



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASUNAFO NORTH 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 Asunafo North 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

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Service
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DCE:	District Chief Executive
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DFID:	Department for International Development
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MP:	Member of Parliament
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PHD:	Prestea Huni-Valley District
PHDA:	Prestea Huni-Valley District Assembly
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Asunafo North Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 124,685 representing 5.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.4 percent and females 49.6 percent. Sixty percent of the population is rural. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 101.7. The population of the Municipality is youthful (41.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 84.1, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.4) than that of females (81.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 115.0 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 5.0 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.6 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority of migrants (68.3 percent) living in the Municipality were born in another region while 31.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Brong Ahafo region constitute the highest (25.0%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 123,134 with a total number of 46,460 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.6 persons per household. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 32.6 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality. Children constitute 44.8 percent of the household members.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 40.2 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, 57.5 percent of females are married compared to 32.5 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 49.7 percent while widowed males account for only 7.5 percent. Among the married, 37.8 percent have no education while about 16.0 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Nearly 88.2 percent of the married population are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 9.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.4%) are economically not active with 3.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 95.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 2.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 74.4 percent are literate and 25.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (53.8 %) than that of females (48.2%). Seven out of ten people (70.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

Economic Activity Status

Three quarters (75.1%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.8 percent are employed while 4.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (57.7%) and 25.1 % perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 60.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13.4 percent in service and sales and 1.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 54.7 percent are self-employed without employee(s) and 16.5 percent are contributing family worker. There are more females (57.3%) engaged as service and sales workers compared to males (52.2%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 87.3 percent of the population.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 40.8 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 46.8 percent as compared to 34.9 percent of females. Three percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 3.5 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.5 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is equal (2.5%) to males (2.5%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 0.9 percent. About 1.1 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 41.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Households engaged in agriculture in the Municipality stand at 71.8 percent. In the rural localities, 85.9 percent households and urban (51.1%) are agricultural households. Crop farming (97.2%) is predominant in the Municipality while Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of the Municipality is 18,708 representing 5.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (54.1%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses and 30.3 percent are separate houses. Almost half (49.4%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by household member and a quarter (25.9%) are owned by other private individuals.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is mud brick/earth (47.7%). Cement (71.0%) and earth/muds (26.9%) are the main materials used in the construction of floors and metal sheet (94.1%) as roofing material for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (90.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 7.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two three sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (mains) (93.1%), flashlight/torch (42.4%) and kerosene lamp (7.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (65.7%). The proportion for rural (86.6%) is higher than that of urban (35.2%). Bore-hole/pump/tube account for the highest (28.1%) of drinking water for households in the Municipality.

The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 48.0 percent followed by pit latrine (34.3%). About 5.5 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. Three out of ten (32.8%) of households in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 30.1 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 55.8 percent. About 16.4 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 1.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (51.8%) and thrown onto the street/outside (29.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter provides a brief description of profile of Asunafo North Municipality in terms of the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the municipal economy. It also discusses the organization of the report as well as concepts and definitions used in the report.

Asunafo North Municipal is one of the twenty-seven (27) districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The Municipal was created when the then Asunafo District was divided into two in 2004. The Legislative Instrument that established the Municipal Assembly is LI 1873 of 2008.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Asunafo North Municipal shares boundaries with Asutifi District in the north-east, Dormaa Municipal in the north-west and Juaboso Bia and Sefwi-Wiaso Districts in the Western Region in the south-west border, and Asunafo South District in the Brong Ahafo Region in the south-eastern border. The total land size of the municipal is 1,412.0km² with 578.63 km² largely covered by forest reserves. The municipal area forms about 3.5 percent of the regional land area of 40,095sq km.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The municipality has a gently rolling landscape ranging between 500 feet and a little over 1,000 feet above sea level. The topography is more rugged towards the north-eastern (Mim Area) and south-western (Abuom Area). The Soil type in the municipality is mostly forest ochrosols which supports crops like plantain, cocoyam, cocoa, oil palm, cassava, maize, etc. Asunafo North Municipal lies within the central part of the forest dissected plateau of the physiographic region of Ghana. There are different types of rocks in the municipality. These include the pre-cambrianbirrimian and taruwaian formations. The municipality is drained by 2 rivers, namely the Goa and the Ayum. There are also a number of smaller streams.

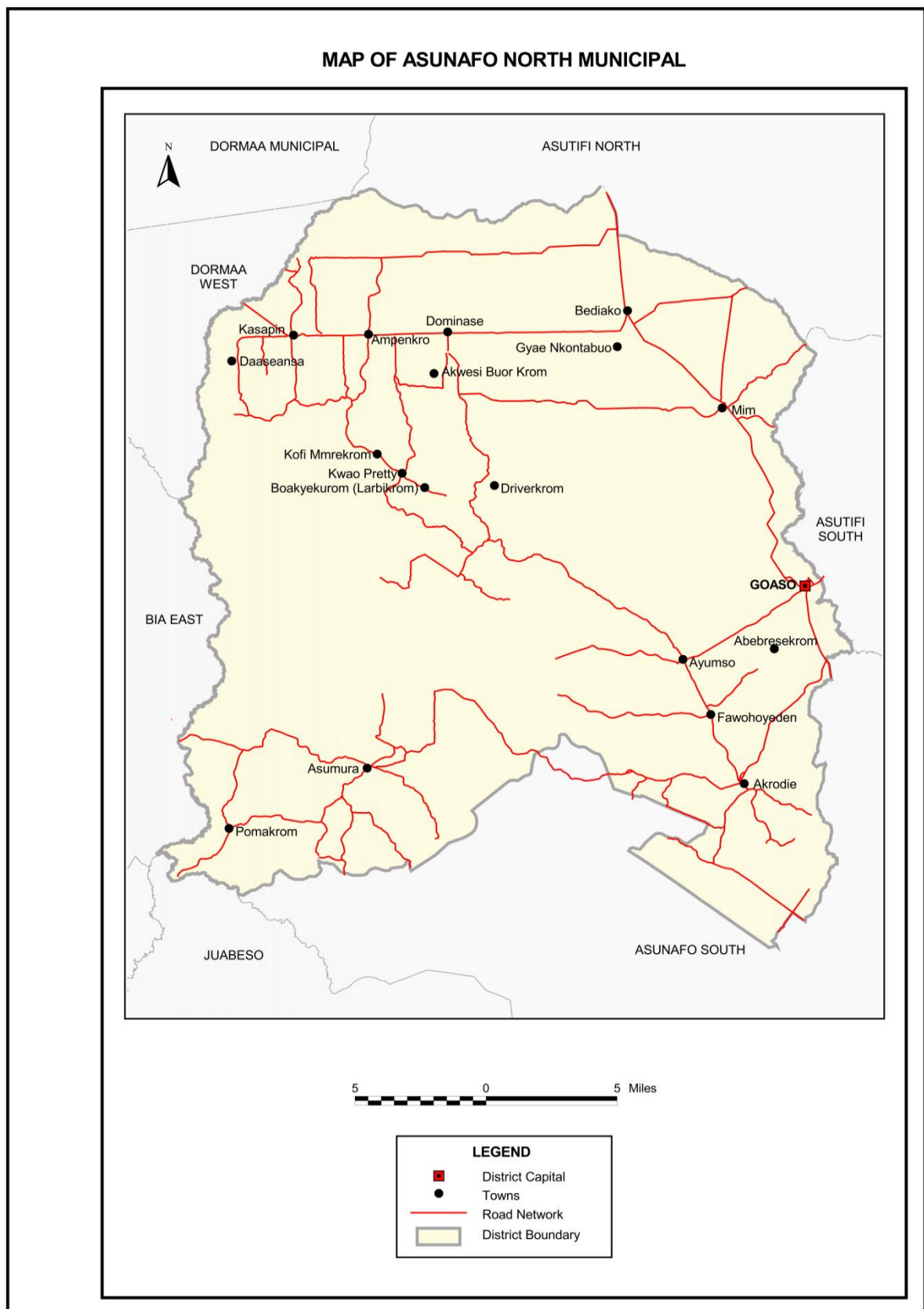
1.2.3 Climate

The municipality is within the wet semi-deciduous climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of rainfall. It experiences double rainfall with the annual rainfall between 1250mm and 1750mm. Major rains are in April and July and minor season occurs between September and October. The mean monthly temperature for the municipality is about 25.5°C.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The municipality is located within the semi-deciduous forest belt of Ghana. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and has an abundance of economic trees. Scattered patches of secondary or broken forest are characteristics of the vegetation. This has been as a result of farming, lumbering and settlements by peasant farmers in the forest. There are large trees among which are *Antaris Africana* (kyenkyen), *clorophoraexcelsa* (Odum), *Ceiba Pentandra* (Onyina), *Dahoma*, *Kusia*, *Sapele*, *Aprokuma* and *Emire* in this vegetation.

Figure 1.1: Map of Asunafo North Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The office of the Municipal Chief Executive is at the apex of the municipal administration, followed by the Executive Committee, which serve as the executive, as well as the co-ordinating body of the assembly. The next level comprises five sub-committees and any other committees that the executive deems necessary. The mandatory sub-committees include Social Services, Development Planning, Justice and Security, Works, and Finance and Administration. These committees are to collate community concerns and deliberate on them as the executive may direct. To ensure effective and efficient grass root participation in decision making, the municipality was further divided into 6 Zonal Councils, namely; Mim, Goaso, Asumura, Akrodie, Ayomso and Dominase. The municipal capital, Goaso is the second largest town after Mim in terms of population and functions.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The Asunafo North Municipal has two Traditional Councils which are headed by the Paramount Chiefs of Goaso and Mim traditional areas respectively. The chiefs, who are the custodians of culture and land, are the motivating force behind development projects in many communities. Fortunately, the municipality is not plagued with any serious volatile disputes, land litigation which hamper development.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

Asunafo North Municipality is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity. The major ethnic group is the Akans who constitute about 79 percent. Other ethnic groups that form the minority are Dagombas, Ewes, Gas, and other ethnic groups.

1.4.3 Religion and festivals

The municipality is predominantly Christian, constituting about 83 percent of the population. Moslems form about 16 percent with traditional religion forming about one percent. The festival celebrated by the people is the Akwasidae. The festival is celebrated to enable chiefs under the Ashanti Kingdom to pay homage to the Asantehene. The festival serves as a means by which the chiefs and people honour their ancestors. It is also a source of tourism which enhances revenue generation. In addition, the festival brings people from far and near which foster unity among the people.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tourism

The municipality has two major historical tourist sites that have the potential to attract people. The “mimbuor” is believed to have some spiritual history surrounding its existence. It is believed that the mountain, which is about 2 sq. km, serves as a protective god to the people of Mim. In addition, the white-necked rock fowls (known locally as Anamie) can be found in the Subin Forest Reserves, near Asumura. In addition, are a number of guest houses and hotel facilities located in different parts of the municipality, especially, Goaso, the municipal capital and Mim.

1.5.2 Economic Potentials

The Asunafo North Municipality is predominantly agrarian. Agriculture activities in the municipality are centred mainly on crop production. The predominant farming system is

mixed cropping. The major food crops cultivated include maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, yams and vegetables whilst cocoa and cashew are the major cash crops produced which enhances employment opportunities in the municipality and productivity in the country in general. The municipality has diverse industry such as the Mim cashew brandy processing factory, small scale palm oil extraction, soap making, Batik Tie and Dye industries etc. The municipality also has a Wednesday market which serves as a major revenue source for the assembly.

1.5.3 Financial institutions

The municipality can also boast of a number of financial institutions such as the Agricultural Development Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank, Asutifi and Ahafo Community Banks. Additionally, microfinance institutions such as First allied Savings and Loans Company, Sinapi Aba Trust, Supernick Savings and Loans Company and RIMDA Microfinance Company. These financial institutions grant credit to business operators and farmers in the municipality.

1.5.4 Non-banking financial institutions

The following insurance companies are non-banking financial institutions in the municipality; The Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT), Vanguard Assurance Company, State Insurance Company and the Star Assurance Company. The insurance companies render services to the people in the form of live and property insurance cover.

1.5.5 Social Development

Health/Education

For good health service delivery system, the municipality has a government hospital and Ahmaddiya Moslem hospital located in Goaso and Mim respectively. There is a midwifery training school, located in Goaso to train midwives not to serve in the municipal hospital alone but also health facilities all over the country. Besides health infrastructure, there are a number of educational facilities such as Kindergarten (42), Primary (88), Junior High School (20), Senior High School (2), and Vocational School (3).

1.5.6 Telecommunication sector

Communication plays a vital role in modern global world. Asunafo North Municipal in addition to the fixed telephone system is presently connected to four main mobile telecommunication services, namely Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel, and MTN. The municipality currently has three local Frequency Modulation (FM) stations all located in Goaso. These mode of communication are not only instruments in promoting good governance, but they are also relied upon for entertainment, civic education, advertisement of products for the industrial and business sectors as well avenue for jobs.

About 72.7 percent of households in the municipal use improve sources of water (piped system, mechanized borehole, well with pump, protected well) for drinking.

1.5.7 Transportation

The municipality has about 370km motorable roads out of which 127 km roads are tarred and 243km roads untarred connecting the major towns and farming centres.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics be provided on the size, growth as well as spatial distribution, patterns and structure of the population. This information will guide the assembly and other institutions to provide people-friendly development by investing in people through education, health and other public services. This chapter presents information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, dependency ratio, migration, fertility and mortality in the Asunafo North Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents information on population by age, sex and type of locality. The Population of the municipality is 124,685. Of the total population, there are more males 62,854 (50.4%) than females 61,831(49.6%).

The data further indicate that 62 percent of the population lives in rural areas. With respect to sex ratio (number of males to 100 females), table 2.1 shows the municipality has sex ratio of 101.7. This means that for every one hundred females in the municipal, there are about 102 males.

The age dependency ratios is the ratio of persons in dependent ages (persons under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in productive ages (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio by sex at the municipal level is 84.12. This means that there are approximately 84 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64 years). The age dependency ratio among the male population 86.36 is higher than that of the female 81.90. The age dependency ratio is higher (91.73) in the rural areas than the urban (72.90) areas.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	124,685	62,854	61,831	101.7	47,327	77,358
0 - 4	19,060	9,761	9,299	105	6,411	12,649
9- 5	17,119	8,832	8,287	106.6	5,986	11,133
14- 10	16,014	8,168	7,846	104.1	6,023	9,991
15 - 19	13,562	6,965	6,597	105.6	5,784	7,778
20 - 24	10,499	4,875	5,624	86.7	4,484	6,015
25 - 29	9,360	4,330	5,030	86.1	3,843	5,517
30 - 34	7,921	3,852	4,069	94.7	3,271	4,650
35 - 39	7,305	3,649	3,656	99.8	2,884	4,421
40 - 44	5,805	2,957	2,848	103.8	2,216	3,589
45 - 49	4,672	2,489	2,183	114	1,744	2,928
50 - 54	4,098	2,141	1,957	109.4	1,501	2,597
55 - 59	2,475	1,364	1,111	122.8	973	1,502
60 - 64	2,022	1,105	917	120.5	672	1,350
65 - 69	1,179	625	554	112.8	393	786
70 - 74	1,480	686	794	86.4	453	1,027
75 - 79	908	466	442	105.4	287	621
80 - 84	607	294	313	93.9	198	409
85+	599	295	304	101.3	204	395
All Ages	124,685	62,854	61,831	101.7	47,327	77,358
0-14	52,193	26,761	25,432	105.2	18,420	33,773
15-64	67,719	33,727	33,992	99.2	27,372	40,347
65+	4,773	2,366	2,407	98.3	1,535	3,238
Age-dependency ratio	84.12	86.36	81.9		72.9	91.73

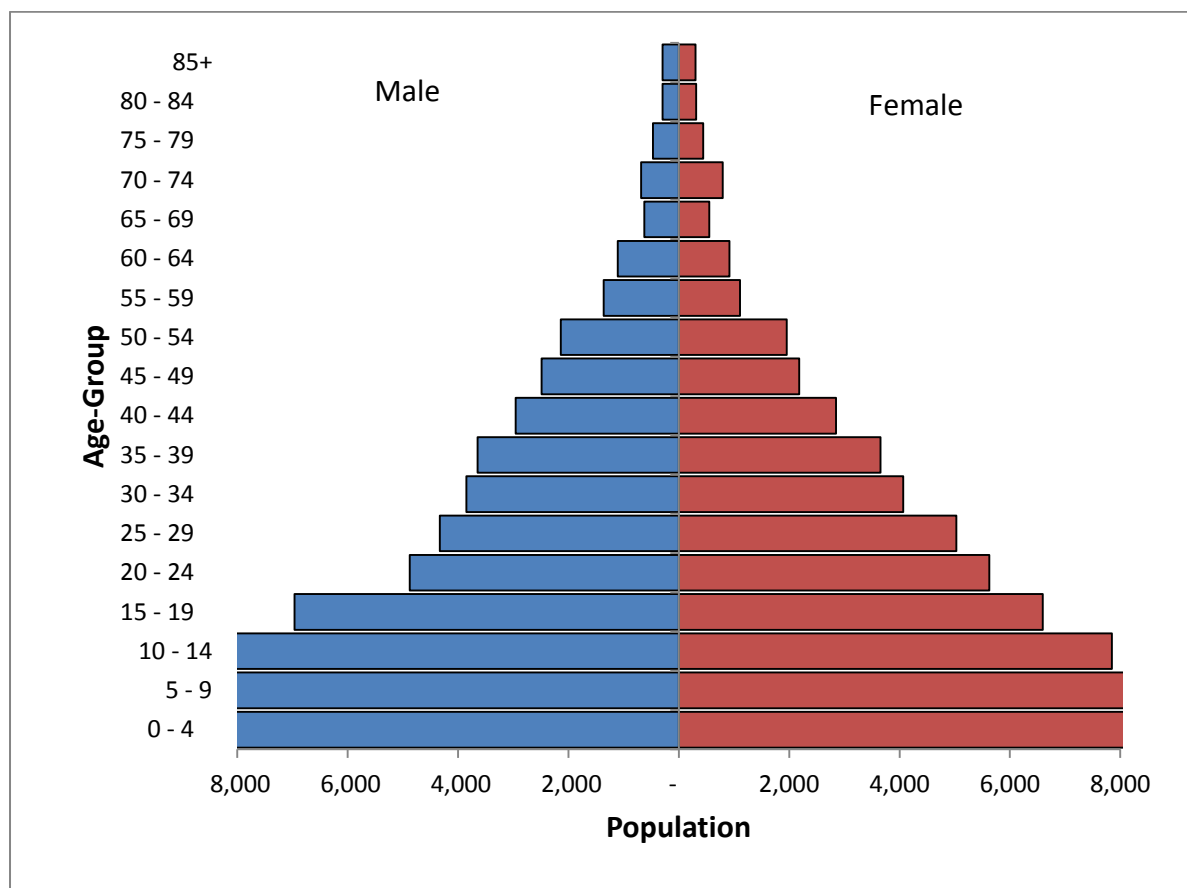
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The pyramid indicates a broad base which narrows at apex as the population ages. The municipal population has a youthful structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons that is characteristic of a developing country. Figure 2.1 shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). As cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration. This is shown by the narrowing of the population pyramid at its peak. The peaking of the population is clearly seen after age 54. Another feature of the municipal population pyramid is that females in the oldest age groups are relatively more than their male counterpart.

There is, however, an exception in the age groups 70-74 years which has larger populations than those of their immediate younger group (65-69 years), for both males and females. A slightly broader base of the structure for the males is also visible indicating more males than females especially for the age group 10-14 years. The age sex pattern suggests that more females are living longer than males, particularly at the older ages.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Information on fertility is crucial for district planners and others who seek to formulate explicit policies that will help bridge the gap between high population growth and economic development. Table 2.2 presents information on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years. The Total Fertility Rate for the municipal is 3.9 births per woman. This means that a woman in the municipal would have, nearly four children in her lifetime if the current age specific fertility were to continue to prevail. The municipal fertility rate is however, slightly higher than the regional average (3.58).

Also, the General Fertility Rate (GFR), that is, the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 years in a given year of the municipal is (115.0). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), thus, the number of live births per 1,000 people (irrespective of sex or age) in a given year is 27.7.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.0	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	27.7
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96.0	25.1
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28.0
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.0	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25.0
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3.0	84.6	21.0
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.0	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.0	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25.0
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105.0	27.4
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Data on the female population 12 years and older with reference to children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Asunafo North Municipal is presented in table 2.3. The age-group 60 and older recorded the highest (22,910) number of children ever born with 11,543 males and 11,367 females while the age group 12-14 recorded the lowest number of 30 children (19 males and 11 females). Children ever born consistently increases throughout as age-group increases.

From table 2.3, the age-group 60 years and older also recorded highest children surviving of 18,392 with 9,200 males and 9,192 females as against the age-group 12-14 which recorded 23 children surviving with 15 males and 8 females. Averagely, children surviving follow the

same trend as children ever born to the population 12 years and older with the figures increasing consistently as age-group increases throughout.

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

Age group	Number of female	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	40,863	112,595	56,935	55,660	100,164	50,246	49,918
12-14	4,464	30	19	11	23	15	8
15-19	6,597	791	367	424	722	322	400
20-24	5,624	4,841	2,469	2,372	4,433	2,200	2,233
25-29	5,030	10,068	5,076	4,992	9,354	4,646	4,708
30-34	4,069	13,154	6,743	6,411	12,300	6,240	6,060
35-39	3,656	15,485	7,896	7,589	14,353	7,264	7,089
40-44	2,848	14,393	7,318	7,075	13,116	6,641	6,475
45-49	2,183	12,160	6,101	6,059	10,997	5,476	5,521
50-54	1,957	11,658	5,852	5,806	10,290	5,157	5,133
55-59	1,111	7,105	3,551	3,554	6,184	3,085	3,099
60+	3,324	22,910	11,543	11,367	18,392	9,200	9,192

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The incidence of death can indirectly reveal much about a population's standard of living and health status. Table 2.4 presents information on total deaths in households and crude death rate, in the municipal. The data show that the municipal recorded a total of 626 household deaths reported 12 months preceding the census night. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths registered per 1000 people is given as 5.0 which is lower than the regional crude death rate of 6.1.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5.0
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7.0
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	399	7.8
Tano South	78,129	542	6.9
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.4
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5
Tain	88,104	566	6.4
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 indicates that the total number of household deaths in the municipal is 626. The data further show that deaths that occurred as a result of accident violence, homicide or suicide in the municipal constitute 10.4 percent while deaths due to other causes recorded 89.6 percent.

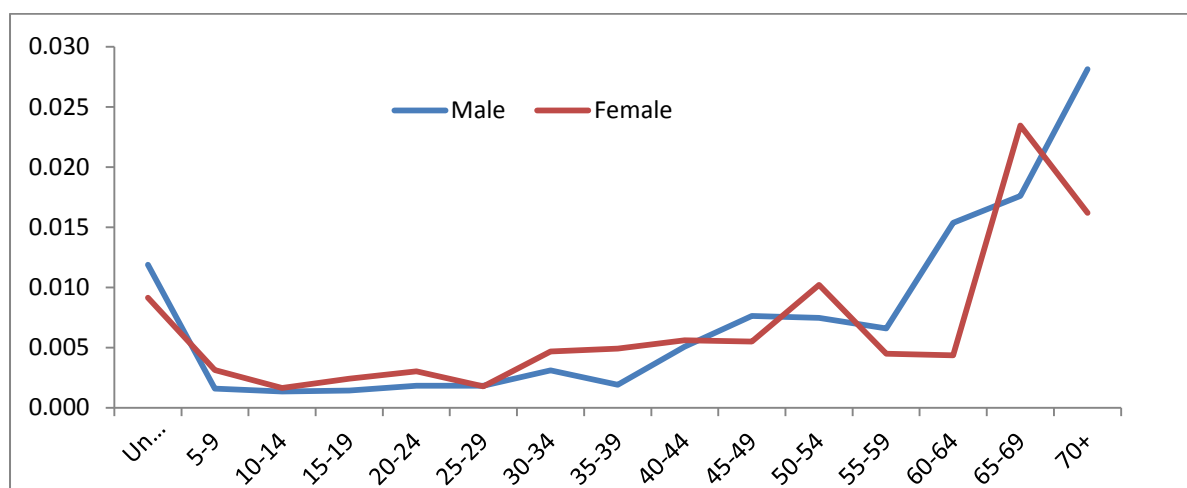
Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households

Region/District	Total Population	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide (%)	All other causes (%)
All Districts	2,310,983	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	95,580	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	10.4	89.6
Asutifi North	52,259	6.8	93.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	9.1	90.9
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	8.8	91.2
Tano South	78,129	8.7	91.3
Tano North	79,973	6.9	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	85,272	15.2	84.8
Berekum Municipal	129,628	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	92,649	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	83,059	6.2	93.8
Tain	88,104	5.5	94.5
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	7.4	92.6
Techiman Municipal	147,788	12.1	87.9
Nkoranza South	100,929	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	65,895	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	9.9	90.1
Sene West	57,734	9.9	90.1
Pru	129,248	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	81,000	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	8.2	91.8
Asutifi South	53,584	9.3	89.9
Dormaa West	47,678	9.5	90.5
Techiman North	59,068	8.2	91.8
Banda	20,282	5.8	94.2
Sene East	61,076	8.1	91.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex in the Asunafo North Municipal. The trend shows that females generally experience higher mortality rate than males. Both males and females experience higher death rates at age less than 5. There is a slight increase in age specific death rates for females from 15-19 to 25-29 as compared to males. There is a general rise in age specific death rates for males over females from age 55-59 thus 60-64 suggesting a relatively life higher life expectancy for than females than males. At 65-69 years males registered higher death rate compared to females. The mortality rate rises sharply and peak at age 70 years and older.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration tends to contribute directly to population decrease in the source areas or increase in the destination areas. Internal migration may be defined as the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders. People migrate for various reasons; these include economic, family reunification, educational opportunities, or as a result of conflicts.

Table 2.6 presents birthplace by duration of residence. It shows that 49,146 total population migrated into the municipality out of which 15,316 constituting 31.2 percent were born elsewhere in the region other than the place of enumeration. A total of 33,830 migrants were born in other regions and 1,103 were born outside the country. Of the immigrants enumerated in the municipal but born outside the region, 25 percent came from Ashanti region and 11.2 percent migrated from Upper East region. Looking at the duration of stay by the migrants, 32.7 percent had stayed in the municipality between one and four years and 17.8 percent have been resident in the municipality between five and nine years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	49,146	12.2	29.1	16.8	18.1	21.6
Born elsewhere in the region	15,316	14.6	32.7	17.8	18.6	16.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,865	14.9	39.5	20.2	17.9	7.6
Central	1,596	11.3	24.9	16.3	17	30.5
Greater Accra	945	15.6	28.4	16.1	15.3	24.7
Volta	1,729	10	21.3	14.6	18.7	35.3
Eastern	2,629	11.4	21.9	13.5	17.4	35.7
Ashanti	12,274	10.3	23.8	15.1	18.4	32.5
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	4,184	11.8	34.3	18.7	18.9	16.2
Upper East	5,496	10.8	33.6	19.1	20	16.4
Upper west	3,112	15.8	34.4	20	17.9	11.8
Outside Ghana	1,103	13.9	33.6	14.3	15.2	22.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARATERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Data compiled during the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) on the social characteristics of the population included the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education. The 2010 PHC defines a household as a single person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. Members of a household may or may not be related by blood.

3.2 Household Size by Type of Locality

Table 3.1 shows household size by type of locality of the Asunafo North Municipal. The municipal has a total household population of 123,134, of which 62.3 percent is located in the rural areas. In total, there are 27,232 households with an average household size of 4.6. In terms of locality, 59.5 percent of the households reside in the rural areas with rural average household size 4.8 which is higher than the urban (4.3) that constitute 40.5 percent of the total number of households in the municipality. The municipal household size (4.6) is however higher than the regional average of 4.4.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total	Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	123,134	46,460	37.7	76,674	62.3
Number of households	27,232	11,041	40.5	16,191	59.5
Average household size	4.6	4.3		4.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Household Composition and Sex

Data on household population by composition and sex is presented in table 3.2. The total household composition in the Asunafo North Municipal has 50.4 percent males as against 49.6 percent females. The composition reveals that 22.1 percent of all household members are household heads. Nearly half of all household members are children (44.8%) and more than one tenth (8.0%) are grandchildren. The high percentage of children in the households is an indication of the high fertility in the municipality.

Within male headed households, heads constitute 30.1percent of households with children forming 45.9 percent and spouses 1.8 percent. In the female headed households, the composition is such that female head form 14 percent and spouse 20.5 percent, children 43.8 percent and grandchild 7.8 percent. There is also an indication that the nuclear family system, comprising of the father, mother and children (adoptive or biological), is much more practiced than the extended system.

Though the proportions of other relatives (5.4%), siblings (3.8%) and parent/parent-in-law (0.6%) of head of households are relatively low, there is an indication that the extended family living arrangements still persist in the municipality.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,134	100.0	62,108	100.0	61,026	100.0
Head	27,232	22.1	18,691	30.1	8,541	14
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,666	11.1	1,135	1.8	12,531	20.5
Child (son/daughter)	55,209	44.8	28,507	45.9	26,702	43.8
Parent/Parent in-law	751	0.6	150	0.2	601	1
Son/Daughter in-law	589	0.5	196	0.3	393	0.6
Grandchild	9,836	8	5,054	8.1	4,782	7.8
Brother/Sister	4,646	3.8	2,642	4.3	2,004	3.3
Step child	932	0.8	468	0.8	464	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	393	0.3	192	0.3	201	0.3
Other relative	6,702	5.4	3,220	5.2	3,482	5.7
Non-relative	3,178	2.6	1,853	3	1,325	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Household Population by Structure and Sex

Household structure is defined as the classification of ties of affiliations of persons who constitute a household. In other words, it refers to the type of relationship (related or unrelated) between household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depends on whether it is a single person household, head and spouse only household, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children), nuclear extended and among other combinations.

Table 3.3 shows two major classifications i.e. nuclear and extended family systems. Among the categories under nuclear family, single person households (head only) constitute 3.6 percent, head and spouse only 1.7 percent, nuclear family households, comprising of head, spouse and children (32.6%), and single parent nuclear households 10.0 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

In addition, extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) and single parent extended recorded percentages of 21.6 percent and 13.9 percent respectively of the total number of households. There are variations in the male headed households and the female headed households regarding the structure. Single parenthood is more predominant in female headed households (11.3%). Among the male headed households 8.8 percent are single parents. The structure of single member household appears as common characteristic of male (5.4%) than female (1.8%). Nuclear family of head, spouse and children is common in both male headed (33.5%) and female headed (31.6%) households. With regards to extended family system, for both male headed and female headed households, the structure of head, spouse, children and head's relatives living together is the most common practice in the municipal, 21.6 percent for both male and female headed households.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

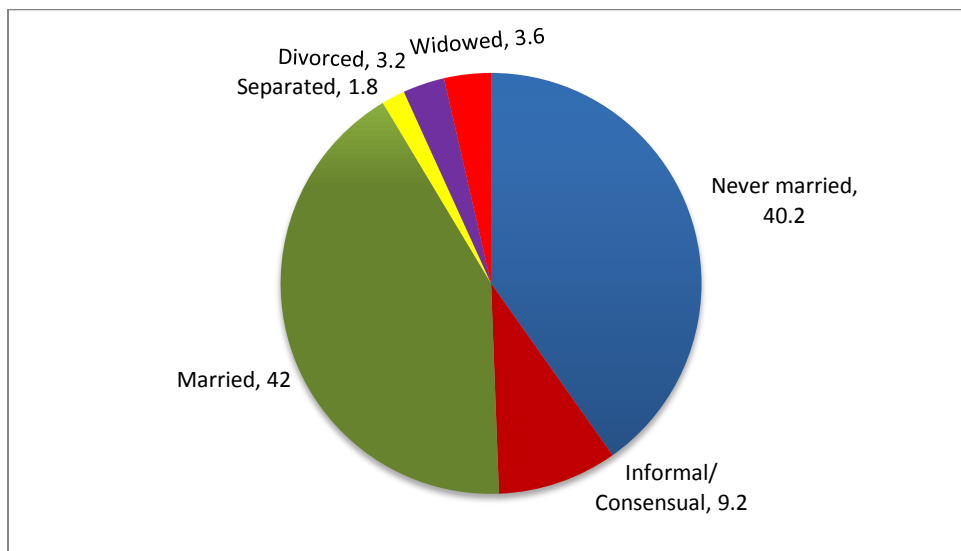
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,134	100.0	62,108	100.0	61,026	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	4,427	3.6	3,325	5.4	1,102	1.8
Head and a spouse only	2,054	1.7	1,032	1.7	1,022	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	40,118	32.6	20,831	33.5	19,287	31.6
Single parent Nuclear	12,335	10	5,451	8.8	6,884	11.3
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	26,601	21.6	13,439	21.6	13,162	21.6
Extended + non relatives	3,177	2.6	1,666	2.7	1,511	2.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,354	4.4	2,794	4.5	2,560	4.2
Single parent Extended	17,110	13.9	7,235	11.7	9,875	16.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,366	1.9	1,034	1.7	1,332	2.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	9,592	7.8	5,301	8.5	4,291	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Marital Status

3.5.1 Sex, age and marital status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959 cited in GSS 2013 PHC national analytical report). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data is classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', 'separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'. Figure 3.1 shows that of the population aged 12 years and older, 42 percent are married while 40.2 percent have never married. In addition, Informal/ Consensual union/Living together constitute 9.2 percent of the marriageable age group in the municipal. About 3.6 percent had been married before but at the time of the census were divorced.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of the population aged 12 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents marital status of all persons 12 years and older in the municipal by sex and age group. A large percentage of the population (97.2%) and (91.6%) in age groups (15-19) and (20-24) respectively have never married. It could be that persons in these age groups are in full time education or apprenticeship. For this same reason, the lowest percentage of the married (0% and 0.4%) is found in age group (12-14 and 15-19) respectively.

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	81,685	100.0	40.2	9.2	42	1.8	3.2	3.6
14- 12	9,193	100.0	97.2	0.4	2.4	0	0	0
15 - 19	13,562	100.0	91.6	3.1	4.7	0.4	0.2	0
20 - 24	10,499	100.0	60.8	13.2	23.5	1.3	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	9,360	100.0	30.7	18.5	46	2.1	2.3	0.4
30 - 34	7,921	100.0	13	16.2	64.1	2.5	3.2	1
35 - 39	7,305	100.0	6.8	12.9	71.9	2.6	4.2	1.7
40 - 44	5,805	100.0	3.9	10.8	73.6	2.8	5.9	3.1
45 - 49	4,672	100.0	2.8	8.9	75.6	2.4	5.9	4.4
50 - 54	4,098	100.0	2.3	6.6	72.1	2.8	8	8.2
55 - 59	2,475	100.0	1.6	5.6	70.1	3	8.8	10.9
60 - 64	2,022	100.0	2.1	4.8	65.1	3.5	8.7	15.8
65+	4,773	100.0	3.1	3	53.9	3.1	8.2	28.8
Male								
Total	40,822	100.0	46.6	8.2	40.6	1.3	2.3	1
14- 12	4,729	100.0	97.6	0.3	2.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,965	100.0	96.6	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	0
20 - 24	4,875	100.0	81.9	6.7	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	4,330	100.0	47.9	16.8	32.5	1.3	1.3	0.1
30 - 34	3,852	100.0	19.9	17.1	58.2	1.8	2.6	0.4
35 - 39	3,649	100.0	9.7	14	70.5	2.1	3.2	0.4
40 - 44	2,957	100.0	5.3	11.8	74.7	2.4	4.7	1
45 - 49	2,489	100.0	4	10.4	77.8	2.4	4.1	1.3
50 - 54	2,141	100.0	3.1	7.8	79.3	2.2	5.5	2.1
55 - 59	1,364	100.0	2.3	7.1	78.9	3	5.8	2.9
60 - 64	1,105	100.0	2.4	6	78	3.3	6.7	3.6
65+	2,366	100.0	4	4.2	75.4	2.5	6.4	7.5
Female								
Total	40,863	100.0	33.8	10.2	43.5	2.2	4.1	6.2
14 - 12	4,464	100.0	96.8	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,597	100.0	86.4	5.5	7.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	5,624	100.0	42.5	18.9	34.5	2.2	1.5	0.4
25 - 29	5,030	100.0	15.9	20.0	57.5	2.8	3.1	0.7
30 - 34	4,069	100.0	6.4	15.3	69.7	3.1	3.8	1.6
35 - 39	3,656	100.0	3.9	11.7	73.2	3.0	5.3	3.0
40 - 44	2,848	100.0	2.4	9.8	72.4	3.2	7.1	5.2
45 - 49	2,183	100.0	1.4	7.3	73.0	2.5	7.8	8.0
50 - 54	1,957	100.0	1.4	5.2	64.2	3.5	10.8	14.9
55 - 59	1,111	100.0	0.7	3.7	59.4	3.0	12.5	20.7
60 - 64	917	100.0	1.6	3.5	49.6	3.8	11.0	30.4
65+	2,407	100.0	2.2	1.7	32.8	3.6	10.0	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Females are more likely to be widowed or divorced than males. This is reflective in the table where higher percentages (20.7%-49.7%) of the widowed are recorded for females in the upper aged brackets from 55years while males have relatively low percentages (10.0%-12.5%) in the same age bracket. This could have implication for the quality of lives for these widowed and divorced women especially if males were the head of the household or breadwinner.

3.5.2 Marital status by sex and level of education

The distribution of the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education is presented in Table 3.5. In totality, more than two thirds (70.6 %) of the population in marriageable age 12 years and older who have never married are in basic education and nearly one tenth (9.1%) have no education. This population could be largely children between 12-19 years in the municipality who are still schooling. Those who are married with no education and basic education constitute 37.8 percent and 50.2 percent respectively. This means that most of the population in this category is either not schooling or having low educational attainment. Males with no educational background and those with basic education who are never married in the municipal constitute 9.6 and 68.9 percent respectively while the female counterparts are 8.5 percent and 73percent respectively.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	81,685	100.0	26.4	58.7	10.1	1.6	2.3	0.8
Never married	32,833	100.0	9.1	70.6	16.0	1.6	1.9	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,489	100.0	27.4	60.4	8.6	1.6	1.6	0.4
Married	34,325	100.0	37.8	50.2	6.2	1.7	2.9	1.2
Separated	1,459	100.0	35.3	55.3	6.1	1.3	1.6	0.4
Divorced	2,627	100.0	39.1	52.3	4.4	1.7	2.1	0.5
Widowed	2,952	100.0	67.4	28.1	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.1
Male								
Total	40,822	100.0	20.6	60.6	12.4	1.7	3.2	1.4
Never married	19,014	100.0	9.6	68.9	16.7	1.6	2.3	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,336	100.0	22.3	60.8	11.8	1.9	2.6	0.7
Married	16,570	100.0	31.3	51.8	8.4	1.9	4.4	2.2
Separated	544	100.0	32.0	55.3	8.5	1.1	2.2	0.9
Divorced	953	100.0	30.8	58.6	5.1	1.8	2.8	0.8
Widowed	405	100.0	48.6	43.2	3.7	1.5	2.7	0.2
Female								
Total	40,863	100.0	32.2	56.9	7.9	1.5	1.4	0.2
Never married	13,819	100.0	8.5	73.0	15.1	1.7	1.5	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,153	100.0	31.5	60.2	6.0	1.3	0.9	0.1
Married	17,755	100.0	43.9	48.8	4.1	1.4	1.4	0.3
Separated	915	100.0	37.3	55.3	4.7	1.4	1.2	0.1
Divorced	1,674	100.0	43.8	48.7	4.0	1.6	1.6	0.2
Widowed	2,547	100.0	70.4	25.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

²Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

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

The percentage of males appears to be higher than that of females as they continue to progress in their educational levels for both married and never married. This calls for further investigation or social education. Perhaps, females have extra duties to play as care takers of children that hinder them from continuing their education, or families do not know the importance of sending their females to school.

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

Table 3.6 gives the marital status of male and female by economic activities in the municipal. A little over six in ten (62.4%) of all never married persons are economically not active. and a little over three in ten (34.3%) of never married persons are employed. The proportion of economically not active never married is higher for females (68.8%) than for males (57.7%). The proportion of economically not active widows is relatively high (28.5%) and the proportion again is higher for females than for males. Nearly 9 in ten (88.2%) of married persons are employed, this is followed by 9.6 percent of economically not active married persons.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	81,685	100.0	53,261	65.2	2,302	2.8	26,122	32
Never married	32,833	100.0	11,263	34.3	1,097	3.3	20,473	62.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,489	100.0	6,288	84	306	4.1	895	12
Married	34,325	100.0	30,277	88.2	744	2.2	3,304	9.6
Separated	1,459	100.0	1,146	78.5	67	4.6	246	16.9
Divorced	2,627	100.0	2,206	84	57	2.2	364	13.9
Widowed	2,952	100.0	2,081	70.5	31	1.1	840	28.5
Male								
Total	40,822	100.0	27,462	67.3	959	2.3	12,401	30.4
Never married	19,014	100.0	7,419	39	623	3.3	10,972	57.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,336	100.0	3,088	92.6	75	2.2	173	5.2
Married	16,570	100.0	15,345	92.6	228	1.4	997	6
Separated	544	100.0	478	87.9	13	2.4	53	9.7
Divorced	953	100.0	828	86.9	15	1.6	110	11.5
Widowed	405	100.0	304	75.1	5	1.2	96	23.7
Female								
Total	40,863	100.0	25,799	63.1	1,343	3.3	13,721	33.6
Never married	13,819	100.0	3,844	27.8	474	3.4	9,501	68.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,153	100.0	3,200	77.1	231	5.6	722	17.4
Married	17,755	100.0	14,932	84.1	516	2.9	2,307	13
Separated	915	100.0	668	73	54	5.9	193	21.1
Divorced	1,674	100.0	1,378	82.3	42	2.5	254	15.2
Widowed	2,547	100.0	1,777	69.8	26	1	744	29.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Information on nationality was collected in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Data on population by nationality and sex in the municipal is presented in table 3.7. A higher proportion of the population in the municipality (95.2%) is Ghanaian by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality is 1.9 percent. The male composition of Ghanaian by birth (95.1%) is slightly lower than that of female (95.4%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	124,685	100.0	62,854	100.0	61,831	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	118,715	95.2	59,745	95.1	58,970	95.4
Dual Nationality	2,419	1.9	1,224	1.9	1,195	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	781	0.6	389	0.6	392	0.6
ECOWAS	1,778	1.4	1,000	1.6	778	1.3
Africa other than ECOWAS	566	0.5	293	0.5	273	0.4
Other	426	0.3	203	0.3	223	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 Religious Affiliation

The Table 3.8 shows the distribution of population by sex and the various religious denominations in the municipal.

Christians comprising the Catholic (15.2%), Protestant (17.1%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (30.9%) and other Christians (14.6%) constitute 77.8 percent of the population in the municipal, followed by Islam (14.9%), those with no religious affiliation (5.9%) and Traditional religion (0.7%).

Among males in the municipal, Christians together form 74.7 percent and Islam 15.7 percent. Female Christians in the municipality on the other hand form 81percent as against 14.2 percent in Islam religion. Males in no religion (8%) percent are more than females (3.7%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	124,685	100.0	62,854	100.0	61,831	100.0
No Religion	7,354	5.9	5,048	8	2,306	3.7
Catholic	19,002	15.2	9,424	15	9,578	15.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,276	17.1	10,296	16.4	10,980	17.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	38,467	30.9	18,303	29.1	20,164	32.6
Other Christians	18,211	14.6	8,898	14.2	9,313	15.1
Islam	18,633	14.9	9,868	15.7	8,765	14.2
Traditionalist	926	0.7	606	1	320	0.5
Other (Specify)	816	0.7	411	0.7	405	0.7

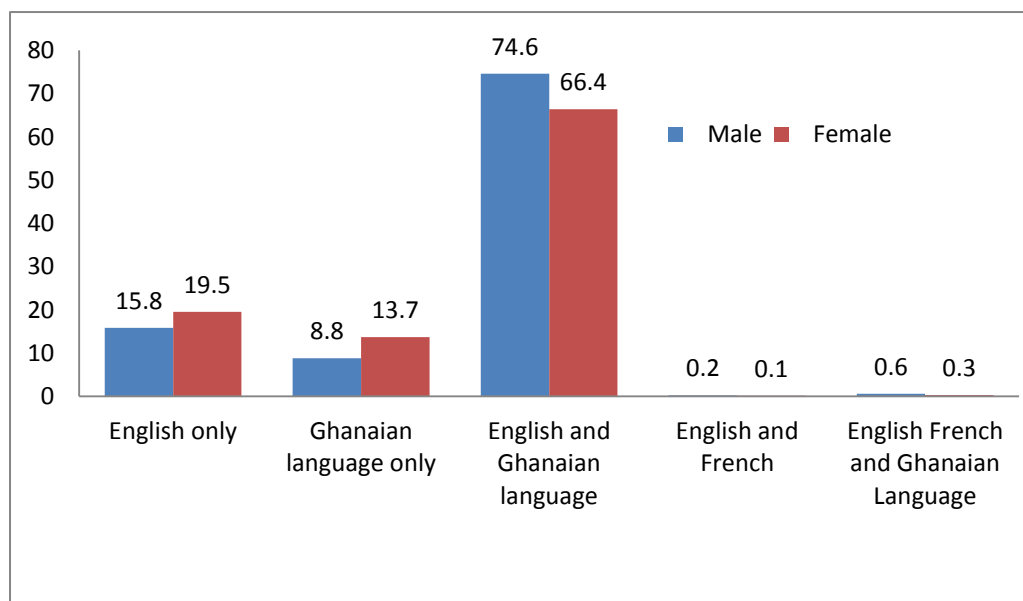
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.8 Literacy and Education

3.8.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. Figure 3.2 indicates that 19.5 percent of the female population compared to 15.8 percent of the male population, 11 years and older are literate in English only. Also more females (13.7%) than males (8.8%) are literate in Ghanaian language only but male population form a higher percentage of the population who are literate in English and Ghanaian language, English and French as well as English, French and Ghanaian language.

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents the population 11 years and older by age group, sex and literacy. From the table, persons who are not literate are lowest in age group 11-14, and the trends increases with increase in age until after age group 35-39 when it start to decline gradually. The proportion of female literates age 20-24 who are literate in English and Ghanaian language is 74.1 percent. All the age groups of literate populations show highest proportion of literacy in English and Ghanaian language. Again all the age groups exhibit lowest literacy in English and French. The trend for literacy in English and French look better for males than females, according to table 3.9.

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

Sex/Age group	Literate							English and Ghanaian Language
	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	
Both Sexes								
Total	21,675	62,875	100.0	17.5	11.1	70.8	0.2	0.4
11-14	402	11,656	100.0	26.4	9.1	64.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,194	12,368	100.0	17.2	6.1	76	0.2	0.5
20-24	2,082	8,417	100.0	16.3	8.9	74.1	0.2	0.5
25-29	2,531	6,829	100.0	16.6	12.6	69.8	0.5	0.5
30-34	2,446	5,475	100.0	16.9	15.8	66.7	0.1	0.5
35-39	2,500	4,805	100.0	15.5	16.2	67.7	0.3	0.3
40-44	2,075	3,730	100.0	14.6	15.7	69	0.2	0.5
45-49	1,715	2,957	100.0	11.9	14	73.3	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,490	2,608	100.0	10.7	13.5	75.2	0	0.6
55-59	924	1,551	100.0	10.7	11.2	77.7	0.1	0.3
60-64	1,032	990	100.0	9.4	12.4	77.8	0	0.4
65+	3,284	1,489	100.0	11.6	15.6	71.9	0.3	0.5
Male								
Total	8,473	33,810	100.0	15.8	8.8	74.6	0.2	0.6
11-14	173	6,017	100.0	25.8	8.6	65.2	0.1	0.2
15-19	476	6,489	100.0	16.2	5.6	77.5	0.2	0.5
20-24	752	4,123	100.0	12.8	6.6	79.6	0.3	0.7
25-29	962	3,368	100.0	15	9.2	74.3	0.7	0.8
30-34	981	2,871	100.0	15.3	11.7	72.2	0.1	0.7
35-39	980	2,669	100.0	13.8	12.4	72.8	0.4	0.5
40-44	835	2,122	100.0	13.1	11.6	74.2	0.2	0.8
45-49	706	1,783	100.0	10.5	10.6	78	0.2	0.7
50-54	601	1,540	100.0	9.3	8.4	81.3	0.1	0.9
55-59	358	1,006	100.0	9.3	7.2	82.9	0.2	0.4
60-64	385	720	100.0	8.9	8.9	81.7	0	0.6
65+	1,264	1,102	100.0	11	12.6	75.6	0.3	0.5
Female								
Total	13,202	29,065	100.0	19.5	13.7	66.4	0.1	0.3
11-14	229	5,639	100.0	27.1	9.6	63	0.1	0.2
15-19	718	5,879	100.0	18.3	6.6	74.3	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,330	4,294	100.0	19.6	11.1	68.8	0.1	0.3
25-29	1,569	3,461	100.0	18.3	15.9	65.4	0.2	0.1
30-34	1,465	2,604	100.0	18.7	20.4	60.6	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,520	2,136	100.0	17.6	20.9	61.4	0	0.1
40-44	1,240	1,608	100.0	16.4	21.1	62.1	0.1	0.2
45-49	1,009	1,174	100.0	13.9	19.3	66.2	0.3	0.4
50-54	889	1,068	100.0	12.8	20.7	66.4	0	0.1
55-59	566	545	100.0	13.2	18.5	68.1	0	0.2
60-64	647	270	100.0	10.7	21.9	67.4	0	0
65+	2,020	387	100.0	13.4	24.3	61.5	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.8.2 Education

Data on the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in the Asunafo North Municipal is presented in table 3.10. The percentage of primary level education for currently attending school (47.8%) is significantly high and this is the result of the strict enforcement of the fCUBE, which is basically designed to cater for primary education, by successive governments. For those who have attended school in the past, middle school level education recorded the highest of 27.9 percent. The SSS/SHS level of education recorded relatively low 7.1 percent and 9.4 percent for currently attending school and attended school in the past respectively. Equally low is the currently attending Vocational/Technical/Commercial level of education (0.6%). Understandably, Post middle/secondary certificate level had the lowest percentage for both currently attending (0.2%) and attended in the past (1.6%).

There are less persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past (39,846) than those who are currently attending (47,519) at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the municipality. There are more males currently attending school than females at all levels of education. However, for those that have attended in the past, females are more than males at the primary and JSS/JHS levels. Beyond these levels, males are more than females.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,519	100.0	25,163	100.0	22,356	100.0	39,846	100.0	21,236	100.0	18,610	100.0
Nursery	3,054	6.4	1,617	6.4	1,437	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	8,807	18.5	4,578	18.2	4,229	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	22,737	47.8	11,763	46.7	10,974	49.1	6,767	17	2,680	12.6	4,087	22
JSS/JHS	8,776	18.5	4,832	19.2	3,944	17.6	13,961	35	6,539	30.8	7,422	39.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,121	27.9	6,737	31.7	4,384	23.6
SSS/SHS	3,386	7.1	1,912	7.6	1,474	6.6	3,752	9.4	2,297	10.8	1,455	7.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,148	2.9	866	4.1	282	1.5
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	308	0.6	160	0.6	148	0.7	1,017	2.6	551	2.6	466	2.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	85	0.2	49	0.2	36	0.2	621	1.6	406	1.9	215	1.2
Tertiary	366	0.8	252	1	114	0.5	1,459	3.7	1,160	5.5	299	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This section presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status. There is also information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. Although data was collected on population of all ages, most of the analyses in this section will be on the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in Asunafo North Municipal. The table shows that 75.1 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 24.9 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active persons 95.8 percent are employed and 4.2 percent unemployed. Again out of the male population who are economically active, 96.6 percent are employed and among the female working population, 95 percent are employed. This indicates that both sexes almost equally participate in economic activity which is positive for the economic development of the municipality.

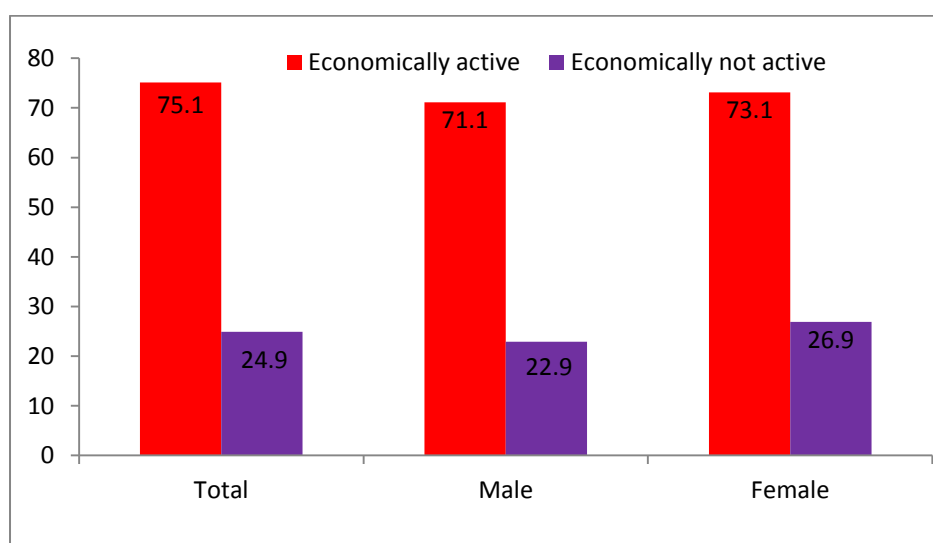
The Table further shows that, 26.9 percent of females are economically not active. It is also evidenced that among the economically not active population, more males (2.1%) are pensioners or retired. Among the economically not active persons, the percentage of males attending school (full time students) is 70.6 percent, while among the females, only 46.8 percent are in full time education. The high percentage of females engaged in household work (34.5%) may be due to the perception that house work is a domain of females.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,492	100.0	36,093	100.0	36,399	100.0
Economically active	54,435	75.1	27,825	77.1	26,610	73.1
Employed	52,143	95.8	26,870	96.6	25,273	95
<i>Worked</i>	50,169	96.2	26,069	97	24,100	95.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,825	3.5	730	2.7	1,095	4.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	149	0.3	71	0.3	78	0.3
Unemployed	2,292	4.2	955	3.4	1,337	5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	829	36.2	340	35.6	489	36.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,463	63.8	615	64.4	848	63.4
Economically not active	18,057	24.9	8,268	22.9	9,789	26.9
Did home duties (household chore)	4,534	25.1	1,153	13.9	3,381	34.5
Full time education	10,421	57.7	5,839	70.6	4,582	46.8
Pensioner/Retired	227	1.3	176	2.1	51	0.5
Disabled/Sick	972	5.4	414	5	558	5.7
Too old/young	1,396	7.7	472	5.7	924	9.4
Other	507	2.8	214	2.6	293	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows the economically active and economically not active population by sex. The table show that a large percentage of the working population is economically active (75.1%) in the municipal. Among the females, seven out of ten (73.1%) persons are the economically active whereas about a quarter (26.9%) of females is economically not active. The pattern for male is not much different from that of female.

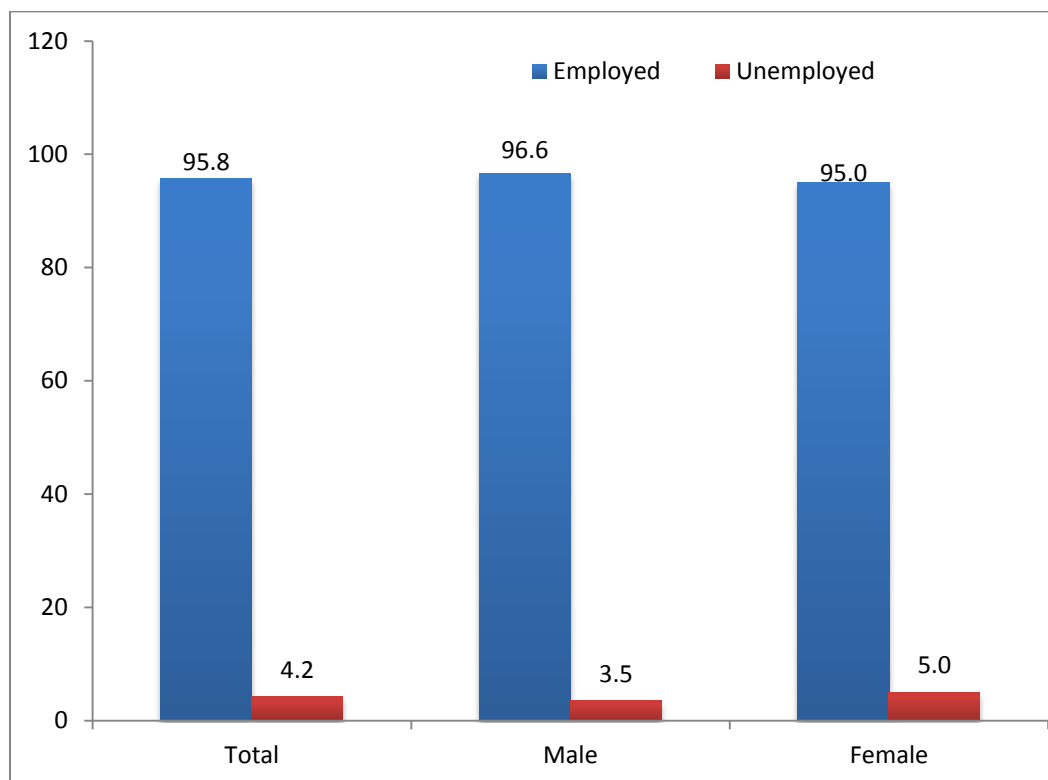
Figure 4.1: Economically active and economically not active population

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows the employed and unemployed by sex. The figure indicates that a large proportion of the economically active population is employed for both sexes. Among the male population that is economically active, about 3.5 percent are unemployed relative to

96.6 percent who are employed. Also, females who are economically active, has about nine out of ten persons in employment.

Figure 4.2: Employed and unemployed population



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. It is observed that unemployment is more pronounced in the age range 15-29 compared to those employed, but peaked at the age group 25-29 and gradually narrows to age 65+ years. Almost 80 percent of the employed population falls within the age group 20-54 years. The employed population is higher among females (80.8%) than males (78.4%) in the age group 20-54.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	72,492	100.0	52,143	100.0	2,292	100.0	18,057	100.0
15 - 19	13,562	18.7	3,460	6.6	365	15.9	9,737	53.9
20 - 24	10,499	14.5	6,428	12.3	763	33.3	3,308	18.3
25 - 29	9,360	12.9	7,673	14.7	493	21.5	1,194	6.6
30 - 34	7,921	10.9	7,043	13.5	253	11	625	3.5
35 - 39	7,305	10.1	6,747	12.9	139	6.1	419	2.3
40 - 44	5,805	8	5,403	10.4	96	4.2	306	1.7
45 - 49	4,672	6.4	4,401	8.4	58	2.5	213	1.2
50 - 54	4,098	5.7	3,819	7.3	47	2.1	232	1.3
55 - 59	2,475	3.4	2,266	4.3	23	1	186	1
60 - 64	2,022	2.8	1,713	3.3	37	1.6	272	1.5
65+	4,773	6.6	3,190	6.1	18	0.8	1,565	8.7
Male								
Total	36,093	100	26,870	100	955	100	8,268	100
15 - 19	6,965	19.3	1,761	6.6	156	16.3	5,048	61.1
20 - 24	4,875	13.5	2,991	11.1	289	30.3	1,595	19.3
25 - 29	4,330	12	3,737	13.9	205	21.5	388	4.7
30 - 34	3,852	10.7	3,614	13.4	105	11	133	1.6
35 - 39	3,649	10.1	3,487	13	61	6.4	101	1.2
40 - 44	2,957	8.2	2,833	10.5	43	4.5	81	1
45 - 49	2,489	6.9	2,400	8.9	28	2.9	61	0.7
50 - 54	2,141	5.9	2,047	7.6	25	2.6	69	0.8
55 - 59	1,364	3.8	1,278	4.8	14	1.5	72	0.9
60 - 64	1,105	3.1	969	3.6	20	2.1	116	1.4
65+	2,366	6.6	1,753	6.5	9	0.9	604	7.3
Female								
Total	36,399	100.0	25,273	100.0	1,337	100.0	9,789	100.0
15 - 19	6,597	18.1	1,699	6.7	209	15.6	4,689	47.9
20 - 24	5,624	15.5	3,437	13.6	474	35.5	1,713	17.5
25 - 29	5,030	13.8	3,936	15.6	288	21.5	806	8.2
30 - 34	4,069	11.2	3,429	13.6	148	11.1	492	5
35 - 39	3,656	10	3,260	12.9	78	5.8	318	3.2
40 - 44	2,848	7.8	2,570	10.2	53	4	225	2.3
45 - 49	2,183	6	2,001	7.9	30	2.2	152	1.6
50 - 54	1,957	5.4	1,772	7	22	1.6	163	1.7
55 - 59	1,111	3.1	988	3.9	9	0.7	114	1.2
60 - 64	917	2.5	744	2.9	17	1.3	156	1.6
65+	2,407	6.6	1,437	5.7	9	0.7	961	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of occupation by sex for the employed population 15 years and older for the municipal. The table shows that majority of the working population (60.3%) is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This comprises of 62.8percent males and 57.7 percent females of the employed population. The service and sales workers and craft and related trades workers employ 13.4 percent and 11.0 percent respectively. Male dominance is widely seen in Plant and machine operators and assemblers (7.4%), professionals (5.2%), Technicians and associate professionals (2.3%), while female dominance is shown in Service and sales workers.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	52,143	100.0	26,870	100.0	100.0
Managers	870	1.7	392	1.5	1.9
Professionals	2,085	4	1,385	5.2	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	752	1.4	606	2.3	0.6
Clerical support workers	417	0.8	282	1	0.5
Service and sales workers	6,977	13.4	1,444	5.4	21.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	31,456	60.3	16,863	62.8	57.7
Craft and related trades workers	5,729	11	3,082	11.5	10.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,049	3.9	1,982	7.4	0.3
Elementary occupations	1,775	3.4	806	3	3.8
Other occupations	33	0.1	28	0.1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Industry

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

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of employed population 15 years and older in the industry of employment by sex for the Asunafo North Municipal. About 62.7 percent of the working population 15 years and older are in the agricultural sector. Among the male working population, 67.2 percent are in the agricultural sector and among the females, 58 percent. Only 8.8 percent of the working population is in the manufacturing sector. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry employs 10.6 percent of the working population and is dominated by females (15%) compared to the males (6.5%). Less than one percent of the working population is engaged in financial and insurance activities in the municipality.

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	52,143	100.0	26,870	100.0	25,273	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	32,703	62.7	18,052	67.2	14,651	58
Mining and quarrying	240	0.5	210	0.8	30	0.1
Manufacturing	4,590	8.8	1,992	7.4	2,598	10.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	37	0.1	30	0.1	7	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	88	0.2	32	0.1	56	0.2
Construction	896	1.7	881	3.3	15	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,528	10.6	1,741	6.5	3,787	15
Transportation and storage	1,051	2	1,025	3.8	26	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,705	3.3	168	0.6	1,537	6.1
Information and communication	85	0.2	73	0.3	12	0
Financial and insurance activities	161	0.3	92	0.3	69	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	110	0.2	80	0.3	30	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	138	0.3	110	0.4	28	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	515	1	368	1.4	147	0.6
Education	1,596	3.1	1,033	3.8	563	2.2
Human health and social work activities	461	0.9	231	0.9	230	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	105	0.2	93	0.3	12	0
Other service activities	1,933	3.7	588	2.2	1,345	5.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	200	0.4	71	0.3	129	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. Such information provides insight into the socio economic status of the society.

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the municipal. The table shows that 54.7 percent of the working population is self-employed without employees. This is followed by employees (18.4%). Contributing family worker has 16.5 percent. The share of the self-employed with employee population is as low as 4 percent.

Table 4.5 also presents that the male self-employed with employee population is about 4.1 percent. In the female category, 3.8 percent are self-employed with employee. Females who are self-employed without employees who constitute 57.3 percent are more than their male counterpart (52.2%). On the other hand, males who are self-employed with employees (1,102) are more than females (970) in that category.

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	52,143	100.0	26,870	100.0	25,273	100.0
Employee	9,617	18.4	7,160	26.6	2,457	9.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,500	54.7	14,016	52.2	14,484	57.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,072	4	1,102	4.1	970	3.8
Casual worker	1,521	2.9	1,047	3.9	474	1.9
Contributing family worker	8,601	16.5	2,824	10.5	5,777	22.9
Apprentice	1,338	2.6	475	1.8	863	3.4
Domestic employee (House-help)	348	0.7	161	0.6	187	0.7
Other	146	0.3	85	0.3	61	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.7 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. From the table, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector is 87.3 percent, followed by the Public Government (5.2%). Out of the total male working population, 6.8 are employed in the public (Government) sector, where as within the female working population, 3.5 percent are in the public (Government) sector. The least employed population in Asunafo North Municipal is Other International Organization. Only four males and two females are employed in other international organization sector.

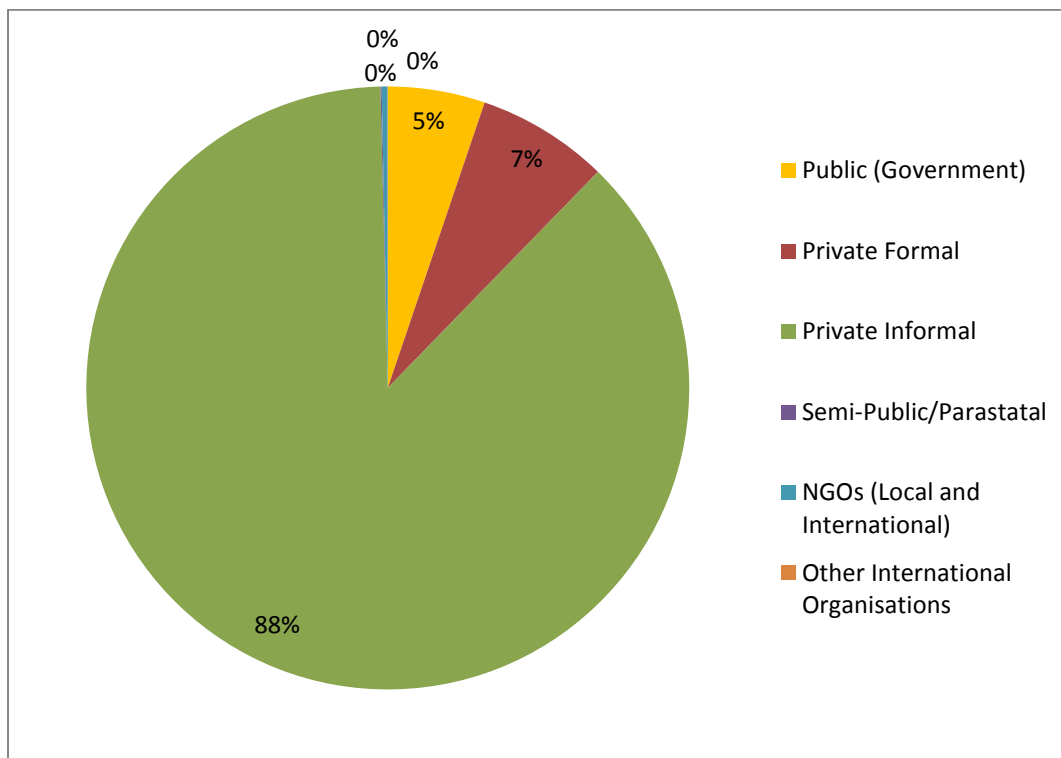
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,143	100.0	26,870	100.0	25,273	100.0
Public (Government)	2,716	5.2	1,830	6.8	886	3.5
Private Formal	3,687	7.1	2,916	10.9	771	3.1
Private Informal	45,537	87.3	21,990	81.8	23,547	93.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	34	0.1	19	0.1	15	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	163	0.3	111	0.4	52	0.2
Other International Organisations	6	0	4	0	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 presents the distribution of the employed population by sector of employment. From figure, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector have the highest proportion of about 88 percent, followed by private formal (7.0%) and public (Government) constituting 5 percent. The Semi-Public/Parastatal sector registered 0.1 percent.

Figure 4.3: Employed population by sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information, Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life¹. This chapter examines the access to and use of information communication technology (ICT) in the municipal. The chapter covers areas such as ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, and household ownership of laptops or desk tops computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that, of the total population 12 years and older, 40.8 percent own mobile phones in the municipality. Less than half (46.8%) of the population who owns mobile phones are males as against female, 34.9 percent.

5.3 Use of Internet Facility

Of the persons 12 years and older who use internet facility in the municipality (2.4%), males constitute 3.4 percent and females, 1.4percent.

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	81,685	100.0	33,360	40.8	1,948	2.4
Male	40,822	50.0	19,087	46.8	1,390	3.4
Female	40,863	50.0	14,273	34.9	558	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services². Table 5.2 shows persons in the district that own laptop/desktop computers by sex of household head. For the municipal as a whole, only 3.5 percent of households own a desktop/laptop computer. Generally, members of male-headed households (3.8%) are more likely to own desktop or laptop computers compared with female-headed households (2.7%).

¹ 2010 PHC, Brong Ahafo Regional Analytical Report

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

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,232	100.0	948	3.5
Male	18,691	68.6	718	3.8
Female	8,541	31.4	230	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as persons who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.² This chapter analyses issues on the population with disability with respect to sex, locality of residence and activity status to aid in decision making.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1, shows the distribution of PWDs by type of locality, disability type and sex. There are 3,108 persons living with disability of any form representing 2.5 percent of the population in the municipality. Of this, 1,271 are in urban and 1837 in rural areas. The commonest type of disability for both rural and urban population is sight. In urban areas, females (233) with sight disabilities are more than males (221) while males (392) with disabilities are more than females (289) in rural areas.

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 presents male and female PWDs by type of disability. The figure shows that the proportion of males with sight, and speech impairment respectively is higher than females, while the proportion of female PWDs with hearing, intellectual, and emotional was higher than that of males.

² 2010 PHC National Analytical Report

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

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	124,685	100.0	62,854	100.0	61,831	100.0
No disability	121,577	97.5	61,263	97.5	60,314	97.5
With a disability	3,108	2.5	1,591	2.5	1,517	2.5
Sight	1,135	0.9	613	1	522	0.8
Hearing	531	0.4	251	0.4	280	0.5
Speech	584	0.5	331	0.5	253	0.4
Physical	776	0.6	398	0.6	378	0.6
Intellectual	679	0.5	330	0.5	349	0.6
Emotional	624	0.5	282	0.4	342	0.6
Other	274	0.2	132	0.2	142	0.2
Urban						
Total	47,327	38	22,881	36.4	24,446	39.5
No disability	46,056	36.9	22,301	35.5	23,755	38.4
With a disability	1,271	1	580	0.9	691	1.1
Sight	454	0.4	221	0.4	233	0.4
Hearing	178	0.1	62	0.1	116	0.2
Speech	178	0.1	98	0.2	80	0.1
Physical	252	0.2	114	0.2	138	0.2
Intellectual	285	0.2	126	0.2	159	0.3
Emotional	324	0.3	125	0.2	199	0.3
Other	75	0.1	35	0.1	40	0.1
Rural						
Total	77,358	62	39,973	63.6	37,385	60.5
No disability	75,521	60.6	38,962	62	36,559	59.1
With a disability	1,837	1.5	1,011	1.6	826	1.3
Sight	681	0.5	392	0.6	289	0.5
Hearing	353	0.3	189	0.3	164	0.3
Speech	406	0.3	233	0.4	173	0.3
Physical	524	0.4	284	0.5	240	0.4
Intellectual	394	0.3	204	0.3	190	0.3
Emotional	300	0.2	157	0.2	143	0.2
Other	199	0.2	97	0.2	102	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows disability type by economic activity status and sex. That PWDs constitute a nearly three percent (2.8%) of the employed population, 2.2 percent of the unemployed and 5.3 percent of the economically not active population in the municipal. There are more employed males (3.0%) with disabilities than employed females (2.7%) with disability. Unemployed male (2.4%) PWDs are higher than their female counterparts (2.0%). The proportion of employed males PWDs is higher than females PWDs in all the disability types. Likewise, proportion of economically not active PWDs is higher than their male counterparts in all disability types.

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	72,492	100.0	52,143	71.9	2,292	3.2	18,057	24.9
No disability	70,015	100.0	50,668	72.4	2,242	3.2	17,105	24.4
With a disability	2,477	100.0	1,475	59.5	50	2	952	38.4
Sight	944	100.0	555	58.8	18	1.9	371	39.3
Hearing	405	100.0	254	62.7	8	2	143	35.3
Speech	382	100.0	243	63.6	7	1.8	132	34.6
Physical	648	100.0	306	47.2	10	1.5	332	51.2
Intellectual	487	100.0	270	55.4	13	2.7	204	41.9
Emotional	499	100.0	312	62.5	18	3.6	169	33.9
Other	200	100.0	124	62	4	2	72	36
Male								
Total	36,093	100.0	26,870	74.4	955	2.6	8,268	22.9
No disability	34,834	100.0	26,073	74.8	932	2.7	7,829	22.5
With a disability	1,259	100.0	797	63.3	23	1.8	439	34.9
Sight	508	100.0	321	63.2	10	2	177	34.8
Hearing	189	100.0	133	70.4	3	1.6	53	28
Speech	224	100.0	154	68.8	4	1.8	66	29.5
Physical	327	100.0	169	51.7	5	1.5	153	46.8
Intellectual	232	100.0	129	55.6	7	3	96	41.4
Emotional	223	100.0	153	68.6	4	1.8	66	29.6
Other	100	100.0	63	63	2	2	35	35
Female								
Total	36,399	100.0	25,273	69.4	1,337	3.7	9,789	26.9
No disability	35,181	100.0	24,595	69.9	1,310	3.7	9,276	26.4
With a disability	1,218	100.0	678	55.7	27	2.2	513	42.1
Sight	436	100.0	234	53.7	8	1.8	194	44.5
Hearing	216	100.0	121	56	5	2.3	90	41.7
Speech	158	100.0	89	56.3	3	1.9	66	41.8
Physical	321	100.0	137	42.7	5	1.6	179	55.8
Intellectual	255	100.0	141	55.3	6	2.4	108	42.4
Emotional	276	100.0	159	57.6	14	5.1	103	37.3
Other	100	100.0	61	61	2	2	37	37

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

As presented in table 6.3, the total population of PWDs is 2,975 of which 41.7 percent of all disable population have never attended school and 45.0 percent have attended basic school. Furthermore, only about 8.9 percent has attended secondary/SHS and higher level of education. With respect to the males (1,519), about 35.7 percent of PWDs have never attended school whereas for female PWDs (1,456), 48.0 percent have never attended school.

For those with sight impairment, 478 out of total population of 1,101 with sight disability never attended school which constitute 43.4 percent, percentage of those have sight impairment and are in basic level is 44.1 percent. The numbers of males with sight, speech and physical impairments are higher than that of respective type of disabilities with female population.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	113,043	100.0	25,678	22.7	11,861	10.5	63,362	56.1	12,142	10.7
No disability	110,068	100.0	24,436	22.2	11,731	10.7	62,024	56.4	11,877	10.8
With a disability	2,975	100.0	1,242	41.7	130	4.4	1,338	45.0	265	8.9
Sight	1,101	100.0	478	43.4	44	4.0	485	44.1	94	8.5
Hearing	506	100.0	246	48.6	23	4.5	199	39.3	38	7.5
Speech	527	100.0	231	43.8	28	5.3	228	43.3	40	7.6
Physical	750	100.0	346	46.1	28	3.7	311	41.5	65	8.7
Intellectual	630	100.0	265	42.1	36	5.7	259	41.1	70	11.1
Emotional	587	100.0	253	43.1	27	4.6	259	44.1	48	8.2
Other	257	100.0	111	43.2	22	8.6	103	40.1	21	8.2
Male										
Total	56,881	100.0	10,482	18.4	6,195	10.9	32,551	57.2	7,653	13.5
No disability	55,362	100.0	9,939	18.0	6,128	11.1	31,816	57.5	7,479	13.5
With a disability	1,519	100.0	543	35.7	67	4.4	735	48.4	174	11.5
Sight	596	100.0	233	39.1	28	4.7	271	45.5	64	10.7
Hearing	235	100.0	114	48.5	8	3.4	93	39.6	20	8.5
Speech	301	100.0	110	36.5	16	5.3	146	48.5	29	9.6
Physical	384	100.0	137	35.7	12	3.1	185	48.2	50	13.0
Intellectual	302	100.0	108	35.8	15	5.0	138	45.7	41	13.6
Emotional	263	100.0	98	37.3	10	3.8	125	47.5	30	11.4
Other	123	100.0	49	39.8	9	7.3	52	42.3	13	10.6
Female										
Total	56,162	100.0	15,196	27.1	5,666	10.1	30,811	54.9	4,489	8.0
No disability	54,706	100.0	14,497	26.5	5,603	10.2	30,208	55.2	4,398	8.0
With a disability	1,456	100.0	699	48.0	63	4.3	603	41.4	91	6.3
Sight	505	100.0	245	48.5	16	3.2	214	42.4	30	5.9
Hearing	271	100.0	132	48.7	15	5.5	106	39.1	18	6.6
Speech	226	100.0	121	53.5	12	5.3	82	36.3	11	4.9
Physical	366	100.0	209	57.1	16	4.4	126	34.4	15	4.1
Intellectual	328	100.0	157	47.9	21	6.4	121	36.9	29	8.8
Emotional	324	100.0	155	47.8	17	5.2	134	41.4	18	5.6
Other	134	100.0	62	46.3	13	9.7	51	38.1	8	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

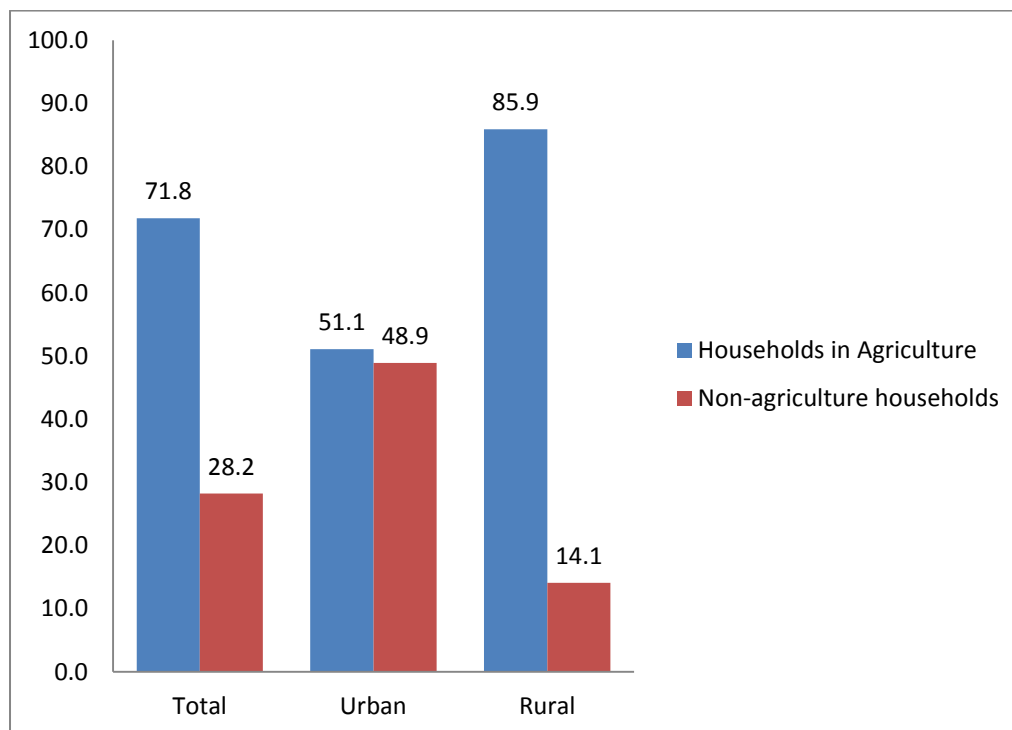
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the municipal's economy. This chapter analyses data on households and non-households in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban) and the types of farming in which the households are engaged. It also examines data on livestock distribution in the municipality and the keepers of the livestock.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The households in agriculture account for about 71.8 percent of the total households in the municipality as shown in figure 7.1. In the urban areas, the proportion of non-agricultural households (48.9%) is nearly the same as the agricultural households (51.1%). The proportion of rural agricultural households is 85.9 percent while the non-agricultural households account for a little over 14 percent.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows distribution of agricultural households in the municipality by major farming activities and locality. The major farming activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. From table 7.1, agricultural households (19,548) in the municipality engage in various farming activities. Crop farming is the most predominant (97.2%) followed by livestock rearing (40%). Crop farming is virtually the most practiced system of farming in the municipal and in both urban (94%) and rural (98.5%). A little more than one hundred households are engaged in tree growing. Only 19 households engage in fish farming in the municipality which constitutes 0.1 percent of farming activities in the municipal.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	27,232	100.0	11,041	100.0	16,191	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	19,548	71.8	5,640	51.1	13,908	85.9
Crop Farming	18,995	97.2	5,301	94	13,694	98.5
Tree Planting	136	0.7	62	1.1	74	0.5
Livestock Rearing	7,815	40	1,464	26	6,351	45.7
Fish Farming	19	0.1	9	0.2	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Type of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 presents information on livestock and livestock keepers in the municipality. Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the municipality. Of the total livestock (216,240) reared in the municipality, chicken constitute 72.3 percent 156,439 (72.3%). This is followed by goat, 26,912(12.4%) and sheep, 16,429 (7.6%). The average number of animal per keeper is 18.6 for the municipality; fish farming and snail recorded the highest number per keeper at 122.3 and 177.5 respectively indicating the low level of participation in the two types of animals reared in the municipality.

Table 7.2: Types of livestock numbers and keepers

Type of animal/keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	
Total	216,240	100.0	11,646	100.0	18.6
Beehives	55	0	5	0	11
Cattle	2,116	1	123	1.1	17.2
Chicken	156,439	72.3	5,678	48.8	27.6
Dove	279	0.1	24	0.2	11.6
Duck	2,359	1.1	238	2	9.9
Goat	26,912	12.4	2,816	24.2	9.6
Grass-cutter	682	0.3	44	0.4	15.5
Guinea fowl	1,936	0.9	174	1.5	11.1
Ostrich	588	0.3	28	0.2	21
Pig	3,417	1.6	503	4.3	6.8
Rabbit	811	0.4	65	0.6	12.5
Sheep	16,429	7.6	1,799	15.4	9.1
Silk worm	350	0.2	29	0.2	12.1
Snail	710	0.3	4	0	177.5
Turkey	609	0.3	72	0.6	8.5
Other (specify)	162	0.1	25	0.2	6.5
Fish farming	2,201	1	18	0.2	122.3
Inland fishing	185	0.1	1	0	185
Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on the lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. This section highlights census findings relating to housing stock, type of dwelling, construction materials, room occupancy, domestic amenities and methods of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock in the municipality by type of locality is presented in table 8.1. There are 18,704 houses in the municipal. Urban areas accounted for 5,708(30.5%) housing stock lower than rural areas with 12,996 (69.5%) housing stock. The higher number of rural housing stock proves that the municipality is predominantly rural. There are 27,232 households in the municipal of which 11,041 (40.5%) are in the urban areas where as 16,191 (59.5%) are in the rural areas. The average household per house for the municipality is 1.5 and the average household size is 4.5. The average household per house for urban households is higher than rural households. The reverse is the case for average household size.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	124,685	47,327	77,358
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	123,134	46,460	76,674
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	18,704	5,708	12,996
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	11,041	16,191
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	6.6	8.1	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Housing and Tenancy Arrangements

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

Table 8.2 presents type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. It shows that there are 27,232 dwelling units in the municipality, of which over one-half (54.1%) are compound houses. Separate houses (30.3%) and semi-detached houses (6.2%) come next in that order.

Compound house is the most common form of dwelling unit for both male (50.8%) and female (61.4%) headed households. Again the compound house is higher in urban (64.8%) households than in rural (46.9%). Conversely, separate house is higher in rural households (38.0%) than in urban (19.0%). Flat apartments (8.1%) are mostly found in urban households while semi-detached houses and huts/buildings in same compound are predominant in rural households (7.8%).

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	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	8,246	30.3	32.6	25.1	19.0	38.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,690	6.2	6.4	5.7	3.9	7.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	971	3.6	3.7	3.3	8.1	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	14,740	54.1	50.8	61.4	64.8	46.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,003	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.3	4.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	236	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.2
Tent	10,343	871	38	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	141	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	86	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	62	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	9,846	750	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 presents ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. From the table, there are 27,232 dwelling units of which 49.4 percent (13,446) are owned by household members, 25.9 percent (7,043) by other private individuals and 14.6 percent (3,965) by relatives' not household members. Almost half of dwellings headed by males (49.3) are owned by household members, while other private individual (25.6) are next highest in ownership. Female ownership has the same trend as the male ownership with 49.6 and 26.5percent respectively are owned by household members and other private individuals.

The table again shows that in urban households, ownership by other private individual (38.3%) is highest, and this is followed by ownership by household members (36.4%). On the contrary, in rural households, dwelling owned by household members (58.2%) is about three times higher than the other private individual ownership (17.4%) which is the second highest.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Total		District			
			Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	13,446	49.4	49.3	49.6	36.4	58.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	95	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	3,965	14.6	12.5	19	16.5	13.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	7,043	25.9	25.6	26.5	38.3	17.4
Private employer	83,610	9,509	1,980	7.3	9.3	2.8	4.7	9
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	124	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	487	1.8	2	1.2	3	0.9
Other	24,000	1,844	92	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The main construction materials for outer walls are cement, concrete (40.0%) and mud/mud bricks or earth (47.7%). The rest constitute less than 20 percent.

In the urban households, construction of outer walls with cement (70.2%) dominates over with mud brick/earth (13.0%) coming next. Conversely, the use of mud brick/earth (70.8%) dominates in rural households over cement blocks/concrete (19.9%). Cement is of a higher value than mud/earth. The greater use of cement by urban households therefore, and mud bricks/earth by rural households may be evidence of increasing fortunes of urban households as opposed to lack of changes in the economic situation of rural households. The increase in housing stock, especially in urban areas, has also been attributed to Ghanaians in the Diasporas building at home (Anaman and Osei-Amponsah, 2007).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	28,945	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	13,812	47.7	13	70.8
Wood	200,594	7,932	1,091	3.8	5.5	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	109	0.4	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	39	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	158	0.5	0.8	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	11,572	40	70.2	19.9
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	2,068	7.1	9.6	5.5
Bamboo	8,206	523	19	0.1	0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	1,496	51	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Main Construction Materials for the Floor of Dwelling Unit by Type of Locality.

The Table 8.5 presents main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality.

The table clearly shows that floors are largely made of cement or concrete (71.0%), followed by earth or mud/earth (26.9%). Floors made of tiles, marble or terrazzo put together constitute only 0.8 percent of materials used for the floor of dwelling units in the municipality.

The most common material for floors is cement for both urban (86.6%) and rural (60.3%) households. Nearly 2 in every 5 floors (38.1%) of rural households are constructed from earth/mud bricks compared to 10.3 percent in urban households.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Muds	872,161	113,228	7,315	26.9	10.3	38.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	19,322	71	86.6	60.3
Stone	32,817	3,325	249	0.9	1.1	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	322	14	0.1	0.1	0
Wood	52,856	1,114	70	0.3	0.4	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	69	0.3	0.5	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	111	0.4	0.6	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	27	0.1	0.2	0
Other	15,567	1,054	55	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Unit by Type of Locality

Table 8.6 indicates main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The table further shows that in the municipal, 94.1 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are wood (1.2%) and thatch or palm leaves or raffia (2.0%). Distribution of roofing materials for both rural and urban households, follow the same pattern as the total distribution for the municipality with metal sheet being highest for both urban and rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	28,945	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	178	0.6	0.2	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,588	334	1.2	1.5	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	27,243	94.1	95.6	93.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	105	0.4	0.6	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	122	0.4	0.6	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	6	0	0	0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	256	0.9	0.3	1.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	583	2	0.8	2.8
Other	35,935	3,292	118	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of ‘sleeping rooms’ per household. There are 27,232 households in the municipality. Over one-half of households (54.8%) have one sleeping room, followed by 2 sleeping rooms (26.0%). The proportion of household sleeping room occupancy decreases as the number of sleeping rooms increase. The high value of one sleeping room for a household, indicates that people are sleeping in crowded rooms. Nearly three fifth (59.4%) of households with four members, 38.6 percent of households with six members and one-third of households with seven members (31.0%) have one sleeping room. Again, more than one third of households with sizes from 5 to 9 sleep in 2 rooms. About one quarter (25.1%) and about two fifth (19.9%) of households with sizes 10 or more persons respectively sleep in 3 and 4 rooms.

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	27,232	100.0	54.8	26	10.8	5.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
1	4,427	100.0	90.2	7	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	*
2	3,355	100.0	72.4	22.7	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
3	3,359	100.0	67.3	23.4	6.5	1.8	0.5	0.3	0	0.1	0.1
4	3,639	100.0	59.4	25.7	10.4	3.1	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0
5	3,525	100.0	48.7	33.6	11.7	4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
6	2,820	100.0	38.6	35.5	15.2	7.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
7	2,209	100.0	31	38.6	16.8	9.6	2.5	1	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	1,455	100.0	21.5	39.3	21.3	10.8	4.3	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
9	948	100.0	16.4	35	25.4	14.9	4.5	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.2
10+	1,495	100.0	7.9	23.2	25.1	19.9	10.1	6.4	3.5	1.8	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The 2010 census collected information on the type of fuel that the household used for lighting, cooking as well as the kind of space used for cooking.

8.9.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

As shown in Table 8.8 the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households were electricity (main) (48.6%), flashlight (42.4%) and kerosene lamp (7.5%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is under one percent (0.5%)

The use of electricity from the mains (81.5%) is dominant in urban households than rural households (26.2%), while rural households mainly use flashlight (62.6%). The proportion of rural households that use kerosene (9.8%) is more than twice the proportion for urban households (4.2%).

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

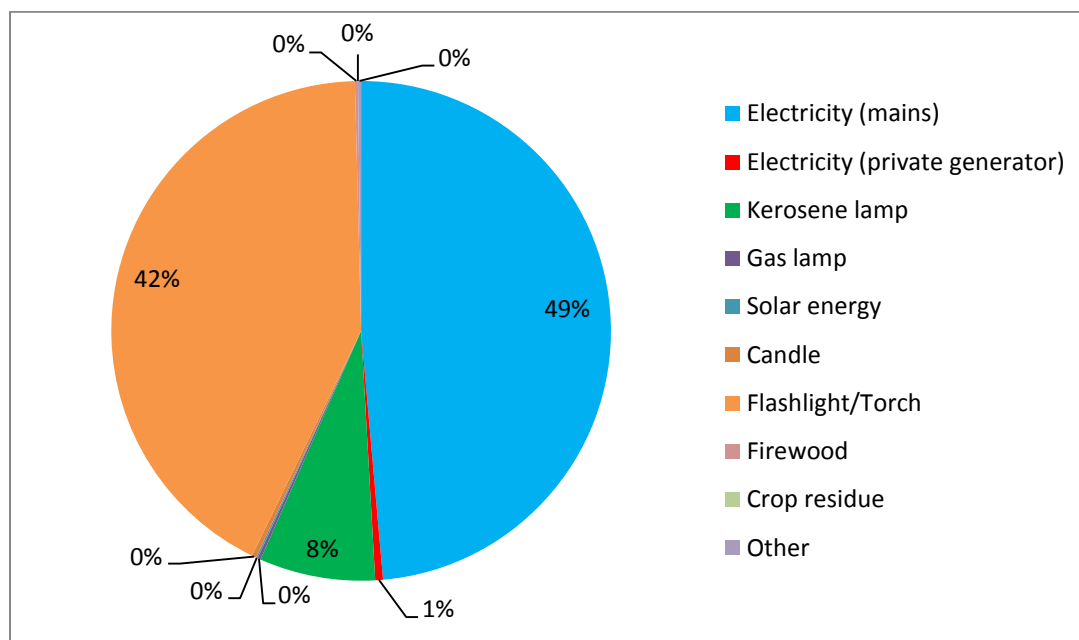
Main source of light	Total country	Region	Locality type			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	13,238	48.6	81.5	26.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	130	0.5	0.5	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,049	7.5	4.2	9.8
Gas lamp	9,378	793	51	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	38	0.1	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	1,662	89	0.3	0.5	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	11,539	42.4	12.7	62.6
Firewood	13,241	997	44	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	8	0	0	0
Other	11,739	1,532	46	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

8.9.2 Access to utilities

Figure 7.2 presents the main sources of lighting in the municipality. The chart clearly shows that electricity (main) (49%) is the most commonly used of utilities by households, the next highest being flashlight torch (42%) and followed by kerosene (8%). The rest of the lightening sources constitute not more than 2 percent.

Figure 7.2: Access to utilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Purposes

8.10.1 Main source of drinking water

The main sources of drinking water in Ghana are presented in Table 8.9. Drinking water for household are obtained from six main sources: bore-hole including pump or tube well (28.1%), river or stream (18.6%), public tap or standpipe (16.4%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (14.8%), protected well (10.3%), and sachet water (4.5%). The Table also shows that there are wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural households. Public tap/Stand pipe (30.0%) water is the main source of drinking water for urban households, while for rural households; it is water from boreholes and tube wells (38.1%). Pipe borne both inside dwelling (6.3%) and sachet water (10.4%) are mostly used by urban households while rural households extensively use river/stream (29.2%) as drinking water aside the bore-hole/pump/tube well.

8.10.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

With the exception of sachet water which is missing from the sources of water for domestic use, the distribution pattern for sources of water for domestic use is similar to that of drinking water. The use of bore hole as the main source of water for other domestic use is 28.0 percent in the municipality, 37.1 percent in rural households and less than twenty percent in urban (14.7%) households. Tanker supply/vendors have no or little use as the main source of water for domestic use in the municipal as well as urban and households.

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

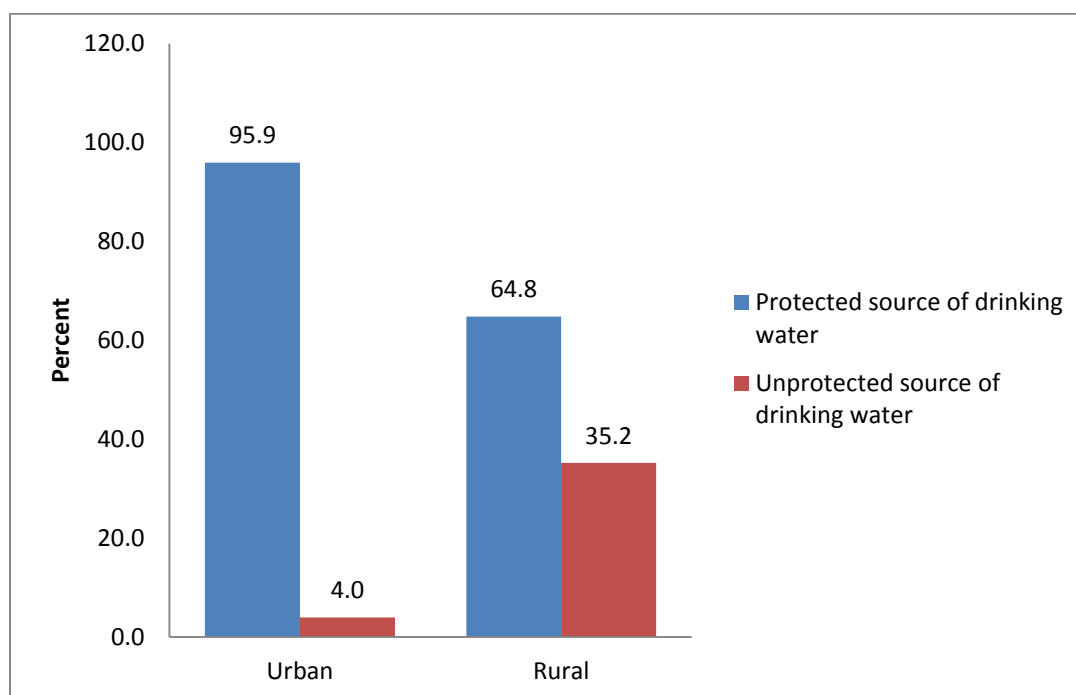
Sources of water	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	840	3.1	6.3	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	4,033	14.8	17.7	12.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	4,462	16.4	30	7.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	7,652	28.1	13.4	38.1
Protected well	321,091	45,990	2,813	10.3	17.5	5.4
Rain water	39,438	1,044	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	101	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	777	50	0.2	0.4	0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	1,212	4.5	10.5	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	0	0	0	0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	649	2.4	0.6	3.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	85	0.3	0	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	5,055	18.6	3	29.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	239	0.9	0.2	1.4
Other	3,972	243	6	0	0	0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	1,003	3.7	7.9	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	4,298	15.8	19.2	13.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	4,217	15.5	29.9	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	7,634	28	14.7	37.1
Protected well	465,775	57,094	3,512	12.9	23.1	5.9
Rain water	39,916	965	43	0.2	0	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	107	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	13	0	0.1	0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	698	2.6	1.1	3.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	111	0.4	0.2	0.6
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	5,302	19.5	3.3	30.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	256	0.9	0.2	1.5
Other	10,302	982	38	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10.3 Sources of water

Figure 7.3 shows the distribution of sources of drinking water categorized as protected or unprotected source in the municipality by locality of residence. The chart clearly shows that urban households have access to about 95.9 percent of protected source of drinking water, rural areas access to the same quality of water is 64.8 percent. The sources of improved water are sachet/bottle water, pipe-borne inside dwellings, pipe-borne outside dwellings, public tap/stand pipe, bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected well, protected spring, and rain water.

Figure 7.3: Sources of drinking water



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.11 Main Source of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space Use by Households

8.11.1 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.10 presents the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space of households in the municipality by locality of residence.

The Table shows that wood (65.7%) is predominantly used as cooking fuel in the municipality. Charcoal (22.6%) is second to wood in usage. The proportion of wood for cooking by rural households is as high as 86.6 percent compared with 35.2 percent by urban households. However, a higher proportion of urban households (44.5%) use charcoal compared to rural households (7.7%). Gas also recorded the same pattern as charcoal with urban (11.6%) and rural (1.5%) in terms of usage.

8.11.2 Cooking space

For the distribution of cooking spaces as presented in Table 8.10, about one in every three households (38.5%) in the municipal has a cooking space that is separate for exclusive use. The second highest is cooking in open spaces in the compound (15.9%). The proportion of separate cooking space for exclusive use in urban households is 27.6 percent, followed by veranda (26.1%). The proportion of rural households that use exclusive separate cooking room is 46.0 percent, while the next is open space in compound (15.1%). Other cooking space of significance to both urban (12.5%) and rural (13.6%) households is separate room shared with other households. Rural households also significantly use structure with roof but without walls (12.9%) for cooking.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,386	5.1	7.5	3.5
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	17,903	65.7	35.2	86.6
Gas	996,518	36,641	1,536	5.6	11.6	1.5
Electricity	29,794	1,073	109	0.4	0.8	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	6,157	22.6	44.5	7.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	90	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	10	0	0.1	0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0	0	0
Other	7,759	329	5	0	0	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,800	6.6	8.6	5.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	10,490	38.5	27.6	46
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	3,574	13.1	12.5	13.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	512	1.9	1.9	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	2,733	10	5.8	12.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	50	0.2	0.2	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	3,687	13.5	26.1	5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	4,330	15.9	17.1	15.1
Other	21,007	1,614	56	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.12 Type of Toilet Facility and Bathing Facility Use by Households

Toilet facility used by household

Table 8.11 presents toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of localities.

Toilet facility most commonly used by households is public toilet (48.0%). The next is pit latrine (34.3%). There is marked locality differentials in the types of toilet facilities used by households. Public toilets, followed by pit latrine are mostly used by both urban and rural households. The use of pit latrines by rural households (42.6%) is however higher than urban households (22.0%), while the use of public toilet by urban households (52.9%) is higher than rural households (44.6%). WC is exceptionally used by urban households.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,500	5.5	5.3	5.6
W.C.	839,611	32,800	1,183	4.3	9.5	0.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	9,335	34.3	22	42.6
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,955	7.2	9.7	5.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	54	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	13,062	48	52.9	44.6
Other	23,385	1,541	143	0.5	0.4	0.6
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100	100	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	8,192	30.1	20.8	36.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	8,936	32.8	42	26.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	2,141	7.9	5.8	9.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	4,246	15.6	22.4	11
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	223	0.8	1.6	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,156	4.2	2.1	5.7
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	2,166	8	4.1	10.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	21	0.1	0	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	151	0.6	1.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.13 Method of Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

8.13.1 Solid waste

The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the municipality is public dump in open space (55.8%) and the second widely used is public dump in container (16.6%) or indiscriminate dumping (16.4%). The main method of solid waste disposal by both rural (61.9%) and urban (47.0%) households is dumping in an open space. The second widely used means of solid waste disposal by urban households is public dump in containers (34.2%) while in rural households, it is indiscriminate dumping (23.3%). Of solid wastes produced by urban households, 7.2 percent are burned while 5.1 percent of solid wastes produced by rural households are buried.

8.13.2 Liquid waste

The most common means of liquid waste disposal in the municipality is throwing onto the compound (51.8%). The practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house (34.2%) comes next. Two main methods of liquid waste disposal by rural households are throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/ outside the house. Nearly 3 out of every 5 rural households (59.6%) dispose liquid waste onto their compounds and one in every three households (34.0%) throw water onto streets or open space outside the house. Throwing water onto the compound (40.3%), and street/outside (34.6%) are two main methods of liquid waste disposal by urban households. Of significance also to urban households are liquid disposal directly into gutters (17.7%) and through drainage system into gutters (5.1%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	400	1.5	2.2	1.0
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	1,360	5.0	7.2	3.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	4,509	16.6	34.2	4.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	15,203	55.8	47.0	61.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	4,479	16.4	6.4	23.3
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	1,113	4.1	2.6	5.1
Other	53,805	2,876	168	0.6	0.4	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	27,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	196	0.7	1.1	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	787	2.9	5.1	1.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	201	0.7	1.1	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	9,322	34.2	34.6	34.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	2,598	9.5	17.7	4.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	14,101	51.8	40.3	59.6
Other	38,294	1,239	27	0.1	0.1	0.1

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

All over the world, governments recognize population as the nation's greatest resource. Governments also recognize the relationship between population and development. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has over the years operated the decentralized system of development with the district assemblies, as the planning authority expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects. The district assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

This chapter discusses major findings, conclusion and policy recommendations of the analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census data of Asunafo North Municipal.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the municipality is 124,685 with males constituting 50.4 percent. The population of Asunafo North Municipal is 5.4 percent of the population of Brong Ahafo Region. The sex ratio of the municipal is 101.7 males to a 100 females. The age-dependency ratio of the municipality is 84.1; the ratio is higher in rural (91.7%) households than the urban (72.9%) households. There are more rural households (59.5%) in the municipal than urban (40.5%).

The Asunafo North Municipal recorded a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.9 compared to the regional TFR of 3.58. While the GFR stand at 115.0 per 1,000 women in reproductive age, CBR constitute 27.7 in the municipal. The municipal recorded 626 household deaths in the 12 months preceeding the census night. Out of this number, household deaths due to accident/violence/homicide or suicide constitute 10.4 percent of household deaths. The crude death rate for municipality is 5.0. The total internal migration into the municipal is 49,146. Out of this number, 31.2 percent migrated into the municipal from other parts of the region. This is followed by migrants from Ashanti region which accounts for 25.0 percent.

9.1.2 Social characteristics

Out of total of 27,232 households, there is an average household size of 4.6. The rural household size is made up of 4.8 while urban household size is 4.3. About 22.1 percent of all household members is household head, children aged 0-14 years make up the highest proportion (44.8 %). Nuclear family system of household composition is much more practised in the municipality accounting for 32.6 percent of all household composition.

For the population 12 years and older, 42.0 percent are married while 40.2 percent never married. High proportion of married population is either never attended school (37.8%) or had basic level education (50.2%).

Ghanaians by birth (95.2%) constitute the largest proportion of the population in the municipal. The proportion of those who have dual status of nationality is 1.9 percent.

Majority of persons enumerated in the municipal are Christians (77.8%). This is followed by people of Islam (14.9%) faith. People with no religious affiliation constitute 5.9 percent of the municipal total population. About 25.6 percent of persons in the municipal, aged 11 years and older are not literate. Persons literate in English only constitute 17.5 percent. While 19.5 percent of females are literate in English only, 15.8 percent of males are literate in English only. However, males (74.6%) are more than females (66.4%) who are literate in both English and Ghanaian Language.

9.1.3 Economic Activities

A higher proportion of the population 15 years and older (75.1%) are economically active. The male (77.1%) population who are economically active dominates the females (73.1%), and the unemployed females (5.0%) are more than their male counterparts (4.2%). Again 95.8 percent of the economically active population are employed. There is almost equal proportion of males (96.6%) and females (95.0%) in employment.

The skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute 60.3 percent of the working population in the municipal. This comprises of 62.8 percent males and 57.7 percent females. About 62.7 percent of the working population 15 years and older are in the agricultural sector, again males account for 67.2 percent while females represent 58 percent of the agricultural sector workers. Only 8.8 percent of the working population is in the manufacturing sector.

About 54.7 percent of the working population is self-employed without employees. Females who are self-employed without employees constitute 57.3 percent are more than their male counterpart (52.2%). The private informal sector accounts for 87.3 percent of the employment sector in the municipality.

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

About 40.8 percent of the persons 12 years and older, in the municipality own mobile phones. Out of this, less than half (46.8%) of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones as against female, 34.9 percent. Internet facility usage in the municipal is not encouraging as only 2.4 percent of persons 12 years and older use the facility. Again only 3.5 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers.

9.1.5 Disability

Out of the total population of 124,685 there are 3,108 persons living with disability of any form representing 2.5 percent of the population in the municipality. Of this, 1,271 are in urban and 1,837 in rural areas. The commonest type of disability for both rural and urban population is sight. Among females, there are 0.8 percent of persons with sight disability, whereas among the males a 1.0 percent of persons suffer sight impairment. The PWDs constitute 2.8 percent of the employed population in the municipal. There are more employed males (3.0%) than employed females (2.7%) with disability. The total population 3 years and older which are PWDs is 2,975 of which 41.7 percent never attended school and 45.0 percent have attended basic school.

9.1.6 Agriculture

The households in agriculture account for about 71.8 percent of the total households in the municipality. In the urban areas, the proportion of non-agricultural households (48.9%) is nearly the same as the agricultural households (51.1%). The proportion of rural agricultural households is 85.9 percent while the non-agricultural household accounts for a little over 14 percent.

Crop farming (97.2%) is virtually the most practiced system of farming in the municipal and in both urban (94%) and rural (98.5%).

9.1.7 Housing

There are 18,704 housing stock in the municipal. Urban areas accounted for 30.5 percent of the housing stock while rural areas accounts for 69.5 percent of housing stock. There are 27,232 households in the municipal of which 40.5 percent are in the urban areas where as 59.5 percent are in the rural areas.

Of 18,704 dwelling units in the municipality, over one-half (54.1%) are compound houses, 30.3 percent are separate houses and semi-detached houses are 6.2 percent. Compound house is the most common form of dwelling unit for both male (50.8%) and female (61.4%) headed households. Again it is higher in urban (64.8%) households than in the rural (46.9%). Over one-half of households (54.8%) have one sleeping room, followed by 26.0 percent 2 sleeping rooms per household.

There are three main sources of households lighting in the municipal, electricity (48.6%), flashlight (42.4%) and kerosene lamp (7.5%). The use of electricity constitutes 81.5 percent of urban households than rural households (26.2%). The sources of drinking water are categorized as protected or unprotected. Urban households have access to about 95.9 percent of protected source of drinking water, rural households access to the same quality of water is 64.8 percent.

The use of wood as cooking fuel (65.7%) is predominant in the municipality. Charcoal constitutes 22.6 percent and is second to wood in usage. The proportion of use of wood for cooking by rural households is as high as 86.6 percent compared with 35.2 percent by urban households. However, a higher proportion of urban households (44.5%) use charcoal compared to rural households (7.7%).

Toilet facility most commonly used by households is public toilet (48.0%). The next after public toilet is pit latrine (34.3%). There are locality differentials in the types of toilet facilities used by households. The public toilet, followed by pit latrine is mostly used by both urban and rural households. The use of pit latrines by rural households (42.6%) is however higher than urban households (22.0%), while the use of public toilet by urban households (52.9%) is higher than rural households (44.6%). WC is exceptionally used by urban households though the proportion in use compared with other toilet types is small.

The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the municipality is public dump in open space (55.8%) and the second widely used is public dump in container (16.6%) or indiscriminate dumping (16.4%). The main method of solid waste disposal by both rural (61.9%) and urban (47.0%) households is dumping in an open space.

9.2 Conclusion

The Asunafo North Municipal is noted for cocoa production and a number of primary forest reserves are in the municipality. The municipal has a broad base population structure which indicates a large number of under 15 year population and a narrow apex which denotes fewer aged persons. This could explain why child dependency ratio is higher than old aged dependency ratio in the municipal. The municipal has more rural than urban population. There are more male headed households than female. Majority of inhabitants in the municipal are literate in English and Ghanaian Language.

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers are dominant in the municipal and are again more in rural than urban areas. Among the working population, self-employed without employee are more than other sectors. Information and Communication Technology penetration is low in the municipality especially internet and desktop/laptop.

The high proportion of rural housing stock may be due to the type of materials used in outer wall and ease of acquiring land in rural communities.

9.3 Policy Recommendation

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

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

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

People in the municipality should be encouraged to use LP Gas in cooking instead of wood which has some health hazard and also lead to deforestation. The municipal assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national electricity grid which will help promote learning after school and setting up of manufacturing enterprises.

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

Access to school buildings and workplaces should be made disabled friendly in the municipality especially for physically challenged persons.

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

Attention and resources must be committed in providing portable and improved water for rural folks in the municipality. The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the relevant agencies must provide safe sanitation infrastructure and carry out community education and sensitization on safe sanitation practices to prevent outbreak of epidemics.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Mim	26,181	12,777	13,404	6,032	3,212
2	Goaso	21,146	10,104	11,042	5,009	2,496
3	Fawohoyeden	4,476	2,188	2,288	804	486
4	Akrodie	4,399	2,090	2,309	938	520
5	Kasapin	3,884	1,896	1,988	820	594
6	Ayomso	3,487	1,639	1,848	814	405
7	Bediako	1,883	959	924	353	275
8	Pomaakrom	1,313	659	654	273	201
9	Abebresekrom	1,085	561	524	232	172
10	Ampenkro	987	499	488	221	163
11	Gyae Kontabuo	959	502	457	168	160
12	Kwao Pretty	943	490	453	205	159
13	Daaseansa	925	506	419	208	149
14	Dominase	922	489	433	200	177
15	Asumura	898	460	438	204	189
16	Nyamebekyere	871	455	416	174	165
17	Kofi Mmrekrom	865	441	424	212	166
18	Driverkrom	853	494	359	165	156
19	Boakyekrom (Larbikrom)	838	438	400	170	160
20	Akwesi Bour Krom	811	444	367	157	147

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age group																
		All ages	0-4	9-5	14-10	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	Mim	26,181	3,593	3,439	3,342	3,122	2,308	1,970	1,742	1,554	1,270	1,036	901	559	428	245	251	421
2	Goaso	21,146	2,818	2,547	2,681	2,662	2,176	1,873	1,529	1,330	946	708	600	414	244	148	202	268
3	Fawohoyeden	4,476	739	608	559	498	357	311	234	267	181	178	160	88	81	44	77	94
4	Akrodie	4,399	633	612	604	463	333	303	271	255	209	165	156	78	75	45	85	112
5	Kasapin	3,884	560	510	568	446	337	336	267	238	159	153	114	55	53	21	22	45
6	Ayomso	3,487	514	489	462	387	271	229	177	184	150	147	135	69	74	45	55	99
7	Bediako	1,883	241	221	278	258	168	134	108	92	92	78	70	36	53	12	15	27
8	Pomaakrom	1,313	209	202	173	118	98	98	63	68	68	54	62	17	29	15	13	26
9	Abebresekrom	1,085	202	177	136	89	69	99	67	67	54	44	27	15	11	6	13	9
10	Ampenkro	987	160	150	126	111	69	69	62	51	40	30	45	16	14	15	15	14
11	Gyae Kontabuo	959	173	153	107	93	83	81	54	58	41	36	20	17	13	3	12	15
12	Kwao Pretty	943	146	131	112	105	90	80	60	54	43	35	30	19	9	9	6	14
13	Daaseansa	925	166	150	118	80	35	61	76	52	50	42	32	13	17	8	13	12
14	Dominase	922	134	134	123	105	85	60	50	53	51	29	42	17	11	7	7	14
15	Asumura	898	151	116	104	94	82	68	46	60	47	42	26	21	10	12	10	9
16	Nyamebekyere	871	138	124	109	100	55	46	55	49	33	20	26	23	27	17	26	23
17	Kofi Mmrekrom	865	169	132	96	74	68	73	51	38	37	31	30	17	11	14	12	12
18	Driverkrom	853	155	140	112	91	52	68	65	41	24	28	21	14	14	9	8	11
19	Boakyekrom (Larbikrom)	838	143	124	104	78	56	72	56	49	40	25	26	14	12	12	14	13
20	Akwesi Bour Krom	811	156	132	114	56	66	57	53	56	34	24	17	14	6	3	11	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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