



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Asutifi North 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 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, Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WC	Water Closet
PHC	Population and Housing Census

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of the Asutifi North district, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 52,259 representing 2.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.2 percent and females represent 49.8 percent. Nearly seventy (67.8%) percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 105.0. The population of the district is youthful (49.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 77.8, the age dependency ratio for males is less (77.6) than that of females (71.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 126.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.8 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 50 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 30 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 6.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.2 percent of deaths in the district. Migrants representing (12.8 percent) living in the district were born in another region while almost 27.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 51,524 with a total number of 12,138 households. The average household size in the district is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 44.1 percent. Spouses form about 11.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.0 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (46.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.9 percent have never married, 6.5 percent are in consensual unions, 3.4 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than 61.8 percent of females are married compared to nearly forty percent (38.5%) of males. At age 65

and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.37 percent while widowed males account for only 7.7 percent. . Among the married, 33.2 percent have no education while about 10.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eighty percent (83.0%) of the married population are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 13.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (63.5%) are economically not active with 5.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 76.3 percent are literate and 23.7 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is lesser (41.8 %) than that of females (58.2%). Seven out of ten people (75.0%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above currently attending school in the district account for 51.1 percent with those who attended in the past being 49.9 percent.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.5 percent are employed while 6.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.6%), 31.1% perform household duties and 3.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (67.3%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 58.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.2 percent in service and sales, 10.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 17.5 as employees, 8.6 percent are contributing family workers, 2.3 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed without employees and the contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 80.0 percent of the population followed by the private informal sector with 13.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 44.0 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 49.2 percent as compared to 38.6 percent of females. A little over three percent (3.7%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 621 households representing 5.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly lesser (2.3%) than males (2.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.4 percent followed by physical disability (26.1%). About 2.5 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight disability (38.1%) in both urban and rural areas in the district. Of the population disabled, 37.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 66.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The distribution of agricultural households by locality shows there are more households into agriculture in the rural areas than the urban areas (80.2%). Most households in the district (64.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of the Asutifi North district is 7,923 representing 2.4 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 (65.7%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 24.3 percent are separate houses and 6.0 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (53.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 21.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.0 percent are owned by public or government. A little over one percent (1.1%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement block/concrete accounting for 48.3 percent with mud bricks constituting 45.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (69.8%) and mud/earth (28.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 10.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity main (47.6%), flashlight/torch (42.6%) and kerosene lamp (8.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (57.6%). The proportion for rural (74.1%)

is higher than that of urban (27.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole 34.4 percent, public tap or standpipe 22.7 percent, pipe-borne outside the dwelling 14.8 percent and river stream 7.2 percent. About a third of households (37.1%) water from boreholes for other domestic purposes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is (WC/KVIP/PIT/PAN etc.) accounting for (50.5%) for both the urban and rural areas respectively. About 4.3 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (36.5%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 26.3 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 55.7 percent. About one in ten households (19.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.4%) and onto the street (41.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Ghana has recognized that the country's population is the nation's greatest asset. The population is both the instrument and objective of all development efforts. The Government therefore, has responsibility towards its protection and enhancement of the quality of life (Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has formulated and implemented a decentralized local government system since 1988 with the district assemblies as the focal point for development. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects to ensure development. Each district assembly is expected to produce medium and long term development plan to meet the needs and aspirations of the population. They are also mandated to generate revenues by charging fees and levies.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

The report covers the Asutifi North District of the Brong Ahafo Region and its cardinal objective is to make available to decision makers, planners, researchers, and the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and their full implication for policy and planning in the District.

This chapter focuses on the profile of the District. It further discusses the physical features including location, size, relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, geology and soils in the District. In addition, it covers the socio-cultural characteristics of the population, administrative and political structure as well as social and economic infrastructural facilities. Finally, the chapter discusses the methodology employed in conducting the 2010 PHC and definition of the concepts used.

1.1 Background

In 1989 the Asutifi District was established and it was split into two districts namely, Asutifi North and South in 2012. Thus, the Asutifi North District with Kenyasi as the capital was carved out of the former Asutifi District by Legislative Instrument 2093 of 2012 (Republic of Ghana, 2012).

The Assembly's vision is to become a highly professional local government body responsible for the provision of District services such as education, water, health, and sanitation with other development partners and consolidate agriculture as the leading productive sector while supporting the development of other economic activities with the core purpose of improving the living conditions of the people in the District.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

Asutifi North District is located between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' West. It shares boundaries with Sunyani Municipal in the North, Tano South District to the North East, Dormaa East District to North West, Asutifi South District to the west, Asunafo North and South Districts in the South West and Ahafo Ano South and North Districts (Ashanti Region) in the South East. With a total land surface area of 1,500 square kilometres, the District is one of the smallest in the Brong Ahafo. The urban forms thirty two percent of the District while rural constitute seventy eight percent. The land size of the Asutifi North District is 936.31 square kilometers.

1.2.2 Climate and Vegetation

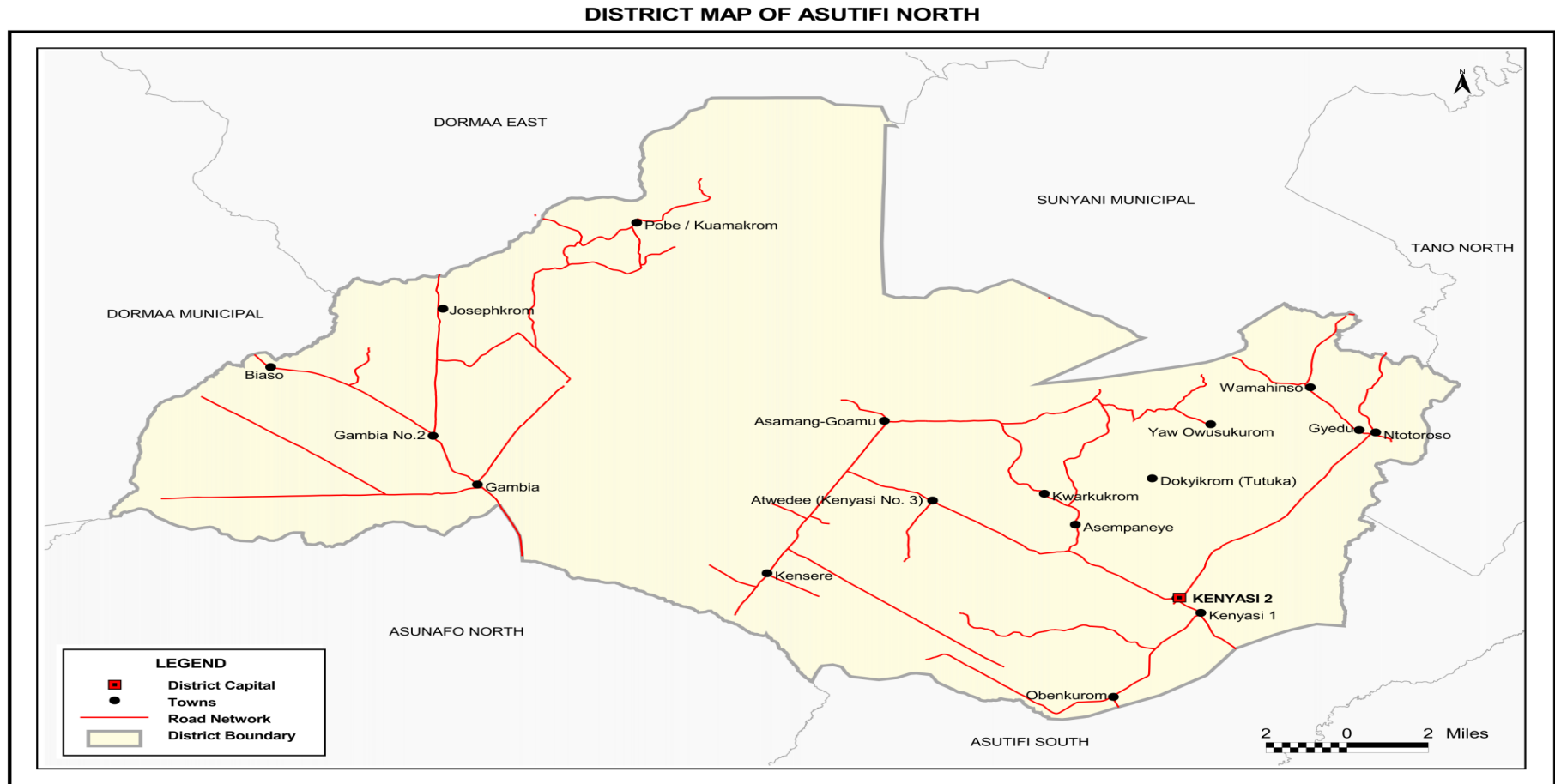
The District lies within the Wet Semi-Equatorial Zone marked by double rainfall maxima with a mean annual rainfall between 125cm and 200cm. The main rainy season is from May to July with the peak (maximum) in June, and the minor rainy season is from September to October with its peak (minimum) in October when the District comes under the influence of the Wet Maritime Air Mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy thunderstorms which sometimes cause the ripping-off of building roofs, trees and crops like Plantain and Banana. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons (August). Relative humidity is generally high ranging from 75 percent to 80 percent during the two rainy seasons and seventy percent (70%) to eighty percent (80%) during the rest of the year.

The District is located in the Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest Belt and the nature of the land is water-logged in many places. Human activities notably farming, lumbering and occasional bush fires have however disturbed this vegetation. This has transformed the forest in some areas into a derived wooded savannah. Such transitional zones could be observed along Kenyasi to Goamu-Koforidua. Notwithstanding, there are large areas of forest reserves. These include the following: Biaso shelter belt, Bia Tam, Asukese, Goa and Desiri Forest Reserves. These forest reserves together cover a total of about 475.63 square kilometers representing 31.7 percent of the entire land surface area of the District.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Asutifi North District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the District. As mandated by the Local Government Act, (Act 462 of 1993), the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions (Republic of Ghana, 1993). The Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member, Member of Parliament, and Assembly Members (Republic of Ghana, 1992). The District is under the leadership of a District Chief Executive who is appointed by the President and approved by majority of the Assembly Members. DCE is supported by the District Coordinating Director and a team of administrative and technical officers who operate the central and decentralized units. The Asutifi North District has one constituency and 36 Electoral areas. There are 36 Assembly Members who are elected by universal adult suffrage to represent the various Electoral Areas in the District. In addition, there are 11 Assembly Members appointed by the government bringing the total number of Assembly Members to 25. General meetings are held at least three times in a year during which policies and programs are determined.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ho Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural structure

The District has two paramountcies and one divisional council which are Kenyasi No.1 and Kenyasi No.2 Traditional Councils; and Ntotroso Divisional Council. The indigenes are predominantly Akans who speak mainly Asante Twi and are largely Christians. Among the minor ethnic groups in the District are the Ewes, Wangaras, Dagombas and Kusase who constitute about 35.0 percent of the population. The peaceful co-existence of the residents is welcomed as the likelihood of ethnic conflicts is minimized. The District is well noted for the annual Apomasu Festival which is celebrated in every first quarter of the year by the Chiefs and people of Ntotroso.

The District has one FM station known as Anapua FM and a host of community information centers.

1.5 Economy

The District economy is mostly agrarian with most of them being peasant farmers who largely depend on rudimentary methods of farming. Cocoa, Coffee, Oil palm, and Cashew are the major cash crops in the District with plantain, cassava cocoyam and maize being the food crops.

There are a number of financial institutions in the District which basically help the citizenry to mobilize funds through savings and investment packages and also deal with their financial needs in times of difficulty by making loan facilities accessible. With the presence of these financial institutions, notably; EcoBank, Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), Tano Rural Bank, Asutifi Rural Bank, and Ahafo Community Bank, traders and tourists alike do not have to carry large sums of money when travelling to the District.

1.5.2 Tourism

The operations of Newmont Gold Ghana in the district do not only provide employment but also offer persons who would like to know about gold exploration, the opportunity to visit the District.

1.5.3 Economic Potential

The water log nature of the land is viable for the cultivation of rice and fish farming. Again, with the discovery of mineral deposits, especially gold in the District, investors in the mining industry frequent the district to explore for opportunities. Notwithstanding, the quarry waste from the mining activities provides an avenue for potential entrepreneurs to enter the quarry waste industry. By so doing, they acquire these wastes to further sell or use for construction work.

1.5.4 Social Infrastructure/Amenities

The District has educational facilities for basic and second cycle institutions. There are over one hundred elementary schools district-wide with two second cycle institutions; Ola Girls Senior High School and Gyamfi Kumani Senior High School situated at Kenyasi and Wamahinso respectively.

With respect to health care facilities, the Asutifi North District has a Health Centre and a private maternity home located at Kenyasi No 1. There are also three Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds in Biaso, Goamu, Yawusukrom-Koforidua.

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 municipal levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the Municipal Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and Municipal Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and Municipal Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and Municipal Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of Municipal, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and Municipal 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 Municipals 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 Municipals. 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 Municipals when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Municipals. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to

be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical

location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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.

Districts

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 Dists 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 Municipals to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created Municipals for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 Municipals after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the Municipals affected by the creation of the new Municipals.

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 Municipal, regional and national historical events.

Nationality

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

grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker,

contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”.

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

A District's population size and age-sex component have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insight into changing population structure and highlights social and economic challenges for development. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in development planning, implementation and development and in provision of services. This chapter therefore provides information on the age and sex structure of the population of the Asutifi North District, locality of residence, dependency ratio, fertility, and mortality and migration patterns.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the District's population by age, sex and locality of residence. According to the results of the 2010 PHC, the Asutifi North District has a total population of 52,259, which constitutes 2.7 percent of the population of the Brong Ahafo Region. The population density of Asutifi North District is 55.81 per square kilometers.

It is made up of 26,761 males and 25,498 females. In relative terms, the male and female population in the District are 51.2 percent and 49.8 percent respectively. As shown in Table 2.1, more males are recorded for the population of 10 years and below as the sex ratios of 102.1 and 105.1 depict the age groups 0-4 years and 5-9 years respectively. Similarly, more males are recorded for the age groups 20-24 years (88.6) and 25-29 (88.9). This may be due to the location of galamsey sites in the district. More males are however recorded in the age groups 30-39 years and 60-64 years while females also recorded higher in the age groups 70-74 years and 75-79 years (see Table 2.1).

In terms of locality of residence, the District is predominantly rural with a total of 35,468 and 16,791 for urban. Thus, more than eight out of every 10 persons in the District live in rural areas.

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 years and ages 65 years and older) to those in the "economically active ages (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population should carry- even though some people defined as "dependent" are producers and some people in the "productive" ages are economically dependent (Population Handbook, 2011). The Asutifi North District has a total dependency ratio of 77.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group there are 78 persons dependent on them. The dependency ratios for the rural and urban areas are 84.9 and 64.4 respectively. Comparatively, the dependency ratio for the district (77.8) is lower considering the region as a whole (98.2).

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	52,259	26,761	25,498	105	16,791	35,468
0 – 4	7,337	3,707	3,630	102.1	2,121	5,216
5 – 9	6,898	3,535	3,363	105.1	1,925	4,973
10 – 14	6,530	3,447	3,083	111.8	1,866	4,664
15 – 19	5,242	2,784	2,458	113.3	1,617	3,625
20 – 24	4,589	2,156	2,433	88.6	1,780	2,809
25 – 29	4,385	2,064	2,321	88.9	1,756	2,629
30 – 34	3,716	1,937	1,779	108.9	1,454	2,262
35 – 39	3,200	1,705	1,495	114	1,105	2,095
40 – 44	2,674	1,410	1,264	111.6	891	1,783
45 – 49	2,046	1,115	931	119.8	596	1,450
50 – 54	1,698	933	765	122	478	1,220
55 – 59	1,004	531	473	112.3	297	707
60 – 64	840	429	411	104.4	242	598
65 – 69	478	239	239	100	139	339
70 – 74	657	321	336	95.5	182	475
75 – 79	400	192	208	92.3	137	263
80 – 84	268	117	151	77.5	89	179
85 – 89	162	71	91	78	66	96
90 – 94	94	46	48	95.8	40	54
95 – 99	41	22	19	115.8	10	31
All Ages	52,259	26,761	25,498	105	16,791	35,468
0-14	20,765	10,689	10,076	106.1	5,912	14,853
15-64	29,394	15,064	14,330	105.1	10,216	19,178
65+	2,100	1,008	1,092	92.3	663	1,437
Age-dependency ratio	77.8	77.6	77.9		64.4	84.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The age structure of the Asutifi District is illustrated in the population pyramid in figure 2.1.

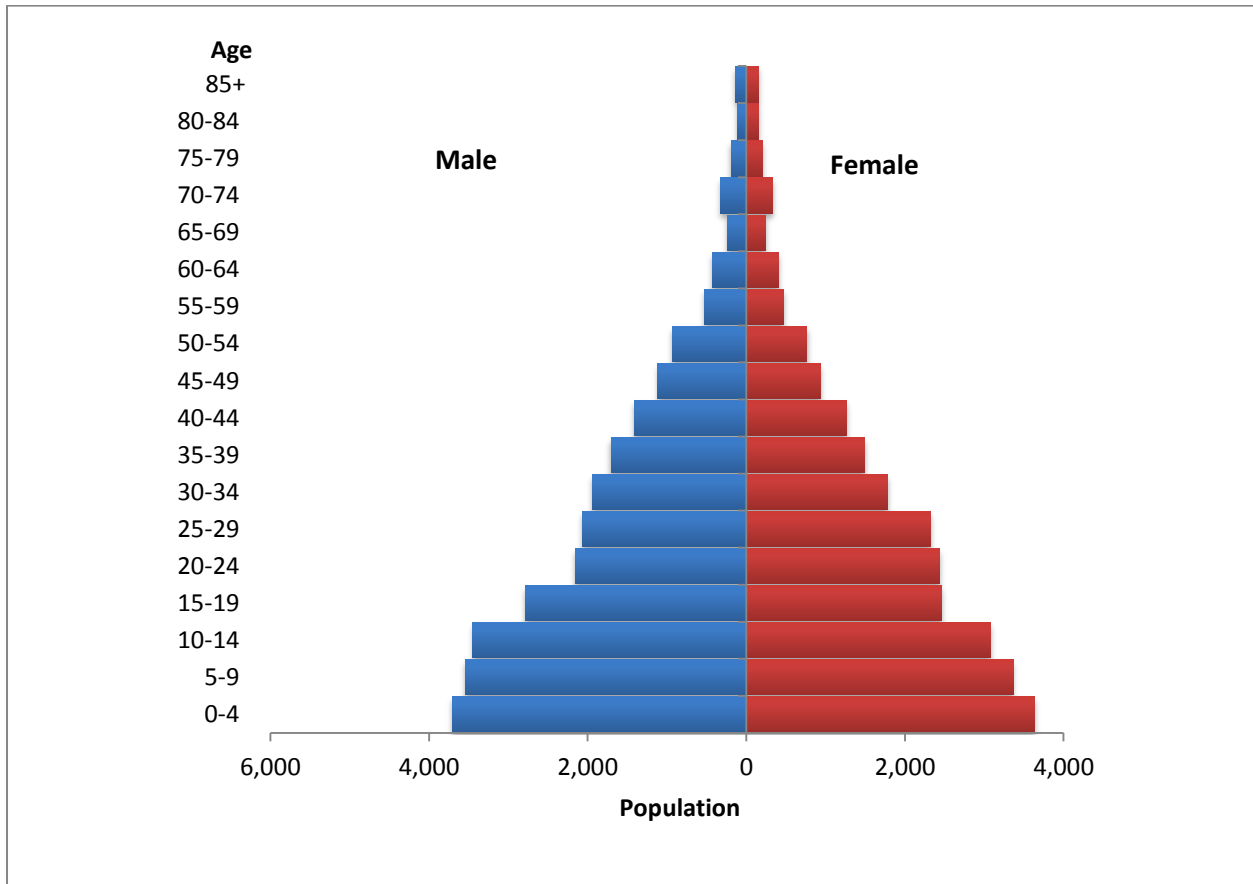
A population structure, in terms of age and sex shows the dynamics of population composition and highlights both social and economic challenges and opportunities inherent. The population pyramid of the district has a broad base. A large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). This however, depicts extremely expansive youthful population. As the cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death, migration or both.

The pyramid is broad at the base and narrow at the top. This indicates that the district has a youthful population. Almost 50.0 percent of the population is under 20 years (49.8%). This has serious implication for policy planning and provision of social amenities such as educational facilities, recreational and health facilities. The situation is also likely to impact

on the development of the district. This age structure depicts a built-in momentum for the growth of the population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a rapid population growth rate. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed through quality education and training, they would contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation at large.

Furthermore, the nature of the population pyramid is an indication of a thin middle age group. Under this circumstances, there are few people working to support a larger population who are under 20 years of age as well as those 60 years and older.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality And Migration

Fertility, Mortality and Migration constitute the three components of population change.

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of child bearing among a population. Fertility rate measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population and is measured by; Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in analysis is the average number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years exposed throughout their child bearing years given that the prevailing age specific rates remain. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of

births in a given year divided by the mid- year population of women in the age groups 15-49 years. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) on the other hand, is the total number of births in the population (male and females inclusive). Fertility is influenced not only by age but also by factors such as marriage, health status, place of residence and educational attainment.

Table 2.2 presents information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the district and the Region. Asutifi North District has a TFR of 4.3 live births per 1000 women, which means that on average every woman in the reproductive age group will have four children. The GFR is almost 127 live births per 1,000 women whereas the CBR is 31 live births per 1,000 population.

Table 2.2: 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	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115	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	25.1
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4	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
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3	84.6	21
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	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	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25
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	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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Children Ever Born and Surviving

From Table 2.3 below, it is seen that the distribution of women aged 15-19 years (2,458) has the greatest number of females and 45-49 years age cohort also records the lowest number of females between the ages 15-49 years, with 14.3 percent and 5.4 percent respectively.

The number of children ever born per woman measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of female in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. Table 2.3 presents information on the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The total number of children ever born in the district is 45,799, giving an average of 2.67 children per woman. In terms of sex of the children ever born, the percentage of males is slightly higher (50.3%) than females (49.0%). The highest proportion of children surviving is within the age group 35-39 years (5,510) and the lowest proportion falls within the age group 12-14 years (8).

Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by females 12 years and older who are still living. Out of 45,799 born to the women aged 12 – 49 years, children surviving are 40,721. This means that the survival rate is 88.9 relative to the regional average survival rate of 862.0. The number of children ever born increases with age, reaching the highest point at age 39 years. In terms of sex of the surviving children, the percentage of males is slightly lower (49.9%) than that of females (50.1%).

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	17,159	45,799	23,038	22,761	40,721	20,302	20,419
12 - 14	1,737	12	8	4	8	5	3
15 - 19	2,458	329	177	152	295	148	147
20 - 24	2,433	1,962	1,017	945	1,782	894	888
25 - 29	2,321	4,310	2,165	2,145	3,976	1,982	1,994
30 - 34	1,779	5,245	2,597	2,648	4,921	2,425	2,496
35 - 39	1,495	5,945	3,081	2,864	5,510	2,825	2,685
40 - 44	1,264	5,906	2,977	2,929	5,431	2,721	2,710
45 - 49	931	4,990	2,479	2,511	4,480	2,237	2,243
50 - 54	765	4,562	2,278	2,284	4,059	2,010	2,049
55 - 59	473	2,818	1,410	1,408	2,515	1,259	1,256
60 +	1,503	9,720	4,849	4,871	7,744	3,796	3,948

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

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

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates for the district and the region. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year.

The total number of deaths recorded in households in the Asutifi North District is 458, which translates into a crude death rate of 8.8 per 1000. The CDR for the district is relatively high compared to the regional CDR of 6.1 (see Table 2.4).

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
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7.0
Asutifi South	53,584	227	4.2
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8
Techiman North	59,068	427	7.2
Banda	20,282	191	9.4
Sene East	61,076	271	4.4

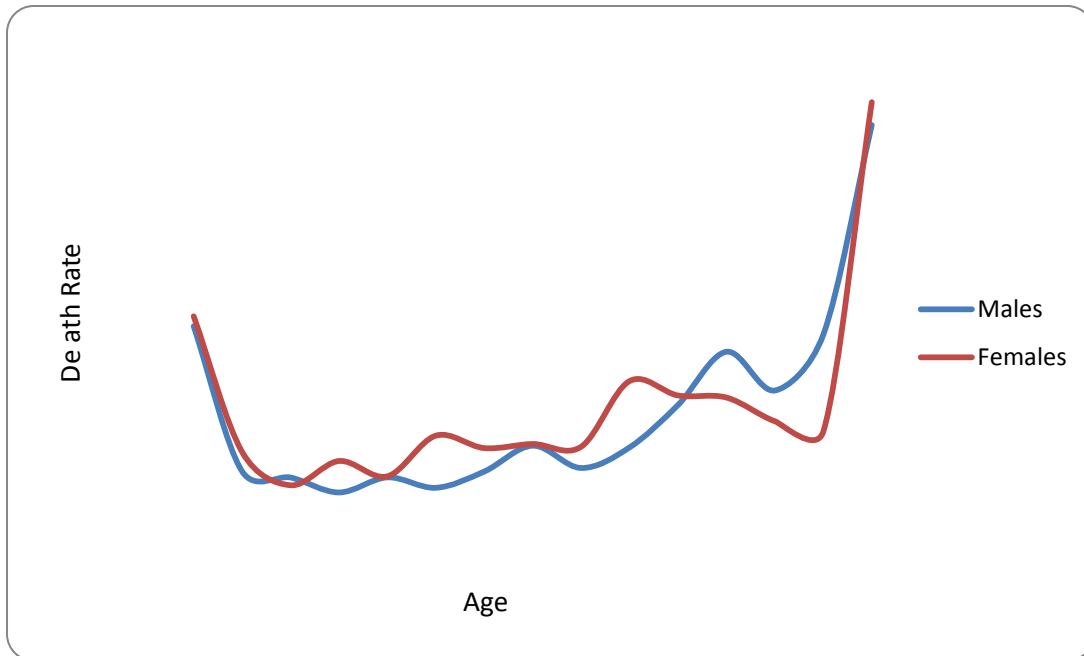
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Age specific death rate

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. The rate is high at birth for the population below five years with female deaths slightly higher than the males. The male mortality rate recorded no death in the age 15-19 years while female mortality rate remains high through to age 39 years but it declined at age group 20-24 years. From age 60 years the male mortality rate declines but picks up momentum at 65 years and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female increases faster to age 70 years and older picks up momentum at age 65 years; that is after five years.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Causes of deaths

Table 2.5 below presents the causes of death by district. Out of a total of 460 deaths recorded in the district, 31 persons constituting 6.7 percent are due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide while 429 persons (93.3%) are due to other causes such as natural deaths.

Table 2.5: Causes of death

Districts	Death due to					
	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes	Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
All Districts	472	39	433	472	4	468
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	561	626	15	611
Asutifi North	460	31	429	460	4	456
Dormaa Municipal	782	71	711	782	15	767
Dormaa Central Municipal	399	35	364	399	1	398
Tano South	542	47	495	542	8	534
Tano North	475	33	442	475	3	472
Sunyani Municipal	455	36	419	455	7	448
Sunyani West	462	70	392	462	13	449
Berekum Municipal	858	79	779	858	18	840
Jaman South	514	55	459	514	12	502
Jaman North	627	39	588	627	9	618
Tain	566	31	535	566	5	561
Wenchi Municipal	704	52	652	704	12	692
Techiman Municipal	854	103	751	854	13	841
Nkoranza South	703	81	622	703	14	689
Nkoranza North	637	30	607	637	15	622
Atebubu Amantin	625	62	563	625	13	612
Sene West	344	34	310	344	11	333
Pru	351	22	329	351	8	343
Kintampo South	671	50	621	671	13	658
Kintampo North Municipal	673	55	618	673	11	662
Asutifi South	225	21	204	225	3	222
Dormaa West	275	26	249	275	4	271
Techiman North	427	35	392	427	15	412
Banda	191	11	180	191	3	188
Sene East	271	22	249	271	10	261

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region (between administrative districts within the same region), while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

Table 2.6 presents data on the place of birth of the population by duration of residence of migrants. In the entire district, the results of the 2010 PHC indicate that 20,236 persons representing 38.7 percent of the population are migrants.

Less than one-third (27.3%) of the migrants enumerated in the district were born elsewhere in the region (intra-regional migrants). A total of 14,273 migrants representing 70.5 percent were born in other regions in Ghana. Of those born in other regions, it emerged from the analysis that those who were born in the Ashanti Region form about one-third (33.6%); followed by the Upper East Region (18.3%) and Northern Region (10.4%). The remaining seven regions accounted for 37.7 percent of the inter-regional migrants in the district. A total of 445 persons enumerated in the district were born outside Ghana and constitute 2.2 percent of the migrants in the district.

With respect to duration of residence of migrants in the district, about one-third (36.5 %) of persons enumerated in the district have lived for one to four years with only 16.4 percent having lived in the district for 20 years and more. About one-half of the persons born outside Ghana have lived in the district for less than five years whereas 6.2 percent have lived for more than 20 years.

It is more likely that the presence of a mining company in the District and agricultural opportunities have accounted for the relative migrant population of 20,236 into the district compared to that of the region with a total of 751,196.

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	20,236	14	36.5	19.5	13.6	16.4
Born elsewhere in the region	5,518	14.2	35.4	21.5	14.7	14.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,192	17.3	50	22.5	6.5	3.7
Central	912	14.4	37.6	17.4	11.1	19.5
Greater Accra	408	15.7	42.4	20.1	9.6	12.3
Volta	861	12.8	30.4	18.2	17.2	21.4
Eastern	913	15.4	31.9	18.1	14.5	20.2
Ashanti	4,795	12.1	30.1	18.3	15.2	24.3
Northern	1,490	13	39.3	20.4	12.9	14.4
Upper East	2,607	13.7	40.3	17.6	14.9	13.6
Upper west	1,095	18.4	44.7	20.7	8.9	7.1
Outside Ghana	445	14.4	44.3	14.8	10.3	16.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

This chapter discusses some key aspects of the household; composition and structure, marriage pattern, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

Household size, composition and headship can form the basis for planning economic and social services needed by the population. It is also within households that decisions are taken on consumption, including schooling and other needs.

3.2.1 Household size

A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

Table 3.1 presents the household size of the district by locality. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, the district recorded 12,138 households with a household population of 51,524 which translates into an average household size of 4.2 persons. More than two-thirds of the households in the district are found in the urban areas while one-quarter are located in the rural areas. The average household size in rural locality is 4.4 persons while that of the urban is 3.8 persons in the Asutifi District.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	51,524	16,435	35,089
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	4,265	7,873
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.3
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 represents the composition of the household population by sex of the members. The data shows that children constitute the highest percentage (44.1%) of household members, followed by household heads (23.6%), spouses (11.4%), grandchildren (7.6%), and other relatives (4.8%). Also, significant is the number of brothers and or sisters (4.2%) who form part of the household.

In terms of household composition by sex, there are more male household heads (32.3%) than female household heads (14.5%). Also, the percentage of male children (45.0%) in the households is slightly higher than that of the female (43.3%) children. This pattern is also observed in the categories for grand-children and other relative, while female spouses constitute a high percentage (21.7%) as compared to male (1.5%). Adopted or foster children form less than one percent (0.4%) and is not a common feature of households in the district.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,524	100.0	26,342	100.0	25,182	100.0
Head	12,138	23.6	8,498	32.3	3,640	14.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,854	11.4	388	1.5	5,466	21.7
Child (son/daughter)	22,742	44.1	11,848	45.0	10,894	43.3
Parent/Parent in-law	348	0.7	59	0.2	289	1.1
Son/Daughter in-law	239	0.5	95	0.4	144	0.6
Grandchild	3,892	7.6	2,027	7.7	1,865	7.4
Brother/Sister	2,145	4.2	1,299	4.9	846	3.4
Step child	345	0.7	183	0.7	162	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	205	0.4	97	0.4	108	0.4
Other relative	2,489	4.8	1,177	4.5	1,312	5.2
Non-relative	1,127	2.2	671	2.5	456	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members who were present on Census Night. Classification of households depends on whether it is nuclear or extended based on different combinations of household members.

Data on household population by structure and sex of the District is shown in Table 3.3. Households with head only (single person household) constitute 4.6 percent of the total household population in the district. Single person households headed by males constitute 6.8 percent and 2.3 percent for females. Households composed of the head and spouse only constitute 2.0 percent of total household population in the district. Other nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute about one-third (33.0%) of the total household population with slightly more male headed (33.7%) than female headed (32.3%). Single parent nuclear family households is 10.9 percent of the household population with more female single parent households (12.3%) than male single parent households (9.5%). In addition, extended family head households with other family

members (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute 20.6 percent of the total household population. Also, very significant is the single parent extended family category which has about 13.5 percent of the total household population with more females (15.7%) than males (11.4%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,524	100.0	26,342	100.0	25,182	100.0
Head only	2,376	4.6	1,793	6.8	583	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,042	2.0	528	2.0	514	2.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,054	4.0	1,096	4.2	958	3.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,055	7.9	2,287	8.7	1,768	7.0
Single parent Nuclear	5,597	10.9	2,507	9.5	3,090	12.3
Single parent Extended	6,941	13.5	2,993	11.4	3,948	15.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	750	1.5	341	1.3	409	1.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children						
Head's relatives)	10,627	20.6	5,348	20.3	5,279	21.0
Extended + non relatives	1,074	2.1	564	2.1	510	2.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	17,008	33.0	8,885	33.7	8,123	32.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the highly valued social institutions in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's social standing and also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Among Ghanaians, every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in Ghanaian society. In view of this, most adults would wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

The 2010 Census classified "marital status" into six categories namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Each individual aged 12 years and older fell into only one of the six categories. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Marital status questions were asked to persons 12 years and older. This section presents information on marital status by sex, level of education and economic activity.

3.3.1 Marital status by sex

Table 3.4 shows marital status of the population of the district aged 12 years and older by sex. It is observed that less than one-half (37.9%) of the total population aged 12 years and older are never married; the married and never married together constitute nearly 90.0 percent of the total population. The percentage of the never married population decreases with advancing age. For instance, it is 92.8 percent for those in the age bracket, 12-14 years and drastically falls to 16.1 percent for the age group 30-34 years. On the other hand, the married population increases with advancing age. A small percentage of persons 12 years and older, who are married within the three age cohorts between 12 to 24 years (6.4%), (8.81%) and (26.56%) compared to age group 25-65 years and older. The percentage of married increases to 26.6 percent at age 20-24 years and jumps to 50.9 percent for the age group, 25-29 years. However, among married persons, the proportion of females is relatively higher (75.65%)

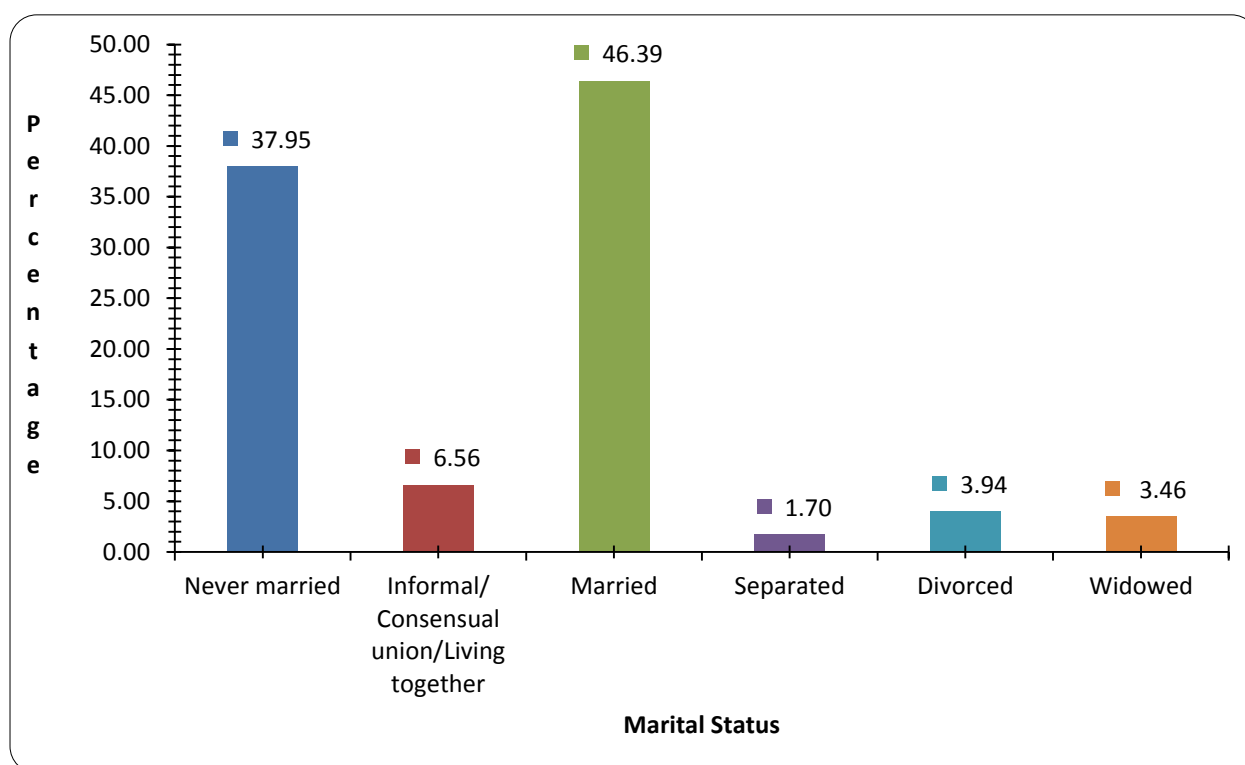
than that of males in the age cohorts of 12-39 years (75.07%). The reverse is the case for those within the age cohorts 40 years and above as males recorded 83.17 percent against 74.60 percent for females. The proportion of males who get divorced from age 40 is between 5.1 to 8.7 percent. Proportions of persons in the informal union are relatively high in the 20-40 years age group with the largest being 10.5 percent at age 25-29 years for males and 8.3 percent for females at age 20-24 years.

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	35243.00	100.00	37.95	6.56	46.39	1.70	3.94	3.46
12 - 14	3749.00	100.00	92.77	0.83	6.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	5242.00	100.00	87.18	3.24	8.81	0.32	0.36	0.08
20 - 24	4589.00	100.00	59.97	10.26	26.56	1.29	1.63	0.28
25 - 29	4385.00	100.00	32.31	11.81	50.86	1.73	2.92	0.36
30 - 34	3716.00	100.00	16.07	10.04	67.36	2.21	3.47	0.86
35 - 39	3200.00	100.00	7.16	8.84	75.34	2.00	5.13	1.53
40 - 44	2674.00	100.00	4.79	7.14	75.92	2.73	6.66	2.77
45 - 49	2046.00	100.00	3.18	5.33	78.01	2.64	7.38	3.47
50 - 54	1698.00	100.00	1.88	3.71	75.97	3.71	8.48	6.24
55 - 59	1004.00	100.00	1.99	3.29	71.61	2.79	9.96	10.36
60 - 64	840.00	100.00	1.90	3.21	67.86	3.10	9.29	14.64
65+	2100.00	100.00	3.33	2.00	51.38	2.71	10.67	29.90
Male								
Total	18084.00	100.00	44.34	5.69	45.02	1.37	2.67	0.91
12 - 14	2012.00	100.00	92.45	0.80	6.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	2784.00	100.00	92.10	1.33	6.25	0.11	0.18	0.04
20 - 24	2156.00	100.00	80.52	5.89	12.43	0.56	0.56	0.05
25 - 29	2064.00	100.00	48.11	10.51	38.52	1.11	1.55	0.19
30 - 34	1937.00	100.00	23.90	10.27	61.90	1.60	2.01	0.31
35 - 39	1705.00	100.00	9.97	9.68	75.07	1.47	3.34	0.47
40 - 44	1410.00	100.00	6.52	7.45	77.09	2.98	5.11	0.85
45 - 49	1115.00	100.00	4.39	6.10	81.61	1.88	5.02	0.99
50 - 54	933.00	100.00	2.57	3.32	83.17	3.54	6.00	1.39
55 - 59	531.00	100.00	3.01	4.14	80.98	2.26	6.97	2.64
60 - 64	429.00	100.00	2.10	3.73	80.42	3.03	6.76	3.96
65+	1008.00	100.00	4.27	2.58	73.51	3.17	8.73	7.74
Female								
Total	17159.00	100.00	31.21	7.47	47.83	2.05	5.29	6.15
12 - 14	1737.00	100.00	93.15	0.86	5.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	2458.00	100.00	81.61	5.41	11.72	0.57	0.57	0.12
20 - 24	2433.00	100.00	41.76	14.14	39.09	1.93	2.59	0.49
25 - 29	2321.00	100.00	18.27	12.97	61.83	2.28	4.14	0.52
30 - 34	1779.00	100.00	7.53	9.78	73.30	2.87	5.06	1.46
35 - 39	1495.00	100.00	3.95	7.89	75.65	2.61	7.16	2.74
40 - 44	1264.00	100.00	2.85	6.80	74.60	2.45	8.39	4.91
45 - 49	931.00	100.00	1.72	4.40	73.68	3.54	10.20	6.44
50 - 54	765.00	100.00	1.05	4.18	67.19	3.92	11.50	12.16
55 - 59	473.00	100.00	0.85	2.33	61.10	3.38	13.32	19.03
60 - 64	411.00	100.00	1.70	2.68	54.74	3.16	11.92	25.79
65+	1092.00	100.00	2.47	1.47	30.95	2.29	12.45	50.37

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by sex and marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Asutifi North District. It emerged from the analysis of the data that a significantly high proportion of males and females who have never married (68.9%) have attained basic school education (primary or JSS/JHS). In terms of sex, there is slightly higher percentage of females who have basic education (71.6%) than that of their male counterparts (67.0%). On the other hand, 53.1 percent of persons who have attained basic school education and 8.0 percent of those who have attained secondary level education are married. Nearly two-thirds (66.3%) of persons who are in informal union have attained basic school education. There is not marked difference between males and females in this category. Also, the percentage of persons who have never had any formal education is highest for the widowed (68.9%). In terms of sex, it is higher for females (72.3%) than males (47.3%). About two percent (1.5%) of persons who are married have acquired degree or post graduate education. Analysis of marital status on the basis of tertiary education reveals that the proportion of males is relatively higher (2.7%) than their female counterparts (0.4%).

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	35,243	100.0	24.3	59.3	11.1	1.7	2.5	1.1
Never married	13,374	100.0	10.2	68.9	16.6	1.3	2.2	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,311	100.0	17.7	66.3	10.6	2.0	2.6	0.6
Married	16,349	100.0	32.3	53.1	8.0	2.1	3.0	1.5
Separated	599	100.0	34.4	55.1	6.7	2.0	1.3	0.5
Divorced	1,390	100.0	34.3	57.9	5.0	1.0	1.7	0.1
Widowed	1,220	100.0	68.9	27.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.1
Male								
Total	18,084	100.0	19.0	60.3	13.5	2.0	3.5	1.8
Never married	8,019	100.0	11.1	67.0	17.2	1.3	2.4	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,029	100.0	13.4	64.6	14.0	2.7	4.2	1.1
Married	8,141	100.0	25.9	53.6	10.4	2.7	4.6	2.7
Separated	247	100.0	30.0	56.3	8.9	2.0	2.4	0.4
Divorced	483	100.0	28.6	60.0	7.2	1.2	2.7	0.2
Widowed	165	100.0	47.3	43.6	4.8	1.8	2.4	0.0
Female								
Total	17,159	100.0	30.0	58.2	8.5	1.4	1.5	0.4
Never married	5,355	100.0	8.9	71.6	15.8	1.5	1.8	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,282	100.0	21.2	67.7	8.0	1.4	1.4	0.3
Married	8,208	100.0	38.6	52.5	5.5	1.5	1.5	0.4
Separated	352	100.0	37.5	54.3	5.1	2.0	0.6	0.6
Divorced	907	100.0	37.4	56.8	3.7	0.9	1.2	0.0
Widowed	1,055	100.0	72.3	25.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 presents economic activity of persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status in the Asutifi North District. There are 35,243 persons aged 12 years and older and employed population is 21,688 (61.5%) while there are 1,513 unemployed persons (4.2%). Amongst the economically not active, the total is 12,042 with 5,746 males and 6,296 females. The employed male population (11,653) is higher than the unemployed male population (685) in the district. In the female category, there is a similar pattern of more employed (10,035) than unemployed (828).

It is observed that more than one-half (62.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older who are employed is married and it is slightly higher for females (63.3%) than their male counterparts (61.6%). With respect to the unemployed, Table 3.6 shows that the majority of them (45.9%) are those who are never married. The explanation for this scenario is that majority of persons never married may still be in school working for their degrees and diplomas and are therefore not in the job market.

In terms of sex, there exist marked variations between males and females with different marital statuses. Table 3.6 further shows that, about three-quarters (71.0%) of the population considered economically not active in the district have never been married. Among males, they form 81.0 percent compared to 61.0 percent for their female counterparts.

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	35,767	100.0	22,119	61.80	1,518	4.20	12,130	33.90
Never married	13,588	100.0	4,269	31.40	697	5.10	8,622	63.50
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,348	100.0	1,738	74.00	130	5.50	480	20.40
Married	16,588	100.0	13,764	83.00	586	3.50	2,238	13.50
Separated	612	100.0	485	79.20	30	4.90	97	15.80
Divorced	1,408	100.0	1,099	78.10	61	4.30	248	17.60
Widowed	1,223	100.0	764	62.50	14	1.10	445	36.40
Male								
Total	18,374	100.0	11,891	64.70	687	3.70	5,796	31.50
Never married	8,158	100.0	2,968	36.40	435	5.30	4,755	58.30
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,047	100.0	895	85.50	41	3.90	111	10.60
Married	8,259	100.0	7,298	88.40	190	2.30	771	9.30
Separated	254	100.0	209	82.30	10	3.90	35	13.80
Divorced	491	100.0	408	83.10	11	2.20	72	14.70
Widowed	165	100.0	113	68.50	-	-	52	31.50
Female								
Total	17,393	100.0	10,228	58.80	831	4.80	6,334	36.40
Never married	5,430	100.0	1,301	24.00	262	4.80	3,867	71.20
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,301	100.0	843	64.80	89	6.80	369	28.40
Married	8,329	100.0	6,466	77.60	396	4.80	1,467	17.60
Separated	358	100.0	276	77.10	20	5.60	62	17.30
Divorced	917	100.0	691	75.40	50	5.50	176	19.20
Widowed	1,058	100.0	651	61.50	14	1.30	393	37.10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs or owns allegiance. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual citizenship and Ghanaian by naturalization. The foreign nationals are grouped as ECOWAS, Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals. The composition of the population of the district by nationality for Asutifi North District is summarized in Table 3.7.

The majority of the residents in the district are Ghanaians by birth (94.3%). Naturalized Ghanaians and Ghanaians with dual nationality together account for 3.2 percent of the district's population. ECOWAS nationals constitute about 1.5 percent while Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans constitute less than two percent of the population. The high proportion of ECOWAS nationals in the district may be due to immigrants from other countries.

In terms of sex composition, the proportion of females (50.8%) is higher than males (49.2%) among the 1,651 naturalized Ghanaians and Ghanaians with dual nationality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,259	100.0	26,761	100.0	25,498	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	49,285	94.3	25,195	94.1	24,090	94.5
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,233	2.4	607	2.3	626	2.5
Ghanaian by naturalisation	418	0.8	205	0.8	213	0.8
ECOWAS	771	1.5	451	1.7	320	1.3
African other than ECOWAS	316	0.6	169	0.6	147	0.6
Other	236	0.5	134	0.5	102	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on religious association of the population. The table shows that there are three main religious groups in the district namely, Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. Christian religion has the largest proportion of 75.9 percent, followed by Islam (15.9%). Those who do not associate with any religion constitute a little more than six percent (6.2%) of the population.

Of those who profess no religion, there are more males (67.6%) than females (32.4%). Similarly, the Pentecostal and Charismatic followers within the Christian Community have higher proportion of females than males. Likewise, a higher proportion of females than males belong to other religions.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,259	100.0	26,761	100.0	25,498	100.0
No religion	3,231	6.2	2,185	8.2	1,046	4.1
Catholic	7,904	15.1	4,061	15.2	3,843	15.1
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	9,083	17.4	4,468	16.7	4,615	18.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	17,812	34.1	8,589	32.1	9,223	36.2
Other Christians	4,864	9.3	2,460	9.2	2,404	9.4
Islam	8,308	15.9	4,445	16.6	3,863	15.2
Traditionalist	251	0.5	171	0.6	80	0.3
Other	806	1.5	382	1.4	424	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Table 3.9 present the population aged 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. A slightly higher proportion of females (14.2%) than male (11.7%) can read and write in English only. Similarly, more female (13.8%) can read and write in Ghanaian language only than male (9.3%). About 78.0 percent of males and 71.3 percent of females aged 11 years and older can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian Language. Less than one percent of persons of both sexes are able to read and write in English and French and English, French and Ghanaian Language.

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

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	8,619	27,781	100.0	12.9	11.3	75	0.3	0.5
12 - 1	137	4,769	100.0	16.5	12	71.2	0.1	0.2
15-19	490	4,752	100.0	12.7	8.1	78.3	0.3	0.6
20-24	849	3,740	100.0	13.1	7.5	78.3	0.4	0.8
25-29	1,033	3,352	100.0	13.9	10.4	74.9	0.3	0.4
30-34	990	2,726	100.0	12.8	13.1	73.1	0.4	0.6
35-39	919	2,281	100.0	12.5	14.9	71.7	0.3	0.7
40-44	859	1,815	100.0	11.7	15	72.6	0.1	0.6
45-49	632	1,414	100.0	9.2	14.1	75.5	0.5	0.6
50-54	525	1,173	100.0	8.7	11.2	78.7	0.4	1
55-59	336	668	100.0	8.5	13.3	77.7	0.3	0.1
60-64	407	433	100.0	8.1	14.5	76.7	0	0.7
65+	1,442	658	100.0	9	17.2	72.9	0.5	0.5

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (Cont'd)

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	3,445	15,235	100.0	11.7	9.3	78	0.3	0.6
12 - 14	62	2,546	100.0	15.7	11.7	72.4	0	0.2
15-19	231	2,553	100.0	11.3	7.8	80.2	0.2	0.4
20-24	316	1,840	100.0	10.4	6.3	81.8	0.4	1
25-29	426	1,638	100.0	13.7	7.3	78.2	0.3	0.5
30-34	424	1,513	100.0	12.2	10.1	76.5	0.4	0.7
35-39	368	1,337	100.0	11.5	12.3	75.1	0.3	0.8
40-44	348	1,062	100.0	11.5	10	77.6	0.1	0.8
45-49	259	856	100.0	9.8	11.1	77.9	0.5	0.7
50-54	227	706	100.0	8.4	5.8	83.9	0.4	1.6
55-59	113	418	100.0	7.2	8.4	84	0.5	0
60-64	129	300	100.0	6.7	9.3	83.3	0	0.7
65+	542	466	100.0	7.1	13.9	77.9	0.4	0.6
Female								
Total	5,174	12,546	100.0	14.2	13.8	71.3	0.3	0.4
12 - 4	75	2,223	100.0	17.4	12.4	69.9	0.2	0.1
15-19	259	2,199	100.0	14.3	8.4	76.2	0.3	0.8
20-24	533	1,900	100.0	15.7	8.6	74.8	0.4	0.5
25-29	607	1,714	100.0	14.2	13.4	71.8	0.4	0.3
30-34	566	1,213	100.0	13.4	16.9	68.8	0.3	0.5
35-39	551	944	100.0	13.9	18.5	66.9	0.2	0.4
40-44	511	753	100.0	12.1	22.2	65.6	0	0.1
45-49	373	558	100.0	8.2	18.8	71.9	0.5	0.5
50-54	298	467	100.0	9.2	19.3	70.9	0.4	0.2
55-59	223	250	100.0	10.8	21.6	67.2	0	0.4
60-64	278	133	100.0	11.3	26.3	61.7	0	0.8
65+	900	192	100.0	13.5	25	60.9	0.5	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 19,501 of the district population are currently attending school with 48.6 percent in primary school, followed by JHS/JSS (18.1%), Kindergarten (17.2%), Nursery (17.3%), SSS/SHS (7.2%) and the tertiary (1.0%). There are more females (46.7) than males (44.8%) currently attending primary school. On the other hand a total of 18,661 of the district total population attended school in the past.

The proportion of population who attended school in the past is higher for both SSS/SHS and Tertiary than for the population currently attending school. A similar trend can also be observed for those who attended middle schools.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes	Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	19,501	100.0	10,396	100.0	9,105	100.0	18,661	10,152	100.0	8,509	100.0	
Nursery	1,427	7.3	709	6.8	718	7.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	
Kindergarten	3,358	17.2	1,745	16.8	1,613	17.7	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	
Primary	9,468	48.6	4,968	47.8	4,500	49.4	2,846	1,190	11.7	1,656	19.5	
JSS/JHS	3,530	18.1	1,967	18.9	1,563	17.2	6,490	3,112	30.7	3,378	39.7	
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	5,271	3,106	30.6	2,165	25.4	
SSS/SHS	1,395	7.2	802	7.7	593	6.5	1,907	1,167	11.5	740	8.7	
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	594	465	4.6	129	1.5	
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	80	0.4	40	0.4	40	0.4	521	325	3.2	196	2.3	
Post middle/secondary certificate	54	0.3	23	0.2	31	0.3	309	208	2.0	101	1.2	
Tertiary	189	1.0	142	1.4	47	0.5	723	579	5.7	144	1.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Statistics on employment and labour force of a district are very necessary in assessing the relative contribution of the working population in the various sectors of the economy to its economic development. They are also useful for advocacy and manpower planning in the district, hence their regular feature in population census. This chapter discusses the economic activities of the population 15 years and older. Emphasis is placed on economic activity status, main occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. On the other hand, the economically not active population includes those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled, sick, too old or young and others.

Table 4.1 presents the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the district. Generally, the total population of persons 15 years and older is 31,494 representing a percentage of 60.2. About seventy three percent (72.9%) of the population 15 years and older in the district are economically active while the economically not active population constitutes 27.1 percent. The proportion of employed males (94.4%) in the economically active group is slightly higher than that of females (92.4%) in the same group. Among the economically not active however, there is higher proportion of females (30.3%) than males (24.1%).

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	31,494	100.0	16,072	100.0	15,422	100.0
Economically active	22,948	72.9	12,203	75.9	10,745	69.7
Employed	21,446	93.5	11,522	94.4	9,924	92.4
<i>Worked</i>	20,605	96.1	11,123	96.5	9,482	95.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	803	3.7	388	3.4	415	4.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	38	0.2	11	0.1	27	0.3
Unemployed	1,502	6.5	681	5.6	821	7.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	491	32.7	195	28.6	296	36.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,011	67.3	486	71.4	525	63.9
Economically not active	8,546	27.1	3,869	24.1	4,677	30.3
Did home duties (household chore)	2,661	31.1	823	21.3	1,838	39.3
Full time education	4,068	47.6	2,327	60.1	1,741	37.2
Pensioner/Retired	83	1.0	57	1.5	26	0.6
Disabled/Sick	322	3.8	133	3.4	189	4.0
Too old/young	794	9.3	274	7.1	520	11.1
Other	618	7.2	255	6.6	363	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of the data on activity status by sex shows that there is comparatively higher percentage of males (60.1%) in full time education than their female counterparts (37.2%). It also emerged that significantly higher proportion of economically not active females (39.3%) performed household chores than their male counterparts (21.3%). Similarly, a higher proportion of females than males in the District could not work due to their age. All these factors contribute to high levels of poverty among women, which undermine their capacity to contribute significantly to household welfare.

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex. From the table, the total population of the district for both sexes is 31,494 which is made up of employed, unemployed and economically not active. The employed persons 21,446 (68.1%) are more than both the unemployed 1,502 (4.8%) and economically not active 8,546 (27.1%).

The sex distribution of the males has a total of 16,072, out of this number 11,522 (71.7%) are employed, 681 (4.2%) unemployed and 3,869 (24.1%) are economically not active. In the age group 30-34 years, 89.2 percent are employed, 4.1 percent are unemployed and 6.8 percent are economically not active. For female persons 15 years and older, the table records a total of 15,422. The employed population is 9,924 (64.3%), unemployed is 821 (5.3%) and 4,677 (30.3%) are economically not active.

However, for employed, unemployed and economically not active population of males, the lowest percentages are 20.4, 0.4 and 3.5 respectively in the age groups 15-19 years, 65 years and older and 45-49 years. Females on the other hand record the lowest (0.1%) in age category 65 years and older, 9.3 percent in the 45-49 years group are economically not active and 18.3 percent for the 15-19 years age group.

Table 4.2: 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	31,494	100.0	21,446	68.10	1,502	4.80	8,546	27.10
15-19	5,242	100.0	1,016	19.40	256	4.90	3,970	75.70
20-24	4,589	100.0	2,440	53.20	479	31.90	1,670	36.40
25-29	4,385	100.0	3,257	74.30	337	131.60	791	18.00
30-34	3,716	100.0	3,124	84.10	171	35.70	421	11.30
35-39	3,200	100.0	2,832	88.50	115	34.10	253	7.90
40-44	2,674	100.0	2,407	90.00	61	35.70	206	7.70
45-49	2,046	100.0	1,891	92.40	29	25.20	126	6.20
50-54	1,698	100.0	1,572	92.60	10	16.40	116	6.80
55-59	1,004	100.0	919	91.50	9	31.00	76	7.60
60-64	840	100.0	692	82.40	30	300.00	118	14.00
65+	2,100	100.0	1,296	61.70	5	55.60	799	38.00
Male								
Total	16,072	100.0	11,522	71.70	681	4.20	3,869	24.10
15-19	2,784	100.0	567	20.40	119	4.30	2,098	75.40
20-24	2,156	100.0	1,180	54.70	218	10.10	758	35.20
25-29	2,064	100.0	1,630	79.00	143	6.90	291	14.10
30-34	1,937	100.0	1,727	89.20	79	4.10	131	6.80
35-39	1,705	100.0	1,576	92.40	54	3.20	75	4.40
40-44	1,410	100.0	1,304	92.50	28	2.00	78	5.50
45-49	1,115	100.0	1,062	95.20	14	1.30	39	3.50
50-54	933	100.0	883	94.60	6	0.60	44	4.70
55-59	531	100.0	504	94.90	4	0.80	23	4.30
60-64	429	100.0	368	85.80	12	2.80	49	11.40
65+	1,008	100.0	721	71.50	4	0.40	283	28.10
Female								
Total	15,422	100.0	9,924	64.30	821	5.30	4,677	30.30
15-19	2,458	100.0	449	18.30	137	5.60	1,872	76.20
20-24	2,433	100.0	1,260	51.80	261	10.70	912	37.50
25-29	2,321	100.0	1,627	70.10	194	8.40	500	21.50
30-34	1,779	100.0	1,397	78.50	92	5.20	290	16.30
35-39	1,495	100.0	1,256	84.00	61	4.10	178	11.90
40-44	1,264	100.0	1,103	87.30	33	2.60	128	10.10
45-49	931	100.0	829	89.00	15	1.60	87	9.30
50-54	765	100.0	689	90.10	4	0.50	72	9.40
55-59	473	100.0	415	87.70	5	1.10	53	11.20
60-64	411	100.0	324	78.80	18	4.40	69	16.80
65+	1,092	100.0	575	52.70	1	0.10	516	47.30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex. Nearly three out of every five persons (58.0%) are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery while a little over one out of every five (11.2%) persons in the employed population is service or sales worker. Craft and related trade workers form 10.4 percent of the employed population.

Analysis of data in Table 4.3 on the basis of sex reveals male dominance in technical occupations (technicians and associate professionals; plant and machine operators and assemblers as well as clerical support workers) where 21.8 percent and 6.8 percent of males and females respectively are employed. However, in the case of craft and related trades workers, the table shows that females (11.5%) dominate their males (9.4%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,446	100.0	11,522	100.0	9,924	100.0
Managers	402	1.9	159	1.4	243	2.4
Professionals	711	3.3	418	3.6	293	3.0
Technicians and associate professionals	145	0.7	116	1.0	29	0.3
Clerical support workers	98	0.5	66	0.6	32	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,404	11.2	624	5.4	1,780	17.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,447	58.0	6,653	57.7	5,794	58.4
Craft and related trades workers	2,223	10.4	1,080	9.4	1,143	11.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,204	10.3	1,949	16.9	255	2.6
Elementary occupations	810	3.8	455	3.9	355	3.6
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the district's economy. Changes in the structural composition of employed population often reflect the direction of social and economic development. For instance, with progress in manufacturing and services, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while workers in manufacturing and service sectors rise.

Table 4.4 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The results of the analysis indicate that two of every five persons (58.6%) employed in the district are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing industry. Wholesale and retail trade industry and manufacturing industry constitute the next most important industry employing 7.9 percent of the employed population each. The more physically intensive industries such as construction transportation and storage are male dominated.

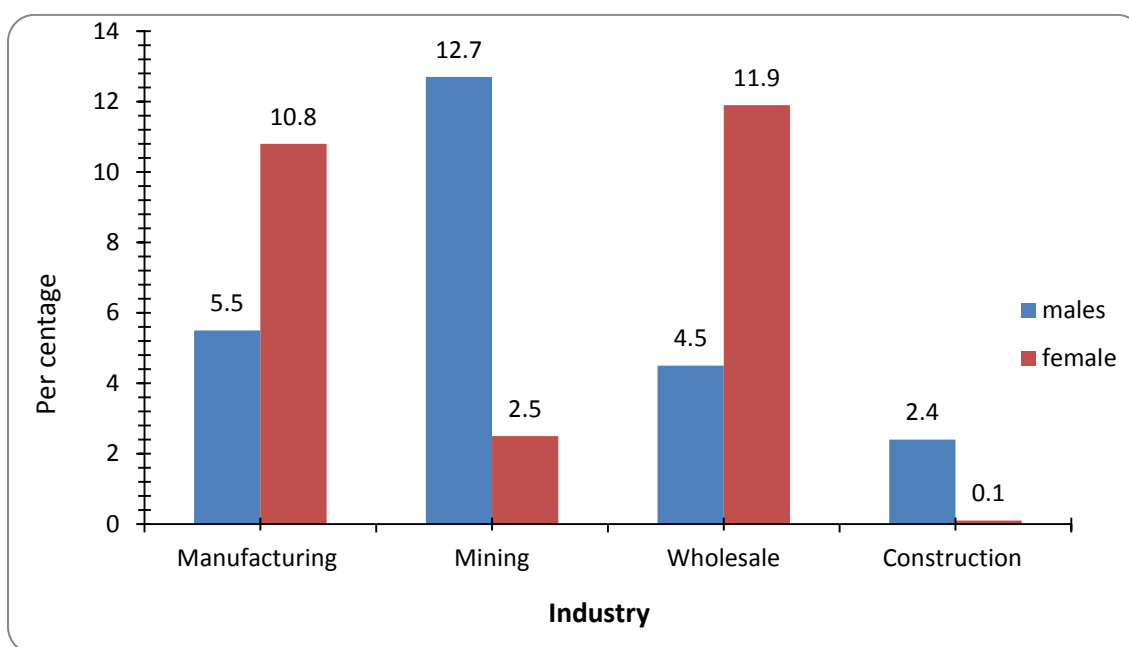
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,446	100.0	11,522	100.0	9,924	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,574	58.6	6,780	58.8	5,794	58.4
Mining and quarrying	1,719	8.0	1,467	12.7	252	2.5
Manufacturing	1,702	7.9	632	5.5	1,070	10.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	36	0.2	22	0.2	14	0.1
Construction	281	1.3	276	2.4	5	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,699	7.9	521	4.5	1,178	11.9
Transportation and storage	449	2.1	422	3.7	27	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	696	3.2	102	0.9	594	6.0
Information and communication	11	0.1	11	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	47	0.2	33	0.3	14	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	74	0.3	38	0.3	36	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	386	1.8	331	2.9	55	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	221	1.0	182	1.6	39	0.4
Education	639	3.0	373	3.2	266	2.7
Human health and social work activities	103	0.5	41	0.4	62	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	61	0.3	53	0.5	8	0.1
Other service activities	653	3.0	201	1.7	452	4.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	91	0.4	33	0.3	58	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Based on the figure below, comparison of males and females in terms of industry of employment shows that females dominate the manufacturing and wholesale/retail sectors. On the other hand, there is higher proportion of males than females in construction and mining.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 shows the information on the employment status of the population 15 years and older by sex. In the more industrialized countries or communities, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs.

It is seen from Table 4.5 that majority of the employed population (66.6%) are self-employed without employees. They are more likely to work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and wholesale and retail sectors among others and are often engaged in small scale economic enterprises manned by individuals. Employees constitute 17.5 percent of employed population while contributing family workers account for 8.6 percent.

Figure 4.3 shows that, there is extremely high proportion of males than females among employees. The relative shares for males and females are 24.6 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. On the other hand, more females (12.2%) than males (5.4%) are into contributing family work. These are likely to undermine their ability to contribute financially towards the upkeep of their households.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,446	100.0	11,522	100.00	9,924	100.0
Employee	3,747	17.5	2,830	24.60	917	9.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,288	66.6	7,218	62.60	7,070	71.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	640	3.0	324	2.80	316	3.2
Casual worker	485	2.3	365	3.20	120	1.2
Contributing family worker	1,840	8.6	626	5.40	1,214	12.2
Apprentice	317	1.5	101	0.90	216	2.2
Domestic employee (House help)	98	0.5	49	0.40	49	0.5
Other	31	0.1	9	0.10	22	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 presents employment sector of labour force by sex for employed population 15 years and older. The data show that the private informal sector provides employment to about three out every five persons in the workforce in the district. This is followed by the private informal (8.4%) and the public (5.1%).

A significant proportion of females (93.2%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (80.0%). On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of males (13.1%) than females (3.1%) are engaged in the private formal sector in the district.

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	21,446	100.0	11,522	100.0	9,924	100.0
Public (Government)	1,087	5.1	737	6.4	350	3.5
Private Formal	1,810	8.4	1,507	13.1	303	3.1
Private Informal	18,462	86.1	9,217	80.0	9,245	93.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	17	0.1	10	0.1	7	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	49	0.2	33	0.3	16	0.2
Other International Organisations	21	0.1	18	0.2	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

With the world fast becoming a global village through the medium of technology, the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top and laptop computers, and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on access and usage of Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) in the Asutifi North District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents the population of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones, internet facility usage by sex. The table shows that the total population 12 years and older is 35,243 with 51.3 percent and 48.7 percent being males and females respectively. Out of the total, it is observed that 15,523 persons aged 12 years and older (44%) owns mobile phones; this translates into 2.5 percent of persons 12 years and older owning mobile phones in Brong Ahafo¹. It further discloses that, 49.2 percent (8,896) of the males in the District as compared to 38.6 percent of the total number of females have mobile phones. In relation to the Region, 2.6 percent and 2.4 percent is the District's share of the number of males and females respectively owning mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

Unlike mobile phone usage which records a patronage rate of 44.0 percent of the persons 12 years and older, with internet facility, only 3.7 percent of the total population of persons 12 years and older patronize it. The number of persons using internet (1,317) in the District constitutes 2.5 percent of the Regional figure. However, of the persons using internet in the District, there are 978 males representing 5.4 percent of the male population aged 12 years and above. On the other hand, just 339 females constituting 2.0 percent of the total number of females in the district aged 12 years and older use internet (see Table 5.1).

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	35,243	100.0	15,523	44	1,317	3.7
Male	18,084	51.3	8,896	49.2	978	5.4
Female	17,159	48.7	6,627	38.6	339	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ 2010 PHC Regional Analytical Report, Brong Ahafo

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 presents information on ownership of desktop or laptop computers by sex of household head. It depicts that 621 households representing 5.1 percent of the total households in the District have desktop or laptop computers; this translates into 0.3 percent of households with desktop or laptop in the Region. Again, of the total households under male headship, 486 representing 5.7 percent have desktop or laptop computers while 135 out of the 3,640 households headed by females (3.7%) own desktop or laptop computers.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,138	100.0	621	5.1
Male	8,498	70.0	486	5.7
Female	3,640	30.0	135	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation². Conscious effort is thus being made to provide equal socio-economic opportunities for all persons. Article 29 of the 1992 Constitution espouses on the rights of Persons with Disability (PWDs). Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) further consolidates the rights of PWDs. The 2010 Population and Housing Census therefore, sought to collect data on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of disabled persons in the district and are presented under this chapter.

The chapter covers the population with disability, type of disability by sex, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, and disability and education.

6.2 Population with disability and locality

The Table indicates that in the Asutifi North district about 2.4 percent of the population are with a form of disability and with the same percent being males and the females constituting 2.3 percent. Persons with sight disability constitutes 36.3 percent of all types of disability in the district. Males with sight disability are 36.4 percent and females represent 36.1 percent.

In terms of the type of place of residence, 2.0 percent of the population in the urban areas have disability with males accounting 1.8 percent and females 2.3 percent. With regards to the type of disability persons with sight disability accounts for the highest with 37.5 percent and the males represent 36.7 percent and females 38.1 percent.

In the rural areas a total of 2.5 percent of the population are with a form of disability with males constituting 2.7 percent and females 2.3 percent. The Table further reveals that sight disability is still predominant with a total of 35.8 percent, males represent 36.3 percent and females accounting for 35.1 percent. It can be observed that disability is more pronounced in the rural areas than the urban areas in the district.

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

Disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	52,259	100.0	26,761	100.0	25,498	100.0
No disability	51,026	97.6	26,110	97.6	24,916	97.7
With a disability	1,233	2.4	651	2.4	582	2.3
Sight	447	36.3	237	36.4	210	36.1
Hearing	236	19.1	111	17.1	125	21.5
Speech	190	15.4	113	17.4	77	13.2
Physical	351	28.5	170	26.1	181	31.1
Intellectual	154	12.5	88	13.5	66	11.3
Emotional	213	17.3	109	16.7	104	17.9
Other	95	7.7	46	7.1	49	8.4
Urban						
Total	16,791	100.0	8,335	100.0	8,456	100.0
No disability	16,447	98.0	8,188	98.2	8,259	97.7
With a disability	344	2.0	147	1.8	197	2.3
Sight	129	37.5	54	36.7	75	38.1
Hearing	61	17.7	24	16.3	37	18.8
Speech	43	12.5	23	15.6	20	10.2
Physical	91	26.5	37	25.2	54	27.4
Intellectual	35	10.2	21	14.3	14	7.1
Emotional	64	18.6	29	19.7	35	17.8
Other	24	7.0	7	4.8	17	8.6
Rural						
Total	35,468	100.0	18,426	100.0	17,042	100.0
No disability	34,579	97.5	17,922	97.3	16,657	97.7
With a disability	889	2.5	504	2.7	385	2.3
Sight	318	35.8	183	36.3	135	35.1
Hearing	175	19.7	87	17.3	88	22.9
Speech	147	16.5	90	17.9	57	14.8
Physical	260	29.2	133	26.4	127	33.0
Intellectual	119	13.4	67	13.3	52	13.5
Emotional	149	16.8	80	15.9	69	17.9
Other	71	8.0	39	7.7	32	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 provides information on population aged 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status (economically active and economically not active, employed and unemployed) and sex. Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active while 36.3 percent are not economically active. Of the population with disability 60.6 percent are employed as against just 3.1 percent

With respect to the disability types those with sight disability 63.7 percent are employed being the highest among all the disability types and 2.8 percent are unemployed with 33.5 being economically not active in the same category. In the district males with disability 65.5 percent are employed, 2.3 percent unemployed and 32.3 percent are economically not active. Regarding the females with disability the situation is quite higher with respect to economic

activity with 55.2 percent being employed, 4.1 percent as unemployed and 40.7 percent being economically not active which are higher than their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	31,955	100.0	21,844	68.4	1,507	4.7	8,604	26.9
No disability	30,938	100.0	21,228	68.6	1,475	4.8	8,235	26.6
With a disability	1,017	100.0	616	60.6	32	3.1	369	36.3
Sight	397	100.0	253	63.7	11	2.8	133	33.5
Hearing	183	100.0	105	57.4	7	3.8	71	38.8
Speech	141	100.0	75	53.2	7	5	59	41.8
Physical	295	100.0	145	49.2	9	3.1	141	47.8
Intellectual	115	100.0	48	41.7	4	3.5	63	54.8
Emotional	182	100.0	95	52.2	8	4.4	79	43.4
Other	69	100.0	40	58	1	1.4	28	40.6
Male								
Total	16,324	100.0	11,742	71.9	683	4.2	3,899	23.9
No disability	15,791	100.0	11,393	72.1	671	4.2	3,727	23.6
With a disability	533	100.0	349	65.5	12	2.3	172	32.3
Sight	211	100.0	146	69.2	4	1.9	61	28.9
Hearing	80	100.0	47	58.8	2	2.5	31	38.8
Speech	82	100.0	43	52.4	3	3.7	36	43.9
Physical	143	100.0	74	51.7	3	2.1	66	46.2
Intellectual	68	100.0	26	38.2	3	4.4	39	57.4
Emotional	99	100.0	58	58.6	5	5.1	36	36.4
Other	32	100.0	19	59.4	1	3.1	12	37.5
Female								
Total	15,631	100.0	10,102	64.6	824	5.3	4,705	30.1
No disability	15,147	100.0	9,835	64.9	804	5.3	4,508	29.8
With a disability	484	100.0	267	55.2	20	4.1	197	40.7
Sight	186	100.0	107	57.5	7	3.8	72	38.7
Hearing	103	100.0	58	56.3	5	4.9	40	38.8
Speech	59	100.0	32	54.2	4	6.8	23	39
Physical	152	100.0	71	46.7	6	3.9	75	49.3
Intellectual	47	100.0	22	46.8	1	2.1	24	51.1
Emotional	83	100.0	37	44.6	3	3.6	43	51.8
Other	37	100.0	21	56.8	0	0	16	43.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

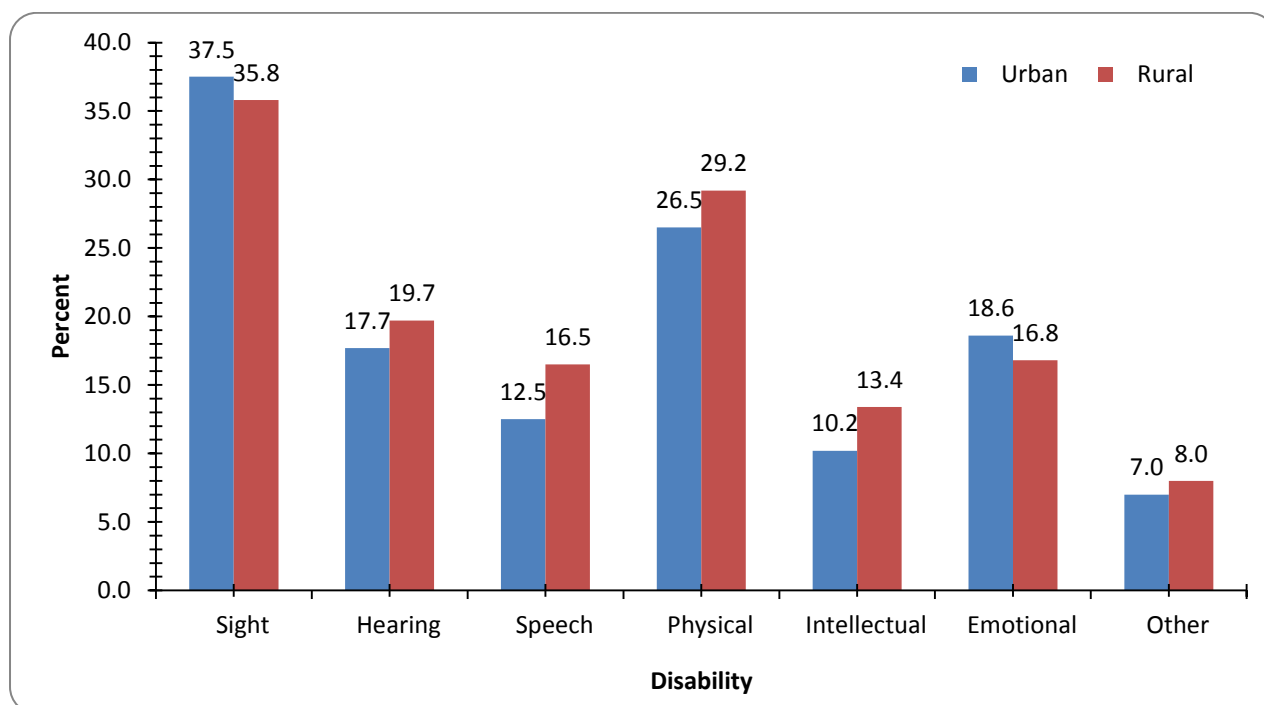
6.3 Disability by Type of Locality

In terms of the type of locality of residence, majority of the PWDs live in rural areas in the District. A total of 889 representing 72.1 percent of disabled people dwell in rural areas relative to 27.9 percent (344) in urban communities (table 6.1). It was found that 889 persons with disability in rural areas reported a total of 1,239 disabilities yielding an average of 1.39 disabilities per PWD. Similarly, in urban localities, a total of 344 PWDs reported a total of 447 disabilities giving an average of 1.29 disabilities per person. This means that the

proportion of PWDs and the cases of multiple disabilities in the rural areas is higher than in urban areas.

Figure 6.1 highlights the distribution of disability by type of locality. It reveals that, 37.5 percent as against 35.8 percent of the population of disable persons in the urban and rural localities respectively have sight impairment. As the second major form of disability in both localities, the physically challenged records 26.5 and 29.2 percent respectively of the PWDs in the urban and rural localities.

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Education

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status of disabled persons is presented in Table 6.3. The Table shows that 37.7 percent of the population with disability have never been to school, 48.5 percent have basic education and 9.5 percent have sec and higher education in the district.

With respect to the disability types, those with physical disability 45.8 percent have never been to school, 39.1 percent have basic education which is among the lowest among the types and 10.7 percent have secondary and higher education. With the types of disability those with intellectual disability 44.3 percent have no education and those with emotional disability 14.5 percent have secondary or higher education in the district.

With respect to the females with disability, 43.7 percent have no education, 45.1 percent have basic education and 6.6 percent have secondary or higher education according to the table. On the individual disability types, those with sight disability 52.9 percent have never been to school and as high as 61.5 percent with emotional disability have basic education and 9.0 percent with physical disability have secondary or higher education in the district.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	48,515	9,836	4,845	28,008	5,826	100.0	20.3	10	57.7	12
No disability	47,286	9,373	4,792	27,412	5,709	100.0	19.8	10.1	58	12.1
With a disability	1,229	463	53	596	117	100.0	37.7	4.3	48.5	9.5
Sight	448	196	11	205	36	100.0	43.8	2.5	45.8	8
Hearing	235	99	11	109	16	100.0	42.1	4.7	46.4	6.8
Speech	190	86	10	80	14	100.0	45.3	5.3	42.1	7.4
Physical	345	158	15	135	37	100.0	45.8	4.3	39.1	10.7
Intellectual	151	60	6	76	9	100.0	39.7	4	50.3	6
Emotional	214	54	6	130	24	100.0	25.2	2.8	60.7	11.2
Other	93	31	2	48	12	100.0	33.3	2.2	51.6	12.9
Male										
Total	24,893	4,043	2,489	14,582	3,779	100.0	16.2	10	58.6	15.2
No disability	24,241	3,832	2,463	14,246	3,700	100.0	15.8	10.2	58.8	15.3
With a disability	652	211	26	336	79	100.0	32.4	4	51.5	12.1
Sight	240	86	7	119	28	100.0	35.8	2.9	49.6	11.7
Hearing	112	39	5	59	9	100.0	34.8	4.5	52.7	8
Speech	113	47	6	48	12	100.0	41.6	5.3	42.5	10.6
Physical	168	69	6	72	21	100.0	41.1	3.6	42.9	12.5
Intellectual	88	39	2	40	7	100.0	44.3	2.3	45.5	8
Emotional	110	26	2	66	16	100.0	23.6	1.8	60	14.5
Other	46	17	1	23	5	100.0	37	2.2	50	10.9
Female										
Total	23,622	5,793	2,356	13,426	2,047	100.0	24.5	10	56.8	8.7
No disability	23,045	5,541	2,329	13,166	2,009	100.0	24	10.1	57.1	8.7
With a disability	577	252	27	260	38	100.0	43.7	4.7	45.1	6.6
Sight	208	110	4	86	8	100.0	52.9	1.9	41.3	3.8
Hearing	123	60	6	50	7	100.0	48.8	4.9	40.7	5.7
Speech	77	39	4	32	2	100.0	50.6	5.2	41.6	2.6
Physical	177	89	9	63	16	100.0	50.3	5.1	35.6	9
Intellectual	63	21	4	36	2	100.0	33.3	6.3	57.1	3.2
Emotional	104	28	4	64	8	100.0	26.9	3.8	61.5	7.7
Other	47	14	1	25	7	100.0	29.8	2.1	53.2	14.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

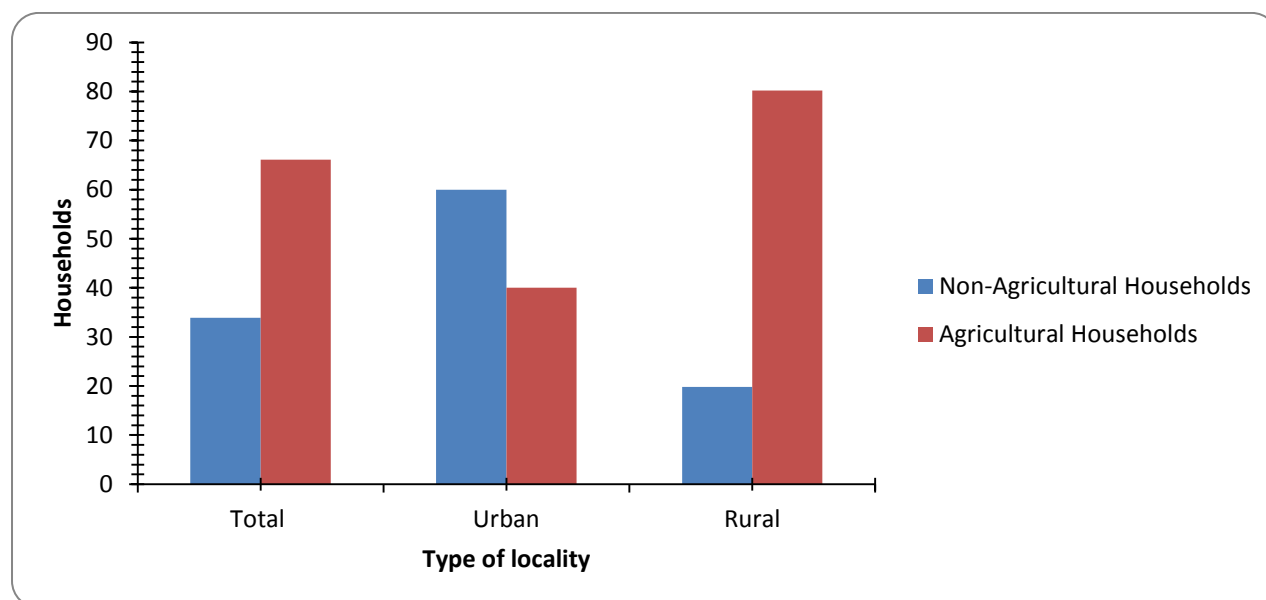
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and as such Ghana is regarded as an agrarian economy. As a major economic activity in the country in general and the district in particular, data on the engagement of households in agricultural activities may generally enhance decision makers' ability to formulate relevant policies to improve the output of the sector. This chapter discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities in the district.

7.2 Households and non-households in agriculture

More than six out of ten households (66.1%) in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. About four out of five (80.2%) of the rural households are into agriculture with non-agricultural households constituting about a fifth (19.8%) of the households. The urban areas inversely records higher proportion (60%) of non-agricultural households compared with 40.0 percent of agricultural households. This is presented in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and Non-Agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by the type of agricultural activity they are engaged in the locality of residence. The 8,024 households engaged in agriculture in the district are into either crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing or fish farming. The most predominant among agricultural households is crop farming (7,887) followed by livestock rearing (2,318). At the bottom are households engaged in tree growing (202) and fish farming (32). The number of rural households (6,318) constituting 78.7 percent

is more than that of the urban households (1,706) representing 21.3 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities. Aside tree planting which has more urban households than rural (56.4 % and 43.6%); the other agricultural activities have more rural households compared to urban.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	12,138	100.0	4,265	35.1	7,873	64.9
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,024	100.0	1,706	21.3	6,318	78.7
Crop Farming	7,887	100.0	1,665	21.1	6,222	78.9
Tree Planting	202	100.0	114	56.4	88	43.6
Livestock Rearing	2,318	100.0	157	6.8	2,161	93.2
Fish Farming	32	100.0	4	12.5	28	87.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Type of livestock numbers and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most patronize agricultural activity in the district (table 7.1). Of the total number of livestock (98,476) shown in table 7.2; chicken constitute 56,752 (57.6 %). This is followed by sheep 13,901 (14.1 %) and Fish Farming 11,279 (11.5%). The number of keepers manning the livestock in the district stands at 3,717, thus putting the average number of animals per keeper at 26. Marine fishing and fish farming record the highest numbers in terms of average animals per Keeper (513 and 418 respectively) which somewhat indicates the low level of people engaged in the two activities.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	98,476	100.0	3,717	100.0	26
Beehives	21	0.0	2	0.1	11
Cattle	377	0.4	26	0.7	15
Chicken	56,752	57.6	1,727	46.5	33
Dove	131	0.1	6	0.2	22
Duck	1,717	1.7	88	2.4	20
Goat	6,576	6.7	534	14.4	12
Grass-cutter	269	0.3	13	0.3	21
Guinea fowl	1,107	1.1	60	1.6	18
Ostrich	51	0.1	7	0.2	7
Pig	1,661	1.7	180	4.8	9
Rabbit	452	0.5	38	1.0	12
Sheep	13,901	14.1	964	25.9	14
Silk worm	103	0.1	5	0.1	21
Snail	65	0.1	2	0.1	33
Turkey	169	0.2	17	0.5	10
Other	285	0.3	12	0.3	24
Fish farming	11,279	11.5	27	0.7	418
Inland fishing	480	0.5	3	0.1	160
Marine fishing	3,080	3.1	6	0.2	513

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

As a basic need of life, housing (shelter) is very important to human existence. This chapter explores the housing characteristics such as housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials, and housing facilities among a host of other domestic amenities.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock in the district by type of locality is illustrated in Table 8.1. There are 7,923 houses in the district accounting for 2.4 percent of the regional total. The stock of houses in the urban areas stands at 1,803 (22.8%) compared to the rural area with 6,120 (77.2%). Again, there are 12,138 households in the District which represents 2.5 percent of households in Brong Ahafo. Of the total households in the district, 7,873 (64.9%) are in the rural areas where as 4,265 (35.1%) are in the urban areas. District wide, the average household per house is 1.5 and the average household size is 4.2 which implies that, there are almost two (1.5) households in a house with a household having about four (4.2) members. A cursory look at the average household per house and the average household size for the urban and rural localities reveals that, there are about two (2.4) households in a house with each household having almost four (3.8) members in the urban area. The rural areas however record an average household size of 4.4 in every household.

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	52,259	16,791	35,468
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	51,524	16,435	35,089
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	7,923	1,803	6,120
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	4,265	7,873
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.3
Population per house	7.3	7	6.6	9.3	5.8
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

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

Table 8.2 shows that there are 12,138 dwelling units of which 54.8 percent (6,646) are owned by a household member, 21.8 percent (2,650) by other private individuals while 15.5 percent (1,879) belong to relative not a household member and the rest constitute 7.9 percent. About one-half of the male (53.6%) and female (57.5%) headed households are owned by a household member; while other private individuals (23.2%) record the next highest for the male headed units with relative not a household member (18.7%) for the female headed households.

Table 8.2 indicates again that 24.9 percent and 20.2 percent of dwelling units in the urban and rural localities respectively are owned by other private individual. In general, 60.0 percent of dwelling units owned by other private individuals are in the rural areas with the remaining found in the urban locality. Also, 51.0 percent of the households in the urban areas are owned by a household member while the rural locality records 56.8 percent. District wide, 67.3 percent of dwelling units owned by household member are in the rural localities with 32.7 percent in the urban areas.

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

Ownership Status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	6,646	54.8	53.6	57.5	51.0	56.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	131	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	1,879	15.5	14.1	18.7	16.3	15.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	2,650	21.8	23.2	18.6	24.9	20.2
Private employer	83,610	9,509	494	4.1	4.9	2.2	2.3	5.0
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	71	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	244	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.6
Other	24,000	1,844	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household

Aside ownership of dwelling units, the Population and Housing Census also collected data on the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Table 8.3 depicts that, the three main occupied dwelling units in the district are Compound house (rooms), Separate house and semi-detached house which records 7,922 (65.3 %), 2,947 (24.3 %) and 723 (6.0 %) respectively. For male and female headed units, the compound house (rooms) is the most common dwelling unit accounting for more than half (63.7% and 69.0% respectively) of the total number of houses, followed by separate house and semi-detached house with 25.3 and 21.8 percent; and 6.3 and 5.2 percent respectively. The table further shows that of the dwelling units in the urban localities 70.9 percent are compound houses while in the rural localities, 62.2 percent of the dwelling units are compound houses. Conversely, the patronage of separate house is higher in rural areas (29.5%) than in urban areas (14.6%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	2,947	24.3	25.3	21.8	14.6	29.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	723	6.0	6.3	5.2	7.8	5.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	285	2.3	2.5	2.0	4.5	1.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	7,922	65.3	63.7	69.0	70.9	62.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	36	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	871	20	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc)	90,934	2,393	57	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	33	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	97	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.2
Other	9,846	750	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

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

Information on the materials used for the construction of the outer walls of both vacant and occupied housing units was collected. A total of 13,007 structures are recorded under this category. Table 8.4 shows that, 48.3 percent of the total structures have their outer walls constructed with cement blocks/concrete followed by mud bricks/earth walls which records 45.4 percent. Each of the other materials recorded less than 3.0 percent usage with bamboo and palm leaf recording the least patronage of 0.1 percent each.

Most of the households (76.4%) in the urban areas are constructed with cement block/concrete compared with the rural areas (34.0 %). The rural areas on the other hand rely heavily on mud brick/earth (58.8 %) than the urban areas (19.2 %).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	13,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	5,909	5.4	19.2	58.8
Wood	200,59	7,932	350	2.7	1.4	3.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	78	0.6	0.8	0.5
Stone	11,330	814	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	46	0.4	0.6	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	6,280	48.3	76.4	34.0
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	284	2.2	1.2	2.7
Bamboo	8,206	523	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	1,496	22	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Information on the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality was solicited from respondents in occupied dwelling units only. Table 8.5 shows that cement/concrete (69.8%) and earth/mud (28.6%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the district with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	3,519	28.6	15.7	35.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	8,587	69.8	82.3	63.2
Stone	32,817	3,325	30	0.2	0.4	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	322	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	31	0.3	0.6	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	14	0.1	0.3	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	82	0.7	0.6	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	25	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.6 indicates main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. District wide, nine out of every ten dwelling units (91.7%) are roofed with metal sheet. This general picture is the same for the urban and rural localities.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	13,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	85	0.7	0.1	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,588	159	1.2	0.3	1.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	11,923	91.7	93.4	90.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	30	0.2	0.1	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	115	0.9	1.3	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	704	270	2.1	3.9	1.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	115	0.9	0.1	1.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	251	1.9	0.4	2.7
Other	35,935	3,292	59	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' in dwelling units provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. Out of a total household of 12,138, the majority (59.7%) had one sleeping room, with two sleeping rooms accounting for 22.5 percent, three sleeping rooms, 10.1 percent and four sleeping rooms, 4.2 percent. The proportion of those having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 4.0 percent. In terms of distribution of households according to number of rooms occupied, the data shows that 91.9 percent of one member households occupy one room, while nearly three-quarters of households with two members (77.4%) and household with two members (69.0%) occupy one room. Also significant is the percentage of seven and eight member households that occupy single rooms, which could imply overcrowding of the people in the room.

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	12,138	100.0	59.7	22.5	10.1	4.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
1	2,376	100.0	91.9	4.7	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
2	1,529	100.0	77.4	17.3	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
3	1,604	100.0	69.0	20.4	7.1	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	1,650	100.0	61.7	25.5	8.2	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
5	1,474	100.0	50.9	30.1	11.5	4.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
6	1,177	100.0	41.9	33.7	15.4	5.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
7	811	100.0	29.3	38.6	18.9	7.6	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.7
8	557	100.0	27.8	33.6	21.0	11.3	3.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
9	361	100.0	15.8	33.5	29.4	12.7	5.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6
10+	599	100.0	10.5	23.4	24.7	18.2	9.5	7.2	2.5	1.5	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

As shown in table 8.8 the three main sources of lighting for households are electricity (main) (47.6%), flashlight (42.6%) and kerosene lamp (8.2%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is below one percent (0.4%).

Almost eighty one (80.8%) percent of urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting. In rural areas, the proportion using electricity is 29.7 percent. It again shows that, while only 12.5 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use flashlight as the main source of light, about 6 in ten dwelling units (58.9 %) do so in rural localities.

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

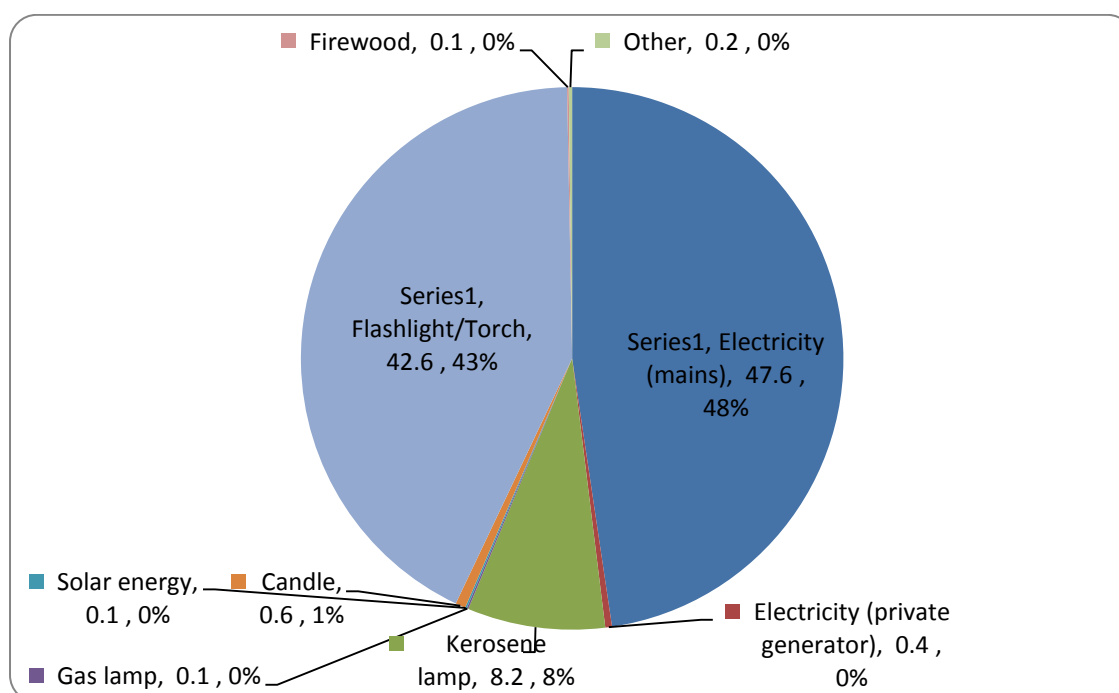
Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	5,780	47.6	80.8	29.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	53	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	998	8.2	5.1	9.9
Gas lamp	9,378	793	13	0.1	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	68	0.6	0.7	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	5,171	42.6	12.5	58.9
Firewood	13,241	997	18	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	20	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of lighting

Figure 8.1 presents main source of lighting in the district. Electricity (main) (47.6 %) is the most commonly used source of light by households in the district followed by flashlight/ torch with 42.6 percent. The rest of the lighting source constitutes not more than 10.0 percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

8.7.1 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 illustrates main source of cooking fuel used by households. It depicts that wood (57.6) is predominantly used as cooking fuel in the district followed by charcoal recording 26.4 percent. The proportion of wood for cooking in rural areas is 74.1 percent compared with 27.2 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities use charcoal (45.8%) compared to rural localities (15.9%).

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

Main source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Urban		Rural	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	100.0	4,265	100.0	7,873	100.0
None (no cooking)	306,118	32,285	714	5.9	360	8.4	354	4.5
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	6,995	57.6	1,161	27.2	5,834	74.1
Gas	996,518	36,641	1,119	9.2	766	18.0	353	4.5
Electricity	29,794	1,073	45	0.4	5	0.1	40	0.5
Kerosene	29,868	929	28	0.2	12	0.3	16	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	3,203	26.4	1,953	45.8	1,250	15.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	27	0.2	4	0.1	23	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Cooking space

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in table 8.10 under this section. In general, one in three dwelling units (34.2%) have cooking space, that is separate room for exclusive use of the household while less than one-fifth of dwelling units cook on veranda (17.9%). More than half of the households in the rural areas rely on separate room for exclusive use of the household (42.4%) and open space in compound (18.3%) as cooking spaces than in urban areas. However, more than a quarter of households (30%) in urban areas use their veranda while about a fifth (19.2%) use separate room shared with other household(s) as cooking spaces compared to rural households.

Table 8.10: Main cooking space used by households

Cooking space used	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	902	7.4	9.9	6.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	4,147	34.2	18.9	42.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,702	14.0	19.2	11.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	315	2.6	2.4	2.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	912	7.5	5.1	8.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	31	0.3	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	2,075	17.1	30.0	10.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	2,020	16.6	13.6	18.3
Other	21,007	1,614	34	0.3	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

Access of households to improved sources of water is a major concern of government since it has a strong relationship with the health of the population. Access to water is closely connected with sanitary conditions of living quarters, and is particularly essential for the prevention of communicable diseases, as well as cleanliness and general comfort of the residents.

8.8.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.11 presents the main source of drinking water for households. Household drinking water was obtained from six main sources as follows: bore-hole including pump or tube well (34.4%), public tap or standpipe (22.7%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (14.8%), river or stream (7.2%), protected well (7.1%), and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.1%). There are wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Public tap/Stand pipe (45.8 %) water is the main source in urban areas while in rural areas it is water from boreholes and tube wells (48.8 %).

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	12,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	624	5.1	10.8	2.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	1,798	14.8	25.1	9.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	2,756	22.7	45.8	10.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,173	34.4	7.8	48.8
Protected well	321,091	45,990	857	7.1	3.2	9.2
Rain water	39,438	1,044	35	0.3	0.0	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	29	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	777	20	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	378	3.1	4.1	2.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	31	0.3	0.7	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	493	4.1	0.4	6.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	39	0.3	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	878	7.2	1.2	10.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	23	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	3,972	243	4	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

The source of water for other domestic use as shown in table 8.12 is similar to the trend observed in the case of drinking water. The use of bore hole as the main source of water for other domestic use is 37.1 percent in the district, and in the rural localities (47.5%), but less than ten percent in urban localities (8.2%).

8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Information on bathing and toilet facilities is also considered important for housing as well as public health policy.

8.9.1 Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.12 highlights the main bathing facilities used by households. It shows that there are more households in urban areas (49.4%) than rural (29.5%) that use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility. Households in rural localities (29.8%) that have their own bathroom for their exclusive use are more than the urban households (19.9%). Bathing in an open space around the house is a feature of households in both urban and rural areas but greater in the latter than the former.

Table 8.12: Bathing facility used by household

Bathing facility used	Total country	Region	Districts			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	12,138	12,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	3,191	3,191	26.3	19.9	29.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	4,432	4,432	36.5	49.4	29.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	1,163	1,163	9.6	6.3	11.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,864	1,864	15.4	17.1	14.4
Public bath house	140,501	142	142	1.2	0.1	1.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	288	288	2.4	1.1	3.1
Open space around house	372,556	1,032	1,032	8.5	5.9	9.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	8	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	18	18	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Toilet facilities used by household

Table 8.13 shows toilet facilities used by households. Public toilet facility (WC/KVIP/PIT/PAN etc.) is largely used by urban (50.0%) and rural households (50.5%) in the district with slightly higher number of households in rural areas (3,973; 65.1%) than urban areas (2,132; 34.9%) patronizing the facility. Again, 2,490 households (31.6%) in the rural areas compare to 1,069 (25.1%) households in urban areas use pit latrine. In general, out of a total of 3,559 households using pit latrine, rural households (31.6%) are more than urban households (25.1%). Unlike the urban areas, a significant proportion of rural households have no toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation in the bush or field.

Table 8.13: Toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility used	Total country	Region	Total	Percent	District			
					Urban		Rural	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	12,138	12,138	100.0	4,265	100.0	7,873	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	522	522	4.3	80	1.9	442	5.6
W.C.	839,611	541	541	4.5	333	7.8	208	2.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	3,559	3,559	29.3	1,069	25.1	2,490	31.6
KVIP	572,824	1,389	1,389	11.4	644	15.1	745	9.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	13	13	0.1	5	0.1	8	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	6,105	6,105	50.3	2,132	50.0	3,973	50.5
Other	23,385	9	9	0.1	2	0.0	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

As the world craves to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015, governments have marshalled policies and strategies to ensure the realization of the MDGs. Goal 7 of the MDGs relates to ensuring environmental sustainability which waste management is a cardinal indicator. The PHC solicited information pertaining to methods of liquid and rubbish/solid waste disposal.

8.10.1 Solid waste

Table 8.14 presents method of solid waste disposal by type of locality. As high as 55.7 percent of households, use the public dump (open space) in disposing off solid waste. Public dump (container) and indiscriminate dumping account for 19.9 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. With regards to rural localities, dumping in an open space records 66.6 percent compared to 35.7 percent of urban households. Conversely, the percentage of households dumping in a public container in the urban areas is 44.6 percent compared to 6.5 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.14: Method of solid waste disposal by locality

	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Urban		Rural	
Solid waste disposal					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	12,138	12,138	100.0	4,265	100.0	7,873	100.0
Collected	785,889	402	402	3.3	279	6.5	123	1.6
Burned by household	584,820	734	734	6.0	266	6.2	468	5.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	2,415	2,415	19.9	1,902	44.6	513	6.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	6,764	6,764	55.7	1,522	35.7	5,242	66.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,278	1,278	10.5	151	3.5	1,127	14.3
Buried by household	182,615	462	462	3.8	130	3.0	332	4.2
Other	53,805	83	83	0.7	15	0.4	68	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10.2 Liquid waste

Table 8.15 shows method of liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The proportion of dwelling units with liquid waste thrown onto the compound is 46.4 percent. The practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house is 41.0 percent. In rural localities there were two main methods of liquid waste disposal: throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/outside the house. More than one-half of rural households (53.4%) disposed of liquid waste onto their compounds and 39.8 percent threw water onto streets or open space outside the house. In the urban areas, throwing water onto the compound (43.3%), and street/outside (33.6%) accounted for about 77.0 percent of the methods of disposal of liquid waste.

Table 8.15: Method of liquid waste disposal by locality

Liquid waste disposal	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Urban		Rural	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	12,138	12,138	100.0	4,265	100.0	7,873	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	121	121	1.0	60	1.4	61	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	286	286	2.4	173	4.1	113	1.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	348	348	2.9	247	5.8	101	1.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	4,982	4,982	41.0	1,846	43.3	3,136	39.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	752	752	6.2	503	11.8	249	3.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	5,637	5,637	46.4	1,432	33.6	4,205	53.4
Other	38,294	12	12	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

This chapter gives a summary of the District Census Analytical Report and covers demographic characteristics, Social Characteristics, Economic Characteristics, Information Communication Technology, Disability, Agriculture, and Housing. It ends with a conclusion and suggestions for policy formulation.

9.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the district is 52,259 made up of males 26,761 (51.2%) and females 25,498 (49.8%). The population of Asutifi North District is 2.3 percent of the population of Brong Ahafo Region (2,310,983). The sex ratio of the district is 105.0 males to a 100 females. The male dependants (51.2%) are higher than the females (48.7%) in the district. The total dependency ratio is 77.8 percent. The age-dependency is also higher in rural (84.9%) areas in the district than in the urban (64.4%) areas. There are more people residing in the rural areas (67.8%) in the district than urban areas (32.1%).

The Asutifi North District recorded a total fertility rate (TFR) of 4.3 compared to the regional TFR of 3.58. The total number of migrants enumerated in the district is 20,236, out of which 36.5 percent are resident between the periods of one to four years, with 16.4 percent of migrants living there for 20 and more years.

9.1.2 Social Characteristics

Out of the 51,524 household members in the Asutifi North District, children make up the highest proportion (44.1 %) followed by household heads constituting 23.6 percent.

Male headed households, form only 32.3 percent, and spouse 11.4 percent. Children in female headed households constitute 43.3 percent and other relative, 4.8 percent. Ghanaians by birth (94.3%) constitute the largest proportion of the population. The least were persons from other countries (0.5%) and persons from African other than ECOWAS (0.6%).

Majority of persons enumerated in the district are Christians (75.9%), followed by Islam (15.9%). People with no religious affiliation constitute 6.3 percent of the district total population. The least was traditional religion (0.5%).

The population that are literate in English only constitute 25.9 percent. More females aged 11 years and above are non-literate (5,174) compared to their male counterparts (3,445) in the district. Males dominate the population who can speak English and Ghanaian Language only.

9.1.3 Economic Characteristics

A higher proportion of the population (72.9%) are economically active. The male (75.9%) population who are economically active dominated while, females recorded 69.7 percent. The

proportion of economically not active males (24.1%) in the population is more than the females (7.6%) unemployed.

About two-thirds (58.0%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers together with service and sales workers and craft and related trade workers constitute 79.6 percent of the employed population. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both females (58.4%) and males (57.7%). However, service and sales has much higher proportion of females (17.9%) than males (5.4%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

The total number persons 12 years and older who have mobile phones is 15,523 representing 44 percent. Out of this total, 57.3 percent are males and 42.7 percent females. However of the total males population 12 years and older (18,084) in the district, 49.2 percent use or own mobile phones compared to 38.6 percent of the total females (17,159). Again, only 3.7 percent of the population 12 years and older uses the internet. Also, of the 12,138 households, 0.6 percent has fixed telephone lines compared with 5.1 percent having desktop/laptop computers.

9.1.5 Disability

Out of the total population of 52,259, persons with disability make up 1,233 (2.4%). Persons with sight impairment constitute the highest proportion of people with disability among both sexes; that is, 36.3 and 36.1 percent of male and female PWDs respectively.

9.1.6 Agriculture

The district is made up of 12,138 households, of which 8,024 households representing 66.1 percent are engaged in agricultural activities with 78.7 percent in the rural area and 21.3 percent in the urban area.

9.1.7 Housing

The rural household population is comparatively higher (35,089) than the urban household population (16,435). The average household size of rural communities (4.5) is higher than the urban average household size of 3.9. The total household population of the district is 51,524.

There are 7,923 houses with the proportion of households owned by a household member being higher in the rural areas (67.3%) than the urban areas (32.7%). About 522 households representing 4.3 percent of total households have no toilet facility. Of this, 15.3 percent are urban settlers with rural being 84.7 percent. Those who use public toilet constitute about half of the households (50.3%) in the district. Of these households using public toilet, 34.9 percent are in the urban locality with the remaining 65.1 percent in the rural locality.

9.2 Conclusion

The Asutifi North District is noted for cocoa, cashew, coffee, plantain and cassava production. The population has a broad base which indicates a youthful population and a narrow apex which denotes fewer aged persons. The district has more rural than urban population. This is why child dependency ratio is higher than old-age dependency for the district. The population of the district has been affected by migration, fertility and mortality.

There are more male headed households than female. Only a few households use fixed telephone lines in the District which is dominated by male headed households. Majority of the people in Asutifi North District are literate in English and Ghanaian Language compared to the others.

The high proportion of rural housing stock which is higher than the urban housing stock may be due to the ease of acquiring land and building a house in the rural communities.

9.3 Policy Implications

The data collected has provided the basis for several policies which when implemented could improve the standard of living of the people in the district. Policies and programs like the FCUBE, School Feeding Programme and the distribution of free school uniform to the poor must be intensified to make basic education attractive and accessible. Learning of foreign language particularly French must be encouraged to build the capacity of the people to communicate effectively with the neighbouring countries and the international community in general.

None formal education programmes should be supported and made more attractive to those who have never been to school to enable them acquire basic arithmetic and writing skills which could promote their economic activities.

Efforts should be made by stakeholders to promote educational attainment beyond the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS) to provide the needed human resources necessary for the rapid development of the district.

Access to internet facilities and services should be provided to school children at the basic and secondary levels and also in communities for the general public.

The Assembly should prioritize activities that will facilitate the creation of jobs for the unemployed youth to ensure their retention in the district for development. Agriculture which is an important employment sector of the district should be modernized and given the needed support to attract some of the unemployed population. Vocational and technical education should as well be promoted to secure the youth in employment after school.

The stakeholders in the district development should put in measures to remove restrictions to the educational attainment and employment of PWDs and their full integration in the socio-economic life of the district. Schools and workplaces should be accessible to the disabled in the district.

National programmes on rural electrification should be fast tracked to ensure that rural communities have electricity to support their productive activities and enhance their wellbeing.

Granting of building permit and approval of building plans should also go with effective supervision of approved building plans to ensure the availability of critical social amenities such as cooking space, toilet and bathroom facilities in houses. Sanction of developers who fail to comply with standards should be applied to ensure discipline in housing provision by private individuals.

Assembly must intensify efforts to provide improved sources of portable water to its population and at the same time vigorously tackle insanitary conditions head-on by partnering the private sector and communities effectively to address the challenge.

Sanitation bye-laws and policies should be intensified as well as more rubbish containers provided by the District Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the incidence of open defecation, especially in the rural locality.

People in the municipality should be encouraged to minimise the increasing use of wood and charcoal as cooking fuel as it could lead to the depletion of the forest zone (deforestation).

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APPENDICES

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

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Kenyasi 2	11,444	5,643	5,801	2,838	1,183
2	Kenyasi 1	5,347	2,692	2,655	1,427	620
3	Ntotroso	4,703	2,334	2,369	1,209	641
4	Gyedu	2,112	1,065	1,047	506	270
5	Wamahinso	1,638	829	809	331	241
6	Kensere	1,191	610	581	248	210
7	Gambia Ii	1,184	614	570	278	142
8	Atwedee (Kenyasi No.3)	997	534	463	208	232
9	Josephkrom	912	445	467	181	80
10	Obengkrom	910	455	455	192	154
11	Pobe / Kuamakrom	873	442	431	213	140
12	Yaw Owusukrom	833	441	392	172	133
13	Gambia	831	433	398	178	148
14	Asamang - Goamu	815	415	400	161	184
15	Nkrankrom	798	368	430	128	116
16	Asempanaye	789	432	357	171	150
17	Dokyikrom (Tutuka)	766	432	334	181	195
18	Biaso	751	378	373	130	139
19	Kwarkukrom	684	388	296	147	136
20	Temebabi I (Kwaku Fokuo)	651	346	305	145	112

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kenyasi 2	11,444	1,514	1,314	1,257	1,121	1,297	1,258	989	710	540	385	295	176	150	84	129	225
2	Kenyasi 1	5,347	607	611	609	496	483	498	465	395	351	211	183	121	92	55	53	117
3	Ntotroso	4,703	661	573	541	486	442	446	349	314	181	196	143	101	76	49	54	91
4	Gyedu	2,112	279	275	251	222	213	195	152	119	105	82	67	41	28	12	35	36
5	Wamahinso	1,638	202	181	208	201	163	130	100	89	83	69	62	37	32	13	19	49
6	Kensere	1,191	186	207	175	129	54	62	55	73	52	48	37	25	31	13	21	23
7	Gambia Ii Atwedee	1,184	163	165	142	108	102	92	81	78	59	37	49	19	23	13	24	29
8	(Kenyasi No.3)	997	151	154	125	107	68	60	50	55	57	47	37	24	13	11	17	21
9	Josephkrom	912	133	125	114	90	79	71	73	53	48	33	23	8	16	11	12	23
10	Obengkrom Pobe /	910	135	130	135	85	54	67	62	47	53	36	34	16	12	9	11	24
11	Kuamakrom Yaw	873	108	101	107	83	100	82	68	57	40	36	33	15	13	9	9	12
12	Owusukrom	833	153	132	105	88	62	62	38	45	52	28	18	11	9	9	12	9
13	Gambia Asamang -	831	127	113	117	80	67	52	40	44	38	33	33	27	21	14	14	11
14	Goamu	815	134	141	110	70	44	39	48	47	42	24	33	16	22	14	16	15
15	Nkrankrom	798	76	78	112	99	99	71	55	43	41	45	27	13	15	3	11	10
16	Asempanaye Dokyikrom	789	117	121	119	90	43	39	41	48	38	32	32	17	16	12	12	12
17	(Tutuka)	766	108	127	111	78	49	60	51	44	27	36	21	11	10	9	9	15
18	Biaso	751	76	110	117	84	69	55	38	36	45	34	34	21	12	6	5	9
19	Kwarkukrom Temebabi I	684	107	113	109	67	47	44	39	30	38	26	26	10	4	7	8	9
20	(Kwaku Fokuo)	651	117	108	85	72	45	50	41	39	28	17	14	14	6	5	4	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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