1	349	0.2	49.30	521	-
95 – 99	257	88	0.1	169	0.1	52.10	257	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Age-dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the number of dependants per 100 of the working population. Dependants are persons aged below 15 years and those above 65 years. The working age group are those in the 15-64years category. The total dependency ratio for the Municipality is 64.3, meaning that for every 100 working population, there are approximately 64 dependants. The proportion of dependants who are males is 67.5 and 61.5 for females.

Table 2.2: Population by age and sex and age dependency ratio

Age Group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	304,815	100.0	145,779	47.8	159,036	52.2
0-14	106,763	100.0	53,259	49.9	53,504	50.1
15-64	185,522	100.0	87,032	46.9	98,490	53.1
65+	12,530	100.0	5,488	43.8	7,042	56.2
Age-dependency ratio	64.3		67.5		61.5	

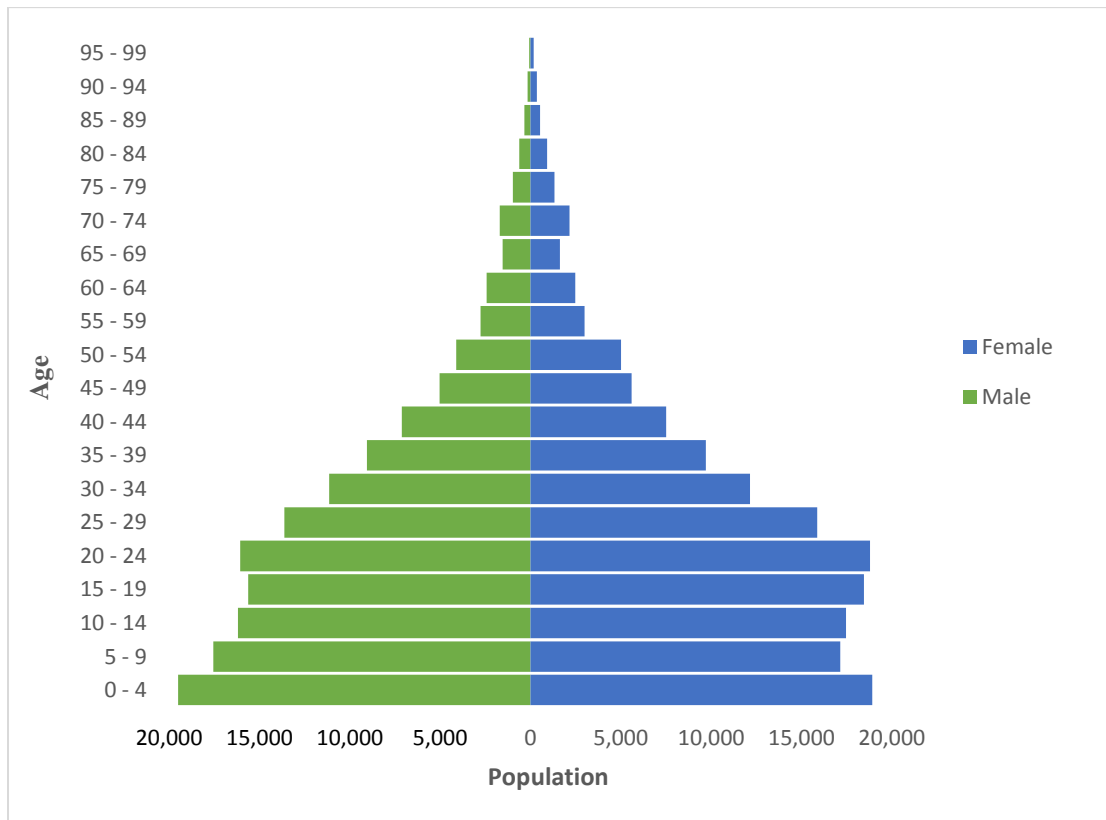
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Population pyramids differ across countries. Developing countries have the expansive type of population pyramid, and Ghana is no exception. The Municipality depicts the same pattern as illustrated in Figure 2.1. The broad base of the pyramid represents the proportion of children under 14 years, and the tapering apex represents persons 65 years and older. The shape of the pyramid depicts a high fertility rate and a high death rate. The youthful population falls between ages 15 to 35. This explains why females are more within the 15-24 age category

and males within the 20-24 age category. The age-sex structure of the Municipality therefore depicts a youthful population.

Figure 2.1: Age –sex structure



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors which, in turn, are affected by many other factors: social, cultural, environmental, economic and health. Four conventional measures of fertility: the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR)) are discussed for Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly and compared, where necessary with Ashanti regional figures.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The birth rate (also called the crude birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year. From Table 2.4, there are 23.3 births per 1,000 populations in Asokore Mampong as against 25.7 births in the Ashanti Region.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women in their reproductive ages (15 to 49 years) in a given year. The Municipality’s general fertility rate is 80.6 as against the regional figure of 96.4, See Table 2.4.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. From 2.4, the total fertility rate in the Municipality is 2.8. This falls below the regional figure of 3.3. This means that the average number of children born to women aged (15-49) is approximately 3.0.

Table 2.3: Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	**General Fertility Rate	*Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and surviving

Children ever born is the number of children ever born alive by females who are 12 years and older. Children surviving, on the other hand is the number of children ever born alive and are still surviving and living with their mother or living elsewhere. From Table 2.4, the age category 60 years and older records the highest proportion of children ever born (23.0%). Children ever born are also high among women 30-34 years age group through to women 50-54 years and ranging from 11.7 percent for 30-34 years age group, to 13 percent for women in 35-39 years age group. Generally, it rises steadily from 0.5 percent for 15-19 years age group, peaked at 35-39 age-group and declined steadily to 6.5 percent for women 55-59 years. The pattern for children surviving is not different from that of children ever born with children surviving rising steadily as well from 15-19 years age group to 35-39 year age group and drops steadily to 6.3 percent for women 55-59 year age-group.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	100.0	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	49.5	50.5
12 - 14	9.0	0.1	37.8	62.2	0.2	31.3	68.8
15 - 19	15.9	0.5	47.0	53.0	0.4	45.4	54.6
20 - 24	16.2	3.7	49.4	50.6	3.7	47.5	52.5
25 - 29	13.7	8.6	51.2	48.8	9.0	49.9	50.1
30 - 34	10.5	11.7	50.7	49.3	12.4	50.0	50.0
35 - 39	10.5	13.0	50.3	40.7	13.6	50.1	49.9
40 - 44	6.5	12.6	49.9	50.1	13.0	49.3	50.7
45 - 49	4.8	10.4	50.5	49.5	10.5	50.0	50.0
50 - 54	4.3	10.2	49.6	50.4	10.2	48.9	51.1
55 - 59	2.6	6.5	51.4	48.6	6.3	50.5	49.5
60 +	8.2	22.9	49.9	50.1	20.7	48.9	51.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change. It refers to deaths that occur within a population. Table 2.5 shows that Asokore Mampong Municipal has a Crude Death Rate of 5.2 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths in a year per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year. This means, about five deaths were recorded per 1000 persons in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. This is relatively low compared to the region's CDR of 5.8 per 1000.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 populations

Causes of deaths

Table 2.6 presents information on the causes of death in the region and Municipality. The total number of deaths in the region is 27,948; out of this 3,329 deaths are due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide representing 11.9 percent. Also, for the Municipality, the total number of deaths is 1,571, of which 235 deaths are due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide. This represents 15.0 percent of all deaths in the Municipality. All other causes of deaths in the Municipality constitute 85.0 percent.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

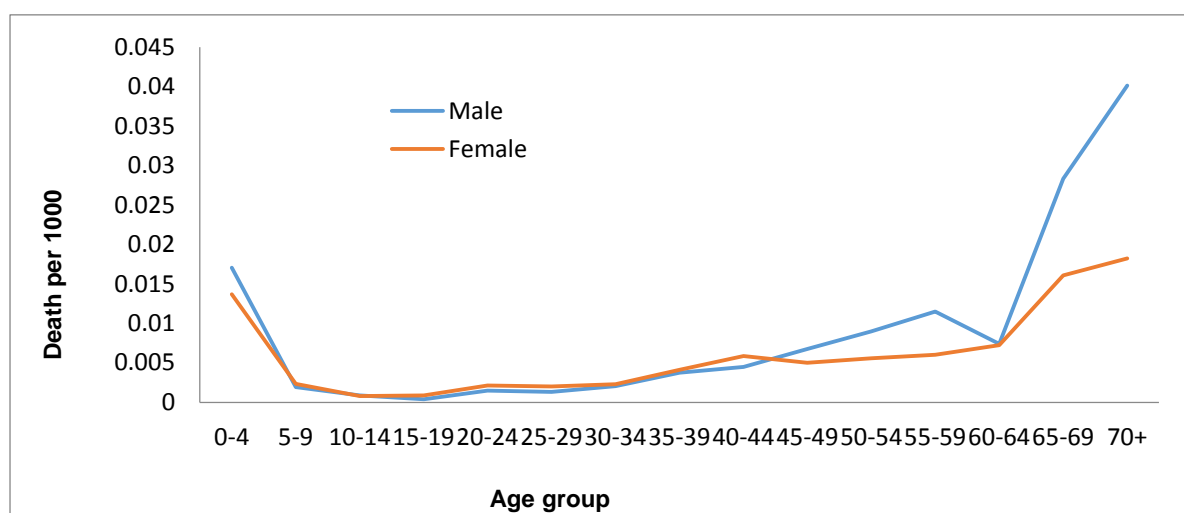
Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
Ashanti	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	1,571	235	15.0	1,336	85.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rates (ASDR)

As illustrated in Figure 2.2, at birth (0-4 years), mortality rates are high for both sexes, with mortality rates for males being slightly higher than females. It declines sharply from 0-4 year age group to 5-9 year age group and lowered further at age group 15-19. Mortality rates start to rise gradually from age 15-19 to age 40-44, with mortality rates for female slightly higher than their male counterparts perhaps due to pregnancy related death. Thereafter, rates for females decline considerably. Male mortality however begins to rise at age 40-44, heightens at age 55-59 years and declines to age 60-64. At age 60-64 years male and female mortality reaches equilibrium and begins to rise from 65 years and above. However, male mortality increases at a higher rate than female mortality at age 65 years and older.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The birthplace of a person is defined in the 2010 census as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.7 shows that out of the population of 110,768 of the Municipality born outside, 40.5 percent are migrants born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region and 56.3 percent born in other regions. The remaining 3.2 percent are born outside Ghana. The highest duration of residence by migrants born elsewhere in the region is 1-4 years. Among the migrants from other regions into the Municipality, Northern Region recorded the highest proportion of 16.0 percent, followed by Upper East (10.2%) and Central region (6.7%). Again, migrants from the Eastern region (24.2%) have stayed in the Municipality for more than 20 years. They are followed by migrants from the Central region (23.3%) and the Volta Region (23.0%). The table also reveals that out of 3.2 percent of migrants who are born outside the country, 30.6 percent have stayed in the Municipality within the period of 1-4 years.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total		Duration of residence (Percent)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	110,768	100.0	13.6	29.9	19.3	19.9	17.3
Born elsewhere in the region	44,887	40.5	12.5	31.9	21.9	21.2	12.6
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	4,248	3.8	13.4	27.4	20.7	19.3	19.2
Central	7,373	6.7	10.9	27.7	18.4	19.7	23.3
Greater Accra	3,628	3.3	16.8	28.9	17.4	16.9	20.0
Volta	3,075	2.8	11.5	24.2	19.6	21.7	23.0
Eastern	4,099	3.7	12.2	26.9	18.3	18.4	24.2
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	7,352	6.6	13.5	26.8	17.6	21.2	20.9
Northern	17,856	16.1	17.0	30.6	15.1	16.8	20.5
Upper East	11,327	10.2	14.7	29.2	18.3	19.8	17.9
Upper West	3,404	3.1	13.5	26.3	16.2	21.4	22.6
Outside Ghana	3,519	3.2	12.8	30.6	20.7	18.5	17.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, community and the people can be judged by the social characteristics of the population. Social characteristics deal with all the information regarding the relationship that people have with one another individually, or as part of a group. Social characteristics include household groupings and their characteristics such as the living arrangements, education, religious affiliation, and marital characteristics among others. This chapter presents information on Household Size, Household Composition and Headship, Marital Status, Nationality, Religious Affiliation, and Literacy and Education.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headships

A household consists of a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Household composition generally consists of a man, his wife, children, some other relatives or a non-relative who may be living with them. The head of a household is a person who is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household.

3.2.1 Household size by locality

Table 3.1 shows that the total household population for the Municipality is 297,338. This represents about 6.4 percent of the region's figure (4,671,982). The average household size is defined as the total household population to the number of households. Asokore Mampong Municipality has an average household size of 4.2 which is the same as the regional figure (4.2). This means that on average there are four (4) people in a household.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Category	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	297,338	297,338	-
Number of households	1,126,205	72,478	72,478	-
Average household size	4.2	4.2	4.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

As shown in Table 3.2, 24.4 percent of household population are heads; the proportion of male household population who are heads is 30.0 percent as against 19.2 percent for female heads. Children consist of 40.6 percent of members of households, followed by spouse (10.3%) and other relative (7.5%). Brother/sister form 5.6 percent of the household composition and non-relatives are 2.2 percent. However, the least three members of households include Parent/Parent-In-law (1.0%), Step/Adopted child (0.4%) and Son/Daughter In-law (0.3 percent). Also, 10.3 percent of household population are spouses, with 4.1 percent of male population reported as spouse. Non-relative constitute 2.2 percent of household population, with female non-relative out numbering their male counterparts.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	297,338	100.0	142,056	100.0	155,282	100.0
Head	72,481	24.4	42,635	30.0	29,846	19.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	30,678	10.3	5,861	4.1	24,817	16.0
Child (son/daughter)	120,824	40.6	59,613	42.0	61,211	39.4
Parent/Parent in-law	2,895	1.0	636	0.4	2,259	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	898	0.3	306	0.2	592	0.4
Grandchild	20,897	7.0	10,109	7.1	10,788	6.9
Brother/Sister	16,602	5.6	8,864	6.2	7,738	5.0
Step child	2,005	0.7	954	0.7	1,051	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	1,274	0.4	558	0.4	716	0.5
Other relative	22,165	7.5	9,791	6.9	12,374	8
Non-relative	6,619	2.2	2,729	1.9	3,890	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure describes a relationship between members – nuclear family, extended family and others. As shown in Table 3.3, the total proportion of households in nuclear families is 48.4 percent. The nuclear family structure (Head, spouse(s), children) constitute 30.1 percent, followed by single parent nuclear (11.7%) and Head only (4.4%). However, 31.9 percent of males and 28.4 percent females are in Nuclear (Head, spouse(s), children) household structure. Head and a spouse only type of household structure is least represented (2.2%) and the percentage of males in that category form only 2.3 percent among males 2.1 percent among the female population.

On the other hand, the proportion of household population belonging to the extended family structure in total is 51.6 percent. About 19.3 percent constitute female single parent extended. However, the total proportion of Extended (Head, spouse(s), children, Head's relatives) is 16.3 percent, followed by single parent extended family structure (16.2%), then Head and other composition but no spouse (13.1%) and Head, spouse(s) and other composition (3.1%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

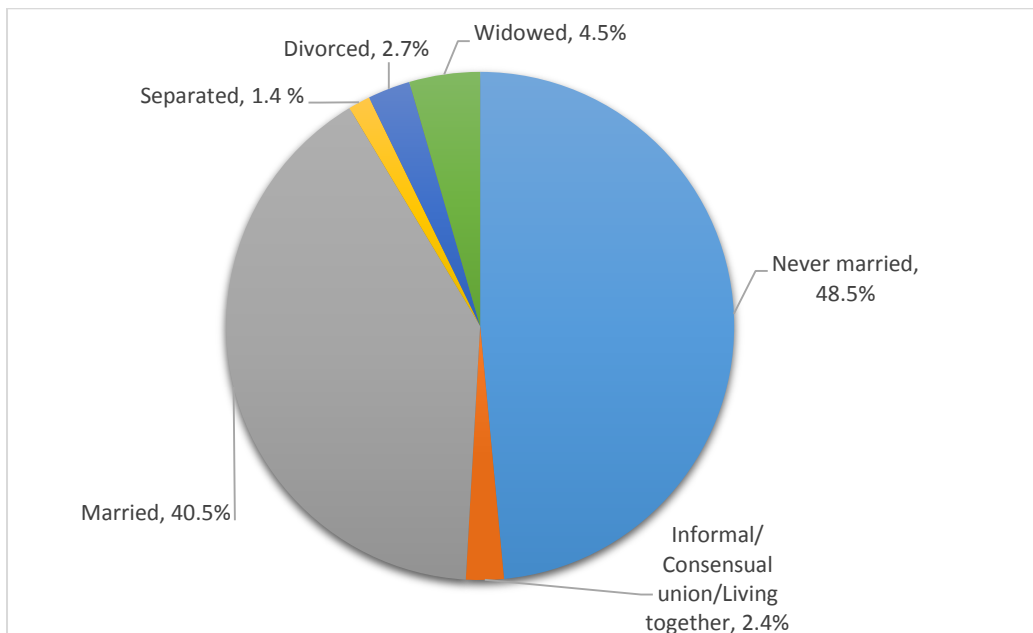
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	297,338	100.0	142,056	100.0	155,282	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	13,153	4.4	9,656	6.8	3,497	2.3
Head and a spouse only	6,444	2.2	3,226	2.3	3,218	2.1
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	89,398	30.1	45,251	31.9	44,147	28.4
Single parent Nuclear	34,778	11.7	13,806	9.7	20,972	13.5
Extended Family						
Extended + non relatives	4,472	1.5	2,110	1.5	2,362	1.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	48,376	16.3	23,667	16.7	24,709	15.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	9,088	3.1	4,321	3.0	4,767	3.1
Single parent Extended	48,230	16.2	18,317	12.9	29,913	19.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	4,424	1.5	1,737	1.2	2,687	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	38,975	13.1	19,965	14.1	19,010	12.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Data on marital status were collected in the 2010 Population and Housing Census from persons aged 12 years and older. Marital status classifications used are, never married, informal/consensual union/living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed. As illustrated in Figure 3.1, the total proportion of persons 12 years and older who are never married is 50.0 percent. This is followed by married (41.0%), widowed (6.0%) and divorced (3.0%). Those in informal/consensual union constitute (2.0%) and separated (1.0%).

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older and marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by sex

From Table 3.4, the age group 12-14 years has the highest proportion of persons who are never married (94.5%). Also, persons aged 12-14 years who are married is 5.1 percent and those involved in informal/consensual union is 0.4 percent. It is rather alarming that a sizeable proportion of 5.1 percent of persons aged 12-14 years are married rather than being in school. Also, about 5.5 percent of persons in 15-19 years age group are married, 0.8 percent is in informal/consensual union and 0.1 percent is separated, divorced and widowed. For the age category 30-34 years, the proportion of the married is 61.1 percent and never married is 28.9 percent.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes								
Total	217,928	100.0	48.5	2.4	40.5	1.4	2.7	4.5
12 - 14	19,876	100.0	94.5	0.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	34,079	100.0	93.4	0.8	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	34,854	100.0	77.6	3.3	17.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	29,491	100.0	53.6	4.8	38.6	1.1	1.5	0.5
30 - 34	23,296	100.0	28.9	4.1	61.1	1.9	2.8	1.2
35 - 39	18,755	100.0	14.1	3.5	73.4	2.2	4.3	2.5
40 - 44	14,645	100.0	7.2	2.3	77.5	3.0	5.9	4.2
45 - 49	10,613	100.0	4.8	1.4	77.4	2.9	7.4	6.1
50 - 54	9,115	100.0	3.4	1.1	73.3	3.1	7.8	11.2
55 - 59	5,759	100.0	2.3	0.9	71.7	3.1	6.9	15.0
60 - 64	4,915	100.0	2.6	0.4	66.2	3.2	7.1	20.4
65+	12,530	100.0	5.0	0.6	49.8	1.8	5.6	37.2
Male								
Total	101,910	100.0	55.3	2.3	39.0	0.9	1.4	1.0
12 - 14	9,390	100.0	94.0	0.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,630	100.0	95.7	0.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	16,070	100.0	90.5	2.0	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	13,630	100.0	73.8	4.7	20.6	0.6	0.3	0.1
30 - 34	11,155	100.0	40.6	4.6	52.0	1.1	1.3	0.4
35 - 39	9,053	100.0	19.7	4.1	72.7	1.3	1.9	0.3
40 - 44	7,138	100.0	9.9	2.7	81.6	2.1	3.0	0.7
45 - 49	5,031	100.0	6.5	2.0	84.1	1.8	4.5	1.1
50 - 54	4,112	100.0	4.8	1.7	85.2	2.1	4.1	2.1
55 - 59	2,778	100.0	3.0	1.2	87.4	2.6	4.0	1.9
60 - 64	2,435	100.0	2.8	0.7	84.8	2.7	4.7	4.4
65+	5,488	100.0	5.7	0.7	77.1	2.0	4.6	9.9
Female								
Total	116,018	100.0	42.4	2.5	41.9	1.8	3.8	7.6
12 - 14	10,486	100.0	95.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	18,449	100.0	91.5	1.2	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	18,784	100.0	66.5	4.4	26.9	0.9	0.8	0.4
25 - 29	15,861	100.0	36.2	5.0	54.1	1.5	2.6	0.8
30 - 34	12,141	100.0	18.2	3.7	69.5	2.6	4.2	1.9
35 - 39	9,702	100.0	8.9	2.9	74.0	3.0	6.6	4.5
40 - 44	7,507	100.0	4.6	1.9	73.5	3.8	8.6	7.6
45 - 49	5,582	100.0	3.3	0.9	71.3	3.9	10.0	10.6
50 - 54	5,003	100.0	2.3	0.7	63.5	3.9	10.9	18.7
55 - 59	2,981	100.0	1.8	0.7	57.1	3.6	9.6	27.2
60 - 64	2,480	100.0	2.4	0.2	48.0	3.8	9.4	36.2
65+	7,042	100.0	4.5	0.5	28.5	1.7	6.5	58.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, the proportion of males between the ages 20-24 years who are married is 7.1 percent as against the females of 26.9 percent. For 25-29 years age group, females still dominate the males in the married category with 33.5 percent. The trend is the same for the age group 30-34 years and 35-39 years. The trend only changes when the males turn 40 years and above. It is observed that females get married at an early age than their male counterparts. The

observation here is that the proportion of the population married increases with age and divorce is more prevalent in the 45-64 age group.

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents information on marital status and level of education. For persons 12 years and older, a greater proportion of never married (57.7%) have basic education, 23.2 percent have secondary education and 5.2 percent have Post middle/secondary/diploma level of education. About 48.2 percent of persons married have basic education, 31.8 percent have no level of education, 11.9 percent Secondary education and tertiary 1.8 percent.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	217,928	100.0	23.2	52.1	17.0	1.6	4.5	1.6
Never married	105,591	100.0	11.0	57.7	23.2	1.2	5.2	1.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,289	100.0	15.9	59.7	16.4	2.7	4.0	1.2
Married	88,311	100.0	31.8	48.2	11.9	1.9	4.3	1.8
Separated	3,003	100.0	37.2	46.9	9.4	2.9	3.1	0.6
Divorced	5,913	100.0	36.9	49.4	7.8	2.3	3.1	0.5
Widowed	9,821	100.0	68.2	26.0	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.3
Male								
Total	101,910	100.0	15.6	54.2	20.3	1.8	5.6	2.5
Never married	56,365	100.0	8.1	57.9	24.6	1.4	5.8	2.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,387	100.0	12.8	58.7	17.8	3.8	5.2	1.8
Married	39,754	100.0	24.7	49.4	15.1	2.1	5.6	3.0
Separated	934	100.0	30.5	50.2	11.6	2.8	3.9	1.1
Divorced	1,465	100.0	28.7	48.5	13.2	3.0	5.5	1.1
Widowed	1,005	100.0	47.5	38.0	5.4	3.0	4.4	1.8
Female								
Total	116,018	100.0	29.9	50.3	14.0	1.4	3.6	0.8
Never married	49,226	100.0	14.3	57.5	21.7	1.1	4.5	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,902	100.0	18.5	60.6	15.3	1.9	3.1	0.7
Married	48,557	100.0	37.7	47.3	9.3	1.7	3.2	0.8
Separated	2,069	100.0	40.2	45.3	8.4	2.9	2.8	0.4
Divorced	4,448	100.0	39.6	49.7	6.0	2.0	2.3	0.4
Widowed	8,816	100.0	70.6	24.6	2.5	0.7	1.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

The proportion of females who are married and have no level of education is higher (37.7%) than males (24.7%). On the other hand, married persons with tertiary education who are males form 3.0 percent while females constitute 0.8 percent. However, the proportion of males who are divorced with secondary education is higher (13.2%) than their female counterpart (6.0%).

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

From Table 3.6, the number of persons aged 12 years and older who are married is 88,311. Also, 75 percent of the married population are employed, 4.3 percent are unemployed and 20.7 percent are economically not active. Those who are involved in informal/consensual union/living together and are employed is 75.6 percent, the unemployed in this group is 8.0 percent and the economically not active is 16.4 percent. There are more males (83.6%) who are married and employed than females (68.0%). However, females are more (26.4%) than males (13.6%) for the married and economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	217,928	100.0	123,720	56.8	9,809	4.5	84,399	38.7
Never married	105,591	100.0	42,565	40.3	4,832	4.6	58,194	55.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,289	100.0	3,997	75.6	423	8.0	869	16.4
Married	88,311	100.0	66,248	75.0	3,823	4.3	18,240	20.7
Separated	3,003	100.0	2,174	72.4	179	6.0	650	21.6
Divorced	5,913	100.0	4,250	71.9	285	4.8	1,378	23.3
Widowed	9,821	100.0	4,486	45.7	267	2.7	5,068	51.6
Male								
Total	101,910	100.0	62,149	61.0	3,898	3.8	35,863	35.2
Never married	56,365	100.0	24,530	43.5	2,569	4.6	29,266	51.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,387	100.0	2,032	85.1	129	5.4	226	9.5
Married	39,754	100.0	33,250	83.6	1,082	2.7	5,422	13.6
Separated	934	100.0	721	77.2	38	4.1	175	18.7
Divorced	1,465	100.0	1,122	76.6	56	3.8	287	19.6
Widowed	1,005	100.0	494	49.2	24	2.4	487	48.5
Female								
Total	116,018	100.0	61,571	53.1	5,911	5.1	48,536	41.8
Never married	49,226	100.0	18,035	36.6	2,263	4.6	28,928	58.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,902	100.0	1,965	67.7	294	10.1	643	22.2
Married	48,557	100.0	32,998	68.0	2,741	5.6	12,818	26.4
Separated	2,069	100.0	1,453	70.2	141	6.8	475	23.0
Divorced	4,448	100.0	3,128	70.3	229	5.1	1,091	24.5
Widowed	8,816	100.0	3,992	45.3	243	2.8	4,581	52.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For all marital status categories except those in informal/consensual union, females are highly represented for unemployed activity status.

The proportion of females who are married and have no level of education is higher (37.7%) than males (24.7%). On the other hand, married persons with tertiary education who are males form 3.0 percent while females constitute 0.8 percent. However, the proportion of males who are divorced with secondary education is higher (13.2%) than their female counterpart (6.0%).

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the Ghanaian population can be classified into Ghanaian by birth, Dual nationality, Ghanaian by naturalization, ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and other nationality. Table 3.7 shows that, the proportion of the population who are Ghanaians is 95.1 percent which is made of Ghanaians by birth (87.4%), Dual nationality (5.4%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (2.3%). The total proportion of the population who are from ECOWAS states is 4.2 percent, while those from Africa other than ECOWAS constitute 0.5 percent. Additionally, females who are Ghanaians are one percentage point higher than males. However, the proportion of males (4.7%) who have ECOWAS nationality is higher than their female counterpart (3.8%). The same proportion of 0.5 percent is recorded for males and females from African other than ECOWAS.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	304,815	100.0	145,779	100.0	159,036	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	266,424	87.4	126,869	87.0	139,555	87.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	16,422	5.4	7,679	5.3	8,743	5.5
Ghanaian by naturalisation	7,011	2.3	3,379	2.3	3,632	2.3
ECOWAS	12,924	4.2	6,893	4.7	6,031	3.8
African other than ECOWAS	1,600	0.5	768	0.5	832	0.5
Other	434	0.1	191	0.1	243	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The major categorizations of religious groups in Ghana are Islam, Christianity, Traditionalists and others. From Table 3.8, Islamic religion constitutes 55.4 percent of the Municipality population, followed by Christianity (41.8%). The Christian religious group splits into Pentecostals/Charismatic (16.0%), Protestants (10.4%), Other Christians (7.8%) and Catholics (7.6%). The total proportion with no religious groups constitutes 2.0 percent, followed by other religious groups (0.6%) and Traditionalists (0.3%). Only two percent of residents in the Municipality have no religion. However, there are more males (2.6%) than females (1.5%) who have no religious group. Again, males dominate females in traditionalist religion with 0.1 percentage point.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

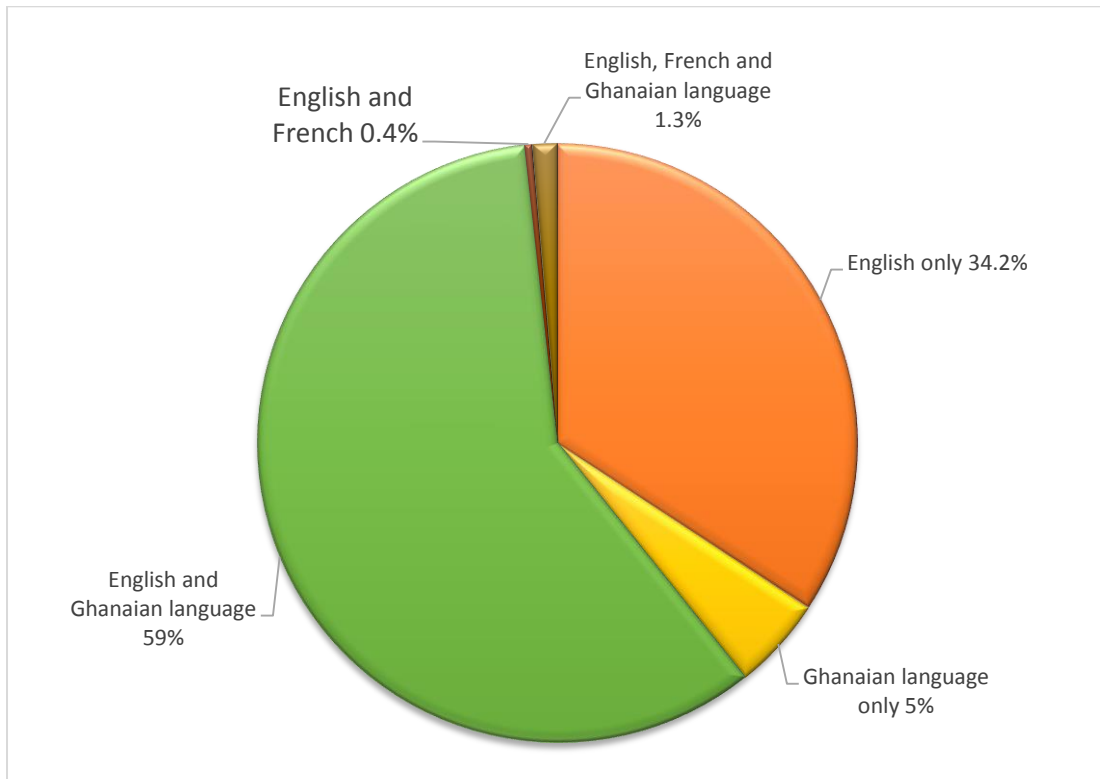
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	304,815	100.0	145,779	100.0	159,036	100.0
No religion	6,149	2.0	3,787	2.6	2,362	1.5
Catholic	23,068	7.6	11,077	7.6	11,991	7.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	31,608	10.4	14,518	10.0	17,090	10.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	48,814	16	22,201	15.2	26,613	16.7
Other Christian	23,918	7.8	11,126	7.6	12,792	8.0
Islam	168,786	55.4	81,866	56.2	86,920	54.7
Traditionalist	779	0.3	413	0.3	366	0.2
Other	1,693	0.6	791	0.5	902	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

According to the 2010 PHC, literacy is the ability to read, write in any language. Figure 3.2 provides a graphical illustration of the level of literacy of persons 11 years and older. A significant proportion of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian language (59.0%), followed by English only (34.0%) and Ghanaian language only (5.0%). The same proportion of one percent each is recorded for literacy in (English and French) and (English, French and Ghanaian language).

Figure 3.2: Distribution of persons aged 11 years and older by literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Literacy by sex and age

From Table 3.9, the proportion of persons literate is 77.3 percent and the non-literate population, 22.7 percent. Out of the non-literate population, the age cohort 65 years and older account for the highest proportion of 66.8 percent.

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

Sex/ Age	None (not literate)		Literate		Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
Both sexes										
Total	50,815	22.7	173,151	77.3	100.0	34.2	5.0	59.0	0.4	1.3
11-14	989	3.8	24,925	96.2	100.0	40.7	3.0	54.6	0.2	1.5
15-19	3,320	9.7	30,759	90.3	100.0	31.7	2.5	63.6	0.4	1.9
20-24	5,390	15.5	29,464	84.5	100.0	33.1	3.8	61.3	0.5	1.3
25-29	5,917	20.1	23,574	79.9	100.0	35.2	5.1	58.2	0.5	1.0
30-34	5,635	24.2	17,661	75.8	100.0	35.3	7.0	56.4	0.5	0.8
35-39	5,100	27.2	13,655	72.8	100.0	34.7	8.2	55.5	0.4	1.1
40-44	4,597	31.4	10,048	68.6	100.0	33.9	8.1	56.2	0.4	1.3
45-49	3,565	33.6	7,048	66.4	100.0	31.1	7.5	59.8	0.6	1.1
50-54	3,315	36.4	5,800	63.6	100.0	30.6	8.2	60.0	0.4	0.8
55-59	2,204	38.3	3,555	61.7	100.0	28.8	6.6	63.6	0.4	0.7
60-64	2,412	49.1	2,503	50.9	100.0	28.4	7.3	62.8	0.2	1.4
65+	8,371	66.8	4,159	33.2	100.0	30.3	7.3	60.9	0.4	1.1
Male										
Total	15,953	15.2	88,970	84.8	100.0	34.6	3.9	59.8	0.5	1.3
11-14	257	2.1	12,146	97.9	100.0	41.5	2.7	53.8	0.3	1.7
15-19	810	5.2	14,820	94.8	100.0	31.9	2.3	63.9	0.3	1.6
20-24	1,537	9.6	14,533	90.4	100.0	33.1	3.3	61.8	0.5	1.3
25-29	1,913	14.0	11,717	86.0	100.0	33.8	4.0	60.6	0.5	1.1
30-34	1,759	15.8	9,396	84.2	100.0	36.5	4.9	57.1	0.5	1.0
35-39	1,653	18.3	7,400	81.7	100.0	34.8	5.8	57.8	0.5	1.2
40-44	1,477	20.7	5,661	79.3	100.0	34.9	6.1	57.1	0.6	1.4
45-49	1,147	22.8	3,884	77.2	100.0	32.9	4.6	60.3	0.8	1.5
50-54	961	23.4	3,151	76.6	100.0	32.8	4.4	61.3	0.6	1.0
55-59	734	26.4	2,044	73.6	100.0	31.0	4.3	63.4	0.5	0.9
60-64	842	34.6	1,593	65.4	100.0	30.2	4.0	63.6	0.3	1.9
65+	2,863	52.2	2,625	47.8	100.0	31.9	5.0	61.3	0.6	1.3
Female										
Total	34,862	29.3	84,181	70.7	100.0	33.9	6.3	58.3	0.4	1.2
11-14	732	5.4	12,779	94.6	100.0	39.9	3.2	55.4	0.1	1.3
15-19	2,510	13.6	15,939	86.4	100.0	31.5	2.7	63.2	0.5	2.1
20-24	3,853	20.5	14,931	79.5	100.0	33.2	4.3	60.8	0.5	1.3
25-29	4,004	25.2	11,857	74.8	100.0	36.5	6.3	55.8	0.5	0.9
30-34	3,876	31.9	8,265	68.1	100.0	34.1	9.2	55.6	0.4	0.6
35-39	3,447	35.5	6,255	64.5	100.0	34.6	11.2	52.9	0.4	0.9
40-44	3,120	41.6	4,387	58.4	100.0	32.7	10.8	55.0	0.2	1.3
45-49	2,418	43.3	3,164	56.7	100.0	28.9	11.2	59.1	0.3	0.6
50-54	2,354	47.1	2,649	52.9	100.0	28.1	12.8	58.5	0.2	0.5
55-59	1,470	49.3	1,511	50.7	100.0	25.8	9.7	63.9	0.3	0.4
60-64	1,570	63.3	910	36.7	100.0	25.2	13.0	61.4	0.0	0.4
65+	5,508	78.2	1,534	21.8	100.0	27.6	11.3	60.2	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The least is 3.8 percent for 11-14 years age group. The converse is true for the literate population. Over 60 percent of the age groups 15-29 years and 45-65+ are literate in English and Ghanaian language among the males. Similarly, over 60 percent of 15-24 years age group and 55-65+ are literate in English and Ghanaian language for the female population. Persons literate in English and French are very few constituting only 0.4 percent.

3.6.2 Population aged 3 years and older and school attendance

About 19 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 39.7 percent are now or currently in school and 41.3 percent have attended school in the past (Table 3.10). There are variations in terms of male and female. There are more females who have never attended school (36,228) compared to their male (17,124) counterpart. Among the males, 12.8 percent have never been to school, 42.6 percent are now in school and 44.6 have been to school in the past, whereas among the women, relatively high percentage (24.6%) have never being to school, 37.1 percent now in school and 38.3 percent being those who have attended school in the past.

Table 3.10: School attendance by sex

School attendance	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	280,688	100.0	133,478	100.0	147,210	100.0
Never	53,352	19.0	17,124	12.8	36,228	24.6
Now	111,519	39.7	56,874	42.6	54,645	37.1
Past	115,817	41.3	59,480	44.6	56,337	38.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Population aged 3 years and older by level of education

The 2010 PHC elicited information on school attendance from persons 3 years and older. From Table 3.11, the proportion of persons 3 years and older who have attained primary level of education and are currently attending school is 43.4 percent, JSS/JHS (18.9%), SSS/SHS (12.6%) and Tertiary level (3.6%). On the other hand, persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past and have JSS/JHS level of education is 30.5 percent, Middle school education (20.7%) and primary education (18.9%).

Also, from Table 3.11, the proportion of females who are currently attending school and are at the primary level is 44.4 percent as against males (42.5%). Those currently attending school at the tertiary level is 4.5 percent for males and 2.6 percent for females. Also, the proportion of females who have attended school in the past with JSS/JHS level of education is 32.2 percent as against males (28.9%).

Table 3.11: 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	111,519	100.0	56,874	100.0	54,645	100.0	115,817	100.0	59,480	100.0	56,337	100.0
Nursery	7,983	7.2	4,108	7.2	3,875	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	14,884	13.3	7,656	13.5	7,228	13.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	48,447	43.4	24,187	42.5	24,260	44.4	21,936	18.9	8,724	14.7	13,212	23.5
JSS/JHS	21,027	18.9	10,454	18.4	10,573	19.3	35,314	30.5	17,169	28.9	18,145	32.2
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23,977	20.7	13,245	22.3	10,732	19.0
SSS/SHS	14,026	12.6	7,352	12.9	6,674	12.2	17,431	15.1	9,699	16.3	7,732	13.7
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,494	4.7	3,618	6.1	1,876	3.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	462	0.4	327	0.6	135	0.2	2,984	2.6	1,474	2.5	1,510	2.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	704	0.6	238	0.4	466	0.9	2,216	1.9	1,131	1.9	1,085	1.9
Tertiary	3,986	3.6	2,552	4.5	1,434	2.6	6,465	5.6	4,420	7.4	2,045	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of a community give data on the economic activities of the people, and thus inform policy decisions for future development. This chapter presents economic activity status of the population with reference to age, sex, occupation, industry of employment and status and sector of employment. There are two categories of economic activity status of the population, economically active and economically not active. The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed. A person is regarded as economically active if he or she; a) worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the census night; b) did not work but had a job to return to; or c) was unemployed but seeking employment. The economically not active person did not work and was not seeking work. He or she may be a homemaker, full-time student, retired person, disabled and unable to work because of old age or ill-health. Information on economic activity status was collected from persons 5 years and older. However, for the analysis in this chapter persons 15 years and older were considered.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Activity status and sex

As shown in Table 4.1, 66.9 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active and 33.1 percent economically not active. Out of the economically active population the proportion of the employed is 92.6 percent and unemployed is 7.4 percent. Also, of the employed population, those who worked are 95.7 percent, those who did not work but had jobs to go to constitutes 4.1 percent and 0.2 percent represents those who did voluntary work without pay. On the other hand, with the unemployed persons who have worked before, seeking work and are available for work constituted 48.4 percent and those seeking work for the first time and are available to work were 51.6 percent. The activity status of the economically not active population comprises of those in full time education (50.7%), followed by those who did home duties (25.0%). The least proportions recorded were in the categories disabled/sick (3.1%) and Pensioners (2.4%).

Not much variation exist between the sexes, but it is worth noting that, of the economically not active population, more males (65.2%) than females (40.6%) are in full time education, while more females (13.1%) than males (8.0%) are too old/young to work. Also, the proportion of the economically not active population who did home duties is higher for females (34.4%) than males (11.3%).

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	198,052	100.0	92,520	100.0	105,532	100.0
Economically active	132,480	66.9	65,723	71.0	66,757	63.3
<i>Employed</i>	<i>122,717</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>61,851</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>60,866</i>	<i>91.2</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>117,457</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>59,748</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>57,709</i>	<i>94.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>5,075</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3,049</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>9,763</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>3,872</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5,891</i>	<i>8.8</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>4,725</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>1,655</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>3,070</i>	<i>52.1</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>5,038</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>2,217</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>2,821</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Economically not active	65,572	33.1	26,797	29.0	38,775	36.7
Did home duties (household chore)	16,390	25.0	3,036	11.3	13,354	34.4
Full time education	33,216	50.7	17,459	65.2	15,757	40.6
Pensioner/Retired	1,544	2.4	1,077	4.0	467	1.2
Disabled/Sick	2,035	3.1	899	3.4	1,136	2.9
Too old/young	7,238	11.0	2,154	8.0	5,084	13.1
Other	5,149	7.9	2,172	8.1	2,977	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity Status and Age

Table 4.2 presents information on population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. For age group 15-19 years, majority are economically not active (76.3%), mainly because they are expected to be in full time education. However, from age group 20-49 years, the proportion of persons employed constitutes the majority and rises from 54.1 percent for 20-24 age groups to 84.5 percent for 45-49 years age group. At older ages of 50 years and older the proportion employed starts to decrease mainly because of aging.

However the proportion for the unemployed is high for age groups 20-24 (7.6%) and 25-29 (7.4%) and is lowest for older ages of 65 years and older. The proportions of persons considered economically not active decreases with age, from 76.3% for the 15-19 years age group to 12.4 percent for the 45-49 year group. Thereafter it peaks at 65 years and older age bracket. This trend is observed for male and females with respect to economic activity status and age. Generally, there is some variation in unemployment in terms of gender. A higher proportion of females compared to males are without any job.

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	198,052	100.0	122,717	62.0	9,763	4.9	65,572	33.1
15-19	34,079	100.0	6,989	20.5	1,081	3.2	26,009	76.3
20-24	34,854	100.0	18,839	54.1	2,649	7.6	13,366	38.3
25-29	29,491	100.0	21,523	73.0	2,195	7.4	5,773	19.6
30-34	23,296	100.0	18,968	81.4	1,276	5.5	3,052	13.1
35-39	18,755	100.0	15,980	85.2	727	3.9	2,048	10.9
40-44	14,645	100.0	12,363	84.4	583	4.0	1,699	11.6
45-49	10,613	100.0	8,964	84.5	330	3.1	1,319	12.4
50-54	9,115	100.0	7,255	79.6	316	3.5	1,544	16.9
55-59	5,759	100.0	4,335	75.3	200	3.5	1,224	21.3
60-64	4,915	100.0	2,985	60.7	202	4.1	1,728	35.2
65+	12,530	100.0	4,516	36.0	204	1.6	7,810	62.3
Male								
Total	92,520	100.0	61,851	66.9	3,872	4.2	26,797	29.0
15-19	15,630	100.0	2,745	17.6	465	3.0	12,420	79.5
20-24	16,070	100.0	8,793	54.7	1,077	6.7	6,200	38.6
25-29	13,630	100.0	10,685	78.4	849	6.2	2,096	15.4
30-34	11,155	100.0	9,886	88.6	462	4.1	807	7.2
35-39	9,053	100.0	8,285	91.5	277	3.1	491	5.4
40-44	7,138	100.0	6,535	91.6	214	3.0	389	5.4
45-49	5,031	100.0	4,604	91.5	112	2.2	315	6.3
50-54	4,112	100.0	3,622	88.1	114	2.8	376	9.1
55-59	2,778	100.0	2,350	84.6	108	3.9	320	11.5
60-64	2,435	100.0	1,727	70.9	90	3.7	618	25.4
65+	5,488	100.0	2,619	47.7	104	1.9	2,765	50.4
Female								
Total	105,532	100.0	60,866	57.7	5,891	5.6	38,775	36.7
15-19	18,449	100.0	4,244	23.0	616	3.3	13,589	73.7
20-24	18,784	100.0	10,046	53.5	1,572	8.4	7,166	38.1
25-29	15,861	100.0	10,838	68.3	1,346	8.5	3,677	23.2
30-34	12,141	100.0	9,082	74.8	814	6.7	2,245	18.5
35-39	9,702	100.0	7,695	79.3	450	4.6	1,557	16.0
40-44	7,507	100.0	5,828	77.6	369	4.9	1,310	17.5
45-49	5,582	100.0	4,360	78.1	218	3.9	1,004	18.0
50-54	5,003	100.0	3,633	72.6	202	4.0	1,168	23.3
55-59	2,981	100.0	1,985	66.6	92	3.1	904	30.3
60-64	2,480	100.0	1,258	50.7	112	4.5	1,110	44.8
65+	7,042	100.0	1,897	26.9	100	1.4	5,045	71.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

An occupation is an activity that serves as one's regular source of livelihood. From Table 4.3, it is observed that the highest proportion of the employed are engaged in the service and sales (36.0%), followed by craft/related trades workers (27.1%) and elementary occupations (14.2%). Plant/machine operators constitute 7.2 percent and Professionals are 5.7 percent. The least are skilled agricultural forestry/fishery workers and clerical support workers which tie at 1.9 percent respectively.

Employed females in the Asokore Mampong Municipality are mostly service and sales workers (51.5%) compared with craft and related trades where males dominate their female counterparts (17.1%) by 20 percentage points. Females are in the majority (19.2%) in elementary occupation as against males (9.2%). Also, the proportion of females in managerial occupation is slightly higher (3.5%) than males (3.3%). Meanwhile, males are the majority in professional occupation category (7.1%) as against females (4.3%). Males dominate in technicians/associate professional occupation (4.1%) and Plant/machine operators and assemblers (13.9%) categories.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,717	100.0	61,851	100.0	60,866	100.0
Managers	4,212	3.4	2,054	3.3	2,158	3.5
Professionals	6,956	5.7	4,361	7.1	2,595	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3,203	2.6	2,543	4.1	660	1.1
Clerical support workers	2,351	1.9	1,458	2.4	893	1.5
Service and sales workers	44,144	36.0	12,782	20.7	31,362	51.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	2,300	1.9	1,419	2.3	881	1.4
Craft and related trades workers	33,314	27.1	22,923	37.1	10,391	17.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8,857	7.2	8,619	13.9	238	0.4
Elementary occupations	17,372	14.2	5,686	9.2	11,686	19.2
Other occupations	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Majority (39.1%) of persons 15 years and older work in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry as shown in Table 4.4. This is followed by the manufacturing industry (16.2%), other services (10.0%) and accommodation/food service activities (9.0%). Traditionally women dominate the wholesale and trade sector (44.5%), and the accommodation and food service activities (16.5%). More males (17.1%) than females (15.3%) are engaged in the manufacturing industry. Agriculture, forestry and fishing employ relatively higher males (3.3%) than females (1.7%). The proportion of males in the education sectors constitutes 4.8 percent and females 3.5 percent. Human health and social work activities are female dominated with 1.5 percent representation.

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	122,717	100.0	61,851	100.0	60,866	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,053	2.5	2,023	3.3	1,030	1.7
Mining and quarrying	239	0.2	227	0.4	12	0.0
Manufacturing	19,928	16.2	10,603	17.1	9,325	15.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	141	0.1	119	0.2	22	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	522	0.4	298	0.5	224	0.4
Construction	4,243	3.5	4,121	6.7	122	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47,938	39.1	20,847	33.7	27,091	44.5
Transportation and storage	8,840	7.2	8,580	13.9	260	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	10,989	9.0	928	1.5	10,061	16.5
Information and communication	420	0.3	344	0.6	76	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1,080	0.9	677	1.1	403	0.7
Real estate activities	28	0.0	28	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,032	1.7	1,434	2.3	598	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	947	0.8	743	1.2	204	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,338	1.1	954	1.5	384	0.6
Education	5,099	4.2	2,987	4.8	2,112	3.5
Human health and social work activities	1,451	1.2	558	0.9	893	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,307	1.1	1,161	1.9	146	0.2
Other service activities	12,242	10.0	4,754	7.7	7,488	12.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	878	0.7	463	0.7	415	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

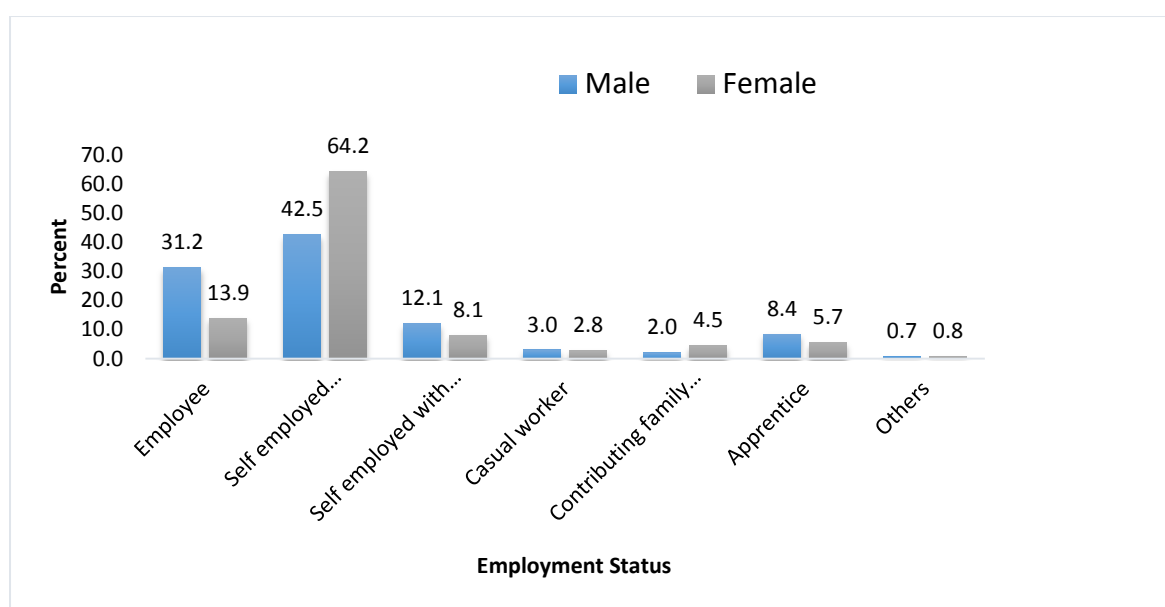
The total proportion of persons 15 years and older who are self-employed without employee(s) is 53.3 percent (Table 4.5). Those who are employees follow with 22.7 percent and self-employed with employee(s) (10.1%). Apprentices however constitute 7.1 percent. The proportion of persons who are domestic employees (E.g. house helps) is 0.6 percent and other categories are 0.2 percent. There are more females (64.2%) than there are males (42.5%) who are self-employed without employee(s). On the other hand, there are more males (31.2%) than females (13.9%). The self-employed with employee(s) are male dominated (12.1%). Also, there are more females (4.5%) in the category of contributing family worker than males (2.0%) as illustrated in Figure 4.1.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,717	100.0	61,851	100.0	60,866	100.0
Employee	27,798	22.7	19,327	31.2	8,471	13.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	65,368	53.3	26,295	42.5	39,073	64.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	12,403	10.1	7,468	12.1	4,935	8.1
Casual worker	3,533	2.9	1,837	3.0	1,696	2.8
Contributing family worker	3,976	3.2	1,236	2.0	2,740	4.5
Apprentice	8,665	7.1	5,225	8.4	3,440	5.7
Domestic employee (Househelp)	759	0.6	318	0.5	441	0.7
Other	215	0.2	145	0.2	70	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Employed persons 15 years and older by employment status

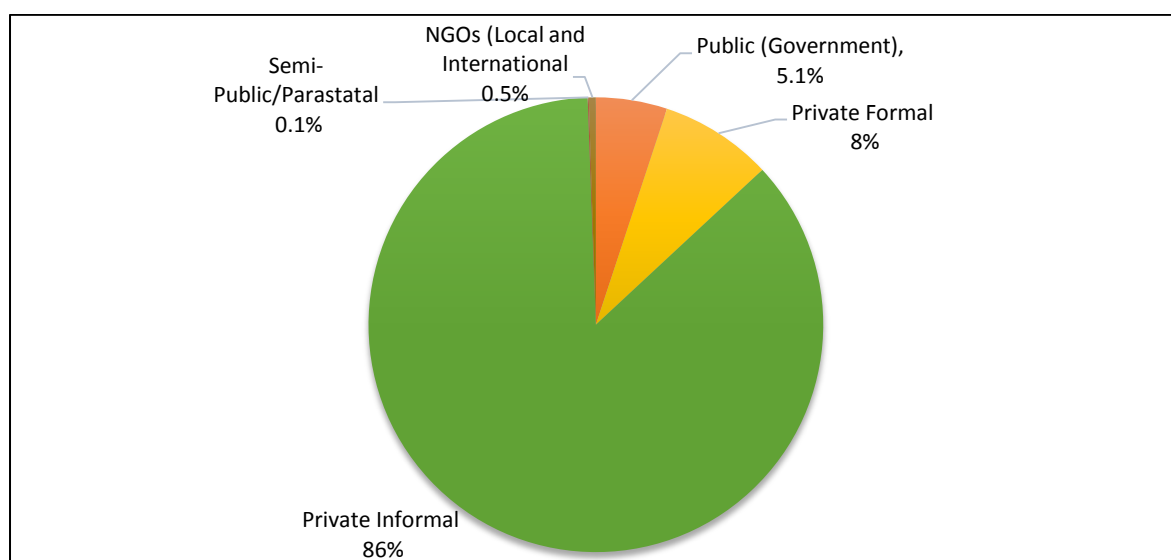


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The private sector employs 94.0 percent of the total labour force 15 years and older in the Municipality. Figure 4.2 shows that the private informal sector employs 86.0 percent and Private formal 8.0 percent. The Public sector employs 5.0 percent and NGO's both local and international employ one percent.

Figure 4.2: Proportion of Employed persons 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Differences in male and female in these sectors are presented in Table 4.6. More males (6.2%) than females (3.9%) are employed in the public sector, while more females (91.0%) than males (81.7%) are in the private informal sector. Also there are more males (11.2%) than there are females in the private formal sector. However, the Semi-public sector employs the same proportion (0.1%) of males and females. NGO's (Local/International) employs more males than females by 0.4 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,717	100.0	61,851	100.0	60,866	100.0
Public (Government)	6,208	5.1	3,848	6.2	2,360	3.9
Private Formal	9,843	8.0	6,910	11.2	2,933	4.8
Private Informal	105,940	86.3	50,555	81.7	55,385	91.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	98	0.1	66	0.1	32	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	610	0.5	454	0.7	156	0.3
Other International Organizations	18	0.0	18	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology has become an increasingly important part of today's global economy. The fixed telephone line was the main telecommunications facility until about two decades ago when the mobile phone and the internet appeared on the scene. Currently, mobile phones are fast replacing the fixed telephone. The use of the internet is also increasing rapidly in the country. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, questions were asked to ascertain ownership and use of telecommunication facilities (mobile phone, fixed telephone line, internet and computer). Ownership of mobile phone and use of internet facility were asked of persons aged 12 years and older and ownership of fixed telephone and computer was related to the household.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex. In total, there are 217,928 people aged 12 years and older which splits into 46.8 percent males and 53.2 percent females. From Table 5.1, the total proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 68.0 percent. Out of this, more males (73.4%) own mobile phones than females (63.4%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	217,928	100.0	148,286	68.0	21,387	9.8
Male	101,910	46.8	74,762	73.4	14,203	13.9
Female	116,018	53.2	73,524	63.4	7,184	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

From Table 5.1, the total proportion of persons 12 years and older using internet facility is 9.8 percent. There are more males (13.9%) using internet facility than females (6.2%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 shows population 12 years and older with desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head. In total, there are 72,481 households with 58.8 percent headed by males and 41.2 percent headed by females. Table 5.2 shows that 2.5 percent of households in the Municipality have fixed telephone lines. Ownership of the facility varies slightly in terms of household headship, 2.4 percent for households headed by male as against 2.6 percent of households headed by female have fixed telephone lines.

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

From Table 5.2, the proportion of households having desktop/laptop computers is 8.8 percent. Households headed by males (10.0%) having desktop/laptop computers are more than households headed by females (7.1%).

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,481	100.0	6,394	8.8	1,799	2.5
Male	42,635	58.8	4,277	10.0	1,011	2.4
Female	29,846	41.2	2,117	7.1	788	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Of late the challenges associated with disability have become topical. Consequently the PHC collected data on disability to provide a sound basis for objective analysis and policy formulation.. This chapter discusses population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with disability

Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, and emotional among others. As shown in Table 6.1, the proportion of the population in the Municipality with disability is 3.0 percent. There is a slight variation in percentages of males (2.8%) and 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
Total	304,815	100.0	145,779	100.0	159,036	100.0
No disability	295,692	97.0	141,651	97.2	154,041	96.9
With a disability	9,123	3.0	4,128	2.8	4,995	3.1
Sight	3,801	41.7	1,580	38.3	2,221	44.5
Hearing	1,248	13.7	511	12.4	737	14.8
Speech	1,197	13.1	657	15.9	540	10.8
Physical	2,302	25.2	1,077	26.1	1,225	24.5
Intellectual	966	10.6	459	0.3	507	0.3
Emotional	1,547	17.0	685	16.6	862	17.3
Other	1,113	12.2	499	12.1	614	12.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

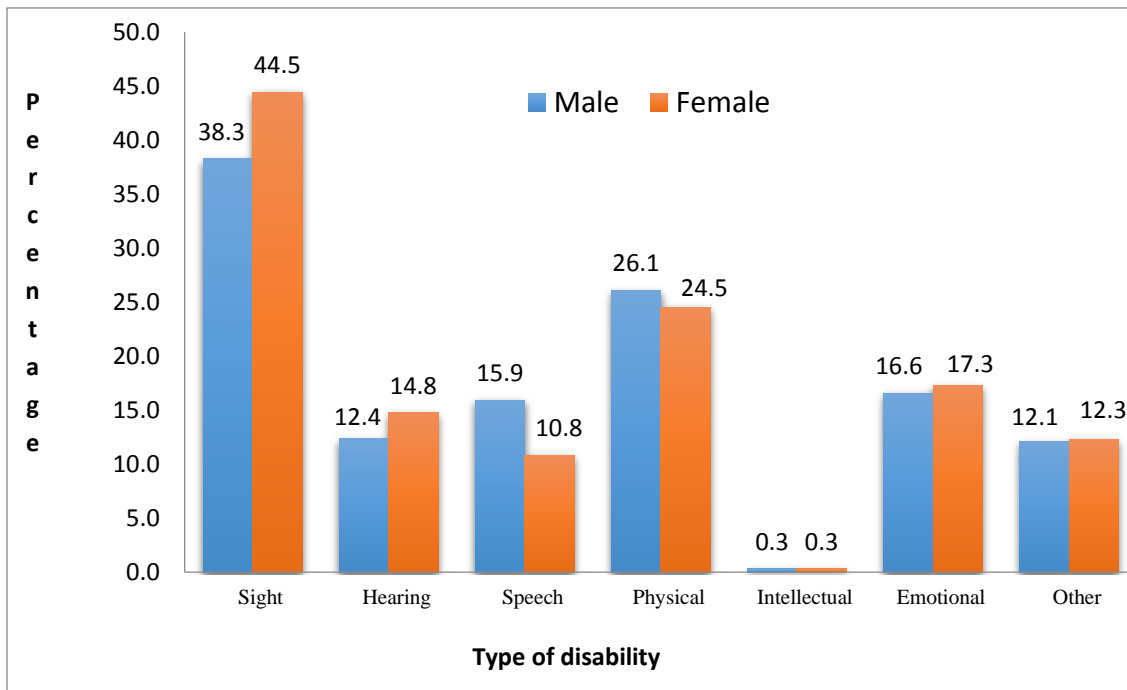
All disabled persons have impairments of varied forms such as sight, hearing, and speech among others. Some have multiple disabilities. Table 6.1 shows that sight/visual impairment (31.0%) is the most common form of disability among persons in the Municipality. This is followed by physical impairment (19.0%) and Emotional impairment (13.0%). Hearing and speech disability accounts for 10.0 percent of the types of disability in the Municipality, with intellectual disability being the least (8.0%).

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality and Sex

The distribution of persons with disability by type of locality looks at the proportion of PWDs living in urban/rural locality. The Municipality has all of its population living in urban localities. As illustrated in Table 6.1, of the 41.7 percent of the population with sight disability, it is clear on Figure 6.2 that there are more females (44.5%) than males (38.3%) with this problem. This is followed by physical disability with males (26.1%) and females (24.5%). However, females (14.8%) with hearing disability dominate the males (12.4%). Also, the proportion of females with emotional disability (17.3%) is higher than their male

counterpart (16.6%). Males with speech disability on the other hand dominate with 15.9 percent. However, both males and females with intellectual disability recorded the least of 0.3 percent.

Figure 6.2: Type of disability by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Disability is an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. Generally, 49.8 percent of persons with disability are employed, 45.6 percent are economically not active and 4.5 percent being unemployed. From Table 6.2, more than half (50.0%) of persons with hearing, speech and emotional disability are employed. Those who are unemployed with hearing disability is 5.4 percent and the economically not active with hearing disability constitutes 43.9 percent. The unemployed with speech disability constitutes 2.3 percent and the economically not active with speech disability is 45.2 percent. However, persons with emotional disability who are unemployed is highest at 7.5 percent and the economically not active with emotional disability is least (39.7%).

Table 6.2 shows that for employed persons aged 15 years and older with sight disability, males dominate with 54.2 percent than females (45.3%). For the unemployed with sight disability, females (5.2%) dominate the males (4.4%). Again, there are more females (49.5%) than males (44.1%) for those with sight disability who are economically not active. For the physically challenged, more males (45.0%) are employed than females (31.8%).

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
Both Sexes								
Total	198,052	100.0	122,717	62.0	9,763	4.9	65,572	33.1
No disability	190,447	100.0	118,926	62.4	9,417	4.9	62,104	32.6
With a disability	7,605	100.0	3,791	49.8	346	4.5	3,468	45.6
Sight	3,208	100.0	1,568	48.9	156	4.9	1,484	46.3
Hearing	1,007	100.0	511	50.7	54	5.4	442	43.9
Speech	854	100.0	448	52.5	20	2.3	386	45.2
Physical	2,017	100.0	764	37.9	96	4.8	1,157	57.4
Intellectual	743	100.0	270	36.3	36	4.8	437	58.8
Emotional	1,285	100.0	679	52.8	96	7.5	510	39.7
Other	914	100.0	446	48.8	42	4.6	426	46.6
Male								
Total	92,520	100.0	61,851	66.9	3,872	4.2	26,797	29.0
No disability	89,160	100.0	60,005	67.3	3,738	4.2	25,417	28.5
With a disability	3,360	100.0	1,846	54.9	134	4.0	1,380	41.1
Sight	1,285	100.0	697	54.2	56	4.4	532	41.4
Hearing	381	100.0	223	58.5	16	4.2	142	37.3
Speech	446	100.0	256	57.4	10	2.2	180	40.4
Physical	927	100.0	417	45.0	36	3.9	474	51.1
Intellectual	346	100.0	136	39.3	16	4.6	194	56.1
Emotional	573	100.0	329	57.4	38	6.6	206	36.0
Other	394	100.0	212	53.8	14	3.6	168	42.6
Female								
Total	105,532	100.0	60,866	57.7	5,891	5.6	38,775	36.7
No disability	101,287	100.0	58,921	58.2	5,679	5.6	36,687	36.2
With a disability	4,245	100.0	1,945	45.8	212	5.0	2,088	49.2
Sight	1,923	100.0	871	45.3	100	5.2	952	49.5
Hearing	626	100.0	288	46.0	38	6.1	300	47.9
Speech	408	100.0	192	47.1	10	2.5	206	50.5
Physical	1,090	100.0	347	31.8	60	5.5	683	62.7
Intellectual	397	100.0	134	33.8	20	5.0	243	61.2
Emotional	712	100.0	350	49.2	58	8.1	304	42.7
Other	520	100.0	234	45.0	28	5.4	258	49.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, majority of females (5.5%) with physical disability are unemployed than their male counterpart (3.9%). For activity status (economically not active) females with physical disability are more than the males (51.1%) by 11.6 percentage points. Unemployment is highest amongst those with emotional challenges (7.5%) compared to the rate for those with speech impairment (2.3%) the lowest.

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Information in Table 6.3 mainly describes the proportion of persons with disability and their level of education. The proportion of persons with disability who have never attended school is 35.4 percent and 64.6 percent constitute those who have ever attended school. A greater proportion of persons with physical disability (44.5%) have never attended school. However, about 71.9 percent of persons with emotional disability have attended school before. Out of this, 19.3 percent attained primary education and 0.3 percent tertiary education.

Also in Table 6.3, there are more females with disability (41.6%) than there are males (27.9%) who have never attended school. However, more than half (50.0%) of persons with disability have primary, JSS/JHS, Middle and SSS/SHS levels of education except females who fall short by 0.6 percentage points. However, the highest proportion of males with speech disability (22.3%) attained primary level of education whereas 23.3 percent of females with intellectual disability happen to attained primary level of education. Additionally, males and females with emotional disability who have attained JHS educational level are 18.6 percent and 16.7 percent respectively. For Middle school level of education, males with sight disability recorded the highest proportion (21.0%) and females with other disabilities recorded 14.6 percent.

Table 6.3: Highest level of education by sex and disability type

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Seco-nary	Voc./Tech./Com	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both sexes														
Total	100.0	19.0	2.8	5.3	25.1	20.1	8.5	11.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.2
No disability	100.0	18.5	2.9	5.4	25.3	20.3	8.4	11.3	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.2
With a disability	100.0	35.4	1.2	1.8	17.8	14.0	14.1	6.9	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.3
Sight	100.0	34.9	1.4	2.0	16.7	12.3	16.5	6.7	2.8	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.3
Hearing	100.0	42.7	1.2	1.9	20.5	14.6	9.9	5.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0
Speech	100.0	33.0	2.5	2.8	20.4	17.0	10.6	7.5	0.9	1.8	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.0
Physical	100.0	44.5	1.3	1.3	13.4	10.7	15.8	4.8	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.0
Intellectual	100.0	36.0	1.8	2.0	22.3	11.9	12.1	6.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7
Emotional	100.0	28.1	1.2	1.2	19.3	17.5	15.3	8.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.4	0.8	0.3
Other	100.0	36.7	1.1	1.9	15.8	14.9	14.3	8.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.0
Male														
Total	100.0	12.8	3.1	5.7	24.7	20.7	9.9	12.8	2.7	1.3	1.0	3.3	1.6	0.3
No disability	100.0	12.4	3.1	5.8	24.9	20.9	9.7	12.9	2.7	1.3	1.0	3.3	1.6	0.3
With a disability	100.0	27.9	1.5	2.0	17.4	15.5	16.3	8.0	3.4	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.5	0.5
Sight	100.0	27.9	1.8	2.2	15.3	13.5	21.0	6.4	3.8	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.6	0.8
Hearing	100.0	32.8	2.8	1.7	19.8	16.6	11.7	7.7	2.1	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0
Speech	100.0	26.5	2.8	3.5	22.3	18.4	12.1	8.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.0
Physical	100.0	36.0	1.7	1.6	13.3	11.8	18.2	5.7	3.7	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.0
Intellectual	100.0	34.0	2.4	2.9	21.2	14.0	10.1	6.7	1.9	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.4
Emotional	100.0	24.0	1.2	1.6	16.7	18.6	16.7	9.3	3.7	1.9	1.6	3.4	0.9	0.3
Other	100.0	30.2	1.3	1.7	16.9	17.8	14.0	11.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Female														
Total	100.0	24.6	2.6	4.9	25.5	19.5	7.3	9.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.0
No disability	100.0	24.0	2.7	5.0	25.7	19.7	7.1	9.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.0
With a disability	100.0	41.6	1.0	1.6	18.1	12.9	12.3	6.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.0
Sight	100.0	39.7	1.1	1.9	17.7	11.4	13.5	6.9	2.1	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
Hearing	100.0	49.2	0.1	2.1	21.0	13.2	8.7	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Speech	100.0	40.9	2.0	2.0	18.2	15.4	8.9	6.5	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Physical	100.0	51.8	0.8	1.1	13.4	9.7	13.8	4.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0
Intellectual	100.0	37.7	1.3	1.3	23.3	10.1	13.8	6.3	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.0
Emotional	100.0	31.3	1.2	1.0	21.4	16.7	14.3	7.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.2
Other	100.0	41.8	1.0	2.0	15.0	12.6	14.6	6.8	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

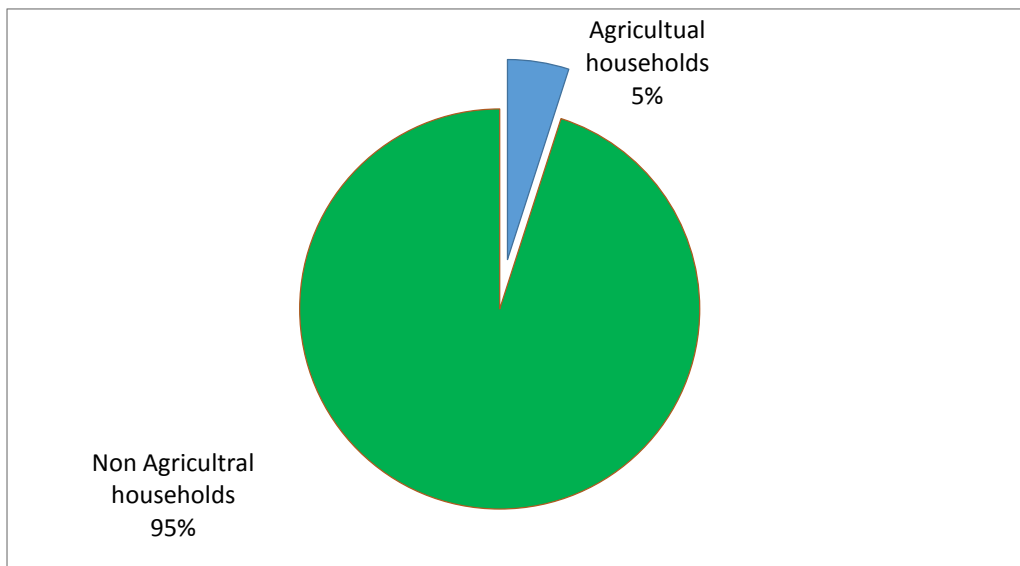
Asokore Mampong Municipal cannot be regarded as an agrarian economy because commerce and service are the dominant sectors found in the municipality and they contribute largely to the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly. The agricultural activities include peri-urban crop production, livestock rearing and aqua culture. The crops grown include leafy vegetables; cassava, maize, plantain and cowpea. The vegetable farmers concentrate on spring onion, Ayoyo, Alleefu (Amaranthos), suuley, lettuce and sweet pepper. Vegetable farmers practice the intensive system of production due to limited land. Backyard farming is a common practice within the municipality.

The objective of this chapter is to analyse agricultural households by type of locality, types of farming activities and the distribution of livestock per keepers. Note that, Asokore Mampong Municipal has no rural locality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents households by agricultural activities. Only 5 percent out of the 72,478 households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows data on agricultural households and activities by type of locality. The data reveals that about two-third (70.1%) of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming in the municipality. This is followed by livestock rearing which has about 33.6 percent of agriculture households. Fish farming (0.2%) is the least type of farming activity

engaged in by agriculture households in the Municipality. It is worth noting that, some agricultural households are engaged in multiple farming as shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities

Categories	Total		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	72,481	100.0	72,481	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	3,596	5.0	3,596	5.0
Crop Farming	2,520	70.1	2,520	70.1
Tree Planting	140	3.9	140	3.9
Livestock Rearing	1,207	33.6	1,207	33.6
Fish Farming	6	0.2	6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Type of Livestock, Number and Keepers

Table 7.2 indicates the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Asokore Mampong Municipality. The Municipality has a total of 86,959 livestock, of which 29,549 are chicken with 266 keepers and 111 birds per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	86,959	1,545	56
Beehives	2,511	24	105
Cattle	24,658	522	47
Chicken	29,549	266	111
Dove	48	4	12
Duck	355	13	27
Goat	5,028	215	23
Grass-cutter	3,080	8	385
Guinea fowl	778	20	39
Ostrich	54	4	14
Pig	1,000	25	40
Rabbit	158	12	13
Sheep	18,096	408	44
Silk worm	10	2	5
Snail	1,200	4	300
Turkey	192	8	24
Other	20	4	5
Fish farming	222	6	37
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This is followed by cattle (24,658) with an average of 47 cattle per keeper and sheep (18,096), 44 animals per keeper. Goats (5,028), Grass-cutter (3,080), Beehives (2,511) among other livestock are kept in the Municipality.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Provision of adequate and decent shelter for a country's population is paramount since it is a basic need. The 2010 PHC provides data on the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, utilities and methods of waste disposal. Wherever possible the district level data is compared with the Ashanti regional and the national data.

8.2 Housing Stock

Housing stock refers to the number of houses (occupied and vacant) in a particular area. Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and number of households in the municipality. There are 19,163 houses in the Municipality, a total population of 304,815, a total household of 72,478 and about four households per house (3.8 households per house) which is far more than the regional (2.0) and national (1.6) averages.

The data further reveals that the population per house in the Municipality is around 16 persons which is higher than the regional figure of 8 persons per house and national figure of 7. Again, the average household size for the municipality is 4.1, which is the same as the regional average (4.1) but lower than the national (4.4) average.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total		
	country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	304,815
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	297,338
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	19,163
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478
Average households per house	1.6	2	3.8
Population per house	7.1	8.1	15.5
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

There are several types of occupied dwelling units in the municipality including separate house, compound house (rooms), huts and many others. Table 8.3 shows the various types of dwelling units by sex of household heads. The table shows that compound houses are the most commonly occupied dwelling unit and accounts for more than half (61.6%) of the total occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. In the Ashanti region (605,025) and the entire country (2,942,147), it can be seen that compound houses remain the most occupied dwelling unit.

Also, 11.5 percent of the households live in semi-detached houses which are the second highest type of occupied dwelling units in the municipality. There is however no significant

difference between male and female headed households with respect to all types dwelling units in the Municipality.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District				
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban
			Number	Percent			
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	7,020	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	8,328	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	7,145	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	44,652	61.6	60.9	62.6	61.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	577	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	257	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tent	10,343	1,791	185	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	2,348	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	334	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	1,388	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other	9,846	1,951	244	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership status

Table 8.2 presents the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head. The data shows that almost half (31,679) of the dwelling units are owned by other private individuals other than household members and closely followed by dwelling units owned by household member (24,576). Dwelling units owned by relative not a household member is the third highest in the municipality.

Table 8.2 further reveals that, majority of houses occupied by male headed households (44.6%) and female headed households (42.4%) are owned by other private individuals other than household members. Also, 33.5 percent and 34.4 percent of houses occupied by male and female headed households respectively are owned by household members. However, 13.5 percent of houses occupied by male headed households and 14.6 percent of those occupied by female headed households are owned by a relative who is not a household member.

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

Categories	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed		Female headed	
			No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478	100.0	42,634	100.0	29,844	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	24,576	33.9	14,296	33.5	10,280	34.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	1,220	1.7	784	1.8	436	1.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	10,110	13.9	5,748	13.5	4,362	14.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	31,679	43.7	19,027	44.6	12,652	42.4
Private employer	83,610	20,482	629	0.9	398	0.9	231	0.8
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	494	0.7	300	0.7	194	0.7
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	3,346	4.6	1,817	4.3	1,529	5.1
Other	24,000	4,653	424	0.6	264	0.6	160	0.5

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer walls (occupied and vacant)

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units. More than three-quarters, (87.2%) of houses use cement blocks/concrete for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Also, 4.9 percent of houses have mud/earth as materials for outer walls. However, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch are the least construction materials for the outer walls of dwelling units and they constitute only 0.1 percent each in the municipality.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Urban
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	73,263	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	3,604	4.9	4.9
Wood	200,594	27,438	3,548	4.8	4.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	1,046	1.4	1.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	122	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	341	0.5	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	63,859	87.2	87.2
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	254	0.3	0.3
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	84	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	48	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	7,665	357	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floors (occupied)

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for floors of occupied dwelling units. Cement/concrete (85.9%) is the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units in the municipality. The data also reveals that earth/Mud, Vinyl tiles and Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles are also materials used for floors of units in the municipality.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Urban
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	3,471	4.8	4.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	62,285	85.9	85.9
Stone	32,817	8,731	484	0.7	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	112	0.2	0.2
Wood	52,856	6,032	1,199	1.7	1.7
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	1,563	2.2	2.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	1,280	1.8	1.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	1,859	2.6	2.6
Other	15,567	2,624	225	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing (occupied and vacant)

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units. It shows that 83.0 percent of dwelling units use metal sheets as the main materials for constructing roofs in the municipality. Also, quite a number (8.7%) of dwelling units use cements/concrete for the construction of roofs. Only 0.1 percent of the dwelling units use bamboo as construction materials for roofing in the municipality.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Urban
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	73,263	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	204	0.3	0.3
Wood	45,547	10,933	2,057	2.8	2.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	60,823	83.0	83.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	2,388	3.3	3.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	6,350	8.7	8.7
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	754	1.0	1.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	78	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	216	0.3	0.3
Other	35,935	5,517	393	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household sizes and their respective number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. From the table, almost three-quarter (70.0%) of households have only one sleeping room. This is followed by households with two sleeping rooms (19.2%) and three sleeping rooms (5.5%).

The table also depicts that the larger the household size, the more sleeping rooms used by households and the reverse is the case. This is evident in the fact that, of single households, about 92.6 percent live in single rooms and about 0.9 percent of the same household size uses 3 rooms for sleeping. Considering a household with a size of 6, about 55.9 percent sleep in one room while about 28.9 percent has two sleeping rooms. For household size of 10 and more, 22.4 percent use a single sleeping room and about 13.0 percent use four rooms for sleeping.

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

Household Size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	72,478	100.0	70.0	19.2	5.5	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
1	13,153	100.0	92.6	5.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
2	10,776	100.0	84.3	13.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	10,868	100.0	77.1	17.1	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	10,151	100.0	70.4	22.4	4.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
5	8,993	100.0	64.2	24.8	6.6	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	6,642	100.0	55.9	28.9	8.8	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
7	4,404	100.0	48.8	30.7	10.4	5.2	2.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
8	2,704	100.0	39.5	33.9	12.6	6.8	3.6	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.6
9	1,682	100.0	31.1	32.0	16.2	9.5	4.7	3.2	1.4	0.7	1.3
10+	3,105	100.0	22.4	22.7	18.2	13.0	8.8	5.9	3.6	2.5	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities with respect to the source of lighting and fuel for cooking in dwelling units within the Municipality.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting for dwelling units in the municipality. As shown in Table 8.8 electricity (mains) constitutes 92 percent of the total main source of light for dwelling units in the municipality. Flashlight/torchlight (4%) is the next used after electricity (main) in the municipality. Sources of light like gas lamp, crop residue, solar energy, firewood and other sources of light all add up to 0.4 percent which is the least in the municipality.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Urban
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	66,319	91.5	91.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	374	0.5	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,451	2.0	2.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	71	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	62	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	868	1.2	1.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	3,135	4.3	4.3
Firewood	13,241	1,484	82	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	16	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	100	0.1	0.1

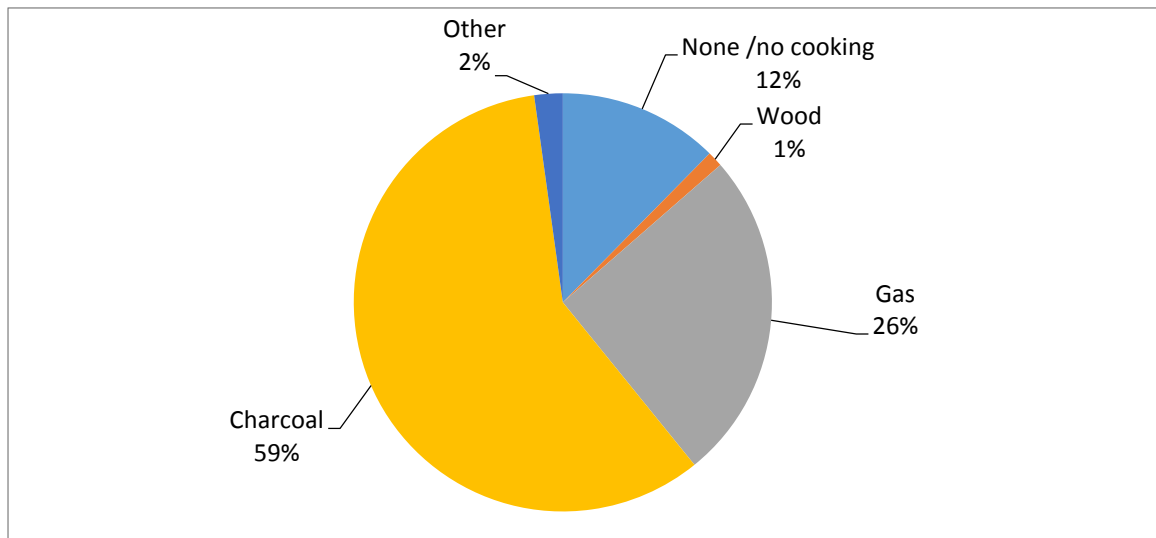
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Figure 8.1 shows the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the municipality. More than half, (59%) of households in the municipality uses charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel. Its effect on deforestation cannot be ignored and therefore there is the need to discourage the population from depending on charcoal for cooking and rather switch over to

the use of gas. Only 26.0 percent of households in the municipality use gas. Cooking fuel such as crop residue, saw dust, animal waste, electricity, kerosene and other cooking fuel all sum up to two percent. Wood accounts for only one percent in the municipality.

Figure 8.1: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

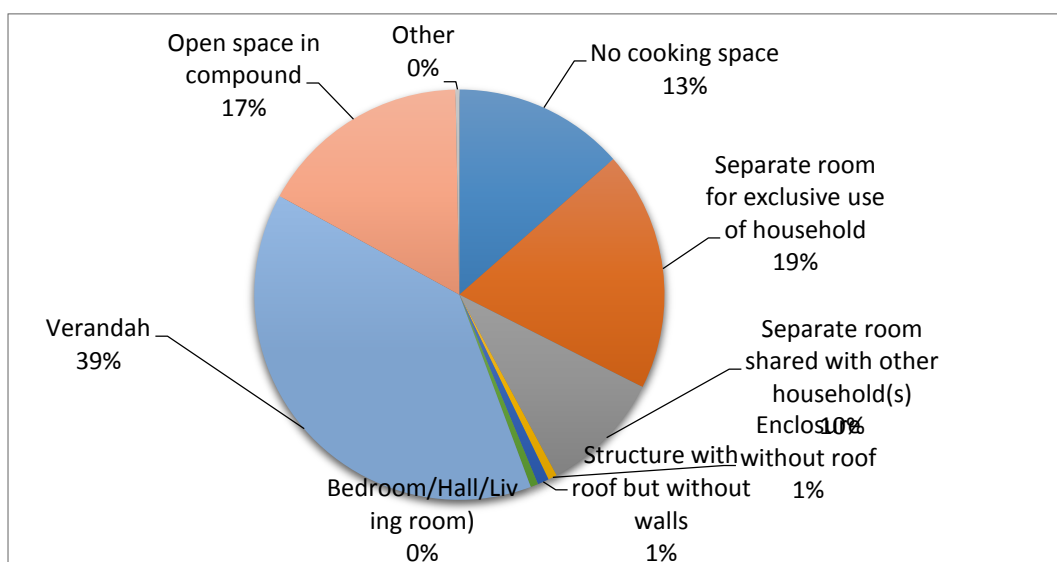


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Cooking spacing is another important issue in the cooking arrangements of households. Figure 8.2 indicates that verandah records the highest (39%) type of cooking space used by households in the municipality. Also, separate room for exclusive use of household (19%) records the next most used space for cooking by households. Open spaces in compound also constitute 17 percent as the third highest. Other cooking space for household records no percentage of the cooking space used by households.

Figure 8.2: Main cooking space used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Sources of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Improved sources of water are recommended type for drinking. From Table 8.9, about 95.9 percent drink water from an improved source (pipe borne water, bore-hole, and protected well). The table reveals that more than one-third (39.5%) of the total households in the Municipality use Pipe-borne inside dwelling as source of drinking water. Pipe-borne outside dwelling is the next source of drinking water (31.3%). Also, 10.0 percent of households use water from public pipe or standpipe as drinking water.

Other sources of drinking water are Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal, rain water, unprotected spring, protected spring, tanker supply/vendor provider, river/stream, bottled water, unprotected well and others.

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Urban
			Number	Percent	
Main source of drinking water					
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	28,594	39.5	39.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	22,715	31.3	31.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	7,244	10.0	10.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	7,197	9.9	9.9
Protected well	321,091	80,800	3,797	5.2	5.2
Rain water	39,438	1,457	20	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	212	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	174	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	2,024	2.8	2.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	70	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	266	0.4	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	18	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	51	0.1	0.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	6	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	850	90	0.1	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use					
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	72,478	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	28,450	39.3	39.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	21,852	30.1	30.1
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	6,563	9.1	9.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	8,348	11.5	11.5
Protected well	465,775	101,863	5,915	8.2	8.2
Rain water	39,916	2,376	46	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	205	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	98	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	664	0.9	0.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	88	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	145	0.2	0.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	10	0.0	0.0
Other	10,302	1,860	94	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

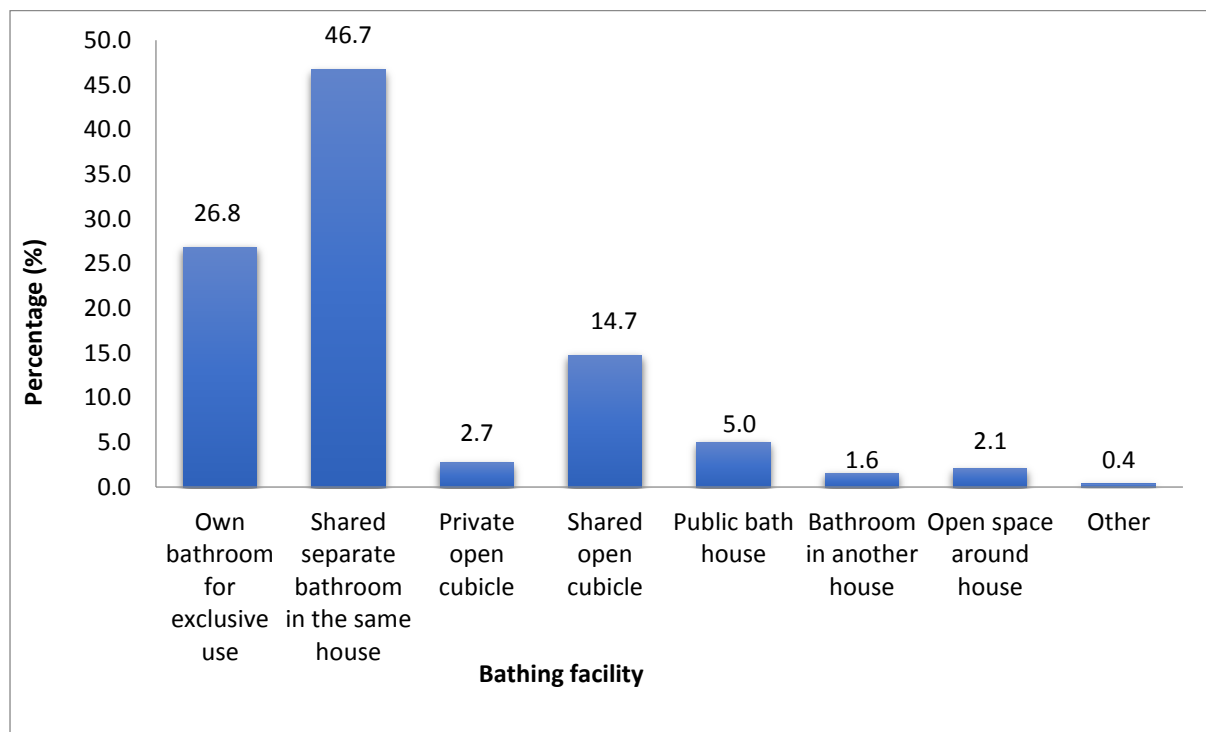
Table 8.9 also presents the main sources of water for other domestic use of household. Data in the table shows that 39.3 percent of the total household population in the municipality use Pipe-borne inside dwelling for other domestic use as against the regional figure of 22.8 percent. This shows that Pipe-borne inside dwelling is used in the municipality more than the region and it is the commonest. Pipe-borne outside dwelling is the next source of water for other domestic use (31.3%) by households. Bore-hole/pump/tube well which is the region’s most dominantly used water for other domestic use (31.5%) runs fourth (11.5%) in the municipality.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facility used by household

Access to bathing facilities is very crucial in housing conditions since it can create a lot of discomfort for households if not present within or nearer to dwelling units. Figure 8.3 shows that shared bathroom in the same house is the most largely used (46.7%) bathing arrangement for households in the municipality. This is followed by 26.8 percent of households who use own bathroom for exclusive use.

Figure 8.3: Bathing facility used by household

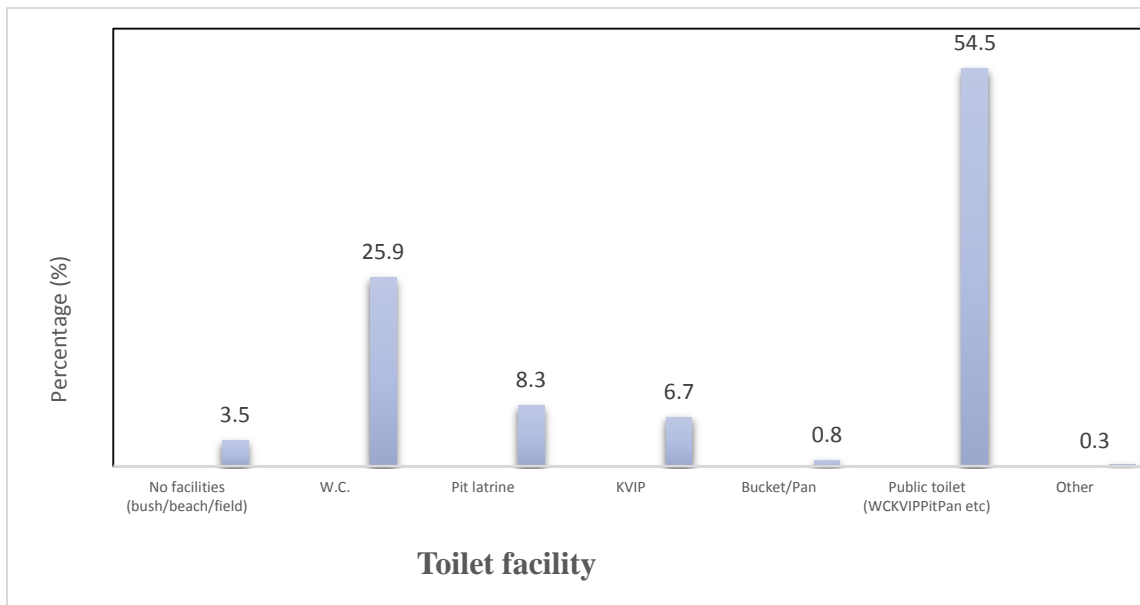


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet facility used by household

Figure 8.4 shows the type of toilet facilities in dwelling units within the municipality. The figure shows that most household (54.5%) use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc). Water Closet (W.C) which is the second most commonly used toilet facility by households constitutes 25.9 percent in the municipality. About 3.5 percent of households in the Municipality do not have any toilet facility and practice open defecation. It is important therefore to ensure that each house in the Municipality has a toilet facility.

Figure 8.4: Toilet facility used by household



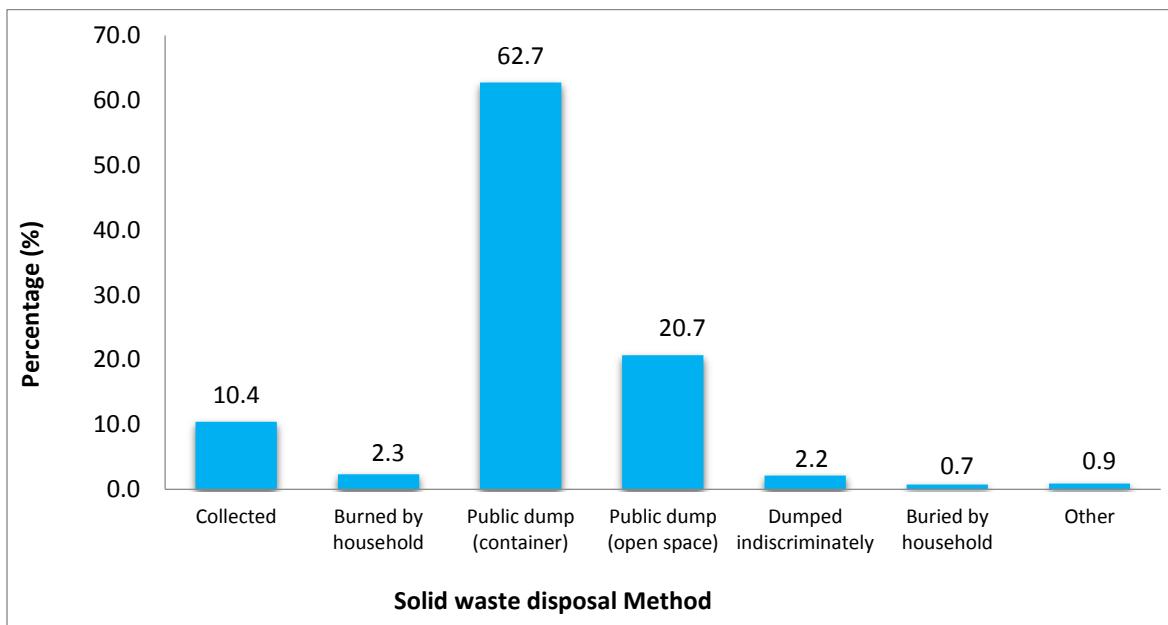
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Figure 8.5 presents the methods of rubbish disposals by households in the Municipality. The data shows that more than half (62.7%) of the total household population rely on Public dump (container) as their major method of rubbish disposal in the municipality. Public dump (open space) is another widely used method of solid waste disposal after public dump (container). This comprise of 20.7 percent of households in the municipality. A little over two percent (2.2%) dispose of rubbish indiscriminately.

Figure 8.5: Method of solid waste disposal by household

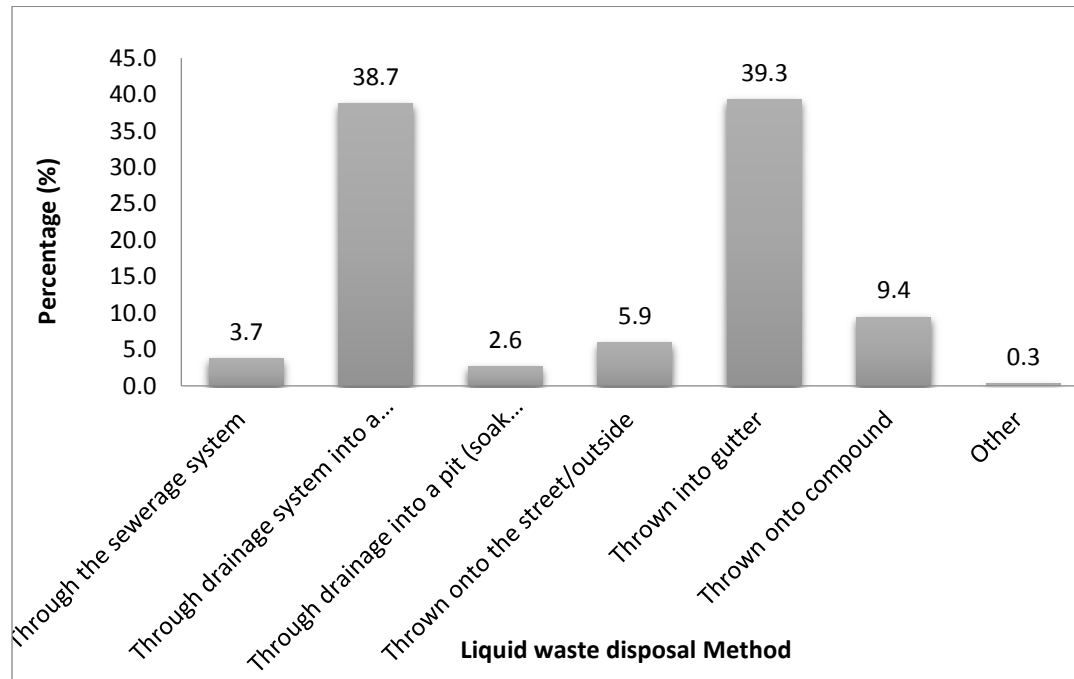


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Method of liquid waste disposal by household

As shown in Figure 8.6, the most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the municipality is thrown into gutter (39.3%) or through drainage system into a gutter (38.7%). Although it is expected that many households will adapt to disposing liquid waste through the sewage systems, only 3.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality use the sewage system to dispose liquid waste.

Figure 8.6: Method of liquid waste disposal by household



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, policy implications and recommendations. The chapter highlights demographic and social characteristics, education and literacy, economic characteristics, ICT, disability and agricultural activities.

As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike the previous census, the 2010 PHC collected data on Information and communications technologies (ICT), disability, migration, maternal mortality and agriculture. Censuses are organized every ten years and the results form the basis of a wide range of activities including planning, policy-making and research.

This report is produced with the aim of providing useful statistics for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

Asokore Mampong Municipality has a population of 304,815 comprising of 47.8 percent males and 52.2 percent females, with all its residents living in urban localities. The sex ratio is 91.7, which means that to every 100 females, there are approximately 92 males. The Municipality shows a youthful population with more than half (58.3%) of the population below 24 years. The total dependency ratio for the Municipality is 64.3, meaning that for every 100 working population, there are approximately 64 dependents. The proportion of dependents who are males is 67.5 and 61.5 for females. The population density of the Municipality stands at 12,746.3 persons per sq. km (304,815/23.91490). This is due largely to fast population growth exerting pressure on the fixed land area.

Fertility

The Municipality recorded a total crude birth rate (CBR) of 23.3 per 1000 population. This means that out of every 1,000 population, about 23 live births are recorded for the Municipality. The Municipality's general fertility rate (GFR) is 80.6 per 1000 women (15-49 years). The total fertility rate (TFR) in the Municipality is 2.8. This means that the average number of children born to women aged (15-49) is approximately 3.0.

Migration

There were a total of 110,768 migrants in the Municipality of which 40.5 percent were born elsewhere within the Ashanti Region, 56.3 were born elsewhere in another region and 3.2 percent were born outside the country. Majority of those born elsewhere in another region were from the Northern Region.

Households

There are 72,478 households in the Municipality of which 42,635 are male headed and 29,846 are female headed. The majority of households (51.8%) consist of extended families, made up of the head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives and nonrelatives of the head etc. The female population belonging to the extended family structure is slightly higher (4.4%) than their male counterparts.

Literacy

The proportion of persons 11 years and older who are literate is 77.3 percent and the non-literate population constitute 22.7 percent. The bulk of the literate population are in English and Ghanaian language (59.0%), followed by English only (34.0%) and Ghanaian language only (5.0%).

Level of education

The proportion of persons 3 years and older who have primary level of education and are currently attending school is 43.4 percent, followed by JSS/JHS (18.9%), SSS/SHS (12.6%) and Tertiary level (3.6%). The proportion of females who have primary education and are currently attending school is 44.4 percent as against males (42.5%). However, the proportion of males who have tertiary level of education and currently attending school is 4.5% and females 2.6%.

Marital status

The total proportion of persons 12 years and older who are never married is 50 percent. This is followed by married (41.0%), widowed (6.0%) and divorced (3.0%). Those in informal/consensual union constitute 2 percent and separated one percent. Also, the proportion of males between the ages 20-24 years who are married is 7.1 percent as against the females (26.9%). For 25-29 years age group, females still dominate the males in the married category. The trend is the same for the age group 30-34 years and 35-39 years. The trend only changes when the males turn 40 years and above.

Religion

Islamic religion constitutes 55.4 percent of the municipal population, followed by Christianity (41.8%). However, among the Christian population, Pentecostals/Charismatic constitutes (16.0%), followed by Protestants (10.4%), and the least are Catholics (7.6%). Those with no religious groups constitute 2.0 percent, followed by other religious groups (0.6%) and Traditionalists (0.3%).

Economic activity

The population 15 years and older who are economically active are 66.9 percent and 33.1 percent economically not active. Out of the economically active population the proportion of the employed is 92.6 percent and unemployed is 7.4 percent.

The majority of persons 15 years and older work in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (39.1%). This is followed by the manufacturing industry (16.2%), other services (10.0%) and accommodation/food service activities (9.0%). The female population dominates the wholesale and retail industry and constitute 44.5% of employed females.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The total proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 68.0 percent. Out of this, more males (73.4%) own mobile phones than females (63.4%). The total proportion of persons 12 years and older using internet facility is 9.8 percent. The proportion of households using fixed telephone lines is 2.5 percent and a total of 8.8 percent having desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

Out of the Municipality's population of 304,815, persons without disability are 97.0 percent and those with disability constitute 3.0 percent. Also, the male population with disability is 2.8 percent and females 3.1%. Majority of the disabled have sight impairment (31.0%) followed by physical impairment (19.0%). Also, 54.3 percent of PWDs are economically active with 45.6 percent economically not active. About 91.6 percent of the economically active PWDs are employed and 8.4 percent are unemployed. The total proportion of persons with disability who have never attended school is 35.4 percent and 64.6 percent constitute those who are educated.

Agriculture

Among the total household population of 72,478, only 3,596 (5.0%) households are engaged in agriculture. Therefore it is evident that majority of the population is into other activities other than agriculture. Also, 70.1 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming in the municipality.

Housing stock

With a total household number of 72,478 and 19,163 houses, the municipality has an average of 3.8 households per house. The population per house in the Municipality is around 16 persons.

Type of dwelling Units (occupied and vacant)

Compound houses are the most commonly occupied dwelling unit and accounts for more than half (61.6%) of the total occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. Also, 11.5 percent of the households live in semi-detached houses which are the second highest type of occupied dwelling units in the municipality.

Materials for housing construction

More than three-quarters, (87.2%) of houses used cement blocks/concrete for outer wall of dwelling units in the municipality. The main material for constructing roofs of dwelling units in the municipality is metal sheets (83.0%). Cement/concrete (85.9%) is the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units in the municipality.

House ownership

A little above forty (43.7%) of the dwelling units are owned by other private individuals other than household members and closely followed by dwelling units owned by household member (33.9%). Dwelling units owned by relative not a household member constitutes 13.9 percent.

Room occupancy

Almost three-quarter (70.0%) of households have only one sleeping room. This is followed by households with two sleeping rooms (19.2%) and three sleeping rooms (5.5%). The larger the household size, the more sleeping rooms used by households and the reverse is the case. This is evident in the fact that, of single households, about 92.6 percent live in single rooms and about 0.9 percent of the same household size uses 3 rooms for sleeping.

Source of lighting

Electricity (main) constitutes 92 percent of the total main source of light for households in the municipality. Flashlight/torchlight is the next used after electricity (main) and it makes up four percent of the main source of light in the municipality.

Source of fuel for cooking

More than half (59.0%), of households in the municipality uses charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel. This leaves gas usage to only 26.0 percent in the municipality as the next used source of cooking fuel.

Cooking space

Verandah was the highest reported (39%) type of cooking space used by households in the municipality. Also, separate room for exclusive use of household (19%) records the next most used space for cooking by households. Open space in compound also constitutes 17 percent.

Sanitation- bathing facilities

Shared separate bathroom in the same house is the most largely used (46.7%) bathing arrangement by households in the municipality. This is followed by 26.8 percent of households who use own bathroom for exclusive use. The least bathing facility used by households is River/Pond/Lake/Dam and other type of bathing facilities which constitutes 0.4 percent in the municipality.

Sanitation- toilet facilities

Most household (54.5%) use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc). Water Closet (W.C) which is the second most used toilet facility by households constitutes 25.9 percent usage throughout the municipality.

Sanitation- disposal of solid waste

More than half (62.7%) of the total household population rely on Public dump (container) as their major method of rubbish disposal in the municipality. Public dump (open space) is another widely used method of solid waste disposal after public dump (container). This comprises of 20.7 percent of households in the municipality.

Sanitation- disposal of liquid waste

The most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the municipality is thrown into gutter (39.3%) and closely followed by disposal through drainage system into a gutter (38.7%). Only 3.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality use the sewage system to dispose liquid waste.

Main source of drinking water

Majority of the households use Pipe water for drinking. More than one-third (39.5%), of households in the municipality rely on Pipe-borne water inside the dwelling as their main source of drinking water. Pipe-borne outside dwelling is the next common source of drinking water (31.3%). Also, 10.0 percent of households use water from public pipe or standpipe as drinking water.

9.3 Policy Implications and Interventions

Population

The rapidly increasing population in the Municipal exerts pressure on the socio-economic facilities and has a negative impact on the physical environment in the Municipal. The substantial increase in population is due mainly to two main factors, fertility and the positive net inflow of migrants. These factors need to be checked in order to reduce their contributions to the population growth. Although the reported total fertility rate seems to be lower than that of the region it is still quite high. The implementation of the programmes designed to reduce the fertility rate should be intensified and sustained. The net positive inflow of migrants can be checked by an employment policy that will reduce people moving from other districts to the Municipal in search of job opportunities.

Education and literacy

Formal education and literacy are important factors that promote socio-economic development of individuals and the nation as a whole. They enhance the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that develop individual capacities for socio-economic well-being. The programmes and projects to encourage school attendance of children have contributed immensely in increasing the proportion of children currently in school. The number of persons who are not literate could be reduced with intensification of the on-going Adult Education programme for it to reach more people through a wide media including television networks.

Urbanization

Asokore Mampong is completely urbanized. Some of the problems that accompany urbanization are solid waste generation, pressure on housing, school facilities, transportation, road congestion, crime and immoral and indecent life styles. There have been difficulties in tackling these problems. There is an urgent need to work out effective policies, programmes and projects that would provide sustainable solutions to these and other problems.

Employment

A lack of employment opportunities, particularly for the educated youth, has been a major problem in the Municipal, the region and in the country as a whole. It is an important factor in the cities and towns to which the educated youth migrate in search of jobs that are not readily available. Currently, the private sector (formal and informal) employs over 94 percent of the economically active population in the Municipal. The major constraint to private sector employment is a lack of capital to expand businesses. Bank interest rates are also deemed too high, particularly for long-term investment. The private sector should be supported with relatively easy access to capital and reasonable interest rates for long-term investment that will expand economic activities and increase employment. Provision should also be made to ensure domestic and external markets to sustain activities.

Housing conditions

The inadequate numbers of sleeping rooms is a major concern and has health implications related to the spread of communicable diseases and incestuous sexual behaviour. Efforts need to be put in place by government to provide better low cost housing for workers in the Municipal in order to reduce this overcrowding problem resulting from the high use of compound houses.

The material for the construction of dwelling units are of considerable quality as the majority of outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, floors are paved with cement/concrete and metal sheets are used for roofing. These are signs of improvement in the quality of dwelling units, making them able to withstand rain and other storms that render poorly constructed dwellings uninhabitable, and forces inhabitants to call for help that entails public expenditures. Those who use inferior building materials, complain of the high cost of the materials. There is the need to investigate the high cost of building materials and to explore the use of other materials such as bricks made of mud and earth.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal species, and so on, part of government policy has been to discourage the use of wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking and to encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These efforts have yielded some desired effect as 26 percent of households currently use LPG for cooking. Among the problems of the use of LPG is irregular availability of gas. These problems need to be given attention to ensure that many more people use LPG as fuel for cooking.

Toilet facilities

About half (54.5%) of households use public toilet facilities and about 3.5 percent have no access to a toilet facility and therefore use the bush. Defecating indiscriminately in the bush and elsewhere is unhygienic and must be discouraged. Efforts should therefore be made to provide more public toilet facilities in accessible places.

Solid waste

Solid waste management is very challenging. The designated public dumps for solid waste absorbs waster from about 83.4 percent of households. The proportion of households that dump solid waste indiscriminately may seem small at about 2.2 percent, but the practice is more than a nuisance and unhygienic – it has broad repercussions for public health and for the environment. Appropriate measures need to be designed to address the public waste management problem by the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Asawasi	80,258	37,931	42,327	19,687	6,270
2	Aboabo	60,136	28,484	31,652	14,011	1,777
3	Adukrom	28,617	14,279	14,338	6,963	1,103
4	Asokore Mampong	26,320	12,887	13,433	5,948	2,586
5	Akorem	25,795	12,355	13,440	6,212	1,092
6	Sawaba	23,741	11,575	12,166	5,486	870
7	Sepe-Tinpom	20,708	9,638	11,070	4,886	1,786
8	Aperade	8,440	3,997	4,443	2,030	1,150
9	Duasi	7,902	3,692	4,210	1,720	644
10	Dichemso	7,793	3,666	4,127	2,012	483
11	Sepe Wusuansa	5,248	2,492	2,756	1,252	312
12	Dote	3,930	1,870	2,060	840	464
13	Parkoso	2,793	1,393	1,400	646	449
14	Ash Town	2,332	1,100	1,232	547	67
15	Buokrom	802	420	382	238	110

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	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	Asawasi	80,258	8,457	8,124	8,255	9,240	10,328	8,460	5,969	4,748	4,012	2,980	2,621	1,767	1,458	961	1,125	1,753
2	Aboabo	60,136	7,161	6,754	6,601	7,186	7,010	5,613	4,313	3,393	2,661	2,079	1,895	1,180	1,049	765	1,069	1,407
3	Adukrom Asokore	28,617	4,120	3,561	3,104	3,046	3,106	2,732	2,222	1,892	1,440	940	768	460	358	236	274	358
4	Mampong	26,320	3,817	3,147	3,130	2,830	2,755	2,387	2,136	1,742	1,310	798	719	384	388	209	245	323
5	Akorem	25,795	3,154	3,014	2,900	2,909	2,873	2,386	1,956	1,589	1,301	873	834	575	427	264	336	404
6	Sawaba	23,741	3,549	3,055	2,848	2,532	2,411	2,238	1,807	1,610	1,024	729	610	304	300	164	224	336
7	Sepe-Tinpom	20,708	2,942	2,492	2,414	2,286	2,200	1,976	1,662	1,324	952	750	470	328	282	170	186	274
8	Aperade	8,440	1,168	1,038	950	844	794	832	662	570	430	284	244	182	158	80	60	144
9	Duasi	7,902	1,074	982	982	800	828	710	662	508	376	242	226	104	114	76	86	132
10	Dichemso Sepe	7,793	970	776	769	811	935	833	674	537	391	295	246	156	136	91	82	91
11	Wusuansa	5,248	620	614	602	584	642	470	408	278	256	216	168	112	80	54	68	76
12	Dote	3,930	640	434	406	412	400	346	358	228	194	164	108	60	64	34	44	38
13	Parkoso	2,793	416	372	310	248	250	244	231	174	171	107	78	49	31	22	14	76
14	Ash Town	2,332	227	263	295	261	234	184	154	106	93	120	98	66	62	43	56	70
15	Buokrom	802	96	74	86	90	88	80	82	56	34	36	30	32	8	2	2	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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