



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

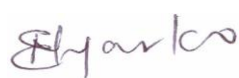
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASBR	Age Specific Birth Rate
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
BARAR	Brong- Ahafo Regional Analytical Report
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NCA	National Communication Authority
NDPC	National Development Planning Commissions
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Asunafo South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 95,580 representing 4.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.1 percent and females represent 48.9 percent. About 74.3 percent of the district's population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 104.5. The district has youthful population (children under 15 years) (42.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60+ years) constituting 5.7 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 87.6, the male dependency ratio is higher (87.8) than that of female dependency ratio (87.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

Asunafo South District has a Total Fertility Rates of 4.0 which are higher than the Regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 122.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest in the Central region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.3 per 1000 population which is higher than the Regional average of 26.3. The crude death rate for the district is 4.9 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing about 30 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of about 23 deaths per 1000 population also for ages 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 8.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.7 percent of deaths in the district. The district has a total of 35,976 migrants. Majority of migrants (78.1t) living in the district were born in elsewhere in another region while 19.8 percent were born in elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti region constitute 36.3 percent followed by Upper East with 20.9 percent and Northern, 12.2 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 94,603 with a total number of 20,241 households. The average household size in the district is 4.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 46.1 percent while grandchildren consist of 8.0 percent of household population. Spouses form about 12.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 35.2 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (48.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3 percent have never married and 5.6 percent are in consensual unions. Among the married, 41.2 percent have no education while about 11.6 percent of the never married have never been to school. About nine out of ten of the married population (90.4%) are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 8.3 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (57.8%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.1 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 70.7 percent are literate and 29.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (76.8 %) than that of females (62.3%). Five out of ten people (51.1%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (86,304) in the district, 25.8 percent has never attended school, 40.6 percent are currently attending and 33.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 79.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 20.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.2 percent are employed while 2.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (55.0%), 25.0 percent perform household duties and 4.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About seven out of ten (68.3%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 74.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.1 percent in service and sales, 6.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 56.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 18.5 percent are contributing family workers, 2.6 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 33.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 40.0 percent as compared to 25.7 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 369 households representing 1.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.9 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.9%) than females (1.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.1 percent followed by physical disability (28.3%). There are more females with physical and sight disabilities than males in both the district. Of the population disabled, 43.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 85.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (98.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Asunafo South District is 15,220 representing 4.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 4 out of 10 (49.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 34.3 percent are separate houses and 6.0 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 67.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (63.9%) and mud/earth (34.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.7%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (50.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 24.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy two rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (52.1%), electricity (32.3%) and kerosene lamp (14.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (80.6%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 36.2 percent of households drink water from boreholes.

The most commonly used toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) accounting for 46.0 percent, followed by pit latrine representing 41.0 percent. About 5.5 percent of households in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (34.1%) share

separate bathrooms in the same house, while 29.8 percent of households in the district own bathrooms for their exclusive use by household members.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 61.7 percent. A little above one in ten households (13.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (49.9%) and onto the street (38.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

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 Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities. This chapter provides a brief description of the district profile in terms of the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the district economy. It also discusses the organization of the report as well as concepts and definitions used in the report.

1.2 Background and Location

The Asunafo South District is one of the twenty-seven Administrative Districts in the Brong-Ahafo Region. It was carved out from the then Asunafo District. The Asunafo South District was established by a Legislative Instrument L.I. 1773 in 2012. The creation of the district is in line with government's objective of deepening decentralization and widespread development programmes and processes.

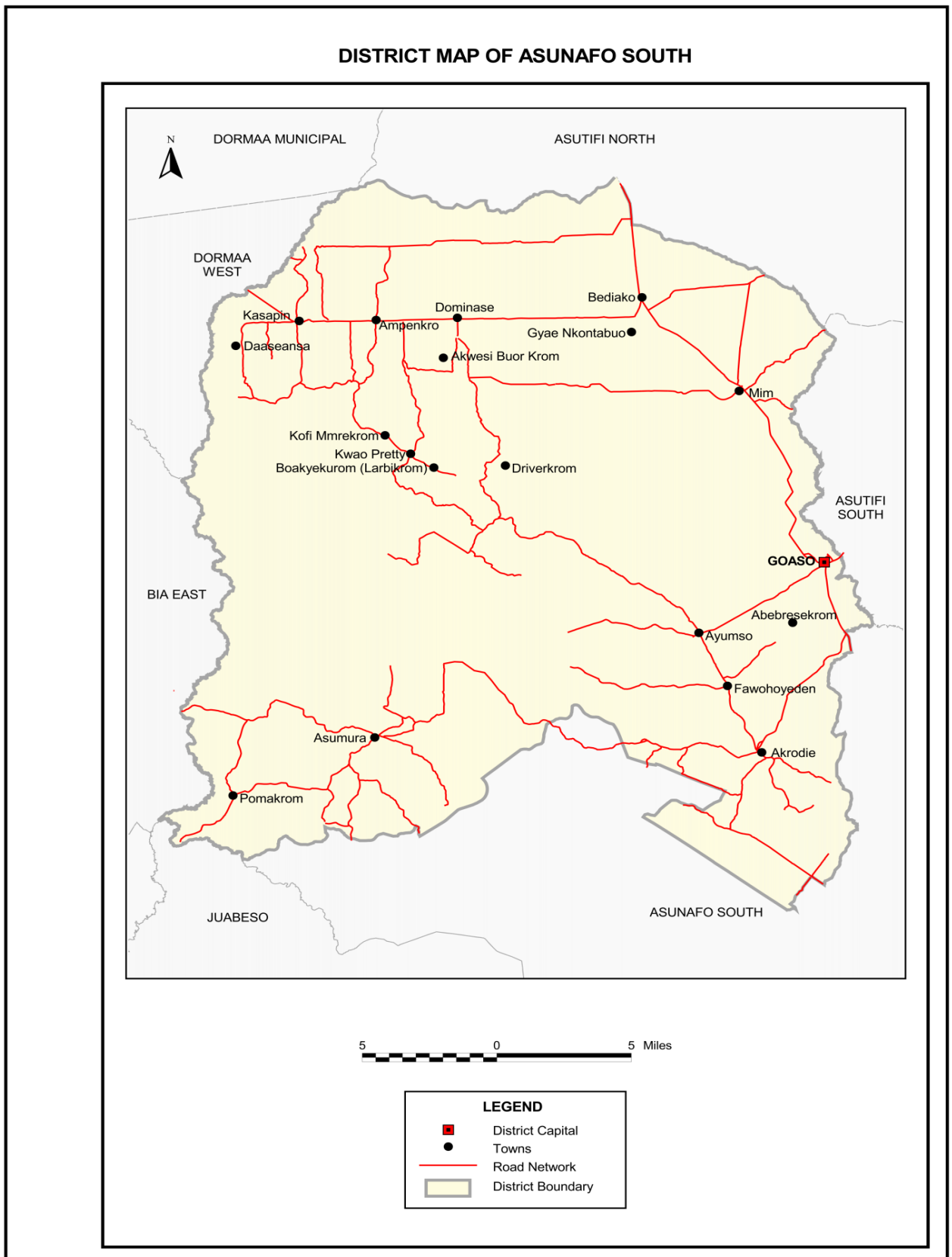
The District has an estimated land size of about 3,737 kilometre square. The Asunafo South District is located at the southern part of the Brong-Ahafo Region and shares boundaries with the Ashanti and Western Regions. The district shares common boarders with the Asunafo North Municipal to the north and the Juabeso District to the South-West. Other adjoining districts are the Sefwi-Wiaso District in the Western Region to the South-East, and Atwima Mponua District in the Ashanti Region to the East.

1.3 Physical Features

1.3.1 Climate and Vegetation

The district lies within the west semi-equatorial climatic zone characterized by double rainfall maxima occurring in June and October. The first and the major rainy season occur between April and July whilst the second and the minor rainy season start from September to October. Mean monthly temperature is fairly uniform ranging between 25.5°C and 30°C. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between (70-75%) in the dry season and (75 – 80%) in the wet season. In terms of vegetation, the district lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest region of Ghana where different tree species of economic value such as Onyina/Ceiba, Dahoma, Sapele are found.

Figure 1.1: Map of Asunafo South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3.2 Relief and Drainage

Generally, the landscape of the district is undulating and rises between 500 feet to a little over 1000 feet above sea level. The topography is more rugged toward the south-western (Aboum area) parts of the district. The district has two main rivers namely: River Tano and River Sui. River Tano runs along the eastern fringes of the district (Noberkaw and Dantonno areas), while River Sui runs along the southern fringes in the Kwapong-Aboum areas. The district is also characterized by other smaller streams and water bodies like Sii, Asufufuo, Ofiri, Apaapon, Akwaasua, Baahoo, Bosompim and Abonyere which are mainly seasonal in nature.

1.4 Culture and Social Structure

Sankore and Kukuom are the two largest communities in the district. The district is ethnically diverse with the dominant ethnic group being the Akans, and this is followed by Ewes, Ga Adangbe and Kusasis in that order. The dominant religion is Christianity followed by Islam whilst a few others practice traditional religion.

1.5 Structure of the Economy

The economy of the district is made up of the agriculture, industry, commerce and the service sectors. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity. However, this is done largely at the subsistence level except cocoa which is mainly for export. The industrial sector is made up of few agro-processing facilities such as gari processing, cassava and oil palm processing. The commercial sector deals in trading of manufactured goods like detergents, cutlasses, agro chemicals and cosmetics and foodstuffs such as plantain, cassava, cocoyam and palm oil. The services sector provides services such as teaching, the health services, personal care services such as, dressmaking and hairdressing. Others include transportation and the hospitality industry.

The known natural resources that abound in the district are mainly forest products as well as water bodies. Majority of the people in the district largely depend on the forest resources for their livelihood by engaging in farming, lumbering, hunting, Bee keeping and snail rearing. Among these are timber and other Non-Timber Forest Products like fruits, mushrooms, herbs and snails. The district has two forest reserves. These are the Bonsam Bepo and Abonyere Forest Reserves.

The District has two Commercial Banks and some other non-banking financial institutions which provide financial services to the people. The commercial banks are Agricultural Development Bank, and Ghana Commercial Bank. There is only one rural bank in the district, the Ahafo Community Rural Bank. The presence of these financial institutions present an opportunity to help develop the district economy.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC.

The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number, distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District

Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216.

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Children's and Old People's Homes
- c. Hospitals and Healing Centres
- d. Hotels
- e. Prisons
- f. Service Barracks

- g. Soldiers on field exercise
- h. Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on

the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

This report contains eight (8) chapters and provides information on the nature and characteristics of the population of the district from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Chapter one contains a brief profile of the district. Chapter two is on the demographic characteristics, which provide information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility and migration. The social and economic characteristics respectively are examined in chapter three and four. Information communication technology, ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers are topics examined in chapter five. In chapter six, disability is discussed. Insight into agriculture, which is one of the issues covered for the first time in a Ghanaian national census, can be found in chapter seven. The chapter covers relevant issues such as agricultural and non-agricultural households, and types of farming activities. The eighth chapter is on housing conditions in the district. The summary of the report is in the last chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

One of the most important indicators in assessing the changes in population is its demographic characteristics. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. Population size, distribution, age and sex structure is vital for development planning, programme implementation and evaluation. The age and sex composition is of great importance in analyzing the mortality, migration and fertility of the population. This chapter presents information on the distribution of the district's population by age and sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The Asunafo South District has a total population of 95,580 comprising 48,836 (51.1%) males and 46,744 (48.9%) females with a sex ratio of 104.5. The district is predominantly rural with about three-quarters (70,979) of its population residing in rural settlements (Table 2.1). Table 2.1 further shows that the district has a relatively young population with about 30 percent of the population below 10 years. The aged, that is those 65 years and older, constitute only four percent of the population. A similar pattern is observed among the male and female and then urban and rural populations. The male dominance could be due to rural nature of the district which is suitable for agriculture especially cocoa farming.

2.3 Age and sex structure, sex and dependency ratios

The age and sex structure of the population of the district follow the region and the national pattern. The age structure is that of a broad base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups and narrows in the older ages.

2.3.1 Age specific sex ratios

The Asunafo South District is one of few districts in the country that are male dominated. With a sex ratio ranging from 78 males for every 100 females in the older ages of 85 and above, to a ratio of 132 males per 100 females in the age group 55 to 99. Males dominate the population below 20 years with a ratio ranging from 103 to 115 males to every 100 females. With a sex ratio ranging from between 86 and 97 males per 100 females, the female dominance in the district population is observed among the young adults aged 20 to 34 years. Subsequently, the sex ratio increases with increasing age and peaks at amongst the population aged 55 to 59 years. The male dominance could be attributed to the fact agriculture is the main stay of the population, especially cocoa farming.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Locality of residence	
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	95,580	48,836	46,744	104.5	24,601	70,979
0 - 4	15,403	7,972	7,431	107.3	3,415	11,988
5 - 9	13,585	6,921	6,664	103.9	3,159	10,426
10 - 14	11,787	5,970	5,817	102.6	3,122	8,665
15 - 19	9,679	5,173	4,506	114.8	2,854	6,825
20 - 24	8,166	3,763	4,403	85.5	2,333	5,833
25 - 29	7,375	3,561	3,814	93.4	1,954	5,421
30 - 34	5,794	2,853	2,941	97	1,581	4,213
35 - 39	5,461	2,799	2,662	105.1	1,383	4,078
40 - 44	4,499	2,330	2,169	107.4	1,145	3,354
45 - 49	3,579	1,959	1,620	120.9	869	2,710
50 - 54	2,962	1,632	1,330	122.7	783	2,179
55 - 59	1,862	1,058	804	131.6	478	1,384
60 - 64	1,571	878	693	126.7	431	1,140
65 - 69	919	490	429	114.2	223	696
70 - 74	1,263	630	633	99.5	332	931
75 - 79	678	381	297	128.3	198	480
80 - 84	519	256	263	97.3	169	350
85+	478	210	268	78.4	172	306
All Ages	95,580	48,836	46,744	104.5	24,601	70,979
0-14	40,775	20,863	19,912	104.8	9,696	31,079
15-64	50,948	26,006	24,942	104.3	13,811	37,137
65+	3,857	1,967	1,890	104.1	1,094	2,763
Age-dependency ratio	87.6	87.8	87.4		78.1	91.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is a theoretical concept which does not apply strictly in real population and differs from economic dependency ratio. For example although ages 15-64 are not "dependent" a large proportion of youth 15-19 are "dependent" in practice, that is being at school or not supporting anyone. Similarly, not all persons aged 65 years and over are dependent. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must bear. Countries with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

Table 2.1 indicates that there is not much difference in the dependency ratio between the urban and rural localities. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 87.6, which means that every 100 persons in the working age group have 88 persons in the dependent ages to support. Although the ratio is slightly higher in the rural areas (91.1) than it is in the

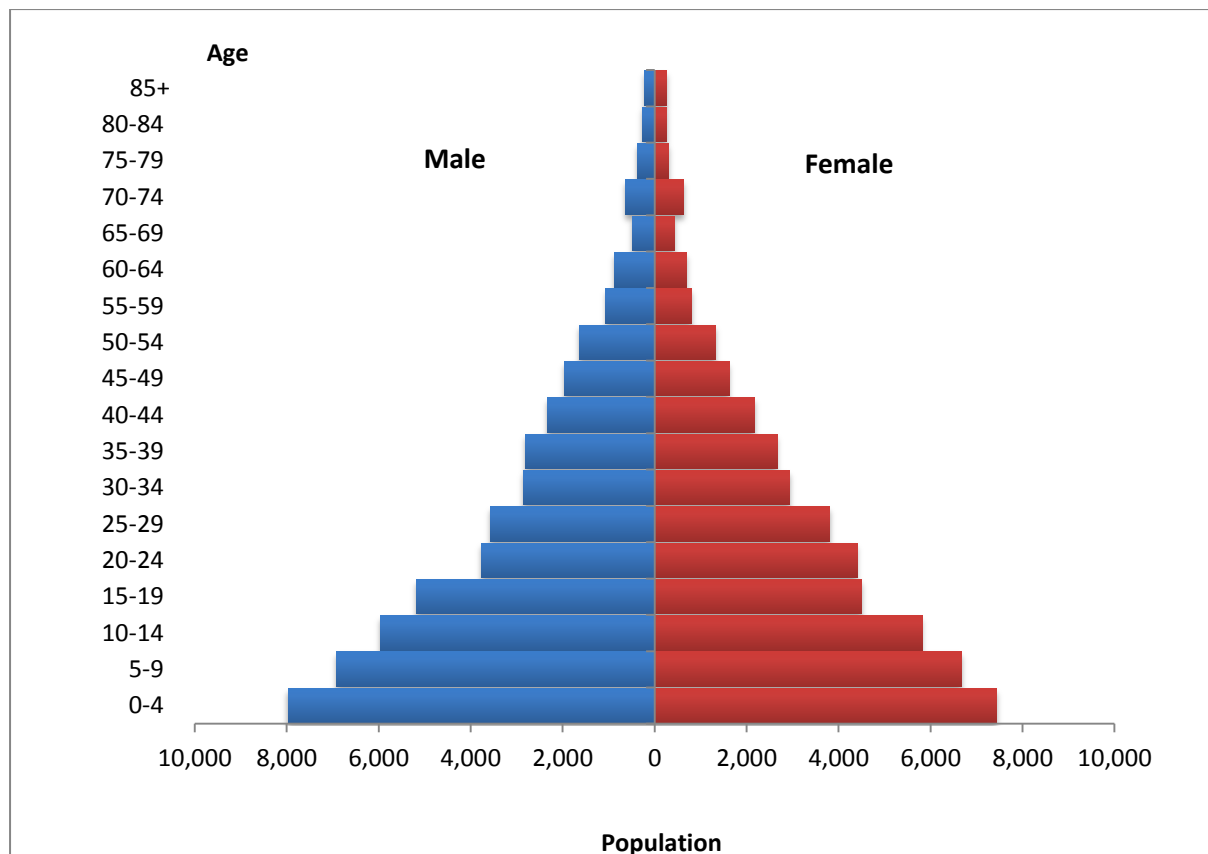
urban areas (78.1) of the district, the economic burden on the working age population is significant.

2.3.3 Population Pyramid

The age and sex structure of the district is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 2.1). The pyramid has a relatively large base and tapers off towards the older ages. The Figure provides insightful lessons regarding current and future fertility and migration patterns to enhance policy formulation and infrastructure planning. The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age, except for the population between 10 and 24 years.

The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation, with a built-in momentum for the growth when the young population eventually reaches reproductive age. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

Figure 2.1: District population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important in influencing population dynamics and development. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population. The 2010 population and housing census collected data on fertility which is

the natural capability of producing off-springs. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night, while migration refers to the physical movement of persons across geographical boundaries for a given period. This is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance or childbearing among a population. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used is the average number of live births per 1,000 women in the childbearing age (15-49 years). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would give birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (IUSSP, 1982). The crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during a year, per 1000 population.

Table 2.2 shows that the CDR of 28.3 per 1,000 population for the Asunafo South District is higher than the regional average CDR of 26.3. It means that 28 births occur for every 1,000 population in the district per year compared to 26 in the region. The GFR which is more refined than the CBR however, shows that fertility is very higher as 122 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years is recorded per annum compared to an average of 106 in the region. The more refined of the three indicators and the widely used, TFR, is 4.0 for the district compared to a regional average TFR of 3.6 It implies that on the average every woman in the reproductive age would have four children by the end of their reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and children surviving

The 2010 PHC collected information on lifetime fertility of all women 12 years and older. In all, 87,381 children are recorded to have been born to 30,108 women 12 years and older in the Asunafo South District. Table 2.3 shows that the number of children ever born increases with increasing age of women and peaks among those aged 35-39. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by female 12 years and older who are still alive. Less than one percent (0.7%) of children ever born in the district are born to teenage mothers aged 12-19 years. Also, on the average 88.5 percent (77,342) ever born to all females 12 years and older survive.

Table 2.3: Children ever born and children surviving by age of woman and sex of child

Age	No of women	Children ever born			Children Surviving		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	30,108	87,381	43,986	43,395	77,342	38,632	38,710
10-14	3,276	15	6	9	13	4	9
15-19	4,506	627	286	341	567	247	320
20-24	4,403	4,685	2,422	2,263	4,363	2,194	2,169
25-29	3,814	8,506	4,255	4,251	7,934	3,893	4,041
30-34	2,941	10,065	5,148	4,917	9,330	4,720	4,610
35-39	2,662	11,836	5,963	5,873	10,918	5,457	5,461
40-44	2,169	11,320	5,681	5,639	10,368	5,192	5,176
45-49	1,620	9,362	4,748	4,614	8,387	4,274	4,113
50-54	1,330	8,253	4,119	4,134	7,208	3,591	3,617
55-59	804	5,381	2,761	2,620	4,565	2,320	2,245
60-64	693	4,585	2,325	2,260	3,842	1,974	1,868
65-69	429	3,040	1,472	1,568	2,482	1,191	1,291
70-74	633	4,578	2,215	2,363	3,462	1,655	1,807
75+	828	5,128	2,585	2,543	3,903	1,920	1,983

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

The report presents information on the causes of deaths and a derived indicator, Crude Death Rate (CDR). The CDR measures the number of deaths in the last 12 months per 1,000 population. From Table 2.4, a total of 472 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding a crude death rate of about five deaths (4.9) in every 1,000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the metropolis is relatively lower than the average of the region (6.1).

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

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

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Brong Ahafo Region. Out of a total of 472 deaths recorded in the Asunafo South District, 8.3 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide while 91.7 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths. The district's percentage of deaths caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide percent below the regional average of 8.7 percent

Table 2.5: Cause of death in district and region

District	Total household deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asunafo South	472	39	8.3	433	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	10.4	561	89.6
Asutifi North	460	31	6.7	429	93.3
Dormaa Municipal	782	71	9.1	711	90.9
Dormaa Central Municipal	399	35	8.8	364	91.2
Tano South	542	47	8.7	495	91.3
Tano North	475	33	6.9	442	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	36	7.9	419	92.1
Sunyani West	462	70	15.2	392	84.8
Berekum Municipal	858	79	9.2	779	90.8
Jaman South	514	55	10.7	459	89.3
Jaman North	627	39	6.2	588	93.8
Tain	566	31	5.5	535	94.5
Wenchi Municipal	704	52	7.4	652	92.6
Techiman Municipal	854	103	12.1	751	87.9
Nkoranza South	703	81	11.5	622	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	30	4.7	607	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	62	9.9	563	90.1
Sene West	344	34	9.9	310	90.1
Pru	351	22	6.3	329	93.7
Kintampo South	671	50	7.5	621	92.5
Kintampo North Municipal	673	55	8.2	618	91.8
Asutifi South	225	21	9.3	204	90.7
Dormaa West	275	26	9.5	249	90.5
Techiman North	427	35	8.2	392	91.8
Banda	191	11	5.8	180	94.2
Sene East	271	22	8.1	249	91.9

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

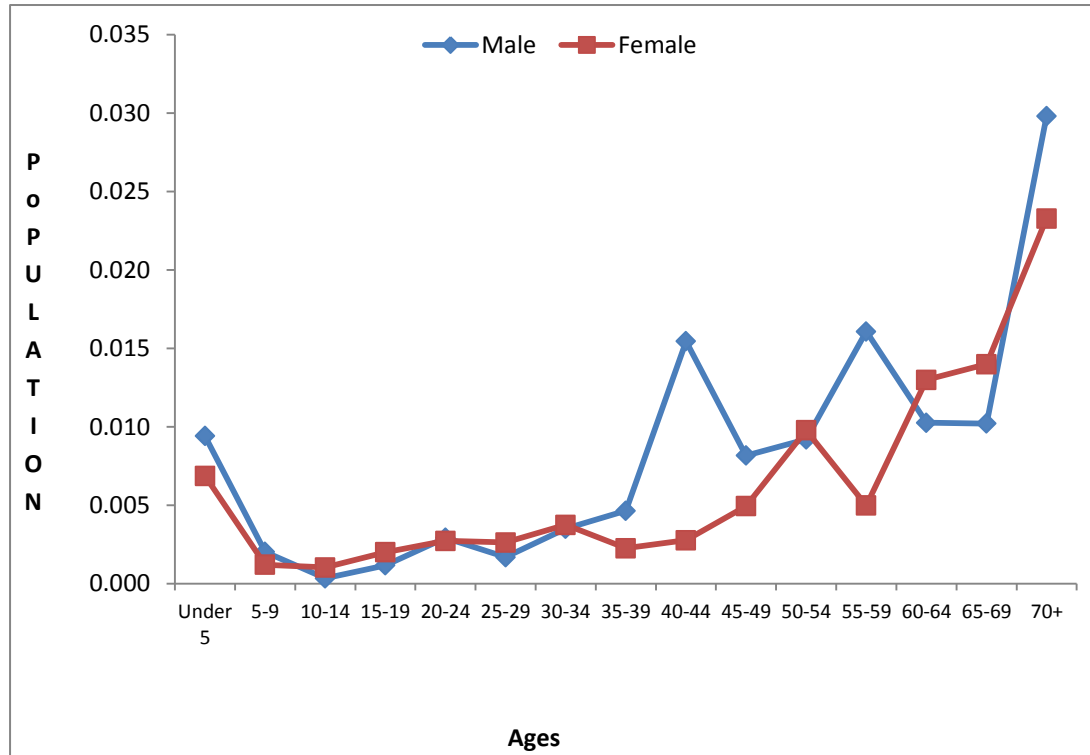
2.4.5 Age specific death by sex

The age specific death rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths per year per 1000 population of a given age group by sex. It forms a good basis for making comparisons about mortality levels. ASDR statistics help local health professionals and government to target specific age groups to engage policy actions to influencing mortality levels. Mortality varies considerably by age and sex. Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates by sex in the Asunafo South District. The graph shows the expected “U” pattern with the lowest mortality rates occurring in the 10-14 year age group. Mortality is high in the first year of life, especially in the male population, then falls sharply and reaches its minimum at age 10.

Analysis of the graph shows that mortality among children under 5 years and persons 70 years and older are relatively higher than the other age groups. Generally, mortality rate

among children 5-9 year is low but it starts rising from 15-19 year age group. There is a sharp increase of rate from 35-39 years for both sexes. At the older ages, mortality rate for the males is higher than that of females.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate



Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

People constantly move from one place to another for varied reasons. Such movements, either internally (within the country) or internationally (outside the country), may be influenced by social, economic, political and situational factors. Table 2.6 shows birth place of migrants in the district and how long they have lived in the district. Out of a total of 35,239 migrants in the district, about 20 percent (7,136) are persons born elsewhere in the region, 78 percent are born in other regions of the country, and two percent are born from outside Ghana. Twenty-eight percent (10,214) of the migrants in the district are born in the Ashanti Region, 16.3 percent (5,875) are from the Upper East Region.

About one-third (29.4%) of the migrants have lived in the district for 1-4 years and 23.1 percent stayed for 20 years or more. The data further suggest that most of the migrants from Central (37.3%), Greater Accra (29.6%), Volta (38.6%), Eastern (38.8%), and Ashanti (31%) regions have lived in the district for 20 years or more.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	35,976	100.0	12.9	29.4	16.6	18	23.1
Different locality in this region	7,136	100.0	14.8	34.4	18.6	17.3	14.9
Western	1,504	100.0	16.8	36.2	17.6	14.4	14.9
Central	890	100.0	10.7	24.6	13.9	13.5	37.3
Greater Accra	503	100.0	20.7	25.8	12.3	11.5	29.6
Volta	1,236	100.0	13.3	21.8	12.6	13.7	38.6
Eastern	2,625	100.0	11.6	20.3	10.7	18.6	38.8
Ashanti	10,214	100.0	11.4	23.3	15.2	19	31
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	3,432	100.0	12.1	30.4	20.0	20.7	16.8
Upper East	5,875	100.0	12.3	34.9	17.7	19.8	15.3
Upper West	1,824	100.0	12.7	40.2	21.6	13.7	11.7
Outside Ghana	737	100.0	15.6	30.9	11.5	15.5	26.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Data on household size, composition and structure forms the basis of family relations and social cohesion. The 2010 population and housing census collected data on these social characteristics of the population. This chapter discusses these characteristics which include household size and composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education for the Asunafo South District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head who in turn, provides the social and economic needs of the household.

3.2.1 Household Size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the district by locality of residence. There are 20,241 households in the district of which about 28 percent (5,764) reside in urban areas with the rest in rural settlements. The district has an average household size of 4.7 persons with slightly more persons in the rural (4.9) areas than the urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total country	Region	Asunafo South District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	94,603	24,232	70,371
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	5,764	14,477
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows the composition of the household population by and sex. The data show that there are 94,603 households population in the district. Household heads constitute 21.4 percent of the household population. Spouse constitutes 12.1 percent whereas biological children constitute 46.1 percent. Grand children also constitute eight percent of the household members in the district. The data show that male household heads form 31.4 percent of household composition whilst female household heads form only 11 percent. There are more male relatives and non-relatives in the households that female relative or non-relative.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,603	100.0	48,326	100.0	46,277	100.0
Head	20,241	21.4	15,166	31.4	5,075	11.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,430	12.1	474	1.0	10,956	23.7
Child (son/daughter)	43,614	46.1	22,632	46.8	20,982	45.3
Parent/Parent in-law	445	0.5	64	0.1	381	0.8
Son/Daughter in-law	465	0.5	144	0.3	321	0.7
Grandchild	7,598	8.0	3,921	8.1	3,677	8.0
Brother/Sister	2,938	3.1	1,850	3.8	1,088	2.4
Step child	715	0.8	371	0.8	344	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	304	0.3	155	0.3	149	0.3
Other relative	4,769	5.0	2,242	4.6	2,527	5.5
Non-relative	2,084	2.2	1,307	2.7	777	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure presented in this section is defined as the classification of persons in the households and the type of relationship among household members who were present on census night. This social classifications determines whether one falls in a nuclear or extended family. Table 3.3 shows that nuclear households constitute 48.6 percent while extended household is 50.4 percent. Head only households constitute only 3.2 percent of the total number of households in the district. There are three times more as many male (4.9%) single person “one man” households in the district as female (1.4%) single person households. The data further reveals that more than one-third (35.2%) of the household population live in nuclear families of father, mother and children, while about nine percent (8.5%) are in single parent nuclear families (parent and children only). A small proportion of couples live without any children in their household (1.7%) among the nuclear families.

Table 3.3 further shows that majority of the extended family households are single parent residing with other relatives (24.9%), with slightly more females (25.1%) in this family structure than males (24.7%). An important revelation from the data is the fact that more than one-fifth (22.1%) of all household members in the district reside in a single parent household, irrespective of whether it is nuclear or extended, with more females (25.3%) than males (19.2%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

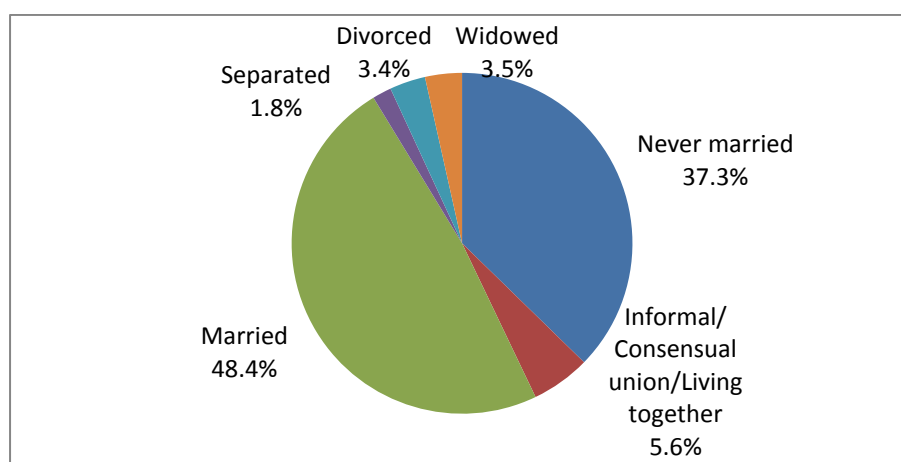
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,603	100.0	48,326	100.0	46,277	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	2,995	3.2	2,344	4.9	651	1.4
Head and a spouse only	1,638	1.7	830	1.7	808	1.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	33,288	35.2	17,312	35.8	15,976	34.5
Single parent Nuclear	8,055	8.5	3,635	7.5	4,420	9.6
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	23,542	24.9	11,913	24.7	11,629	25.1
Extended + non relatives	2,366	2.5	1,237	2.6	1,129	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,237	4.5	2,289	4.7	1,948	4.2
Single parent Extended	11,509	12.2	5,003	10.4	6,506	14.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,348	1.4	603	1.3	745	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,625	6	3,160	6.5	2,465	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana includes both formal and informal unions. Formal unions are those sanctioned by law under the ordinance, by tradition/customary law, and by religion. Informal unions are cohabiting unions recognized in Ghana but not sanctioned by law, tradition or religion (Gaisie, 1976; Aryee, 1975).

Figure 3.1 and Appendix A2 show that of the population aged 12 years and older, 48.4 percent are married while 37.3 percent have never been married. In addition, the population in consensual union or living together as if married constitutes 5.6 percent. The divorced and the widowed constitute 3.4 percent and 3.5 percent of the population, respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status and Education

Table 3.4 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older in relation to their educational level in the district. The married constitute 48.4 percent out of which half (50.6%) have basic education while 41.2 have no education. The data shows that the population who have never married and are 12 years or above, constitute 37.3 percent comprising 60.4 percent males and 39.6 percent females. The data shows that the highest proportion of females who have never married have basic education (76.3%), while 11 percent have secondary education. Among the married females however, more than 95 percent have attained basic education or secondary education. Table 3.4 further reveals that 11.9 percent of males who have never married have no formal education, 71.6 percent have basic education, while 13.7 percent have attained secondary education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	61,562	100.0	30.1	59.2	7.9	0.8	1.6	0.4
Never married	22,937	100.0	11.6	73.4	12.7	0.7	1.3	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,417	100.0	23.6	65.6	8.2	0.9	1.3	0.4
Married	29,811	100.0	41.2	50.6	5.1	0.8	1.8	0.5
Separated	1,099	100.0	32.4	57.8	6.7	1.7	1.2	0.2
Divorced	2,117	100.0	41.7	51.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	0.1
Widowed	2,181	100.0	72.2	25.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2
Male								
Total	31,454	100.0	23.8	61.9	10.3	1	2.4	0.7
Never married	13,853	100.0	11.9	71.6	13.7	0.7	1.7	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,491	100.0	17.4	65.8	12.3	1.3	2.3	0.8
Married	14,616	100.0	34.2	53.5	7.2	1.1	3	0.9
Separated	442	100.0	30.5	56.1	10	1.8	1.1	0.5
Divorced	748	100.0	35	53.9	7.6	1.3	2	0.1
Widowed	304	100.0	57.9	36.5	3	1.3	1	0.3
Female								
Total	30,108	100.0	36.7	56.4	5.4	0.6	0.7	0.1
Never married	9,084	100.0	11	76.3	11.2	0.6	0.7	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,926	100.0	28.5	65.4	5	0.6	0.5	0
Married	15,195	100.0	47.8	47.9	3	0.6	0.7	0
Separated	657	100.0	33.6	58.9	4.6	1.7	1.2	0
Divorced	1,369	100.0	45.4	50.3	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.1
Widowed	1,877	100.0	74.5	23.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2

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

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

Comparative analysis for both sexes in Table 3.4 shows that, the percentage of male appears to be higher than that of females as they continue to progress in their educational levels for both married and never married. This could be that females have extra duties to play as care takers of children that hinder them from continuing their education. The table also shows that more females are married as compared to males.

3.3.2 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.5 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older by their economic activity. The data shows that out of the total population 12 years and older, 72.4 percent are economically active while 27.7 percent are economically not active. While 57.8 percent of those never married and 25.7 percent of the widowed are economically not active, only eight percent of their married counterparts are economically not active. The married and widowed population 12 years and older are less likely to be unemployed compared with those in the other marital status categories. While 80 percent or more of the married, separated, divorced and persons in consensual union are employed, 73.6 percent of the widowed and about two-fifth (39.5%) of the never married are employed.

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

Marital status/Sex	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	61,562	100.0	43,316	70.4	1,214	2.0	17,032	27.7
Never married	22,937	100.0	9,058	39.5	611	2.7	13,268	57.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,417	100.0	2,907	85.1	136	4.0	374	10.9
Married	29,811	100.0	26,956	90.4	383	1.3	2,472	8.3
Separated	1,099	100.0	945	86.0	25	2.3	129	11.7
Divorced	2,117	100.0	1,845	87.2	44	2.1	228	10.8
Widowed	2,181	100.0	1,605	73.6	15	0.7	561	25.7
Male								
Total	31,454	100.0	22,680	72.1	536	1.7	8,238	26.2
Never married	13,853	100.0	6,173	44.6	375	2.7	7,305	52.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,491	100.0	1,395	93.6	26	1.7	70	4.7
Married	14,616	100.0	13,785	94.3	116	0.8	715	4.9
Separated	442	100.0	410	92.8	4	0.9	28	6.3
Divorced	748	100.0	681	91.0	10	1.3	57	7.6
Widowed	304	100.0	236	77.6	5	1.6	63	20.7
Female								
Total	30,108	100.0	20,636	68.5	678	2.3	8,794	29.2
Never married	9,084	100.0	2,885	31.8	236	2.6	5,963	65.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,926	100.0	1,512	78.5	110	5.7	304	15.8
Married	15,195	100.0	13,171	86.7	267	1.8	1,757	11.6
Separated	657	100.0	535	81.4	21	3.2	101	15.4
Divorced	1,369	100.0	1,164	85	34	2.5	171	12.5
Widowed	1,877	100.0	1,369	72.9	10	0.5	498	26.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A similar trend is observed among the male and female populations. The data further shows that the highest number of unemployed are in consensual union; 1.7 percent of the male

population and 5.7 percent of their female counterparts. A similar pattern is observed among those who reported to be separated.

3.4 Nationality

Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. The composition of the population of the district by nationality is summarized in Table 3.6. A greater proportion of the residents in the district (97.1%) are Ghanaians with 95.1 percent being Ghanaians by birth. The rest of the population is made up of persons from ECOWAS countries (1.4%), other African countries (0.5%) and non-Africans (0.3%). There are slightly more naturalized male Ghanaians (966) and male ECOWAS nationals (752) in the district.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,580	100.0	48,836	100.0	46,744	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	90,944	95.1	46,384	95.0	44,560	95.3
Dual Nationality	1,911	2.0	966	2.0	945	2.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	617	0.6	328	0.7	289	0.6
ECOWAS	1,317	1.4	752	1.5	565	1.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	465	0.5	240	0.5	225	0.5
Other	326	0.3	166	0.3	160	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 presents religious affiliation by sex in the district. Christianity has the largest following (73.4%), followed by Islam (17.7%) and traditional religion (0.6%). There are also a significant number of persons (6.7%) who have no religious affiliations.

Pentecostal or Charismatic is the largest denomination of the Christian faith (26.6%), followed by Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.18.8%) and Catholics (15.7%). More females (76.4%) than males (70.4%) profess the Christian faith. The reverse is true for Islam, traditional religion and those with no religion.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,580	100.0	48,836	100.0	46,744	100.0
No Religion	6,365	6.7	4,175	8.5	2,190	4.7
Catholic	14,965	15.7	7,553	15.5	7,412	15.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	17,943	18.8	8,797	18.0	9,146	19.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	25,398	26.6	12,328	25.2	13,070	28.0
Other Christians	11,731	12.3	5,702	11.7	6,029	12.9
Islam	16,940	17.7	9,124	18.7	7,816	16.7
Traditionalist	591	0.6	400	0.8	191	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,647	1.7	757	1.6	890	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

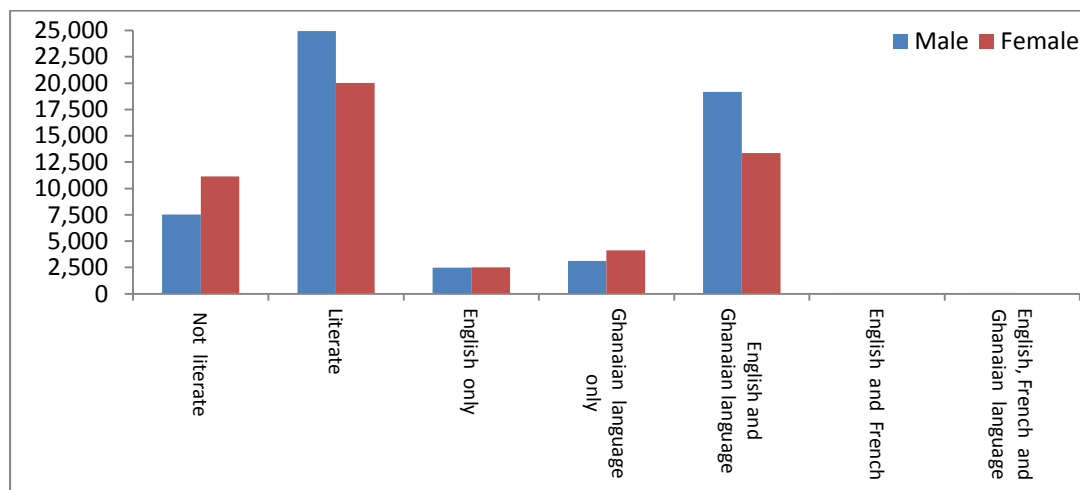
3.6 Literacy

Statistics on literacy provide a measure of progress in the educational development and are necessary in planning for the promotion of adult literacy. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language and relates to those aged 11 years and older with reference to the 2010 population and Housing Census.

Figure 2 show the percentage of population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status of the district. Table 3.8 shows that 29.3 per cent of the population of the district, aged 11 years and older, are not literate. The data further states that more females are non-literate (11,133) compared to males (7,522) from age 11 and above.

It indicates that, females are dominant in the population who can speak English only and Ghanaian Language only. The reverse is true for male among the population who can speak English and Ghanaian Language, English and French and English, French and Ghanaian Language.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Education forms an important determinant of the quality of manpower. As such, the educational level of the people of the district, to some extent, reflects the level of social and economic development of the communities. It is also well known that education constitutes one of the most important factors influencing demographic behaviour and the level of fertility of a population.

Table 3.8 gives the level of education and school attendance of males and females three years and older in the district. The total population currently in school is 35,002 including (53.2%) males and (46.8%) females. The data further shows that the population 3 years and older who attended school in the past is 29,046 representing (55.3%) males and (44.7%) females in the district. Males exceed females for both population currently in school and those who attended school in the past. This calls for the attention of government and any other agencies to help increase the female enrolment in all the educational level.

A larger percentage (93.6%) of the population currently attending school in the district is in the basic school. Generally, the number attending school considerably decreases with progression to higher educational levels.

Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,002	100.0	18,616	100.0	16,386	100.0	29,046	100.0	16,070	100.0	12,976	100.0
Nursery	2,570	7.3	1,283	6.9	1,287	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	6,361	18.2	3,339	17.9	3,022	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	17,814	50.9	9,171	49.3	8,643	52.7	5,968	20.5	2,445	15.2	3,523	27.2
JSS/JHS	6,024	17.2	3,424	18.4	2,600	15.9	10,372	35.7	5,245	32.6	5,127	39.5
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,382	28.9	5,283	32.9	3,099	23.9
SSS/SHS	1,948	5.6	1,203	6.5	745	4.5	2,075	7.1	1,354	8.4	721	5.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	855	2.9	692	4.3	163	1.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	76	0.2	43	0.2	33	0.2	417	1.4	257	1.6	160	1.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	81	0.2	55	0.3	26	0.2	362	1.2	272	1.7	90	0.7
Tertiary	128	0.4	98	0.5	30	0.2	615	2.1	522	3.2	93	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from economic activity. The focus of this chapter is on the type of economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector. Although data was collected on the population five years and older, the analyses in this section is limited to the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex for the Asunafo South district. The table shows that of the total population of 54,805 aged 5 years and older, 79.1percent are economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically not active population constitutes 20.9 percent. Ninety-seven percent of the economically active population are employed and 2.8 percent unemployed. Among those who are unemployed, majority (68.3%) of them are first time job seekers. The percentage that is economically active among males (80.7%) is higher than those economically active among females (77.4%). Females on the other hand, are more likely to be unemployed (3.3%) than males (2.4%).The results also show that students form a large proportion of the economically not active population (55.0%) and made up of higher percentage of males (69.3%) than females (42.3%). Of the remaining, the homemaker category constitutes 25.0 percent.

More females (34.6%) than males (14.2%) are homemakers. Of the working population, males who are economically active are 80.7 percent and 19.3 for the economically not active population. Regarding the females, 77.4 percent are economically active while 22.6 percent are economically not active.

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	54,805	100.0	27,973	100.0	26,832	100.0
Economically active	43,362	79.1	22,587	80.7	20,775	77.4
Employed	42,150	97.2	22,052	97.6	20,098	96.7
<i>Worked</i>	41,245	97.9	21,707	98.4	19,538	97.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	787	1.9	298	1.4	489	2.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	118	0.3	47	0.2	71	0.4
Unemployed	1,212	2.8	535	2.4	677	3.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	384	31.7	154	28.8	230	34.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	828	68.3	381	71.2	447	66.0
Economically not active	11,443	20.9	5,386	19.3	6,057	22.6
Did home duties (household chore)	2,863	25.0	765	14.2	2,098	34.6
Full time education	6,294	55.0	3,730	69.3	2,564	42.3
Pensioner/Retired	86	0.8	50	0.9	36	0.6
Disabled/Sick	555	4.9	216	4.0	339	5.6
Too old/young	1,016	8.9	369	6.9	647	10.7
Other	629	5.5	256	4.8	373	6.2

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The economically active population form the productive population of any nation. They form the age group 15-64 years. It is this population that is expected to produce to feed the population below 15 years of age and above 64 years, known as the dependent population. Table 4.2 shows that out of the 42,150 persons 15 years and older who are employed, about 40 percent are in the age group 20-34. In the subsequent ages, the proportion of the employed decreases with increasing age. The same pattern is observed among the male and female populations. It's worth noting that one out of every five employed male or female is aged between 15 and 24 years.

Table 4.2 further reveals that about nine out of 10 (91.2%) unemployed persons are below age 40, with more females (90.1%) than males (92.0%). The unemployment situation is more pronounced among the economically active population below 30 years. About 85 percent of the males and 89 percent of the females in this age group are unemployed. As observed in the table, unemployment peaks in the age group 20-24 years, experiences a drastic reduction by age 30-34 and continues to decrease with increasing age. Similar pattern is observed among the male and female population. The economically not active population are mostly found among those below 25 years, with slightly more males (82%) and females (65.6%).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	54,805	100.0	42,150	100.0	1,212	100.0	11,443	100.0
15 - 19	9,679	17.7	3,118	7.4	248	20.5	6,313	55.2
20 - 24	8,166	14.9	5,634	13.4	456	37.6	2,076	18.1
25 - 29	7,375	13.5	6,404	15.2	258	21.3	713	6.2
30 - 34	5,794	10.6	5,361	12.7	94	7.8	339	3.0
35 - 39	5,461	10.0	5,135	12.2	49	4.0	277	2.4
40 - 44	4,499	8.2	4,261	10.1	27	2.2	211	1.8
45 - 49	3,579	6.5	3,445	8.2	23	1.9	111	1.0
50 - 54	2,962	5.4	2,860	6.8	11	0.9	91	0.8
55 - 59	1,862	3.4	1,771	4.2	6	0.5	85	0.7
60 - 64	1,571	2.9	1,375	3.3	28	2.3	168	1.5
65+	3,857	7.0	2,786	6.6	12	1.0	1,059	9.3
Male								
Total	27,973	100.0	22,052	100.0	535	100.0	5,386	100.0
15 - 19	5,173	18.5	1,658	7.5	111	20.7	3,404	63.2
20 - 24	3,763	13.5	2,563	11.6	188	35.1	1,012	18.8
25 - 29	3,561	12.7	3,189	14.5	121	22.6	251	4.7
30 - 34	2,853	10.2	2,724	12.4	33	6.2	96	1.8
35 - 39	2,799	10.0	2,723	12.3	29	5.4	47	0.9
40 - 44	2,330	8.3	2,260	10.2	13	2.4	57	1.1
45 - 49	1,959	7.0	1,911	8.7	14	2.6	34	0.6
50 - 54	1,632	5.8	1,610	7.3	4	0.7	18	0.3
55 - 59	1,058	3.8	1,030	4.7	2	0.4	26	0.5
60 - 64	878	3.1	814	3.7	15	2.8	49	0.9
65+	1,967	7.0	1,570	7.1	5	0.9	392	7.3
Female								
Total	26,832	100.0	20,098	100.0	677	100.0	6,057	100.0
15 - 19	4,506	16.8	1,460	7.3	137	20.2	2,909	48.0
20 - 24	4,403	16.4	3,071	15.3	268	39.6	1,064	17.6
25 - 29	3,814	14.2	3,215	16.0	137	20.2	462	7.6
30 - 34	2,941	11.0	2,637	13.1	61	9.0	243	4.0
35 - 39	2,662	9.9	2,412	12.0	20	3.0	230	3.8
40 - 44	2,169	8.1	2,001	10.0	14	2.1	154	2.5
45 - 49	1,620	6.0	1,534	7.6	9	1.3	77	1.3
50 - 54	1,330	5.0	1,250	6.2	7	1.0	73	1.2
55 - 59	804	3.0	741	3.7	4	0.6	59	1.0
60 - 64	693	2.6	561	2.8	13	1.9	119	2.0
65+	1,890	7	1,216	6.1	7	1.0	667	11.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of the employed population by sex. Nearly three-quarters (74.2%) 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 90 percent of the employed population. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both males (77.6%) and females (70.4%). However, service and sales has much higher proportion of females (16.0%) than males (2.9%).

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	42,150	100.0	22,052	100.0	20,098	100.0
Managers	458	1.1	207	0.9	251	1.2
Professionals	1,192	2.8	848	3.8	344	1.7
Technicians and associate professionals	524	1.2	450	2.0	74	0.4
Clerical support workers	117	0.3	92	0.4	25	0.1
Service and sales workers	3,838	9.1	630	2.9	3,208	16.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	31,260	74.2	17,113	77.6	14,147	70.4
Craft and related trades workers	2,798	6.6	1,358	6.2	1,440	7.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	802	1.9	778	3.5	24	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,157	2.7	574	2.6	583	2.9
Other occupations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the industry of the employed population by sex. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, remains the largest industry, employing 74.5 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and older in the district. The next major industrial activities are wholesale and retail trade (8.5%) and manufacturing (4.7%).

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	42,150	100.0	22,052	100.0	20,098	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	31,390	74.5	17,362	78.7	14,028	69.8
Mining and quarrying	27	0.1	23	0.1	4	0.0
Manufacturing	2,001	4.7	794	3.6	1,207	6.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	22	0.1	6	0.0	16	0.1
Construction	384	0.9	382	1.7	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,586	8.5	1,242	5.6	2,344	11.7
Transportation and storage	528	1.3	518	2.3	10	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,004	2.4	80	0.4	924	4.6
Information and communication	13	0.0	11	0.0	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	75	0.2	58	0.3	17	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	160	0.4	56	0.3	104	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	101	0.2	66	0.3	35	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	245	0.6	212	1.0	33	0.2
Education	1,029	2.4	742	3.4	287	1.4
Human health and social work activities	199	0.5	86	0.4	113	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	51	0.1	51	0.2	0	0.0
Other service activities	1,204	2.9	306	1.4	898	4.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	120	0.3	52	0.2	68	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

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. Table 4.3 shows the employed status of the population by sex. Data on employment status indicates that majority (56.8%) of the economically active population are self-employed. Employees constitute 15.2 percent while contributing family workers make up 18.5 percent. Apprentices form only 1.6 percent of the economically active population. Relatively large proportion of males (22.5%) compared to females (7.3%) are employees. Also, females are slightly more likely to be self-employed (58.2%) than males (55.5%). In addition, more females (25.8%) than males (11.8%) are engaged as contributing family workers.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,150	100.0	22,052	100.0	20,098	100.0
Employee	6,417	15.2	4,953	22.5	1,464	7.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	23,932	56.8	12,243	55.5	11,689	58.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,905	4.5	1,054	4.8	851	4.2
Casual worker	1,116	2.6	852	3.9	264	1.3
Contributing family worker	7,806	18.5	2,613	11.8	5,193	25.8
Apprentice	673	1.6	169	0.8	504	2.5
Domestic employee (House-help)	253	0.6	144	0.7	109	0.5
Other	48	0.1	24	0.1	24	0.1

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents data on the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex. The data shows that 94 percent of the employed population work in the private informal sector whilst only four percent are public sector workers. About 96.5 percent of the female employed population is in the private informal sector compared to 91 percent of the male working population. The public sector also employs more males (5.5%) than females (2.5%). More males are also employed in the private formal sector females.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,150	100.0	22,052	100.0	20,098	100.0
Public (Government)	1,725	4.1	1,222	5.5	503	2.5
Private Formal	788	1.9	629	2.9	159	0.8
Private Informal	39,564	93.9	20,161	91.4	19,403	96.5
Semi-Public/Para-statal NGOs (Local and International)	16	0.0	14	0.1	2	0.0
Other International Organisations	57	0.1	26	0.1	31	0.2
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can be defined to include a group of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. Due to its importance in recent development arena, the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top or laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. ICT is recognized as an important knowledge-based tool necessary for socioeconomic developments. The role of ICT in the economy of Ghana, has been widely recognized though it has not been fully experienced in all parts of the country. The recognition is reflected in the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing E-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as regional and district information centers. This chapter presents the data on the use of ICT in the Asunafo South District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents information on the population 12 years and older and those amongst them who own mobile phones and those who use internet. The data reveals that only one out of every three (33.0%) persons 12 years and older in the Asunafo South District own mobile phones compared to a regional average of 40.2 percent. Whiles two out of every five (40%) of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones, one-quarter (25.7%) of their female counterparts own mobile phones.

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

Region/District/Sex	Population 12 yrs+		Population owning phone		Population using internet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	1,547,336	100.0	622,715	40.2	52,923	3.4
Total	61,562	100.0	20,330	33.0	1,108	1.8
Male	31,454	100.0	12,597	40.0	828	2.6
Female	30,108	100.0	7,733	25.7	280	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The use of internet facilities has increased enormously throughout Ghana in the last two decades. Since its inception communication by using postal services has reduced substantially in favour of electronic mails. Businesses have adopted its use in place of postal services. Individuals use the internet to communicate instead of posting letters. The numerous software programmes which are being developed on daily basis for social networking further

entice people to access internet services. With the advancement in technology, people are able to access the internet through mobile devices instead of the fixed line internet facilities.

Table 5.1 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the Asunafo South District, only 1,108 representing 1.8 percent use the internet, which is lower than the regional average of 3.4 percent. While nearly three out of every 100 males aged 12 years and older use the internet, only one out of every 100 of their female counterparts use the internet.

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-study and the use of the internet. Table 5.2 gives the percentage of households that own a laptop or desktop computer. Only two out of every 100 households (1.8%) of total households in the district own a laptop or desktop computer. Of the 369 households having desktop/laptop, two percent are male headed households and 1.4 percent are female headed household.

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

Region/District/Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	490,519	100.0	22,618	4.6
Total	20,241	100.0	369	1.8
Male Headed	15,166	100.0	299	2.0
Female Headed	5,075	100.0	70	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Evidence the world over indicates that persons with disability are people who can contribute to development. However, prejudice in cultures in certain parts of the world has discriminated against people with disabilities. Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. In the Local Governance System in Ghana, one of the assessment for Cape Coast Metropolis or any other district to pass the Functional Organisation Assessment Tools (FOAT) is to make provision for PWDs in the design and construction of physical projects like toilets, schools, markets, office buildings, among others. The 2010 PHC for the first time sought information disability. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability, and the social-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the Asunafo South District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on the people with disability and the type of disability by sex. The data show about two percent of the population of the Asunafo South District have one form of disability or the other. Whiles 1.9 percent are males, 1.8 percent are females. There are more persons with disabilities in the urban areas (2.1%) than in the rural settlements (1.8%) of the district. Table 6.1 further provide information on the type of disabilities. It must be noted however that due to the fact that some persons have multiple disabilities, the types of disability may necessarily not add up to the reported number of persons with disability.

Table 6.1 further suggest that the most common disability among PWDs in the district are sight (37.1%) and physical (28.3%) disabilities. Slightly more female PWDs (37.4%) are suffering from sight disability compared with 36.8 percent of their male counterparts. More males than females have intellectual and emotional disabilities. A similar pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas of the district, although the proportion of PWDs in the urban areas is higher. Though the prevalence of the sight disability is higher in urban (43.6%) as in rural (34.5%) localities, the prevalence is much higher among urban male PWDs (44.9%) than those in rural areas (34.5%), and also much higher among urban female PWDs than their rural counterparts. The prevalence of physical disability is much higher in urban (34.5%) than in rural (25.9%) areas. But intellectual disability among urban PWDs (13.3%) is slightly lower than among rural PWDs (15.6%).

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

Disability Type/ Locality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,580	100.0	48,836	100.0	46,744	100.0
No disability	93,809	98.1	47,907	98.1	45,902	98.2
With a disability	1,771	1.9	929	1.9	842	1.8
Sight	657	37.1	342	36.8	315	37.4
Hearing	338	19.1	164	17.7	174	20.7
Speech	343	19.4	208	22.4	135	16.0
Physical	502	28.3	254	27.3	248	29.5
Intellectual	264	14.9	148	15.9	116	13.8
Emotional	341	19.3	181	19.5	160	19.0
Other	174	9.8	83	8.9	91	10.8
Urban						
Total	24,601	100.0	11,824	100.0	12,777	100.0
No disability	24,096	97.9	11,619	98.3	12,477	97.7
With a disability	505	2.1	205	1.7	300	2.3
Sight	220	43.6	92	44.9	128	42.7
Hearing	98	19.4	34	16.6	64	21.3
Speech	73	14.5	34	16.6	39	13.0
Physical	174	34.5	69	33.7	105	35.0
Intellectual	67	13.3	39	19.0	28	9.3
Emotional	62	12.3	25	12.2	37	12.3
Other	43	8.5	13	6.3	30	10.0
Rural						
Total	70,979	100.0	37,012	100.0	33,967	100.0
No disability	69,713	98.2	36,288	98.0	33,425	98.4
With a disability	1,266	1.8	724	2.0	542	1.6
Sight	437	34.5	250	34.5	187	34.5
Hearing	240	19.0	130	18.0	110	20.3
Speech	270	21.3	174	24.0	96	17.7
Physical	328	25.9	185	25.6	143	26.4
Intellectual	197	15.6	109	15.1	88	16.2
Emotional	279	22.0	156	21.5	123	22.7
Other	131	10.3	70	9.7	61	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2, which presents information on the economic activity status of persons with disability (PWDs), aged 15 years and older. Nearly one-third (63.7%) of all PWDs 15 years and older in the district are employed while slightly more than one-third (34.4%) are economically not active. Among the economically active, 1.9 percent are unemployed, with slightly more males than females. About three-quarters of PWDs who have emotional disabilities are employed compared to half (50.5%) of their counterparts who suffer physical disability. About 47 percent of them are economically not active instead. PWDs with hearing (4.8%), other forms of disability (4.3%) and physical disability (3.0%) are more likely than

others to be unemployed. Similar patterns are observed among the male and female PWDs with more females (41.1%) reporting to be economically not active than males (28.1%).

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

Disability type/Sex	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	54,805	100.0	42,150	76.9	1,212	2.2	11,443	20.9
No disability	53,363	100.0	41,231	77.3	1,185	2.2	10,947	20.5
With disability ^a	1,442	100.0	919	63.7	27	1.9	496	34.4
Sight	576	100.0	371	64.4	9	1.6	196	34.0
Hearing	269	100.0	166	61.7	13	4.8	90	33.5
Speech	231	100.0	162	70.1	2	0.9	67	29.0
Physical	400	100.0	202	50.5	12	3.0	186	46.5
Intellectual	197	100.0	106	53.8	1	0.5	90	45.7
Emotional	272	100.0	204	75.0	1	0.4	67	24.6
Other	141	100.0	83	58.9	6	4.3	52	36.9
Male								
Total	27,973	100.0	22,052	78.8	535	1.9	5,386	19.3
No disability	27,230	100.0	21,529	79.1	524	1.9	5,177	19.0
With disability ^a	743	100.0	523	70.4	11	1.5	209	28.1
Sight	302	100.0	207	68.5	4	1.3	91	30.1
Hearing	129	100.0	89	69.0	4	3.1	36	27.9
Speech	130	100.0	102	78.5	0	0.0	28	21.5
Physical	198	100.0	119	60.1	7	3.5	72	36.4
Intellectual	110	100.0	73	66.4	0	0.0	37	33.6
Emotional	142	100.0	123	86.6	0	0.0	19	13.4
Other	66	100.0	47	71.2	0	0.0	19	28.8
Female								
Total	26,832	100.0	20,098	74.9	677	2.5	6,057	22.6
No disability	26,133	100.0	19,702	75.4	661	2.5	5,770	22.1
With disability ^a	699	100.0	396	56.7	16	2.3	287	41.1
Sight	274	100.0	164	59.9	5	1.8	105	38.3
Hearing	140	100.0	77	55.0	9	6.4	54	38.6
Speech	101	100.0	60	59.4	2	2.0	39	38.6
Physical	202	100.0	83	41.1	5	2.5	114	56.4
Intellectual	87	100.0	33	37.9	1	1.1	53	60.9
Emotional	130	100.0	81	62.3	1	0.8	48	36.9
Other	75	100.0	36	48.0	6	8.0	33	44.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the population 3 years and older by sex, their disability type and level of education attained in the Asunafo South District. About 45.8 percent of persons with disabilities in the district have attained basic level educations, 7.6 percent have attained secondary or higher education, whereas one-quarter (43.4%) have never been to school. PWDs with hearing (53.1%) and speech (50.5%) have the highest proportions who have never been to school while the least is recorded among those with sight disability (39.7%). One-tenth (11.1%) of PWDs with sight disability have attained secondary or higher education compared to about one-fifth (19.3%) of those with physical or emotional disabilities.

Table 6.3 further reveals that more female PWDs (48.8%) than their male counterparts (38.5%) have never been to school, and about five percent (4.7%) females compared to 14 percent males have attained secondary or higher education. Female PWDs are therefore disadvantaged in relation to educational attainment. The highest proportion of male PWDs with secondary or higher education have sight (14.0%), speech (7.8%) and physical (7.8%) disabilities. Amongst the female PWDs however sight (7.9%), emotional (5.2%) and hearing (4.1%) have attained secondary or higher education.

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

Disability type/ Sex	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	86,304	100.0	22,256	25.8	8,931	10.3	48,560	56.3	6,557	7.6
No disability	84,596	100.0	21,515	25.4	8,876	10.5	47,778	56.5	6,427	7.6
With a disability	1,708	100.0	741	43.4	55	3.2	782	45.8	130	7.6
Sight	638	100.0	253	39.7	15	2.4	299	46.9	71	11.1
Hearing	326	100.0	173	53.1	15	4.6	121	37.1	17	5.2
Speech	323	100.0	163	50.5	20	6.2	120	37.2	20	6.2
Physical	485	100.0	221	45.6	12	2.5	228	47	24	4.9
Intellectual	251	100.0	113	45	5	2	118	47	15	6
Emotional	326	100.0	147	45.1	5	1.5	158	48.5	16	4.9
Other	169	100.0	69	40.8	6	3.6	81	47.9	13	7.7
Male										
Total	44,013	100.0	9,327	21.2	4,622	10.5	25,568	58.1	4,496	10.2
No disability	43,119	100.0	8,983	20.8	4,591	10.6	25,141	58.3	4,404	10.2
With a disability	894	100.0	344	38.5	31	3.5	427	47.8	92	10.3
Sight	336	100.0	115	34.2	9	2.7	165	49.1	47	14
Hearing	157	100.0	80	51	8	5.1	59	37.6	10	6.4
Speech	193	100.0	99	51.3	12	6.2	67	34.7	15	7.8
Physical	244	100.0	90	36.9	7	2.9	128	52.5	19	7.8
Intellectual	142	100.0	50	35.2	3	2.1	78	54.9	11	7.7
Emotional	173	100.0	70	40.5	3	1.7	92	53.2	8	4.6
Other	80	100.0	35	43.8	2	2.5	34	42.5	9	11.3
Female										
Total	42,291	100.0	12,929	30.6	4,309	10.2	22,992	54.4	2,061	4.9
No disability	41,477	100.0	12,532	30.2	4,285	10.3	22,637	54.6	2,023	4.9
With a disability	814	100.0	397	48.8	24	2.9	355	43.6	38	4.7
Sight	302	100.0	138	45.7	6	2	134	44.4	24	7.9
Hearing	169	100.0	93	55	7	4.1	62	36.7	7	4.1
Speech	130	100.0	64	49.2	8	6.2	53	40.8	5	3.8
Physical	241	100.0	131	54.4	5	2.1	100	41.5	5	2.1
Intellectual	109	100.0	63	57.8	2	1.8	40	36.7	4	3.7
Emotional	153	100.0	77	50.3	2	1.3	66	43.1	8	5.2
Other	89	100.0	34	38.2	4	4.5	47	52.8	4	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

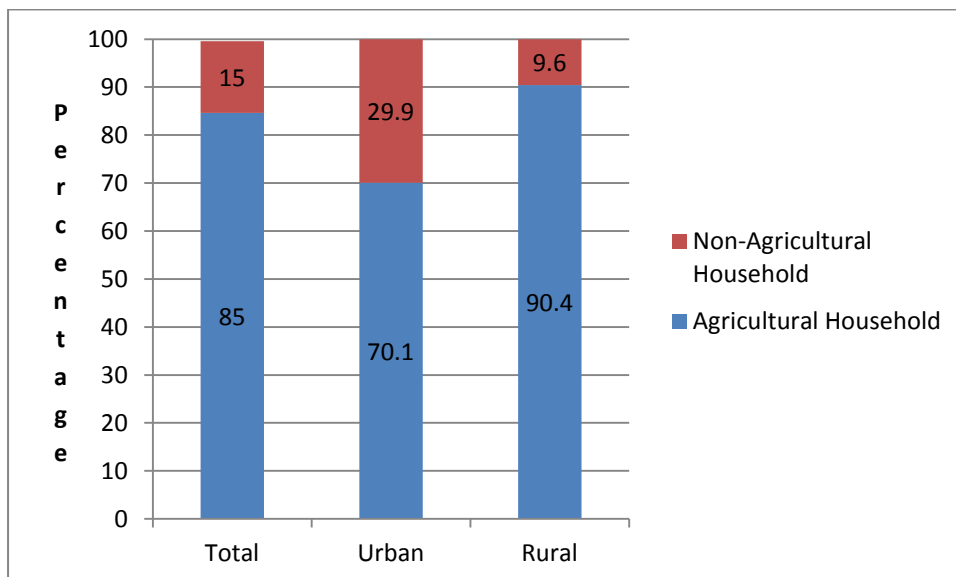
7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is generally regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The 2010 PHC for the first time collected data on agricultural activities; namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated and trees crops grown, farm size and type of cropping; livestock types and their numbers, and the numbers of keepers. This chapter presents information on households that are into agriculture, the type of farming activities they practice and the number of livestock reared.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is defined to be an agricultural household if, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012). Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities by locality of residence. Only one out of every seven households (15%) in the district are not engaged in agricultural activities. The economy of the district is agrarian, with nine out of every 10 rural households and seven in 10 urban households are into agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households agricultural activity by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows that there are 17,128 households in the Asunafo South District that are into agriculture. Almost all agricultural households (98.7%) are involved in crop farming, irrespective of the locality of residence. Slightly more than one-third (35.6%) are into livestock rearing whereas less than one percent (0.1%) are into fish farming. Although tree planting is also not a major feature among households in the district, there are more rural households in this venture. Livestock rearing is higher in rural areas (38.3%) compared to rural areas (27.1%). It must however be noted that some households are engaged in more than one agricultural activity.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,241	100.0	5,764	100.0	14,477	100.0
Households engage in Agriculture	17,128	84.6	4,042	70.1	13,086	90.4
Crop Farming	16,900	98.7	3,953	97.8	12,947	98.9
Tree Planting	68	0.4	17	0.4	51	0.4
Livestock Rearing	6,100	35.6	1,094	27.1	5,006	38.3
Fish Farming	25	0.1	8	0.2	17	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows that chicken is the most widely reared animal in the district forming (76.5%) of all animals reared. This is followed by sheep (6.5%), fish (4.9%) and Goat (4.7%). Chicken Keepers form 61.6percent of the population involved in animal rearing followed by sheep (15.7%) and goat (11.5%). Fish has the highest average fishes per keeper (385), snail (96) and cattle (29).

Table 7.2: Size of households by agricultural activities

Agricultural activity	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	186,751	100.0	8,472	100.0	22.0
Beehives	27	0.0	4	0.0	6.8
Cattle	4,067	2.2	142	1.7	28.6
Chicken	142,830	76.5	5,215	61.6	27.4
Dove	213	0.1	10	0.1	21.3
Duck	2,802	1.5	227	2.7	12.3
Goat	8,685	4.7	977	11.5	8.9
Grass-cutter	614	0.3	43	0.5	14.3
Guinea fowl	1,189	0.6	111	1.3	10.7
Ostrich	565	0.3	27	0.3	20.9
Pig	1,833	1.0	184	2.2	10.0
Rabbit	433	0.2	44	0.5	9.8
Sheep	12,137	6.5	1,334	15.7	9.1
Silk worm	307	0.2	25	0.3	12.3
Snail	482	0.3	5	0.1	96.4
Turkey	1,192	0.6	71	0.8	16.8
Other (specify)	135	0.1	26	0.3	5.2
Fish farming	9,227	4.9	24	0.3	384.5
Inland fishing	10	0.0	2	0.0	5.0
Marine fishing	3	0.0	1	0.0	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements (NDPC, 2002). The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies. It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the national, regional and local levels.

Information on the stock of houses, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal in the Asunafo South District are presented in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 15,220. The proportion of houses in rural areas 11,816 (77.7%) is higher than total number of houses in the urban areas 3,404 (22.3%). The data further shows that the average number of households per house in the district is 1.3, with slightly more households per house in urban (1.7) than in the rural areas (1.2).

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	95,580	24,601	70,979
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	94,603	24,232	70,371
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	15,220	3,404	11,816
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	6.2	7.1	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling and Ownership

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.2 presents type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that almost half (49.4%) of household live in compound houses, a little over one-third (34.3%) occupy separate houses, six percent occupy semi-detached houses, and a few household (1.4%) occupy apartments. Most male headed households live in

compound house (47.7%) and separate house (31.6%) as is the case among female headed households, where majority live in compound houses (54.6%) and separate houses (31.6%). The distribution of type of dwelling by urban indicates that compound (62.1%), separate (26.4%) and semi-detached (6.9%) houses are the most predominant occupied dwelling units in urban areas, whereas in the rural areas compound (44.3%), separate (37.4%) and huts (same compound and on different compound together) (10.9%) houses are the most common used dwelling unit.

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

Type of dwelling		Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	6,942	34.3	35.2	31.6	26.4	37.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,205	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.9	5.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	275	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	10,002	49.4	47.7	54.6	62.1	44.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,297	6.4	7.3	3.7	0.6	8.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	326	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.1	2.2
Tent	10,343	871	46	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	2,393	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	52	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	38	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other	9,846	750	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of head of household and type of locality. From the table, 57.5 percent of dwelling units is owned by a household member, while 16.2 percent is owned by other private individuals. Relative who is not a household member (14.2%) and private employer (12.9%) also own a significant number of dwelling units in the district. Government ownership (1.3%) of dwelling units in the district is highly insignificant. In urban households, houses owned by a household member is more than half (53%), other private individuals (25.5%) and (16.2%) are owned by relatives who are not household members. On the other hand, (59.3%) are owned by a household member, relatives who are not household members (13.3%) and (12.5%) are owned by other private individuals in the rural areas. More female headed households than male headed households own their dwelling units in the district.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	11,637	57.5	55.6	63.0	53.0	59.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	143	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	2,868	14.2	12.9	17.8	16.2	13.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	3,277	16.2	16.6	14.9	25.5	12.5
Private employer	83,610	9,509	1,900	9.4	11.9	1.8	1.6	12.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	87	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	262	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.1
Other	24,000	1,844	67	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Material

8.4.1 Materials for Outer Walls

The type of material used for the construction of a dwelling unit determines the quality and durability of a dwelling unit. Table 8.4 presents the types of construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Two-thirds (67.0%) of houses in the district have outer walls constructed with mud brick or earth, whilst only a quarter of the households have used cement blocks or concrete to construct their dwelling units. While more than three-quarters (78.7%) of rural households use mud bricks or earth for the construction of the outer walls of their housing units, slightly above one-third urban households use this construction material. More than half (57.8%) of the urban households instead use cement or concrete.

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	21,050	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	14,027	67.0	35.5	78.7
Wood	200,594	7,932	413	2.0	1.6	2.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	157	1.0	1.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	814	18	0.0	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	163	1.0	2.3	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	5,641	27.0	57.8	14.8
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	442	2.0	0.6	2.7
Bamboo	8,206	523	24	0.0	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	69	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	39,206	1,496	96	1.0	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1 Main Construction Material for the Floor

The floor of a dwelling unit is very important in providing comfort to households. Data from Table 8.5 presents main construction materials for floor of dwelling units by type of locality. Cement or concrete is the main material (63.9%) used for the floor, while about one-third (34.3%) of the households use earth or mud Rural. Whereas 57.7 percent of the rural households use cement or concrete for the floor of dwelling units, four out every five (79.8%) urban households use cement or concrete.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials of 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	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	6,946	34.3	17.0	41.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	12,943	63.9	79.8	57.7
Stone	32,817	3,325	161	0.8	1.9	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	322	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	10	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	79	0.4	0.6	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	66	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Roofing Material

Table 8.6 presents main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. Metal sheet is the main material used for roofing (93.7%). This is followed by Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (2.4%). In the urban areas, (96.5%) of roofs of the housing units are made of metal sheets, (0.7%) are made of bamboo and (0.6%), thatch/palm leaf or raffia. In the rural housing units however, 92.5 percent of roofs are made of metal sheets, 3.1 percent of thatch/palm leaf or raffia and 1.4 percent bamboo.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	21,050	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	80,644	4,394	190	0.9	0.3	41.2
Cement/Concrete	45,547	3,588	133	0.6	0.5	57.7
Stone	4,152,259	423,255	19,715	93.7	96.5	0.3
Burnt brick	759,039	1,686	10	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wood	141,072	3,161	86	0.4	0.5	0.0
Vinyl tiles	31,456	704	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	71,049	4,679	255	1.2	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	500,606	74,583	505	2.4	0.6	0.0
Other	35,935	3,292	138	0.7	0.7	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms available in dwelling unit gives an indication of the extent of congestion in households. Overcrowded rooms have the risk of spreading communicable diseases faster and also affect how much rest time individuals would have. Infectious diseases, such as chicken pox, tuberculosis and respiratory infections could spread quickly in congested rooms. Data on household sleeping room occupancy and number of 'sleeping rooms' per household are presented in Table 8.7 below.

About half (50.5%) of the households in the district occupy only one sleeping room, while 27.7 percent have two sleeping rooms. Nine out of 10 (89%) single person households occupy one sleeping room while 6.6 percent have two rooms. The proportion of households that occupy one sleeping room decreases with increasing household size. The data suggest some level of congestion as 47 percent of five member households occupy only one sleeping room and also the fact that one out of every seven (15.5%) nine member household use only one sleeping 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	20,241	100.0	50.5	27.7	12	5.2	2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5
1	2,995	100.0	89.0	6.6	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4
2	2,148	100.0	70.0	22.7	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
3	2,585	100.0	60.4	26.2	8.5	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
4	2,792	100.0	54.3	29.7	9.4	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5
5	2,576	100.0	46.9	34.4	12.8	3.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
6	2,324	100.0	36.6	37.0	15.8	6.8	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
7	1,661	100.0	27.0	41.0	19.6	7.2	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
8	1,223	100.0	22.5	36.6	22.3	11.8	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1
9	736	100.0	15.5	33.2	27.6	12.0	6.0	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.5
10+	1,201	100.0	7.4	24.6	27.3	19.5	9.7	4.7	3.1	1.5	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and Household Facilities

Information on household facilities and access to utilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are to communities in the district.

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 presents data on the main sources of lighting used by households in the district. Flash or torch light or rechargeable light is the main source of lighting for most households (52.1%). About one-third (32.3%) of the households use electricity, that is, they are connected to the national grid. About one in every seven (14%) households in the district depend on kerosene lamp for lighting. Electricity from the mains is widely used by urban households, while flashlight/torch is predominantly used by rural households. While electricity from the national grid remains an important source of lighting for most (69.5%)

urban households, a significant proportion (18.1%) also rely on their flash lights. Conversely, most of the rural households depend on flash light (65.6%) for lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	6,528	32.3	69.5	17.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	89	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,829	14	10.3	15.4
Gas lamp	9,378	793	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	693	92	0.5	0.4	0.5
Candle	41,214	1,662	40	0.2	0.5	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	10,542	52.1	18.1	65.6
Firewood	13,241	997	46	0.2	0.3	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	38	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of fuel for cooking in the district. In spite of the promotion of cooking gas, wood and charcoal are the dominant sources of fuel for cooking by households in the district accounting for 92.7 percent of all cooking fuel. Only 2.9 percent of households use gas as their source of fuel for cooking. Households who do not cook constitute 3.5 percent of households in the district. The heavy dependence on wood and charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel has implication on the exploitation of the environment. Serious efforts should be put in place to address this challenge.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	716	3.5	7.4	2.0
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	16,309	80.6	51.3	92.2
Gas	996,518	36,641	587	2.9	7.9	0.9
Electricity	29,794	1,073	53	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	31	0.2	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	2,443	12.1	32.2	4.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	96	0.5	0.5	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,165	5.8	8.6	4.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	9,007	44.5	31.9	49.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	3,297	16.3	21.1	14.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	428	2.1	1.5	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	2,608	12.9	5.6	15.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	66	0.3	0.8	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	1,620	8.0	20.1	3.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	1,996	9.9	10.3	9.7
Other	21,007	1,614	54	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking facility

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the district. Space for cooking is well provided for households in the district. More than 40 percent (44.5%) of households have access to separate room for exclusive use. One out of seven (16.3%) use separate rooms that are shared with other household(s), while 9.9 percent use open spaces in their compound. A small proportion of households (0.3%), however cook in the hall or the bedroom while an additional (2.1%) use an enclosure without a roof for cooking.

8.6.4 Main Source of Water for drinking and other domestic use

Table 8.10 presents the main sources of water for drinking and other domestic purpose. More than one-third (36.2%) of households in the district depend largely on borehole or pump well as their source of drinking water. Slightly more than a fifth (21%) of the households depend on rivers or streams for their main source of drinking water. Almost the same proportion of households use pipe-borne outside their dwelling of public stand pipe. Whereas 67.9 percent of the urban households depend on pipe-borne outside their dwelling of public stand pipe, only 12.6 percent of rural households use these facilities. Instead 44.3 percent of the rural households rely on boreholes for their main source of drinking water. A similar pattern is observed for the main sources water for other domestic purposes.

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	203	1.0	3.0	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	2,915	14.4	32.4	7.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	2,814	13.9	35.5	5.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	7,331	36.2	15.9	44.3
Protected well	321,091	45,990	1,457	7.2	5.6	7.8
Rain water	39,438	1,044	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	76	0.4	0.2	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	777	21	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	167	0.8	2.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	807	4.0	0.8	5.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	64	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	4,267	21.1	3.5	28.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	104	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other	3,972	243	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	227	1.1	3.2	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	2,797	13.8	32.5	6.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	2,705	13.4	35.3	4.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	7,260	35.9	16.1	43.7
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,663	8.2	7.0	8.7
Rain water	39,916	965	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	67	0.3	0.2	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	769	3.8	0.5	5.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	68	0.3	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	4,499	22.2	4.2	29.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	108	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other	10,302	982	43	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Information on toilet facilities is also important for housing as well as public health policy and for planning the location of such facilities in areas they are most needed. Table 8.11 shows types of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of localities. The data show that 46 percent of households in the district depend on public toilet. A relatively small proportion of households (5.5%) in the district have no toilet facility and therefore use the

bush or field. Forty-five percent of rural households and 30 percent of urban households use pit latrines, while three out of 100 urban and one out of 200 rural households use a water closet.

8.8.2 Bathing facility

Over a third (34.1%) of households have a shared separate bathing facility while nearly a quarter (23.8%) have a bathing facility for exclusive use. About one-tenth use a shared open cubicle (11.6%) or private open cubicle (12.2%) for bathing. Households who take their bath in an open space is 7.3 percent. Households with own bathroom for exclusive use, those with private open cubicle and those with shared open cubicle and those who use open space around house are more in the rural while households who use shared separate bathroom in the same house are in the majority in the urban areas.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,117	5.5	5.8	5.4
W.C.	839,611	32,800	232	1.1	2.7	0.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	8,294	41.0	30.0	45.3
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,175	5.8	10.8	3.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan)	1,893,291	216,053	9,310	46.0	49.8	44.5
Other	23,385	1,541	81	0.4	0.6	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	6,027	29.8	23.8	32.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	6,910	34.1	53.2	26.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	2,460	12.2	8.6	13.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	2,353	11.6	9.2	12.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	60	0.3	0.0	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	917	4.5	2.3	5.4
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,474	7.3	2.7	9.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	16,276	1,104	33	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal, especially solid waste, has remained a challenge to many localities in Ghana. MMDAs in the last decade have resorted to the use of private waste management companies to manage solid waste in communities, especially urban communities.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 presents methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The table shows that 75.2 percent of the households dispose solid waste in a public dump, with most of them (61.7%) using open public dump sites. Households who dump indiscriminately form 13.5 percent of households in the district. Only 2.2 percent of household waste generated is collected by district authorities.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Disposal of liquid waste is very important because improper disposal of liquid waste can lead to the breeding of mosquitoes. Majority of households in the districts dispose liquid waste on the compound (49.9%) whilst also dispose their liquid waste on street (38.9%). Only a few households dispose liquid waste through the sewerage system (4.4%) or through drainage system into gutters (2.5%). Most of rural households throw their liquid waste onto the street or onto the compound.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	446	2.2	4.2	1.4
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	885	4.4	4.4	4.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	2,324	11.5	35.2	2.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	12,491	61.7	42.7	69.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	2,727	13.5	7.5	15.8
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	1,258	6.2	5.4	6.6
Other	53,805	2,876	110	0.5	0.7	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	378	1.9	4.4	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	328	1.6	2.5	1.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	208	1.0	1.3	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	7,871	38.9	33.6	41.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	1,308	6.5	14.6	3.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	10,105	49.9	43.2	52.6
Other	38,294	1,239	43	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), is the second (combining a population and housing) in the history of eleven censuses conducted in Ghana. It derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of census and experiences from previous censuses. This report is the first for Asunafo South District and is produced with the aim of providing useful information for planners, academics and policy makers. The characteristics analyzed include the demographic profile, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the district is 95,580 with sex ratio of about 105 males to a 100 females. The district is predominantly rural with three-quarters (74.3%) of the households residing in rural settlements with only 27.7 percent of the households in urban areas. The age-dependency ratio is also higher in rural areas (91.13%) than in urban (78.13%).

The Asunafo South District recorded a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.01 compared to the regional TFR of 3.58. The total number of migrants enumerated in the district is 35,239, out of which 28.8 percent lived in the district between one and four years, while 22.6 percent have been living there for 20 years or more.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The district has a household population of 94,603 members most of whom are children less than 15 years (46.8 %) and household heads who constitutes 21.4 percent. Ghanaians by birth (94.9%) constitute the largest proportion of the population. The least are persons from African other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and Ghanaian by Naturalisation (0.5%).

Majority of persons enumerated in the district are Christians (73.4%), followed by Muslims (17.7%). People with no religious affiliation constitute 6.7 percent of the district total population, with the least being traditionalist (0.6%). The district has 29.3 percent of the populations aged 11 years and older not literate. More females are non-literate (11,133) as compared to males (7,522). The population that are literate in English only constitute 26.5 percent with female dominating. There are also more females in the population who are literate in a Ghanaian Language.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

A higher proportion of the population (79.1%) are economically active with 96.7 percent employed. Nearly three-quarters (74.2%) 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 90 percent of the employed population. The proportions of males in public

(government) sector (5.5%) and private formal (2.9%) are higher than their female counterparts.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The data reveals that only one out of every three (33.0%) persons 12 years and older in the Asunafo South District own mobile phones compared to a regional average of 40.2 percent. Whiles two out of every five (40%) of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones, one-quarter (25.7%) of their female counterparts own mobile phones. Whiles nearly three out of every 100 males aged 12 years and older use the internet, only one out of every 100 of their female counterparts use the internet.

9.2.5 Disability

Out of the total population of 95,580, nearly two percent are persons with disabilities (PWDs), with slightly more males (1.9%) than females (1.8%). Nearly two-thirds of all PWDs in the district suffer from sight or physical disabilities. There are equal proportions of both sexes with sight and physical disabilities. However, there are more females with hearing disability than males.

About 45.8 percent of persons with disabilities in the district have attained basic level educations, 7.6 percent have attained secondary or higher education, whereas one-quarter (43.4%) have never been to school. PWDs with hearing (53.1%) and speech (50.5%) have the highest proportions who have never been to school. Also, nearly one-third (63.7%) of all PWDs 15 years and older in the district are employed whiles slightly more than one-third (34.4%) are economically not active.

9.2.6 Agriculture

Nine out of every 10 households in the district are into agriculture. In urban areas, seven out of every 10 households are into agriculture while in the rural areas, almost every household is into agriculture. Almost all agricultural households (98.7%) are involved in crop farming, irrespective of the locality of residence. Slightly more than one-third (35.6%) are into livestock rearing whereas less than one percent (0.1%) are into fish farming. Although tree planting is also not a major feature among households in the district, there are more rural households in this venture.

9.2.7 Housing

The total stock of houses in the district is 15,220. The proportion of houses in rural areas 11,816 (77.7%) is higher than total number of houses in the urban areas 3,404 (22.3%). The data further shows that the average number of households per house in the district is 1.3, with slightly more households per house in urban (1.7) than in the rural areas (1.2). The data show that almost half (49.4%) of household live in compound houses, a little over one-third (34.3%) occupy separate houses, six percent occupy semi-detached houses, and a few household (1.4%) occupy apartments. More than half (57.5%) of dwelling units is owned by a household member, while 16.2 percent is owned by other private individuals. Relative who is not a household member (14.2%).

About half (50.5%) of the households in the district occupy only one sleeping room, whiles 27.7 percent have two sleeping rooms. Nine out of 10 (89%) single person households occupy one sleeping room whiles 6.6 percent have two rooms. The proportion of households that occupy one sleeping room decreases with increasing household size. The data suggest some level of congestion as 47 percent of five member households occupy only one sleeping

room and also the fact that one out of every seven (15.5%) nine member household use only one sleeping room.

Flash or torch light or rechargeable light is the main source of lighting for most households (52.1%). About one-third (32.3%) of the households use electricity, that is, they are connected to the national grid. About one in every seven (14%) households in the district depend on kerosene lamp for lighting. Electricity from the mains is widely used by urban households, while flashlight/torch is predominantly used by rural households. While electricity from the national grid remains an important source of lighting for most (69.5%) urban households, a significant proportion (18.1%) also rely on their flash lights. In spite of the promotion of cooking gas, wood and charcoal are the dominant sources of fuel for cooking by households in the district accounting for 92.7 percent of all cooking fuel. Only 2.9 percent of households use gas as their source of fuel for cooking.

More than one-third (36.2%) of households in the district depend largely on borehole or pump well as their source of drinking water. Slightly more than a fifth (21%) of the households depend on rivers or streams for their main source of drinking water. Almost the same proportion of households use pipe-borne outside their dwelling of public stand pipe. Whereas 67.9 percent of the urban households depend on pipe-borne outside their dwelling of public stand pipe, only 12.6 percent of rural households use these facilities. The data also show that 46 percent of households in the district depend on public toilet. A relatively small proportion of households (5.5%) in the district have no toilet facility and therefore use the bush or field. Forty-five percent of rural households and 30 percent of urban households use pit latrines, while three out of 100 urban and one out of 200 rural households use a water closet.

Half (49.9%) of households in the districts dispose liquid waste in their compounds whilst nearly two fifth (38.9%) dispose their liquid waste on the street. Only a few households (4.4% and 2.5%) dispose liquid waste through the sewage system and drain system into gutters, respectively.

9.3 Conclusion

The Asunafo South District which is predominantly rural, is noted for cocoa production and primary forest reserves. The population has a broad base which indicates a youthful population, which if properly harnessed will ensure a brighter future for the district. The district lacks behind in most development indicators, which should be a source of worry to development planners, policy makers and programme implementers.

9.4 Policy Implications

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

Ghana Health Service should intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to help check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers.

Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, and church visits.

Also, sanitation bye-laws and policies should be intensified and more rubbish containers should be provided by the District Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committees and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open defecation.

People in the district should be encouraged to use LP Gas in cooking instead of wood which has some health hazard and also lead to deforestation. The District Assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more localities should be connected to the national electricity grid which will help promote learning after school and promote industrialization.

There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer labs and the construction of community information centres. Accessibility to school buildings and workplaces should be made disabled friendly in the district especially for physically challenged persons.

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

Attention and resources must be committed in providing portable and improved water sources for rural folks in the district .The District Assembly in collaboration with the relevant agencies must provide safe sanitation infrastructure (skip bins, public toilets) and carry out community education and sensitization on safe sanitation practices to prevent the outbreak of epidemics.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	94,603	100.0	24,232	100.0	70,371	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,995	3.2	1,205	5.0	1,790	2.5
Household with head and a spouse only	1,638	1.7	406	1.7	1,232	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	8,055	8.5	2,964	12.2	5,091	7.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	33,288	35.2	6,628	27.4	26,660	37.9
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	23,542	24.9	4,376	18.1	19,166	27.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,366	2.5	632	2.6	1,734	2.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,237	4.5	1,052	4.3	3,185	4.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	11,509	12.2	4,297	17.7	7,212	10.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,348	1.4	758	3.1	590	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,625	5.9	1,914	7.9	3,711	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Marital status of the population 12 years and older by age group and sex

Sex/Age group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	61,562	100.0	37.3	5.6	48.4	1.8	3.4	3.5
10 - 14	6,757	100.0	95.9	0.6	3.5	0	0	0
15 - 19	9,679	100.0	89.8	2.5	7.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,166	100.0	54.3	8.4	33.7	1.9	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	7,375	100.0	26.3	10.2	58.6	2	2.4	0.5
30 - 34	5,794	100.0	11.1	9.5	72.4	2.8	3.3	0.8
35 - 39	5,461	100.0	4.9	7.2	79.9	2	4.4	1.6
40 - 44	4,499	100.0	3.6	6.3	79.4	2.7	5.3	2.8
45 - 49	3,579	100.0	2.3	5.3	79.1	2.6	6.5	4.1
50 - 54	2,962	100.0	1.7	4.5	77.1	3.2	7.3	6.3
55 - 59	1,862	100.0	1.1	2.4	75.3	2.6	8.6	9.8
60 - 64	1,571	100.0	1.5	3.4	67.7	2.4	9.4	15.7
65+	3,857	100.0	3.4	1.5	54.5	2.5	9.8	28.3
Male								
Total	31,454	100.0	44	4.7	46.5	1.4	2.4	1
14-Dec	3,481	100.0	96.2	0.5	3.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,173	100.0	95.6	0.7	3.7	0	0	0
20 - 24	3,763	100.0	80	4.7	14.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,561	100.0	41.5	9.4	46.3	1.3	1.3	0.2
30 - 34	2,853	100.0	17.6	9.2	67.3	2.9	2.5	0.5
35 - 39	2,799	100.0	7.8	7.5	79	1.6	3.5	0.6
40 - 44	2,330	100.0	5.2	6.4	81.3	2.4	3.8	0.8
45 - 49	1,959	100.0	3.8	6.1	81.7	2.1	4.9	1.4
50 - 54	1,632	100.0	2.6	4.5	84.3	2.7	4.4	1.5
55 - 59	1,058	100.0	1.6	2.9	84.9	2.6	5.7	2.4
60 - 64	878	100.0	1.6	4.1	82.3	2.3	6.9	2.7
65+	1,967	100.0	4.1	2.1	76.4	2.9	7.3	7.2
Female								
Total	30,108	100.0	30.2	6.4	50.5	2.2	4.5	6.2
14-Dec	3,276	100.0	95.5	0.6	3.9	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	4,506	100.0	83.2	4.5	11.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	4,403	100.0	32.4	11.5	50.2	3	2.5	0.4
25 - 29	3,814	100.0	12.2	10.9	70.1	2.7	3.4	0.7
30 - 34	2,941	100.0	4.9	9.8	77.4	2.7	4.0	1.2
35 - 39	2,662	100.0	1.9	6.8	80.9	2.4	5.3	2.7
40 - 44	2,169	100.0	1.8	6.1	77.3	3	6.8	4.9
45 - 49	1,620	100.0	0.5	4.4	75.9	3.3	8.5	7.4
50 - 54	1,330	100.0	0.5	4.4	68.2	3.8	10.9	12.3
55 - 59	804	100.0	0.5	1.7	62.8	2.7	12.6	19.7
60 - 64	693	100.0	1.4	2.5	49.1	2.5	12.6	32
65+	1,890	100.0	2.6	0.8	31.7	2.1	50.3	50.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Literacy Status	None (not literate)	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes							
Total	18,655	44,954	4,991	7,250	32,520	104	89
11-14	414	8,390	1,339	1,180	5,856	9	6
15-19	1,034	8,645	1,067	845	6,713	12	8
20-24	2,208	5,958	649	798	4,473	20	18
25-29	2,431	4,944	531	878	3,502	22	11
30-34	2,008	3,786	405	830	2,529	14	8
35-39	2,117	3,344	307	765	2,260	5	7
40-44	1,782	2,717	237	604	1,859	9	8
45-49	1,315	2,264	140	431	1,679	6	8
50-54	1,149	1,813	105	325	1,378	-	5
55-59	746	1,116	68	190	851	2	5
60-64	786	785	50	149	583	-	3
65+	2,665	1,192	93	255	837	5	2
Male	7,522	24,931	2,483	3,123	19,171	83	71
female	11,133	20,023	2,508	4,127	13,349	21	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Both Sexes											
Total	86,304	22,256	2,570	6,361	23,782	24,778	4,878	493	957	205	24
No disability	84,596	21,515	2,549	6,327	23,489	24,289	4,803	475	927	198	24
With a disability	1,708	741	21	34	293	489	75	18	30	7	0
Sight	638	253	7	8	92	207	43	5	17	6	0
Hearing	326	173	2	13	40	81	13	3	1	0	0
Speech	323	163	7	13	44	76	10	7	3	0	0
Physical	485	221	6	6	101	127	13	4	7	0	0
Intellectual	251	113	2	3	53	65	10	2	2	1	0
Emotional	326	147	1	4	70	88	11	2	2	1	0
Other	169	69	2	4	24	57	10	0	3	0	0
Male											
Total	44,013	9,327	1,283	3,339	11,616	13,952	3,249	300	741	182	24
No disability	43,119	8,983	1,272	3,319	11,461	13,680	3,197	288	718	177	24
With a disability	894	344	11	20	155	272	52	12	23	5	0
Sight	336	115	2	7	51	114	27	4	12	4	0
Hearing	157	80	0	8	16	43	6	3	1	0	0
Speech	193	99	5	7	22	45	7	5	3	0	0
Physical	244	90	5	2	52	76	10	2	7	0	0
Intellectual	142	50	1	2	30	48	8	0	2	1	0
Emotional	173	70	0	3	36	56	6	1	0	1	0
Other	80	35	1	1	10	24	6	0	3	0	0
Female											
Total	42,291	12,929	1,287	3,022	12,166	10,826	1,629	193	216	23	0
No disability	41,477	12,532	1,277	3,008	12,028	10,609	1,606	187	209	21	0
With a disability	814	397	10	14	138	217	23	6	7	2	0
Sight	302	138	5	1	41	93	16	1	5	2	0
Hearing	169	93	2	5	24	38	7	0	0	0	0
Speech	130	64	2	6	22	31	3	2	0	0	0
Physical	241	131	1	4	49	51	3	2	0	0	0
Intellectual	109	63	1	1	23	17	2	2	0	0	0
Emotional	153	77	1	1	34	32	5	1	2	0	0
Other	89	34	1	3	14	33	4	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lettuce	7	35	12	23	20	5	15
Maize	1,986	10,658	5,593	5,065	4,197	2,346	1,851
Mango	5	23	14	9	17	11	6
Melon (agusi)	9	43	24	19	18	9	9
Millet	6	25	16	9	17	10	7
Mushroom	1	7	4	3	2	1	1
Nut meg	2	16	8	8	2	2	0
Oil palm	855	4,751	2,500	2,251	1,884	1,055	829
Okro	183	1,076	514	562	448	229	219
Onion		341			92		
Pawpaw	32	212	88	124	83	41	42
Peas	7	54	29	25	13	7	6
Pepper	325	1,828	929	899	801	441	360
Plantain	10,586	54,638	27,653	26,985	20,937	10,987	9,950
Potatoes	48	247	118	129	69	35	34
Rice	392	2,470	1,340	1,130	853	498	355
Rubber	1	7	4	3	2	2	0
Shallot	4	16	7	9	6	2	4
Soya beans	2	5	3	2	3	2	1
Sugarcane	8	53	44	9	17	12	5
Sweet pepper	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sweet potatoes	1	3	3	0	3	3	0
Tiger nut	10	41	18	23	16	10	6
Tobacco	8	53	27	26	29	12	17
Tomatoes	332	1,652	879	773	682	398	284
Water melon	8	15	11	4	12	10	2
Yam	651	3,394	1,717	1,677	1,402	737	665
Other	50	213	106	107	115	63	52

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A6: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Locality Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1.	Kukuom	9,532	4,498	5,034	2,237	1,249
2.	Sankore	9,518	4,665	4,853	2,323	1,334
3.	Kwapong	4,363	2,101	2,262	947	646
4.	Noberkaw	3,309	1,602	1,707	637	486
5	Abuom	2,752	1,398	1,354	611	456
6	Dantano	2,441	1,197	1,244	485	355
7	Anwiam	1,677	853	824	371	277
8	Beposo no.2 (Nyame Adom)	1,269	684	585	262	161
9	Durowaakrom	1,195	572	623	254	213
10	Kwapone	1,188	560	628	257	175
11	Oppongkrom	973	510	463	181	144
12	Camp No.1	906	469	437	211	149
13	Yaw Barfikrom (Ohiampeanika)	899	476	423	168	145
14	1000 Acres	881	445	436	175	106
15	Onwe	878	468	410	187	131
16	New Sawereso (Seinua)	857	457	400	181	151
17	Asibrim (Asibrem)	845	432	413	149	157
18	Asufufuo	832	432	400	159	133
19	Kesekrom (Kumadwo Dwan)	820	452	368	122	94
20	Dwomokrom	785	375	410	173	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A7: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Locality Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1.	Kukuom	9,532	1,242	1,150	1,241	1,161	875	719	591	521	472	358	348	201	181	99	138	235
2.	Sankore	9,518	1,309	1,276	1,155	1,117	1,029	874	644	534	419	306	246	154	120	70	95	170
3.	Kwapong	4,363	678	594	588	442	355	280	267	229	187	165	149	99	104	42	81	103
4.	Noberkaw	3,309	464	465	472	382	287	218	199	179	147	121	100	65	69	28	54	59
5.	Abuom	2,752	444	401	342	283	202	209	169	137	126	120	99	43	57	30	44	46
6.	Dantano	2,441	418	399	289	238	194	155	134	118	123	111	77	50	30	24	39	42
7.	Anwiam	1,677	262	224	195	163	137	112	113	108	80	85	49	41	24	28	23	33
8.	Beposo No.2 (Nyame Adom)	1,269	261	209	133	114	100	91	93	61	65	39	30	18	11	16	17	11
9.	Durowaakrom	1,195	224	162	134	89	119	108	73	82	52	42	32	27	16	12	13	10
10.	Kwapone	1,188	186	139	138	134	74	81	79	99	67	40	40	24	26	12	18	31
11.	Oppongkrom	973	196	138	117	106	63	82	49	46	47	38	23	16	6	11	17	18
12.	Camp No.1 Yaw Barfikrom	906	141	145	100	87	57	73	41	65	49	36	32	24	13	14	16	13
13.	(Ohiampeanika)	899	171	156	110	83	52	73	45	51	29	36	24	21	25	10	7	6
14.	1000 Acres	881	162	121	113	104	88	49	58	42	37	32	23	18	11	6	6	11
15.	Onwe New Sawereso	878	175	136	78	68	72	66	73	45	51	33	20	15	13	14	12	7
16.	(Seinua)	857	149	127	107	93	61	72	42	55	50	29	26	7	15	12	7	5
17.	Asibrim (Asibrem)	845	110	161	122	100	53	60	44	43	33	30	22	16	16	16	5	14
18.	Asufufuo Keseokrom	832	142	135	119	58	63	56	57	39	32	33	39	12	14	7	14	12
19.	(Kumadwo Dwan)	820	172	130	127	81	52	56	57	33	30	24	14	9	16	8	3	8
20.	Dwomokrom	785	115	97	94	109	82	68	31	51	37	23	19	13	10	9	14	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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