2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASANTE AKIM NORTH DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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 Asante Akim North 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.

Nyarko

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTD	Medium Term Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Education Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
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 Asante Akim North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 68,186 representing 1.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.8 percent and females represent 51.2 percent. About 53.5 percent of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 95.1. The District has slightly more than half (50.6%) of the population below 20 years which is an indication of a youthful population. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 82.5 with 76.7 in urban areas and 87.8 in rural areas. The population density of the District stands at 61.5 persons per square kilometre.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.8 and it is higher than the regional figure of 3.3. The General Fertility Rate is 113.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fifteenth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 6.7 per 1000 population. About 21.7 percent of the total populations of the District are migrants. A higher proportion of migrants from Upper East Region (19.4%) have stayed in the District for more than 20 years.

Household size, composition and structure

The total household population in the District is 68,423 with over one-half of the household population living in rural areas. There are 15,480 households in the District with majority of them being in rural areas (54.6%) than urban (45.4%). The average household size in the District is 4.5 persons per household. The average household size in rural areas (4.4) is slightly lower compared to household size in the urban areas (4.6). Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 42.2 percent. Households in the District are more extended family (56.4%) than nuclear family (43.6%).

Marital status

About four in ten (40.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.8 percent have never married and 7.3 percent are in consensual unions. A higher proportion of males (47.8%) than females (32.7%) have never been married. More females (8.9%) than males (1.3%) are widowed. Among the never married, 68 percent have attained basic education while 11.1 percent have secondary school education. For the married, more than one-half (57.8%) have attained basic education while over quarters (28.5%) have no education. About

84 percent of the married populations are employed, 1.9 are unemployed and 13.8 are economically not active.

Nationality

Almost 98.2 percent the population in the District are Ghanaians; comprising 95.9 percent by birth, 1.7 percent dual nationality and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. Nationals from ECOWAS countries constitute only 0.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.2 percent are literate and 20.8 percent are non-literate. The proportions of males (50.7%) who are literate are more than females (49.3%). A large proportion of the population can read and write in English and a Ghanaian Language (68.8%). About 19 percent of the populations have never attended any formal school in their lifetime while 41.3 percent are attending school now and 40.6 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 69 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 30.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.4 percent are employed while 4.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.5%), about 24 percent perform household duties and 5.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 60 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 16.8 percent are service and sales workers. There are variations in occupations between the sexes. Even though higher proportions of males (64.1%) and females (56.1%) are employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers more males than females are engaged in this occupation. The agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitutes the industry that employ about 60.7 percent of the workforce.

Employment status and sector

About 72 percent of the employed populations in the District are self-employed without employees. Females (74.1%) are more likely to be self-employed without employee(s) than males (69.1%). Self-employed with employees constitute 2.9 percent while apprentices and casual workers form 1.8 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. The private informal is the largest employer in the District, employing overwhelming 90.1 percent of employed persons.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 42.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 21.8 percent as compared to 20.4 percent of females. Only 3.6 percent of the total population (12 years and older) use internet. More males 2.3 percent use internet compared to 1.2 percent of females. Throughout the District, only 4.7 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the populations in the District are disabled. A slightly higher proportion of females (2.5%) are disabled than males (2.4%). Physical disability is the most common type of disability constituting about one-third (33.0%) of PWDs in the District. The major

form of disability among males is physical (31.0 %) and that of females is sight (36.0%). At the locality level, 2.1 percent of the populations in urban areas are disabled while in in the rural areas it is 2.8 percent. Close to 47 percent of persons with disabilities are economically active (comprising 45.6 percent employed and 1.3 percent being unemployed), while 53.1 percent are economically not active. Males are more likely to be employed (51.9%) than females (40.1%). About 37 percent of PWDs has never attended school while 40.5 percent has attained basic education.

Agriculture

As high as 72.7 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about eight out of ten households (79.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 64.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (98.4%) are involved in crop farming.

Housing

The housing stock of Asante Akim North District is 10,264 representing 1.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of households per house 1.5 while the average number of persons per house is 4.5. In the District, the population per house is 6.7 persons and it is lower than the regional average of 7.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 53.2 percent of households in the District live in are compound houses while 29.4 percent live in separate houses. More than four in ten of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household (47.4%); about 26.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 20.6 owned by private individuals. Only 1.8 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District are cement/concrete (61.2%) and mud/mud bricks or earth constituting (32.2%). About 71 percent of floors of dwelling units in the District are made with cement/concrete. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (89.1%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (58.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 89 percent of single-person households occupy one room.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity from the mains (57.7%) remains the main source of lighting for dwelling units by all types of locality at the District. More than one-half (54.7%) of households in the District use wood as the main source of cooking fuel. A higher proportion of households that uses wood as cooking fuel are in rural (74.9%) areas than urban areas (30.4%). Charcoal is used by only 28.1 percent of households. About 39 percent of the households in the District use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for drinking. Households using pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) are 33.6 percent while those using public tab is 13.7 percent.

About 10 percent of households in the District do not have any toilet facility. Most households use public toilet (45.2%) in the District. In the rural areas the proportion of households using public toilet (42.6%) is lower than those in urban areas (48.3%). Pit latrines (20.9%) are the second most commonly used toilet facility by households with a higher proportion in rural (26.2%) areas than urban (14.6%). Slightly more than one-fifth of households (21.2%) in the District have own bathrooms for their exclusive use while those who share separate bathrooms are 38.7 percent.

Waste disposal

More than one-half (54.9%) of the total households in the District rely on public dump (open space) for disposal of solid waste. House to house waste collection accounts for 4 percent. The most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the District is throwing onto compound (41.2%) and throwing on to street/outside (32.7%).

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Asante Akim North District is one of the newly created districts in Ghana in the year 2012. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim North Municipal and established by Legislative Instrument 2057 (Republic of Ghana, 2012). The District was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 with Agogo as its capital.

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

1.2   Physical Features

Location and size

The District is located at the eastern part of the Ashanti Region and lies between latitudes 6^0 30' and 7^0 30' North and longitudes 0^0 15' and 1^0 20' West. It shares boundaries with the Sekyere Kumawu District in the north, Kwahu East in the east, Asante Akim South District in the south and the Sekyere East District in the west. It covers a land area of 1,126 square kilometers constituting 4.6 percent of the region's land area (24,389 square kilometers). The total population of the District is 69,186 in 2010. The district has a more populous rural sector (53.5%) than the urban sector (46.5%)

Relief and drainage

Topographically, the District is undulating ranging from 305 to 610 metres and it is interrupted by a stretch of the Akwapim-Mampong Range. The Akwapim-Mampong Range serves as a watershed for the numerous rivers and streams in the District. The District is drained by rivers such as Oweri and Afram. The steep slopes at Kyiriyawa near Hwidiem and Onyem have created waterfalls which are yet to be developed as tourist sites.

Climate

The Asante-Akim North District experiences wet semi-equatorial climate and temperature is found to be uniformly high all year round with a mean annual temperature of 26^oC. The rainfall regime is double maxima with annual total rainfall between 125cm and 175cm with the peaks occurring in July and November; the first rainy season from May to July and the second from September to November. The dry harmattan season occurs between December and March and is associated with drought conditions. This period is characterized by relatively high and low temperatures during the day and night respectively. Streams dry up during this period and crop farming comes to a halt except vegetable growing along the banks of rivers and streams.

Vegetation and soils

The District lies within the moist Semi-Deciduous Forest Belt and the major vegetation types are:

- The Open Forest covering 576 square kilometers over the highland areas

- The Closed Forest covering 230 square kilometres on the range

- The Wooded Savannah covering 246 square kilometres.

Tree species found in the forest are Wawa, Ofram, Otie, Sapele, Sanfina, Onyina among and others. In order to maintain the micro-climate, parts of the forests in the District have been reserved. There are four (4) forest reserves in the District. These are the Bandai Hill reserves at Nyinatokrom, Abrewapon, Bebome and Nyamebekyere. The forest reserves serve as a source of raw materials for the building and construction industries as well as a source of income to the District Assembly and traditional authorities in terms of royalties (stool lands) and legal timber firms operating in as concessions within the District. The forest reserves are endowed with mushrooms and snails hence; the District has the potential for mushroom and snail farming.

Geology and minerals

The natural resources that can be found in the District are mainly minerals and forest products as well as water bodies. Mineral resources include gold deposits found in the strip from Kyekyewere to Pekyerekye. Other gold bearing rocks include Granite, Biotite and Muscovite found at Wioso.

1.3   Political Administration

The Asante Akim North District is the highest political and administrative body in the District. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, (Act 462 of 1993), the District exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions (Republic of Ghana, 1993). The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member, Member of Parliament, and Assembly Members (Republic of Ghana, 1992). DCE is the political head, who is nominated by the President of the Republic of Ghana and approved by two-thirds of Assembly Members present through voting.

There are two committees in the District assembly, the General Assembly and the Executive committee. The General Assembly consists of one representative from each of the 22 electoral areas within the District elected by the universal adult suffrage, 10 Appointees of the Government and Heads of the decentralized departments who are ex- officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 decentralized departments and other quasi-agencies of government. The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive, excludes the presiding member and operates through seven (7) sub committees. The sub-committees deliberate on specific issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee which in turn presents them to the General Assembly for approval.

A District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) which constitutes Heads of Departments is established for the District Assembly to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Executive Committee in its planning and programming functions.

Figure 1.1: Map of Asante Akim North District

DISTRICT MAP OF ASANTE AKIM NORTH
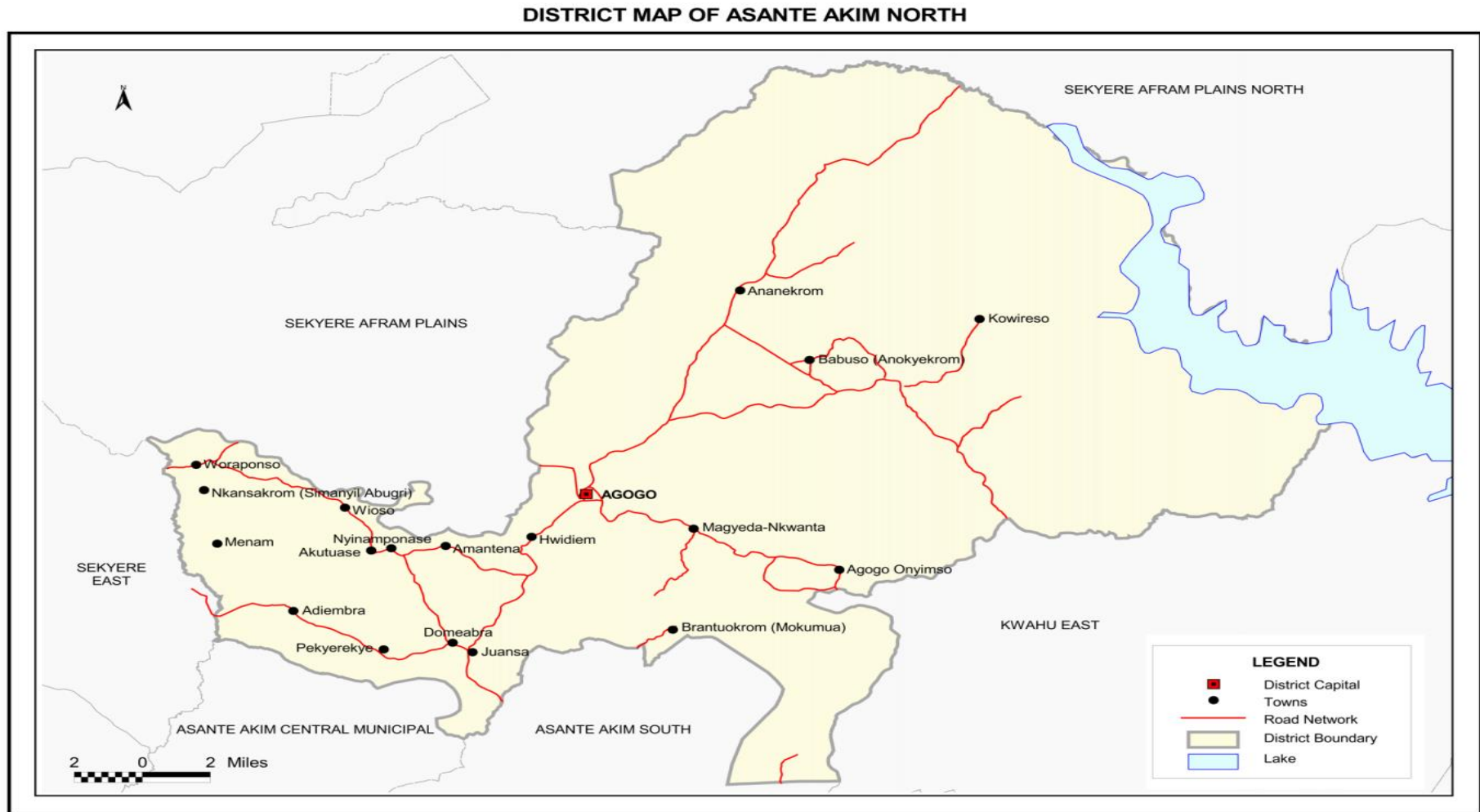
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The District has one Urban Council (Agogo-Hwidiem) and two Area Councils (Amantenaman and Oweriman). Figure 1.1 presents the map of the Asante Akim North District.

1.4   Social and Cultural Characteristics

The District has three paramount chiefs (i.e. Agogo, Juansa and Domeabra). The Akan culture most especially the Asante culture dominates in the District. However there are migrant settlers mostly from the Northern and Volta regions who also practice their culture alongside the Akan (Asante) tradition and culture. The major language spoken in the District is Twi. The major festivals celebrated in the District are Adae Kese and Nhyira Kan festivals both celebrated by the people of Agogo. These festivals provide a platform for reunion of the people, discussion and the implementation of development projects. The festivals also attract both local and foreign tourists into the District.

Majority of the people in the District are mainly Christians (79.7%) followed by Muslims who constitute 10.2 percent, traditionalists form 1.2 percent and less than one percent of the population (0.7%) practice other religions. Interestingly, 8.2 percent of the population has no religion.

1.5   Economy

Tourism

The District has a lot of sites of historical, scientific and aesthetic importance with potential for tourist attractions. These tourist sites include Kyiriyawa and Onyemso Waterfalls, Juansa and Agogo Shrines. The presence of the aesthetic features in the District is a potential to the Assembly in terms of revenue generation.

Occupational structure

Agriculture employs about 72.7 percent of the labour force. Industry employs less of the populace due to the fact that Asante Akim North District is a typical agrarian economy. Industrial activities are on a low scale due to lack of processing machines and storage facilities to meet the demands of the agricultural sector of the District. As a result of this, farmers dispose of their farm produce at very low prices due to the fear of them going bad, hence the need for storage facilities. However, there are some private entrepreneurs engaged in wood processing, batik making and gari processing.

Mining was once a major economic activity and a major source of employment in the District. The geological structure of the District accounts for the presence of gold deposits found in the metamorphosed lava stretching from the Konongo-Odumasi area to Juansa, and Wioso which is endowed with other gold bearing rocks such as Granite, Biotite and Muscovite. However, mineral resources at Wioso are yet to be exploited to provide employment and income to the people using appropriate technology.

Hotels and guest houses

There is only one hotel (Kusibo) but several guest houses in the District catering for the accommodation needs of guests. These facilities are highly concentrated in the District capital, Agogo.

Infrastructural facilities

Fifty six percent of the communities have been connected to the national grid and are enjoying electricity. The main sources of water in the District are Piped borne, Borehole, rain water, wells, river, streams and other sources. The district is criss-crossed with feeder roads.

Post and Telecommunication

The District has two post offices located at the District capital (Agogo) and Juansa. Access to postal facilities is almost non-existent in the rural communities thereby undermining effective communication. In addition, the post offices operate in poor conditions. All the telecommunication networks in the country are operating in the District with their masts located throughout the District.

Education and health institutions

The District is endowed with educational facilities providing education up to the tertiary level. Education in the District is being headed by the District Directorate of Education whose responsibility is to ensure the overall administration, monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning. There are three tertiary institutions in the District namely, Presbyterian University College, Presbyterian College of Education and Presbyterian Nursing Training School. The District can also boast of three public senior high schools. It has thirty five junior high schools, fifty six primary schools and fifty six pre-schools. There are however, four Health institutions in the District.

Financial institutions

There is only one branch of the Commercial Bank Limited in Agogo and three rural banks that operate in Agogo and Juansa. There are some micro-finance institutions operating in the District.

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, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4   Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

The provisional results of the census were released in February 2011 and the final results in May 2012. A National Analytical report, six thematic reports, a Census Atlas, 10 Regional

Reports and a report on Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing were prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

    a. Educational Institutions

    b. Children's and Old People's Homes

    c. Hospitals and Healing Centres

    d. Hotels

    e. Prisons

    f. Service Barracks

    g. Soldiers on field exercise

    h. Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

        i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

        ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

        iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

  a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

  b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

  c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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   Organisation of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population size, composition and age- sex structure of the District are important components needed to understand population variation, change and population projections. These components also have extensive consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in population come mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. This chapter analyses the population size, composition and age-sex structure of the Asante Akim North District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 illustrates the population distribution of the Asante Akim North District in relation to age, sex and type of locality. The total population of the Asante Akim North District is 69,186 representing 1.4 percent of Ashanti Region's population. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that the female population is 51.2 percent. This gives a sex ratio (i.e. number males to 100 females) of 95.1 which is higher than that of the Ashanti Region (94.0).This implies that there is predominance of females in the District and the Region. The population density (population per square kilometer) is 61.46 persons per square kilometer in the District which is lower than the regional population density of 196.0 people per square kilometer.

The rural-urban differentials indicate that there are more people living in the rural areas than the urban areas. The rural areas have a total population of 36,990 representing 53.5 percent of the population of the District relative to 46.5 percent residing in urban localities. With the exception of the population within the age brackets 15-19 years and 20-24 years who have a greater proportion of their population residing in the urban areas (i.e. 50.5% and 51.7% respectively) , all the other age groups have their greater mass residing in the rural areas.

Table 2.1 further shows that the District has an age dependency ratio of 82.5 which is high compared to the regional value of 72.4. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group (15- 65 years) there are 82 persons dependent on them in the District. It is revealed that the dependency ratio for males in the District is higher (86.6) than that of females (78.7). The rural areas also recorded a higher age dependency ratio (87.8) than the urban areas (76.7) in the District.

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

Age group	Both Sexes Number	Male Number	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Rural Number	Rural Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Sex	Urban	Rural	
All ages	69,186	33,731	35,455	51.2	95.1	32,196	36,990	53.5
0 – 4	10,027	5,088	4,939	49.3	103.0	4,373	5,654	56.4
5 – 9	8,920	4,683	4,237	47.5	110.5	3,954	4,966	55.7
10 – 14	8,628	4,400	4,228	49.0	104.1	3,979	4,649	53.9
15 – 19	7,410	3,863	3,547	47.9	108.9	3,742	3,668	49.5
20 – 24	6,088	2,840	3,248	53.4	87.4	3,149	2,939	48.3
25 – 29	4,981	2,269	2,712	54.4	83.7	2,378	2,603	52.3
30 – 34	4,046	1,834	2,212	54.7	82.9	1,855	2,191	54.2
35 – 39	3,752	1,782	1,970	52.5	90.5	1,731	2,021	53.9
40 – 44	3,206	1,573	1,633	50.9	96.3	1,435	1,771	55.2
45 – 49	2,643	1,258	1,385	52.4	90.8	1,278	1,365	51.6
50 – 54	2,514	1,122	1,392	55.4	80.6	1,155	1,359	54.1
55 – 59	1,751	837	914	52.2	91.6	836	915	52.3
60 – 64	1,526	701	825	54.1	85.0	658	868	56.9
65 – 69	927	417	510	55.0	81.8	438	489	52.8
70 – 74	1,109	465	644	58.1	72.2	474	635	57.3
75 – 79	626	256	370	59.1	69.2	273	353	56.4
80 – 84	504	180	324	64.3	55.6	230	274	54.4
85 – 89	282	92	190	67.4	48.4	144	138	48.9
90 – 94	180	47	133	73.9	35.3	85	95	52.8
95 – 99	66	24	42	63.6	57.1	29	37	56.1
All Ages	69,186	33,731	35,455	51.2	95.1	32,196	36,990	53.5
0-14	27,575	14,171	13,404	48.6	105.7	12,306	15,269	55.4
15-64	37,917	18,079	19,838	52.3	91.1	18,217	19,700	52.0
65+	3,694	1,481	2,213	59.9	66.9	1,673	2,021	54.7
Age-dependency ratio	**82.5**	**86.6**	**78.7**			**76.7**	**87.8**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration, the broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. It is also the graphical representation of age and sex data for the District.

The population pyramid in Figure 2.1 shows the age – sex structure of the Asante Akim North District. The broad base of the pyramid denotes a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years and a narrow apex made up of a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older) in the District. This can be seen by a decline in the bars as the population advances in age. Persons in the age cohort 0-14 years represent 39.9 percent, 15-64 years represent 54.8 percent and 65 years and above account for 5.3 percent of the total population in the District. This implies that the District has a greater percentage of labour force since a greater fraction of the population can be found in the economically active group. The trend also shows that males outnumber females from age cohort 0-19 years while females outnumber males from age 20 years and above.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
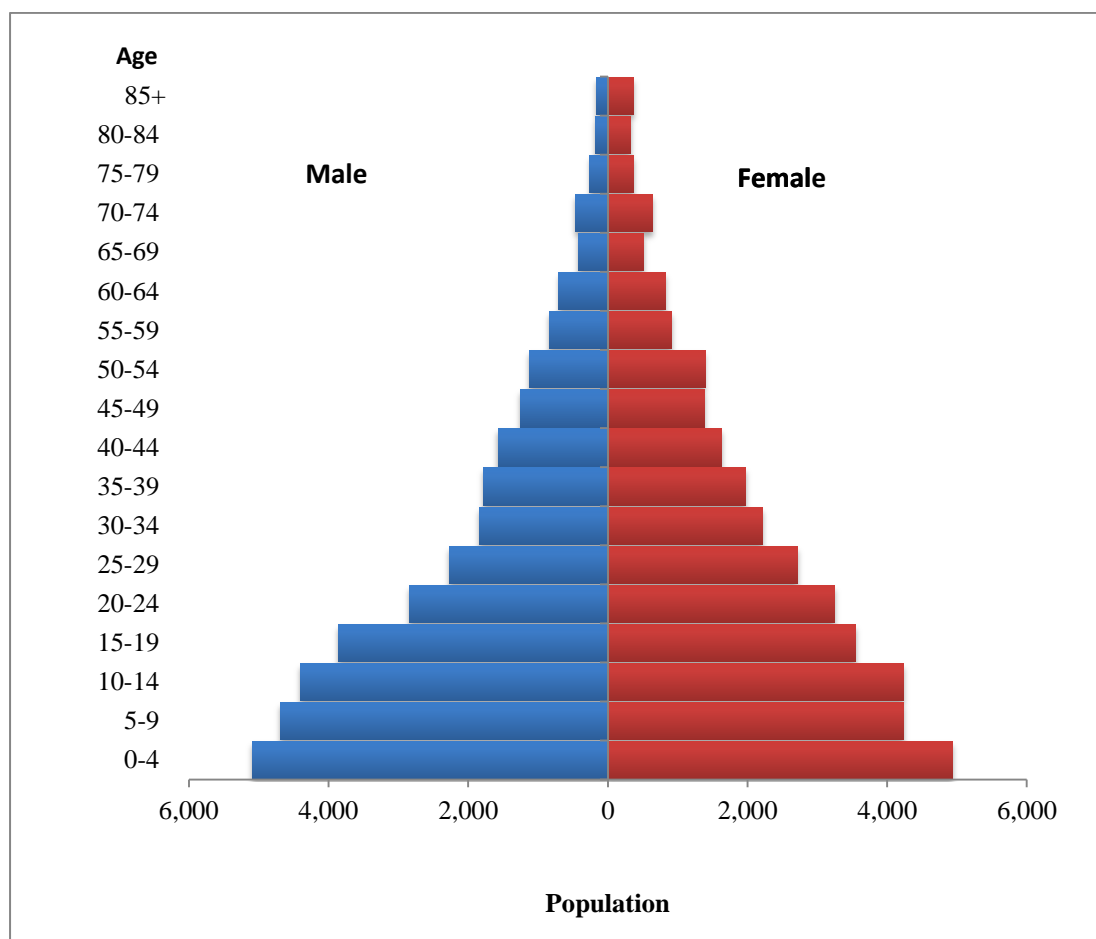
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The change (increase or decrease) in the population size is determined by fertility, migration and mortality which are the three factors of demographic change. This section discusses the effect of these variables on the population of the District.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births per woman during her reproductive life span, usually taken to be between 15 and 49 years. Fertility is determined by a number of factors, including the physiological capacity of a woman to reproduce. These, in turn, are affected by a variety of social, cultural, health, economic and other environmental factors. Issues discussed in this section include Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

From Table 2.2, the total number of women aged 15 - 49 years (reproductive age) is 16,707 representing 48.4 percent of the entire female population. The number of live births to every woman aged 15-49 years in the last 12 months preceding the Census Night is 1,892. The total fertility rate (TFR) for females aged 15-49 years in the District is 3.8 which is higher than the regional value of 3.3. This implies that a woman in the District would have an average of 3.8 children in her lifetime.

The General fertility rate (GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. Unlike the CBR, the GFR refers to births of women in the reproductive age group and not the total population. The District recorded a general fertility rate of 113.2 which is higher than the regional average of 96.4.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is calculated as the total number of births over the total population expressed per 1000 population. The CBR for the Asante Akim North District is 27.3 births per 1000 population which also higher than that of the region (25.7).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General fertility rate	**Crude birth rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekyere Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	**69,186**	**16,707**	**1,892**	**3.8**	**113.2**	**27.3**
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows the number of children ever born and children surviving for the female population 12 years and older. A total number of 24,490 females fall within this age group. The total number of live births recorded is 69,290 children; and 50.4 percent and 49.6 percent of the children ever born are males and females respectively. Females aged 60 years and

above recorded 18,948 representing the highest percentage of the children ever born. On the other hand, females aged 12-14 years recorded the least number (10) of children ever born. Females who are teenagers in the District recorded 482 live births representing less than one percent (0.7%) of children ever born.

Of the 69,290 children ever born, a total of 61,753 survived, giving a survival rate of 89.1 percent. The survival rate for males and females is virtually the same with 50 percent of their children surviving for both sexes. Females aged 30-34 years recorded the highest survival rate of 94.5 percent whereas those aged 60 years and above recorded the lowest survival rate of 81.5 percent. The reason for this impressive record could be attributed to the presence of a number of health facilities in District (i.e. Agogo Presbyterian hospital, Juansa Health Center, Ananekrom health Center etc.)

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	24,490	69,290	34,939	34,351	61,753	30,887	30,866
10 - 14	2,439	10	5	5	9	5	4
15 - 19	3,547	472	239	233	428	212	216
20 - 24	3,248	2,596	1,298	1,298	2,437	1,186	1,251
25 - 29	2,712	5,102	2,591	2,511	4,730	2,373	2,357
30 - 34	2,212	6,986	3,493	3,493	6,604	3,303	3,301
35 - 39	1,970	7,968	4,045	3,923	7,425	3,752	3,673
40 - 44	1,633	7,813	4,038	3,775	7,205	3,706	3,499
45 - 49	1,385	6,940	3,513	3,427	6,366	3,199	3,167
50 - 54	1,392	7,292	3,686	3,606	6,498	3,276	3,222
55 - 59	914	5,163	2,568	2,595	4,617	2,284	2,333
60 +	3,038	18,948	9,463	9,485	15,434	7,591	7,843

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.4 illustrates the number of deaths in households and the crude death rate recorded in the District. The data in Table 2.4 shows that a total number of 465 deaths are recorded in the households and the crude death rate also known as the death rate is 6.7 which is higher than the regional figure of 5.8.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekyere Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	**69,186**	**465**	**6.7**
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 illustrates the reported age specific death rates by sex in the District. The figure depicts that female mortality under age five is marginally higher than males. The pattern for females then begin to decline from 5 years up to 24 years even though it is still higher than males. Male death rates also decrease from age 5-9 years and reach its peak 25-29 years.

Age specific death rate for males is higher than females from age 34 up to 44 years with a sharp increase while that of females also increase from 25 years up to sharp increases at age 25-34 years. Male age specific death rate is higher than females from age 34 years up to 70 years and older just as it rises and falls.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
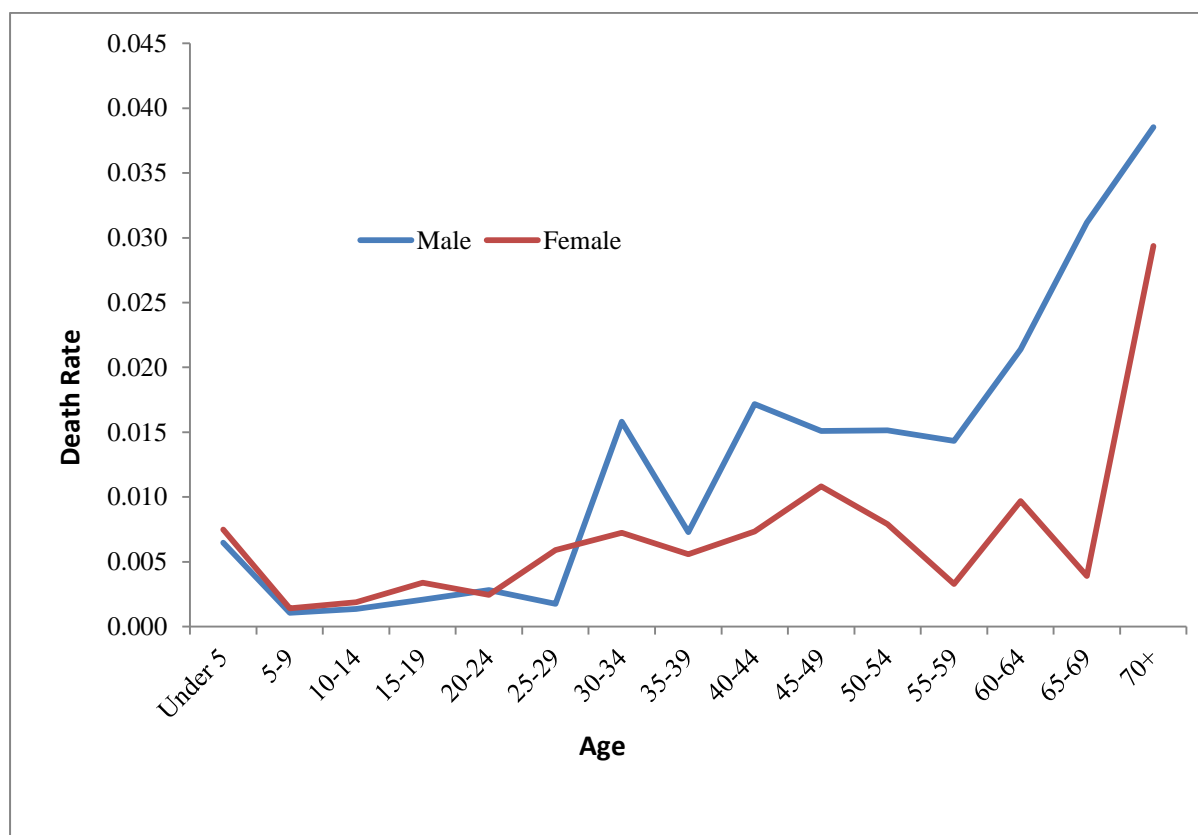
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provides information on migratory movements of the population. This section addresses issues on birthplace of residents in the District as well as the number of years spent in the District. Table 2.5 shows that the total number of migrants who are enumerated in the District in 2010 is 15,004. Of this total migrant population, 39.2 percent are born elsewhere within the region (intra-regional migration) and 60.8 percent are born outside the region.

In relation to migrants born outside the region, the Upper East region recorded the largest (2,076) number of migrants, closely followed by the Northern (1,977) and Eastern (1,270) Regions respectively while migrants from Western Region recorded the least number (397). Migrants born outside Ghana recorded the least (301) number in the District.

In terms of duration of residence, it can be seen from Table 2.5 that a greater percentage of migrants from all regions and also persons born elsewhere in the District have stayed in the District from 1-4 years. Also 21.8 percent of migrants born elsewhere in the region have lived in the District for over 20 years while 13.4 percent of them have lived in the District for less than 1 year. Migrants born outside Ghana have majority (34.6%) of their population staying in the District from 1-4 years and the least (12.6%) percentage proportion of their population have stayed in the District less than a year.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
Birthplace	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	15,004	100.0	13.4	32.9	16.6	17.8	19.3
Different locality in this region:	5,884	100.0	13.4	30.6	15.6	18.5	21.8
Western	397	100.0	14.9	42.1	16.9	13.4	12.8
Central	448	100.0	13.6	37.1	14.1	15.8	19.4
Greater Accra	531	100.0	15.8	46.9	13.9	13.7	9.6
Volta	832	100.0	13.1	23.1	13.3	21.8	28.7
Eastern	1,270	100.0	13.5	33.3	15.9	15.0	22.3
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	687	100.0	15.3	41.6	19.2	15.4	8.4
Northern	1,977	100.0	14.1	37.6	17.2	16.7	14.4
Upper East	2,076	100.0	11.4	28.6	19.3	21.3	19.4
Upper West	601	100.0	13.3	34.4	19.6	14.5	18.1
Outside Ghana	301	100.0	12.6	34.6	19.9	17.6	15.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

It is important that the household size, composition and headship of a population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that data be provided on social issues such as household population, headship, religion, marital status, literacy and other related social characteristics.

The social characteristics therefore discussed in this chapter are household size, composition, headship, sex and marital status of persons 12 years and older as well as educational level. Data on the distribution of households is needed for planning social services in health, education and housing. Religious affiliations, nationality and literacy would also be considered in this chapter.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household size

Table 3.1 shows the total household population, number of households and the average household size of the District. The 2010 PHC recorded a total household population of 68,423 made up of 15,480 households in the District. The average household size is 4.5 persons which is higher than the regional figure of 4.2. The average household size in the urban areas of the District (4.6 persons) is higher than that of rural sector (4.4 persons).

Table 3.1: Stock of households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	68,423	31,715	36,708
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	7,032	8,448
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.2
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the household population by composition and sex. Children (son/daughter) constitute the highest proportion of (42.2%) household population in the District while adopted or foster children account for the least proportion (0.3%) in the District. A little above one-fifth (22.6%) of the household population are household heads. Table 3.2 also indicates that there are more male household heads (28.2%) than female household heads (17.4%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,423	100.0	33,364	100.0	35,059	100.0
Head	15,480	22.6	9,397	28.2	6,083	17.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,331	9.3	350	1.0	5,981	17.1
Child (son/daughter)	28,845	42.2	14,666	44.0	14,179	40.4
Parent/parent in-law	609	0.9	72	0.2	537	1.5
Son/daughter in-law	348	0.5	115	0.3	233	0.7
Grandchild	8,287	12.1	4,247	12.7	4,040	11.5
Brother/sister	2,369	3.5	1,392	4.2	977	2.8
Step child	573	0.8	278	0.8	295	0.8
Adopted/foster child	207	0.3	79	0.2	128	0.4
Other relative	3,862	5.6	1,880	5.6	1,982	5.7
Non-relative	1,512	2.2	888	2.7	624	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household structure

Table 3.3 illustrates household population by structure and sex. Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (related or unrelated) among household members who were present on the Census Night. The household composition is defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they recognize and accept as the head. Table 3.2 presents household composition by type of locality. This is discussed in relation to nuclear and extended families.

A total number of 68,423 household members are recorded in the District. Females constitute 51.2 percent while males represent 48.8 percent. The nuclear family consisting of the head, spouse and children is the highest (26.1%) followed by single parent extended (21.6%). Head and spouse only form 1.7 percent which is the least in the District.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,423	100.0	33,364	100.0	35,059	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	2,852	4.2	1,971	5.9	881	2.5
Head and a spouse only	1,134	1.7	571	1.7	563	1.6
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	17,878	26.1	9,269	27.8	8,609	24.6
Single parent nuclear	7,968	11.6	3,513	10.5	4,455	12.7
Extended Family		43.6				
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	12,450	18.2	6,159	18.5	6,291	17.9
Extended + non relatives	1,467	2.1	771	2.3	696	2.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,353	3.4	1,193	3.6	1,160	3.3
Single parent extended	14,776	21.6	6,141	18.4	8,635	24.6
Single parent extended + non relative	1,800	2.6	767	2.3	1,033	2.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,745	8.4	3,009	9.0	2,736	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status. It depicts that 40.8 percent of the population aged 12 years and above are married which is closely marked by the never married population constituting 39.8 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that a greater percentage of children within the school-going age also fall within this category. Those in informal/consensual union/living together constitute 7.3 percent and that of the widowed is 5.3 percent. However, 2 percent are separated while 4.7 percent are divorced.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status
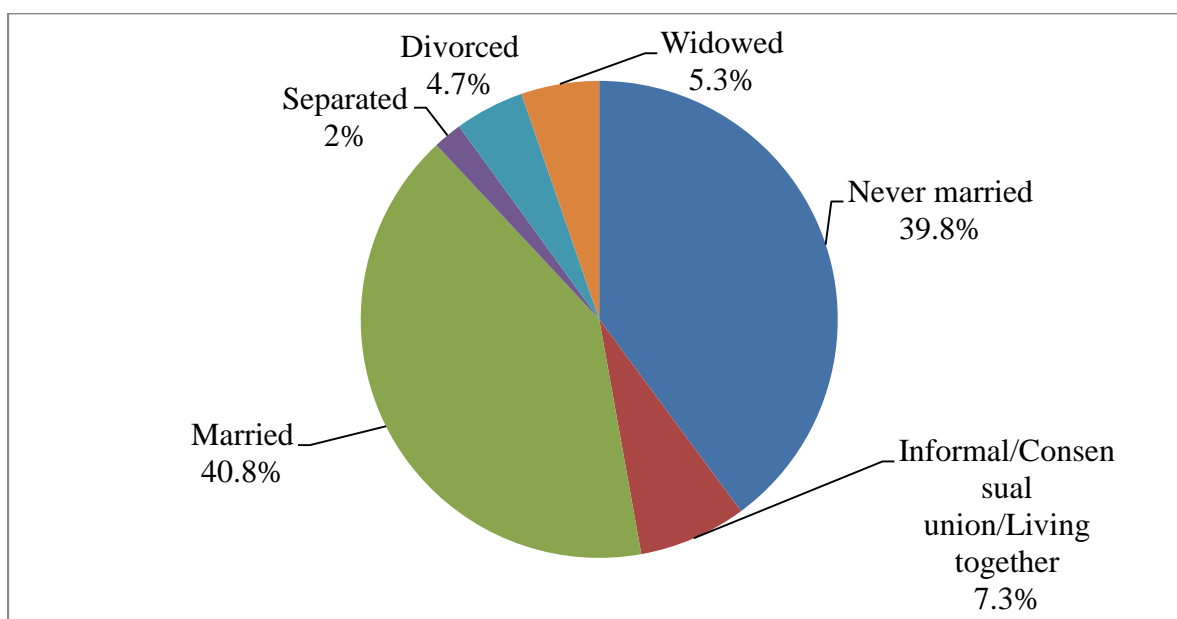
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by marital status, sex and age groups. The results show that a total number of 46,578 representing 67.3 percent of the total population (68,186) for the District are found in this category. Out of this figure, the majority of them (52.6%) are females and 47.4 percent are males. Males who are within the never married group form 47.8 percent being the highest and widowers constitute the least percentage of 1.3 percent. Contrary to this, the female who are married represent the highest percentage (41.2%) relative to least proportion of 2.3 percent for those who have separated. Widows form 8.9 percent which is slightly higher than that of widowers.

The majority of males in the following age cohorts are in the never married category: 12-14 (96.8%), 15-19 (95%), 20-24 (83.5%) up to 25-29 (51.1%). However, males who are married constitute majority in the age cohorts within 30 years and above (30 -65 years or more). In the case of females, it is observed that, majority of those who have never married are within the age cohorts in 12 – 24 years. For instance, they constitute 95.3 percent and 95.3 percent of those aged 12-14 years and 20-24 years respectively. On the contrary, females who are married constitute a higher percentage for all age cohorts within 25 and 64 years; increases with advancing age, reaches a peak at 35-39 years (72.0%) and declines steadily to 22.3 percent among those in the age bracket, 65 years and older. Therefore, the tendency for females to marry early is higher than their male counterparts. However, widows (57.9%) are the highest proportion of females aged 65 years and above.

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	46,578	100.0	39.8	7.4	40.9	2.0	4.7	5.3
10 - 14	4,967	100.0	96.1	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,410	100.0	90.6	3.6	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	6,088	100.0	65.0	11.3	21.7	1.0	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	4,981	100.0	35.0	15.2	45.4	1.7	2.2	0.4
30 - 34	4,046	100.0	15.5	13.3	63.1	2.8	4.1	1.1
35 - 39	3,752	100.0	7.5	10.1	71.7	3.5	5.1	2.1
40 - 44	3,206	100.0	4.6	9.6	71.8	3.9	7.2	2.8
45 - 49	2,643	100.0	3.0	7.8	73.2	3.3	8.8	4.0
50 - 54	2,514	100.0	1.8	4.5	69.6	4.4	11.1	8.5
55 - 59	1,751	100.0	1.5	2.8	67.7	2.6	14.6	10.8
60 - 64	1,526	100.0	2.2	2.7	60.7	3.5	12.8	18.1
65+	3,694	100.0	3.1	1.7	41.7	2.4	12.3	38.7
Male								
Total	22,088	100.0	47.8	6.1	40.5	1.6	2.7	1.3
10 - 14	2,528	100.0	96.8	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,863	100.0	95.0	1.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,840	100.0	83.5	5.2	10.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,269	100.0	51.1	13.3	33.8	0.9	0.8	0.0
30 - 34	1,834	100.0	23.1	13.8	58.6	2.4	1.9	0.3
35 - 39	1,782	100.0	11.2	10.6	71.3	3.0	3.3	0.6
40 - 44	1,573	100.0	7.2	9.1	73.4	4.6	4.6	1.1
45 - 49	1,258	100.0	4.3	8.8	76.9	2.8	5.5	1.7
50 - 54	1,122	100.0	2.5	5.9	80.8	3.0	5.3	2.5
55 - 59	837	100.0	1.8	3.3	81.7	1.9	8.2	3.0
60 - 64	701	100.0	2.6	3.9	79.5	3.1	7.7	3.3
65+	1,481	100.0	3.8	2.2	70.8	3.0	10.2	9.9
Female								
Total	24,490	100.0	32.7	8.5	41.2	2.3	6.5	8.9
10 - 14	2,439	100.0	95.3	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,547	100.0	85.9	6.1	7.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
20 - 24	3,248	100.0	48.9	16.6	31.5	1.5	1.3	0.2
25 - 29	2,712	100.0	21.5	16.9	55.1	2.5	3.3	0.8
30 - 34	2,212	100.0	9.3	12.9	66.9	3.2	5.9	1.9
35 - 39	1,970	100.0	4.2	9.7	72.0	4.0	6.8	3.4
40 - 44	1,633	100.0	2.1	10.1	70.4	3.2	9.7	4.5
45 - 49	1,385	100.0	1.9	6.8	69.8	3.7	11.8	6.1
50 - 54	1,392	100.0	1.3	3.3	60.6	5.5	15.9	13.4
55 - 59	914	100.0	1.2	2.3	54.9	3.2	20.5	17.9
60 - 64	825	100.0	1.9	1.7	44.8	3.8	17.1	30.7
65+	2,213	100.0	2.6	1.4	22.3	2.0	13.7	57.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by level of education and sex. The majority of persons in this category have attained basic education (61.7%) and 21.4 percent have no education. The analysis of data in Table 3.5 shows that among males and females, the marital groups with highest proportion of no education are widows and widowers respectively. On the other hand, those who have never married among males and

females constitute the marital status group with the least proportion of persons without education.

Males recorded a greater percentage in the basic education for each of the marital status categories. On the other hand, females recorded the highest percentage for basic education in all the marital status groupings except widows who have the highest percentage for no education (67.8%). It is found that relatively lower proportion of females (0.3%) than males (1.0%) with tertiary education are in informal relationship or consensual union.

The data further shows that less than two percent (1.4%) of the population of the District have to attained tertiary level of education. The probability of males furthering their education to the tertiary level is higher (4.4%) than for females (2.8%).

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	**46,578**	**100.0**	**21.4**	**61.7**	**11.1**	**0.9**	**3.6**	**1.4**
Never married	18,549	100.0	7.9	68.0	17.7	0.5	4.0	1.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,428	100.0	14.5	72.5	9.6	0.9	1.9	0.6
Married	19,033	100.0	28.5	57.8	7.2	1.2	3.9	1.4
Separated	916	100.0	28.9	61.0	5.9	1.3	2.8	0.0
Divorced	2,190	100.0	32.0	60.3	4.3	1.0	2.1	0.3
Widowed	2,462	100.0	64.7	31.0	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.1
Male								
Total	22,088	100.0	15.9	63.0	13.6	1.0	4.4	2.1
Never married	10,553	100.0	8.4	67.3	18.0	0.4	3.9	2.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,356	100.0	11.6	71.0	12.5	1.5	2.4	1.0
Married	8,945	100.0	23.7	57.3	9.5	1.5	5.4	2.5
Separated	354	100.0	29.1	60.2	5.9	1.7	3.1	0.0
Divorced	600	100.0	22.7	65.2	7.7	1.8	2.3	0.3
Widowed	280	100.0	40.4	48.2	2.9	2.5	5.0	1.1
Female								
Total	24,490	100.0	26.3	60.5	8.8	0.8	2.8	0.7
Never married	7,996	100.0	7.3	69.0	17.3	0.7	4.1	1.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,072	100.0	16.4	73.5	7.7	0.6	1.5	0.3
Married	10,088	100.0	32.9	58.1	5.0	1.0	2.5	0.4
Separated	562	100.0	28.8	61.6	5.9	1.1	2.7	0.0
Divorced	1,590	100.0	35.5	58.4	3.1	0.7	2.0	0.3
Widowed	2,182	100.0	67.8	28.8	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the relationship between persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the Asante Akim North District. Economic activity status is grouped into economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active. Out of the total population of 46,578 in this category, 59.9 percent are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and 37.2 percent are economically not active.

The data reveals that out of the total male population (22,088) aged 12 years and older, 61.9 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 35.6 percent are economically not active. Within the never married male population, 62 percent are economically not active and 3.7 percent are unemployed. Married males have a greater percentage of their population falling within the employed population (88.4%) and the least proportion is unemployed (1.3%).

Of the total female population aged 12 years and older, 58.2 percent are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 38.7 percent are economically not active. Likewise for the never married females, 72.6 percent are economically not active and four percent are unemployed. In terms of the married females, a greater proportion are employed (80.7%) while the least proportion are unemployed (2.4%).

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	46,578	100.0	27,922	59.9	1,320	2.8	17,336	37.2
Never married	18,549	100.0	5,483	29.6	712	3.8	12,354	66.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,428	100.0	2,709	79.0	169	4.9	550	16.0
Married	19,033	100.0	16,053	84.3	355	1.9	2,625	13.8
Separated	916	100.0	717	78.3	28	3.1	171	18.7
Divorced	2,190	100.0	1,651	75.4	45	2.1	494	22.6
Widowed	2,462	100.0	1,309	53.2	11	0.4	1,142	46.4
Male								
Total	22,088	100.0	13,675	61.9	556	2.5	7,857	35.6
Never married	10,553	100.0	3,616	34.3	391	3.7	6,546	62.0
living together	1,356	100.0	1,230	90.7	31	2.3	95	7.0
Married	8,945	100.0	7,909	88.4	113	1.3	923	10.3
Separated	354	100.0	289	81.6	9	2.5	56	15.8
Divorced	600	100.0	453	75.5	12	2.0	135	22.5
Widowed	280	100.0	178	63.6	0	0.0	102	36.4
Female								
Total	24,490	100.0	14,247	58.2	764	3.1	9,479	38.7
Never married	7,996	100.0	1,867	23.3	321	4.0	5,808	72.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,072	100.0	1,479	71.4	138	6.7	455	22.0
Married	10,088	100.0	8,144	80.7	242	2.4	1,702	16.9
Separated	562	100.0	428	76.2	19	3.4	115	20.5
Divorced	1,590	100.0	1,198	75.3	33	2.1	359	22.6
Widowed	2,182	100.0	1,131	51.8	11	0.5	1,040	47.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality refers the country to which a person belongs or owns allegiance. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaians by birth, Ghanaians with dual citizenship and Ghanaians by naturalization. The foreign nationals are categorized as ECOWAS, Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals. Table 3.7 depicts the nationality of the population in the district. Ghanaians by birth represent 95.9 percent of the population. Ghanaians with dual citizenship and naturalized Ghanaians together constitute 2.3 percent and the non-nationals (immigrants) constitute 2.4 percent of the population. Among the non-Ghanaian population of 1,269, those from ECOWAS Member States form the majority (51.1%) while Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals (non-Africans) account for 25.9 percent and 23 percent respectively.

However, females outnumber males Ghanaians by birth, naturalized Ghanaians, Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals (non-Africans), the male population (52.0%) among ECOWAS nationals exceeded their female (48.0%) counterparts.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,186	100.0	33,731	100.0	35,455	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	66,373	95.9	32,329	95.8	34,044	96.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,143	1.7	576	1.7	567	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	401	0.6	192	0.6	209	0.6
ECOWAS	648	0.9	337	1.0	311	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	329	0.5	156	0.5	173	0.5
Other	292	0.4	141	0.4	151	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 further illustrates the specific Christian groupings and other religions by sex. It shows that the followers of Pentecostal and Charismatic groups lead in the Christian category with a total percentage of 31.2 percent followed by Protestants (Anglican Lutheran) with 23.3 percent. Other Christians recorded 17.1 percent. This may be due to the fact that a sizeable proportion of the people are members of the Savior Church ("Gyediekokoo"). Interestingly, Catholics recorded the least percentage of Christians (8.1%) in the District.

The results of the analysis also show that females dominate in all the religious groupings except Islam and traditionalists where the males dominate.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,186	100.0	33,731	100.0	35,455	100.0
No religion	5,703	8.2	3,717	11.0	1,986	5.6
Catholic	5,577	8.1	2,767	8.2	2,810	7.9
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	16,113	23.3	7,286	21.6	8,827	24.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,605	31.2	9,778	29.0	11,827	33.4
Other Christian	11,811	17.1	5,594	16.6	6,217	17.5
Islam	7,086	10.2	3,881	11.5	3,205	9.0
Traditionalist	800	1.2	465	1.4	335	0.9
Other	491	0.7	243	0.7	248	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of the population aged 11 years and older in the District according to the languages in which they are literate. Figure 3.3 depicts a more vivid perspective of the literate population in terms of the languages they can speak and write as well. The data shows that there are more literates (79.2%) than non-literates (20.8%) in this age category. Male literates represent 50.7 percent of the literate population while female literates constitute 49.3 percent of the literate population. In terms of non-literates, females formed the majority (64.7%) while males represent 35.5 percent of the non-literates. More than one-half (68.8%) of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian language followed by literates in Ghanaian Language only (21.2%). Less than one percent are literate in English and French (0.2 %) and English, French and Ghanaian language (0.6%).

Male literates within the age group 15-19 years recorded the highest percentage (18.8%) in the male literate population (i.e. 19,300) while those found within age cohort 60-64 years recorded the least percentage (2.8%). It is observed that males aged 65 years and above constitute the highest proportion (16.6%) while those aged 11 – 14 years recorded the least percentage (2.8%) among males who are non-literate.

A similar trend is observed among females, where those within the age bracket 15-19 years recorded the highest (17.5%) and 60-64 years form the least (2.7%) proportion of literate female population. With regards to the non-literate females, it is revealed that those aged 65 years and older represent the highest proportion (26.5%) compared with the age cohort 11-14 years which recorded the least proportion (1.7%).

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

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	10,003	38,098	100.0	9.2	21.1	68.8	0.2	0.6
10-14	216	6,274	100.0	13.7	18.1	67.8	0.1	0.3
15-19	485	6,925	100.0	9.9	12.0	77.2	0.2	0.8
20-24	870	5,218	100.0	9.0	15.9	74.0	0.2	1.0
25-29	1,064	3,917	100.0	9.8	21.7	67.4	0.3	0.8
30-34	1,004	3,042	100.0	8.9	27.1	63.3	0.2	0.5
35-39	953	2,799	100.0	7.8	30.8	60.7	0.3	0.5
40-44	864	2,342	100.0	8.2	30.5	60.5	0.2	0.6
45-49	613	2,030	100.0	6.7	29.7	62.9	0.1	0.5
50-54	622	1,892	100.0	5.9	26.8	66.4	0.2	0.6
55-59	418	1,333	100.0	5.3	23.0	71.1	0.2	0.5
60-64	592	934	100.0	6.2	23.9	69.4	0.2	0.3
65+	2,302	1,392	100.0	4.8	26.2	68.0	0.3	0.7
Male								
Total	3,535	19,300	100.0	8.8	17.4	72.7	0.3	0.7
10-14	100	3,175	100.0	12.9	17.9	68.9	0.1	0.2
15-19	233	3,630	100.0	9.7	10.6	78.7	0.2	0.9
20-24	315	2,525	100.0	7.9	13.3	77.8	0.3	0.7
25-29	432	1,837	100.0	9.1	17.9	71.5	0.5	1.0
30-34	388	1,446	100.0	10.2	21.1	67.5	0.5	0.8
35-39	392	1,390	100.0	8.4	23.2	67.4	0.5	0.5
40-44	373	1,200	100.0	7.9	23.8	67.3	0.0	1.0
45-49	227	1,031	100.0	6.5	24.2	68.1	0.2	1.0
50-54	214	908	100.0	4.7	20.4	73.6	0.1	1.2
55-59	126	711	100.0	5.6	17.4	76.4	0.1	0.4
60-64	147	554	100.0	5.4	17.7	76.0	0.4	0.5
65+	588	893	100.0	4.5	20.3	74.0	0.4	0.8
Female								
Total	6,468	18,798	100.0	9.7	24.9	64.8	0.1	0.5
10-14	116	3,099	100.0	14.6	18.3	66.8	0.0	0.3
15-19	252	3,295	100.0	10.1	13.6	75.6	0.2	0.6
20-24	555	2,693	100.0	10.0	18.3	70.4	0.1	1.2
25-29	632	2,080	100.0	10.3	25.0	63.8	0.2	0.7
30-34	616	1,596	100.0	7.8	32.6	59.5	0.0	0.2
35-39	561	1,409	100.0	7.1	38.3	54.2	0.0	0.4
40-44	491	1,142	100.0	8.6	37.6	53.2	0.4	0.3
45-49	386	999	100.0	7.0	35.3	57.6	0.1	0.0
50-54	408	984	100.0	7.0	32.8	59.9	0.2	0.1
55-59	292	622	100.0	4.8	29.4	65.1	0.2	0.5
60-64	445	380	100.0	7.4	32.9	59.7	0.0	0.0
65+	1,714	499	100.0	5.4	36.9	57.1	0.0	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School attendance

This section provides information on school attendance of the population three years and older. Figure 3.2 shows that 18.5 percent of the population have never attended any formal school in their lifetime while 41.3 percent are currently attending school and 40.3 percent have attended school in the past. A higher proportion of females (22.4%) than males (14.3%) have never attended school. The proportion of males currently attending school (45.0%) is higher than that of females (37.7%). Similarly, a higher proportion of males (40.7%) than females (39.8%) have attended school in the past.

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance
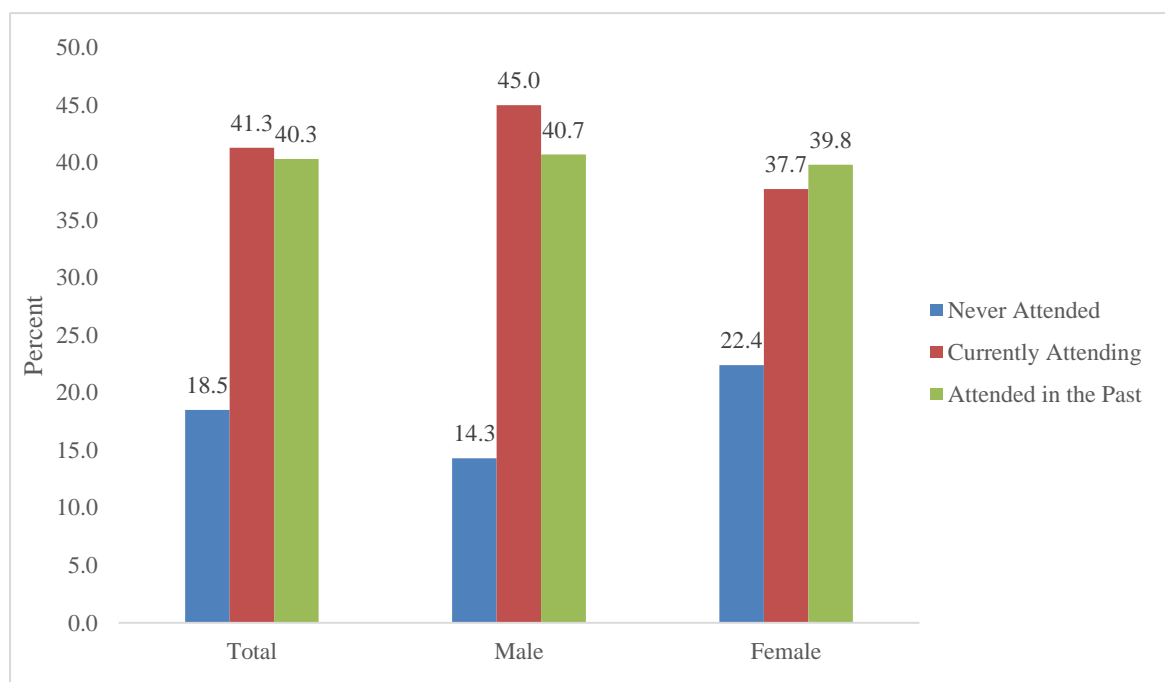
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of persons three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total number of 26,079 persons are in this category and they represent 37.7 percent of the total population. Males (52.9%) who are currently in school are reported to be higher than females (47.1%). Males therefore outnumber females in almost all the levels of education with the exception of vocational, technical, or commercial and post middle/secondary certificate where females dominate. The trend shows that enrollment rate for both sexes increase from nursery to primary level and begins to reduce drastically from that level to the vocational/technical level.

Table 3.10 further illustrates the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged three years and older by sex. A total number of 25,461 persons fall within this group. The highest (31.1%) level of past school attainment in the District is the Middle School level and the vocational/technical/commercial is the level with least (1.6%) level of past educational attainment. In relation to sex, the highest (33.0%) past school attendance recorded for males is the middle school and the level with the lowest (1.7%) past school attendance is the vocational/technical. Females on the other hand recorded the highest (33%) past school attendance at the JSS/JHS level while the vocational/technical is also the level with the lowest (1.4%) past school attendance for females. Contrary to the current school attendance where males dominate, females (50.9%) dominate in the past school attendance level.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,079	100.0	13,798	100.0	12,281	100.0	25,461	100.0	12,495	100.0	12,966	100.0
Nursery	1,578	6.1	773	5.6	805	6.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,186	16.1	2,218	16.1	1,968	16.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,616	48.4	6,628	48.0	5,988	48.8	4,844	19.0	1,864	14.9	2,980	23.0
JSS/JHS	4,730	18.1	2,532	18.4	2,198	17.9	7,785	30.6	3,511	28.1	4,274	33.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7,918	31.1	4,122	33.0	3,796	29.3
SSS/SHS	2,217	8.5	1,258	9.1	959	7.8	2,134	8.4	1,165	9.3	969	7.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	810	3.2	578	4.6	232	1.8
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	21	0.1	4	0.0	17	0.1	403	1.6	218	1.7	185	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	227	0.9	99	0.7	128	1.0	646	2.5	363	2.9	283	2.2
Tertiary	504	1.9	286	2.1	218	1.8	921	3.6	674	5.4	247	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the "employed'. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to improvement in the general well-being of the population.

The 2010 census collected information on economic activities of persons 15 years and older who worked for at least an hour in the seven days preceding the Census Night. The analysis however, is done with reference to the population aged 15 years and older. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to. This chapter seeks to discuss the issues pertaining to employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active population. Concerning the employed population, the kind of occupation they engage in, the kind of industry they find themselves in as well as their employment status and sectors are also dealt with.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex in the District. The total population of persons 15 years and older is 41,611 representing 60.1 percent of the District's population. Of this number, 69.2 percent is economically active (i.e. the employed and unemployed population) and 30.8 percent is economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 95.4 percent are employed and 4.6 percent are unemployed. With regards to the male population 15 years and older, 71.6 percent are economically active and 28.4 percent are economically not active. In the case of the female population, 67.1 percent are economically active and 32.7 percent are economically not active. Students recorded the highest percentage in economically not active group (47.5%). Pensioners or retired persons in the District constitute the least proportion of 2.5 percent.

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	41,611	**100.0**	19,560	**100.0**	22,051	**100.0**
Economically active	**28,808**	**69.2**	**14,010**	**71.6**	**14,798**	**67.1**
Employed	*27,492*	*95.4*	*13,455*	*96.0*	*14,037*	*94.9*
Worked	*26,280*	*95.6*	*12,999*	*96.6*	*13,281*	*94.6*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,062*	*3.9*	*380*	*2.8*	*682*	*4.9*
Did voluntary work without pay	*150*	*0.5*	*76*	*0.6*	*74*	*0.5*
Unemployed	*1,316*	*4.6*	*555*	*4.0*	*761*	*5.1*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*374*	*28.4*	*146*	*26.3*	*228*	*30.0*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*942*	*71.6*	*409*	*73.7*	*533*	*70.0*
Economically not active	12,803	**30.8**	5,550	**28.4**	7,253	**32.9**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,079	24.0	788	14.2	2,291	31.6
Full time education	6,079	47.5	3,362	60.6	2,717	37.5
Pensioner/retired	325	2.5	218	3.9	107	1.5
Disabled/sick	753	5.9	320	5.8	433	6.0
Too old/young	1,545	12.1	404	7.3	1,141	15.7
Other	1,022	8.0	458	8.3	564	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. The highest employed population (92.3%) is recorded within the age bracket 45-49 years while the lowest (50.0%) is recorded in the age group 65 years and older. The highest (7.6%) unemployed population is recorded within the age group 20-24 years while the lowest is recorded within the age group 65 years and above. This could be attributed to the fact that a greater chunk of pensioners or retired persons are within age 65 years and older. The population within age group 15-19 years recorded the highest (76.9%) proportion of the economically not active population. This could also be due to the fact that students form a greater mass of this age group. Persons within the age group 45-49 years recorded the least proportion of the economically not active population (7%).

Out of the total male population, 68.8 percent are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and 28.4 percent are economically not active. Employed males recorded the highest proportion within the age cohort 45-49 years and lowest (61.6%) within the age group 65 years and older. Males who are unemployed recorded the highest (6.8%) proportion at age 20-24 years and the lowest (0.3%) within the age group 65 years and older. In relation to the economically not active males, the highest proportion is recorded within the age group 15-19 years and the least (4.8%) at ages 40-44 and 45 -49 years.

Out of the total female population, 63.7 percent are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 32.9 percent are economically not active. Likewise for females, the highest (90%) proportion of the employed population is recorded within the age bracket 45-49 years and lowest (42.3%) at age 65 years and older. Females within the age 20-24 years recorded the highest proportion of the unemployed (8.2%) and those within the age cohort 65 years and above had the least (0.2%) percentage. Economically not active females recorded the highest proportion at age 15-19 years and the least (9.0%) at age 45-49 years.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	41,611	100.0	27,492	66.1	1,316	3.2	12,803	30.8
15-19	7,410	100.0	1,452	19.6	262	3.5	5,696	76.9
20-24	6,088	100.0	3,232	53.1	460	7.6	2,396	39.4
25-29	4,981	100.0	3,790	76.1	296	5.9	895	18.0
30-34	4,046	100.0	3,454	85.4	126	3.1	466	11.5
35-39	3,752	100.0	3,357	89.5	66	1.8	329	8.8
40-44	3,206	100.0	2,946	91.9	21	0.7	239	7.5
45-49	2,643	100.0	2,439	92.3	18	0.7	186	7.0
50-54	2,514	100.0	2,270	90.3	18	0.7	226	9.0
55-59	1,751	100.0	1,541	88.0	9	0.5	201	11.5
60-64	1,526	100.0	1,164	76.3	31	2.0	331	21.7
65+	3,694	100.0	1,847	50.0	9	0.2	1,838	49.8
Male								
Total	19,560	100.0	13,455	68.8	555	2.8	5,550	28.4
15-19	3,863	100.0	823	21.3	111	2.9	2,929	75.8
20-24	2,840	100.0	1,528	53.8	193	6.8	1,119	39.4
25-29	2,269	100.0	1,822	80.3	126	5.6	321	14.1
30-34	1,834	100.0	1,655	90.2	49	2.7	130	7.1
35-39	1,782	100.0	1,669	93.7	23	1.3	90	5.1
40-44	1,573	100.0	1,488	94.6	10	0.6	75	4.8
45-49	1,258	100.0	1,192	94.8	5	0.4	61	4.8
50-54	1,122	100.0	1,045	93.1	11	1.0	66	5.9
55-59	837	100.0	766	91.5	6	0.7	65	7.8
60-64	701	100.0	555	79.2	16	2.3	130	18.5
65+	1,481	100.0	912	61.6	5	0.3	564	38.1
Female								
Total	22,051	100.0	14,037	63.7	761	3.5	7,253	32.9
15-19	3,547	100.0	629	17.7	151	4.3	2,767	78.0
20-24	3,248	100.0	1,704	52.5	267	8.2	1,277	39.3
25-29	2,712	100.0	1,968	72.6	170	6.3	574	21.2
30-34	2,212	100.0	1,799	81.3	77	3.5	336	15.2
35-39	1,970	100.0	1,688	85.7	43	2.2	239	12.1
40-44	1,633	100.0	1,458	89.3	11	0.7	164	10.0
45-49	1,385	100.0	1,247	90.0	13	0.9	125	9.0
50-54	1,392	100.0	1,225	88.0	7	0.5	160	11.5
55-59	914	100.0	775	84.8	3	0.3	136	14.9
60-64	825	100.0	609	73.8	15	1.8	201	24.4
65+	2,213	100.0	935	42.3	4	0.2	1,274	57.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work that one is engaged in during the seven days preceding the census night, and those who did not work but had job to return to, as well as those employed who had worked before (2010 PHC). Table 4.3 illustrates the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Information from Table 4.3 indicates that more than one-half (60.0%) of persons in this category are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. This is followed by service and sales workers and those engaged in craft and related

works. Together, the three sectors (agriculture, forestry and fishery; services and sales as well as craft and related works) account for 84.4 percent of the labour force in the District.

The results further show that there is significant variation between males and females in terms of the proportion engaged - males (64.1%) and females (56.1%). There is also a significant difference between female (26.9%) and male population (6.4%) employed as sales. On the other hand, there is high proportion of males who are engaged in craft and related trade (10.3%) than their female counterparts (5.9%). Table 4.3 shows that a relatively low proportion of females (5.9%) than males (9.0%) are employed as managers, professionals and technicians.

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	27,492	100.0	13,455	100.0	14,037	100.0
Managers	336	1.2	143	1.1	193	1.4
Professionals	1,367	5.0	840	6.2	527	3.8
Technicians and associate professionals	325	1.2	232	1.7	93	0.7
Clerical support workers	141	0.5	84	0.6	57	0.4
Service and sales workers	4,629	16.8	855	6.4	3,774	26.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,491	60.0	8,622	64.1	7,869	56.1
Craft and related trades workers	2,209	8.0	1,383	10.3	826	5.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	860	3.1	836	6.2	24	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,130	4.1	456	3.4	674	4.8
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry of Employment

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industry employing 60.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the District. Similarly, the sector employs a greater percentage (30.9%) of the region's population. Other major industries engaging the labour force in the District are the wholesale and retail (12.7%) and the manufacturing (5.5%) industries.

The disaggregation of the data in terms of sex shows that agriculture, forestry and fishery industry remains the dominant sector for both males (65.3%) and females (56.3%) in the District. The wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industry is also significant to females as it employs 18.5 percent of the female labour force.

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	**27,492**	**100.0**	**13,455**	**100.0**	**14,037**	**100.0**
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,681	60.7	8,781	65.3	7,900	56.3
Mining and quarrying	76	0.3	67	0.5	9	0.1
Manufacturing	1,508	5.5	674	5.0	834	5.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	10	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	31	0.1	23	0.2	8	0.1
Construction	805	2.9	784	5.8	31	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,493	12.7	834	6.2	2,659	18.9
Transportation and storage	635	2.3	607	4.5	28	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,140	4.1	114	0.8	1,026	7.3
Information and communication	25	0.1	23	0.2	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	67	0.2	44	0.3	23	0.2
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	63	0.2	56	0.4	7	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	30	0.1	19	0.1	11	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	134	0.5	106	0.8	28	0.2
Education	1,229	4.5	727	5.4	502	3.6
Human health and social work activities	508	1.8	269	2.0	239	1.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	64	0.2	61	0.5	3	0.0
Other service activities	956	3.5	246	1.8	710	5.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	36	0.1	15	0.1	21	0.1
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

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 portrays the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The total number of employed population aged 15 years and older is 27,492 representing 39.7 percent of the entire population. The employment status data presented in the table shows that less than three-quarters (71.6%) of the employed population are self- employed without employees, implying the dominance of single person enterprises in the District. Only 2.9 percent of the employed in the District are self- employed with employees.

Table 4.5: Employment status by sex for employed population 15 years and older

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**27,492**	**100.0**	**13,455**	**100.0**	**14,037**	**100.0**
Employee	3,105	11.3	2,091	15.5	1,014	7.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,695	71.6	9,292	69.1	10,403	74.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	802	2.9	420	3.1	382	2.7
Casual worker	706	2.6	517	3.8	189	1.3
Contributing family worker	2,526	9.2	848	6.3	1,678	12.0
Apprentice	507	1.8	205	1.5	302	2.2
Domestic employee (house help)	130	0.5	70	0.5	60	0.4
Other	21	0.1	12	0.1	9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows that there are more females who are self- employed without employees than their male counterparts. This confirms the usual observation that females are more likely to be self- employed without employees than males in the country. There are also more males (11.3%) engaged as employees than females (7.2%). Also, males (3.1%) are more likely to be self-employed with employees than females (2.7%). On the other hand, there is high proportion of females than males are into contributing to family work or work casually. These are likely to weaken the ability of women to contribute financially to the upkeep of their households.

Figure 4.1: Employment status of the population 15 years and older
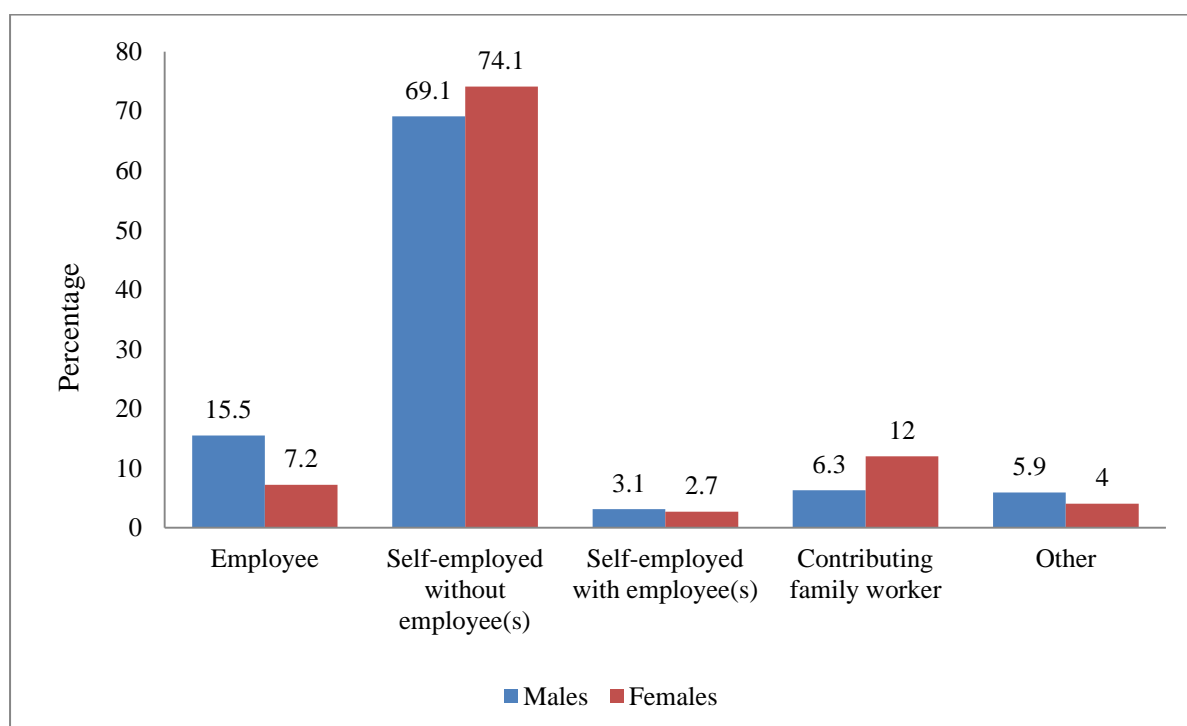
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 depicts population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The results of the analysis of the data shows that the private informal sector is the largest (90.1%) employment sector in the District; followed by the public (government) and private formal.

Analysis of the data on the basis of sex indicates that, the public and private formal sectors engage a higher percentage of males (12.9%) than females (6.4%). This could be due to the fact that employment in the public sector requires a relatively higher level of education and there is the tendency for males to have higher educational attainment than females.

On the other hand, the proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is relatively higher (93.5%) than that of males (86.5%). Thus, the private informal sector still remain the dominant employer of the workforce and it is significant for females. This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population since this sector does not require high levels of education.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,492	100.0	13,455	100.0	14,037	100.0
Public (Government)	1,786	6.5	1,103	8.2	683	4.9
Private/formal	836	3.0	629	4.7	207	1.5
Private/informal	24,764	90.1	11,642	86.5	13,122	93.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	87	0.3	63	0.5	24	0.2
Other International Organizations	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector. It has contributed immensely to the development of human capital and hence increased productivity (Ayensu E. A, 2003)

 The main objective of this chapter is to analyze the individual ownership of mobile phones, the use of the internet among the population aged 12 years and older and the household ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the Asante Akim North District.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

The 2010 PHC, for the first time, collected data on access to and use of information communication technology (ICT). Information was collected on ownership of mobile phones and fixed line phones from persons 12 years and older.

Cellular phones have formally become the most widely used telecommunication tools in the District and their use has been spreading faster than any telecommunication technology. Table 5.1 shows that 42.1 percent of persons 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones. Among the male population 12 years and older in the District, more than half (51.6%) own mobile phones, while that of the females is 48.3 percent (Table 5.1).

5.3   Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. As shown in Table 5.1, about 3.6 percent of the population 12 years and older in the District use internet facilities. A higher proportion of males constituting 4.8 percent have internet access as compared to 2.3 percent of females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,578	100.0	19,619	42.1	1,654	3.6
Male	22,088	100.0	10,135	51.6	1,082	4.8
Female	24,490	100.0	9,484	48.3	572	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Households ownership of Desktop or Laptop computers

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer is presented in this section. The data in Table 5.2 shows that only 4.7 percent of households in the District have either a desktop or laptop computers. Slightly more male-headed households have access to desktop or laptop computers (5.3%) than females (3.7%).

Table 5.2: Households owning computers desktop or laptop by sex

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,480	100.0	733	4.7
Male	9,397	100.0	504	5.3
Female	6,083	100.0	229	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs (Republic of Ghana, 1992). In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seeks to protect the fundamental freedom and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity. Notwithstanding these statutes and conventions, PWDs have continued to experience various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability.

This chapter discusses PWDs from the 2010 PHC data in Asante Akim North District. It describes PWDs with respect to disability type, locality of residence, activity status, education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 1,686 persons living with disability and this constitutes 2.4 percent of the total district's population. This is slightly lower than the regional figure of 2.6 percent. Information from Table 6.1 also indicates that there are slightly more females (2.5%) living with disabilities than males (2.4%) in the District.

Table 6.1 further describes the PWDs by sex. The commonest disability type amongst males is physical disability (31.0%) while visual impairment (36.0%) is prevalent among females. Intellectual disability is the least (0.4%) for both sexes since a minute fraction of the populace are found to be living with it.

6.3   Type of Disability

Types of disabilities recorded in the census include sight, hearing and speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. Disability cases can be multiple, that is, one person can have more than one type of disability**.**

The most common disability type in the District is physical impairment (33.0%). Sight impairment (32.4%) is the second highest form of disability recorded in the District. Other forms of disability which are not specified form the least proportion (7.9%). Again, sight disability is more common among females (36.0%) than males (28.5%).

6.4 Distribution of PWDs by Type of Locality

The distribution of PWDs by type of locality and sex is described in table 6.1. Data from the table reveals that there is a higher proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (2.8%) than in the urban areas (2.1%). Sight impairment (35.2%) is widespread in the urban sector while the physically challenged (35.4%) is common in the rural sector. Other form of disability is the least recorded in both localities. More so, people living with hearing disability are more in the rural areas than in urban areas. Male PWDs (2.1%) are marginally higher than female PWDs (2.0%) in urban area. Contrary to this fact female PWDs (2.9%) dominate in the rural areas compared to their male counterparts (2.6%).

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	69,186	100.0	33,731	100.0	35,455	100.0
No disability	67,500	97.6	32,928	97.6	34,572	97.5
With a disability	1,686	2.4	803	2.4	883	2.5
Sight	547	32.4	229	28.5	318	36.0
Hearing	297	17.6	126	15.7	171	19.4
Speech	278	16.5	139	17.3	139	15.7
Physical	557	33.0	249	31.0	308	34.9
Intellectual	266	15.8	136	0.4	130	0.4
Emotional	253	15.0	125	15.6	128	14.5
Other	134	7.9	75	9.3	59	6.7
Urban						
Total	32,196	100.0	15,012	100.0	17,184	100.0
No disability	31,535	97.9	14,696	97.9	16,839	98.0
With a disability	661	2.1	316	2.1	345	2.0
Sight	233	35.2	99	31.3	134	38.8
Hearing	125	18.9	45	14.2	80	23.2
Speech	119	18.0	59	18.7	60	17.4
Physical	194	29.3	94	29.7	100	29.0
Intellectual	114	17.2	58	0.4	56	0.3
Emotional	104	15.7	48	15.2	56	16.2
Other	51	7.7	29	9.2	22	6.4
Rural						
Total	36,990	100.0	18,719	100.0	18,271	100.0
No disability	35,965	97.2	18,232	97.4	17,733	97.1
With a disability	1,025	2.8	487	2.6	538	2.9
Sight	314	30.6	130	26.7	184	34.2
Hearing	172	16.8	81	16.6	91	16.9
Speech	159	15.5	80	16.4	79	14.7
Physical	363	35.4	155	31.8	208	38.7
Intellectual	152	14.8	78	0.4	74	0.4
Emotional	149	14.5	77	15.8	72	13.4
Other	83	8.1	46	9.4	37	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 presents data on the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older with disability. It depicts that out of the total PWD population, 45.6 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 53.1 percent are economically not active.

The pattern in the table depicts that a greater proportion of the population within each of the disabilities are recorded in economically not active group with the exception of those with hearing disability and other forms of disability that have their greater mass within the employed population.

Within the male PWD population, 51.9 percent are employed, 1.6 percent is unemployed and 46.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of most male disability cases are employed with the exception of cases such as physical and intellectual disabilities that have a greater percentage as economically not active.

In a related development, female PWDs recorded 40.1 percent as employed, 1.3 percent unemployed and 58.9 percent are economically not active. Contrary to male PWDs, females have a greater proportion of their population as economically not active running through all the disability cases.

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**41,611**	**100.0**	**27,492**	**66.1**	**1,316**	**3.2**	**12,803**	**30.8**
No disability	40,172	100.0	26,836	66.8	1,297	3.2	12,039	30.0
With a disability	1,439	100.0	656	45.6	19	1.3	764	53.1
Sight	496	100.0	232	46.8	6	1.2	258	52.0
Hearing	250	100.0	125	50.0	1	0.4	124	49.6
Speech	212	100.0	99	46.7	3	1.4	110	51.9
Physical	484	100.0	154	31.8	6	1.2	324	66.9
Intellectual	220	100.0	65	29.5	3	1.4	152	69.1
Emotional	217	100.0	91	41.9	3	1.4	123	56.7
Other	94	100.0	50	53.2	2	2.1	42	44.7
Male								
Total	19,560	100.0	13,455	68.8	555	2.8	5,550	28.4
No disability	18,892	100.0	13,108	69.4	544	2.9	5,240	27.7
With a disability	668	100.0	347	51.9	11	1.6	310	46.4
Sight	195	100.0	106	54.4	3	1.5	86	44.1
Hearing	100	100.0	57	57.0	0	0.0	43	43.0
Speech	111	100.0	56	50.5	2	1.8	53	47.7
Physical	212	100.0	79	37.3	4	1.9	129	60.8
Intellectual	117	100.0	42	35.9	2	1.7	73	62.4
Emotional	110	100.0	61	55.5	1	0.9	48	43.6
Other	56	100.0	33	58.9	1	1.8	22	39.3
Female								
Total	22,051	100.0	14,037	63.7	761	3.5	7,253	32.9
No disability	21,280	100.0	13,728	64.5	753	3.5	6,799	32.0
With a disability	771	100.0	309	40.1	8	1.0	454	58.9
Sight	301	100.0	126	41.9	3	1.0	172	57.1
Hearing	150	100.0	68	45.3	1	0.7	81	54.0
Speech	101	100.0	43	42.6	1	1.0	57	56.4
Physical	272	100.0	75	27.6	2	0.7	195	71.7
Intellectual	103	100.0	23	22.3	1	1.0	79	76.7
Emotional	107	100.0	30	28.0	2	1.9	75	70.1
Other	38	100.0	17	44.7	1	2.6	20	52.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

The 2010 PHC asked questions on education of respondents three years and older. As presented in Table 6.3 about 40.5 percent of PWDs have never attended school and the remaining 59.5 percent have some level of educational attainment. The District's proportion of PWDs who have never attended school is higher than the regional figure of 33 percent.

Table 6.3 further reveals that, 57.1 percent of persons with hearing disability have never attended school, followed by those with speech and physical disabilities with proportions of 48.9 percent and 44.6 percent respectively, while those with sight disability constitutes 38.4 percent. Furthermore, 48.4 percent of the persons with sight disability have basic education, while persons with hearing disability have the least proportion of 35.6 percent. Finally, the data shows that 28.3 percent of males with disability have never attended school whiles 51.5 percent of their female counterparts have never been to school.

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

	Number					Percent				
Sex/disability type	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	**63,219**	**11,679**	**5,764**	**37,893**	**7,883**	**100.0**	**18.5**	**9.1**	**59.9**	**12.5**
No disability	61,570	11,011	5,715	37,120	7,724	100.0	17.9	9.3	60.3	12.5
With a disability	1,649	668	49	773	159	100.0	40.5	3.0	46.9	9.6
Sight	539	207	10	261	61	100.0	38.4	1.9	48.4	11.3
Hearing	289	165	7	103	14	100.0	57.1	2.4	35.6	4.8
Speech	270	132	14	103	21	100.0	48.9	5.2	38.1	7.8
Physical	543	242	13	236	52	100.0	44.6	2.4	43.5	9.6
Intellectual	258	108	7	122	21	100.0	41.9	2.7	47.3	8.1
Emotional	244	107	8	107	22	100.0	43.9	3.3	43.9	9.0
Other	126	44	9	65	8	100.0	34.9	7.1	51.6	6.3
Male										
Total	30,680	4,387	2,991	18,657	4,645	100.0	14.3	9.7	60.8	15.1
No disability	29,899	4,166	2,966	18,235	4,532	100.0	13.9	9.9	61.0	15.2
With a disability	781	221	25	422	113	100.0	28.3	3.2	54.0	14.5
Sight	223	48	7	128	40	100.0	21.5	3.1	57.4	17.9
Hearing	121	56	5	52	8	100.0	46.3	4.1	43.0	6.6
Speech	136	61	5	55	15	100.0	44.9	3.7	40.4	11.0
Physical	242	67	6	128	41	100.0	27.7	2.5	52.9	16.9
Intellectual	133	44	1	70	18	100.0	33.1	0.8	52.6	13.5
Emotional	122	38	2	63	19	100.0	31.1	1.6	51.6	15.6
Other	71	23	2	40	6	100.0	32.4	2.8	56.3	8.5
Female										
Total	32,539	7,292	2,773	19,236	3,238	100.0	22.4	8.5	59.1	10.0
No disability	31,671	6,845	2,749	18,885	3,192	100.0	21.6	8.7	59.6	10.1
With a disability	868	447	24	351	46	100.0	51.5	2.8	40.4	5.3
Sight	316	159	3	133	21	100.0	50.3	0.9	42.1	6.6
Hearing	168	109	2	51	6	100.0	64.9	1.2	30.4	3.6
Speech	134	71	9	48	6	100.0	53.0	6.7	35.8	4.5
Physical	301	175	7	108	11	100.0	58.1	2.3	35.9	3.7
Intellectual	125	64	6	52	3	100.0	51.2	4.8	41.6	2.4
Emotional	122	69	6	44	3	100.0	56.6	4.9	36.1	2.5
Other	55	21	7	25	2	100.0	38.2	12.7	45.5	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
* Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS
**Incudes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc/Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert.,Diploma, Masters, PHD etc

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture is a very important economic activity in Ghana, employing about 60 percent of the economically active population. Households that are engaged in various agricultural activities, such as; crops cultivation and trees grown, type of cropping and acreages, type of livestock reared and fish farming in the Asante Akim North District. This chapter therefore discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in those activities. It also looks at households who are engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to the type of locality.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defined agricultural household as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity. As presented in Figure 7.1, about 72.7 percent of the total households in the District are engaged in agriculture. As expected majority (79.7%) of the rural households are engaged in agriculture. Notwithstanding this fact, a sizeable proportion (64.4%) of the urban households also engage in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non- agricultural households by type of locality
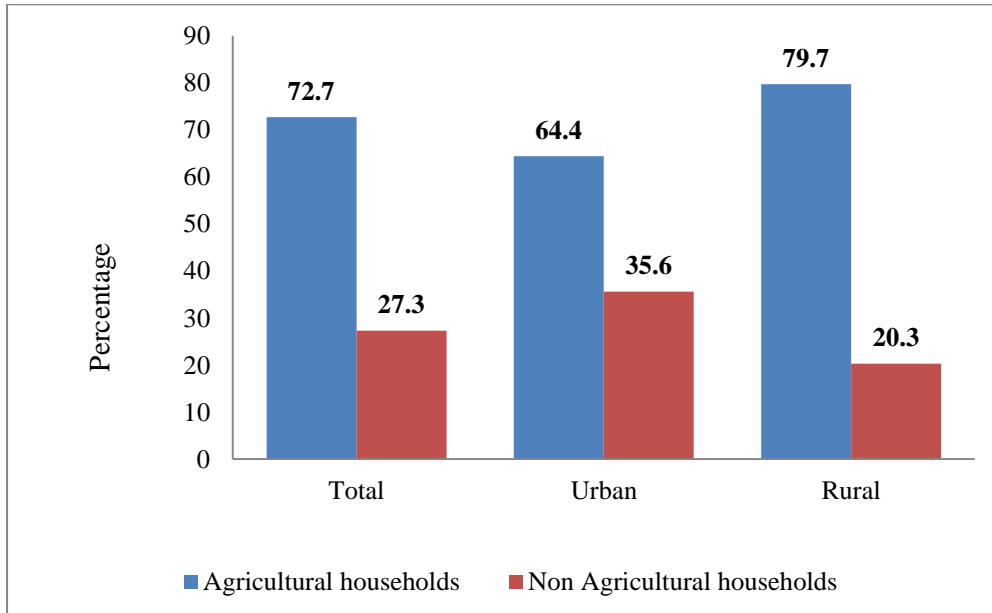
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of Farming Activities

The types of agricultural activities in the District are presented in Table 7.1. The table shows that crop farming is the highest type of farming activity practiced in the District (98.4%). Livestock rearing is the second highest (21.7%) while fish farming is the least type of

farming activity practiced in the District. A similar trend is depicted in both the urban and rural set up where crop farming recorded the highest and fish farming recorded the least.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	15,480	100.0	7,032	100.0	8,448	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	11,259	72.7	4,530	64.4	6,729	79.7
Crop farming	11,074	98.4	4,441	98.0	6,633	98.6
Tree planting	77	0.7	32	0.7	45	0.7
Livestock rearing	2,444	21.7	532	11.7	1,912	28.4
Fish farming	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Livestock rearing is the second highest agricultural activity in the District. Table 7.2 shows the types and number of livestock reared as well as the keepers in the District. The table indicates that a total of 66,977 animals are reared and kept by 3,585 persons with an average of 19 animals per keeper in the District.

Among the livestock kept in the District, chicken is the highest (56.4%) livestock reared in the District and also has the highest proportion of keepers (42.0%). The second highest in the category is goat rearing (23.5%) with 36.1 percent of keepers. Fish farming recorded the least because inland and marine fishing recorded minute figures in the District. The least number of livestock keepers are those who are into the rearing of snails and fish farming.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals/keepers	Animal		Keeper		Average livestock/other animals per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	66,977	100.0	3,585	100.0	19
Beehives	44	0.1	2	0.1	22
Cattle	2,566	3.8	54	1.5	48
Chicken	37,746	56.4	1,507	42.0	25
Dove	852	1.3	3	0.1	284
Duck	367	0.5	37	1.0	10
Goat	15,738	23.5	1,293	36.1	12
Grass-cutter	86	0.1	8	0.2	11
Guinea fowl	327	0.5	26	0.7	13
Ostrich	12	0.0	2	0.1	6
Pig	1,243	1.9	64	1.8	19
Rabbit	166	0.2	19	0.5	9
Sheep	7,489	11.2	548	15.3	14
Silk worm	90	0.1	3	0.1	30
Snail	30	0.0	1	0.0	30
Turkey	109	0.2	8	0.2	14
Other	102	0.2	9	0.3	11
Fish farming	10	0.0	1	0.0	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In the policy framework of the Government of Ghana (2010), the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasis is placed on the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010).

The 2010 population and housing census collected data on a lot of housing characteristics: the type of dwelling, the main construction material used tenancy agreement, waste disposal, occupancy status utilities and other household facilities. This chapter takes a look at housing conditions in Asante Akim North District.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of stock of houses and households by type of locality in Asante Akim North District. From the table, the District has a total stock of houses of 10,264. Of this number, there are 3,453 houses in the urban areas and 6,801 houses in the rural areas. This shows that Asante Akim North District is pre-dominantly rural community. The population per house is 6.7 persons which is comparatively lower than that of the Region (8.3).

There are 69,186 people living in households in the District. Out of this, 36,990 people are in the rural communities while 32,196 people are in the urban areas. Again, the average household per house is 1.5 for the District. This seems better than that for the region (2.0), although that for the urban area is two and for the rural area is 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	4,780,380	69,186	32,196	36,990
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	68,423	31,715	36,708
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,264	3,463	6,801
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	7,032	8,448
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.5	2	1.2
Population per house	7.3	8.3	6.7	9.3	5.4
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1   Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 depicts that there are 15,480 occupied dwelling units in the Asante Akim North District. Most households reside in compound houses (53.2%), followed by separate house (29.4%). The pattern is similar to that of the Ashanti Region where most households dwell in compound houses (53.7%) and separate houses (23.6%).

The table further depicts that in the urban areas, 74.2 percent of households dwell in compound houses and 15 percent of households dwell in separate houses. In the rural areas, however, 41.5 percent of households dwell in separate houses while 35.7 percent live in compound houses. Compound house seems to be the type of dwelling for households in the District.

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

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	4,554	29.4	31.0	27.0	15.0	41.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	883	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.3
Flat/apartment	256,355	91,227	418	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.1	3.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	8,235	53.2	49.0	59.7	74.2	35.7
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	763	4.9	6.6	2.3	0.4	8.7
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	315	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.2	3.6
Tent	10,343	1,791	18	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	156	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	120	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
Other	9,846	1,951	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 shows ownership of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in Asante Akim North District. The table indicates that 47.3 percent of households live in dwelling units that are owned by a household member, followed by those owned by relative who is not a household member (26.8%) and dwelling units owned by other private agency is 20.6 percent.

Also, the proportion of houses owned by male headed households are 47.8 and that of female headed household member is 46.8 percent. The table further indicates that more dwelling units in the rural areas are owned by household members (56.8%) than those in the urban areas (36.1%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Total Number	Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	7,337	47.4	47.8	46.8	36.1	56.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	197	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	4,163	26.9	22.3	34.0	34.9	20.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	3,193	20.6	24.2	15.2	22.3	19.2
Private employer	83,610	20,482	194	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.4
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	68	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	271	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.8	0.8
Other	24,000	4,653	57	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Material for wall

The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.4. Cement blocks or concrete constituting 61.2 percent are the main source of material used for the construction of the outer walls of dwelling units. Mud brick or earth follows with 32.2 percent, while bamboo is the least material used for outer walls. Cement block/concrete is the main construction material used for outer walls in urban areas with 83 percent but mud brick/earth is the main construction material used in the rural areas with 49 percent. Though materials such as wood, metal sheet, bamboo, stone, and palm leaf are used, they constitute less than 7 percent.

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 Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	16,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	5,195	32.2	11.0	49.0
Wood	200,594	27,438	273	1.7	1.6	1.8
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	183	1.1	1.4	0.9
Stone	11,330	2,014	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	188	1.2	1.5	0.9
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	9,878	61.2	83.0	43.8
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	354	2.2	1.0	3.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	7,665	44	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Main construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material used for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality in Asante Akim North District. Majority of households use cement/concrete (70.8%) followed by earth/mud (25.9%), and the rest of the materials put together constitutes just about 4 percent.

Compared to the Region, though there seems to be a shift from the use of cement and earth as the main construction material to the use of terrazzo/terrazzo tiles, ceramic/porcelain tiles and vinyl tiles, this is not the same in the Asante Akim North District.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Materials for the floor	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	4,006	25.9	22.4	28.8
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	10,963	70.8	73.4	68.7
Stone	32,817	8,731	137	0.9	1.6	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	76	0.5	0.6	0.4
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	36	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	138	0.9	1.1	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	79	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other	15,567	2,624	34	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. It shows that metal sheet is the most dominant material used for roofing of dwelling units (89.1%). The next common material used is thatch/palm leaf (6.9%) followed by cement/concrete (1.2%), while the least is roofing tile (0.1). The rural –urban differentials shows the same pattern in which metal sheet is the main roofing material (84.4% and 95% respectively). The data also shows that though cement/concrete is the second most important material used in the urban areas, thatch/palm leaf is the second most important roofing material used (11.2%) in the rural areas.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Main roofing material	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	16,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	53	0.3	0.1	0.5
Wood	45,547	10,933	108	0.7	0.5	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	14,386	89.1	95.0	84.4
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	49	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	199	1.2	1.9	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	139	0.9	0.1	1.5
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	1,122	6.9	1.6	11.2
Other	35,935	5,517	77	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' in dwelling units provide an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. Out of a total household of 15,480, about 58 percent have one sleeping room, two sleeping rooms 22.9 percent, three sleeping rooms 9.4 percent and four sleeping rooms 4.5 percent. The proportion of those having five sleeping rooms or more is less than six percent. It is

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indicated that households that have a size of one to seven and having one sleeping room have the highest proportion and households with a size of six to nine having two sleeping rooms have high proportions compared to those having four and more. This has implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation. Social amenities and facilities are also over utilized because of the number of people in the households.

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

House-hold size	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
					Number of sleeping rooms						
Total	15,480	100.0	58.0	22.9	9.4	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.7
1	2,852	100.0	89.2	6.6	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
2	1,938	100.0	73.8	19.3	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
3	1,924	100.0	67.2	21.7	6.4	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
4	2,100	100.0	59.6	25.1	9.9	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
5	1,912	100.0	52.2	30.4	9.6	4.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
6	1,528	100.0	44.0	33.0	12.5	5.8	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3
7	1,102	100.0	36.5	32.0	17.1	7.3	2.9	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.4
8	796	100.0	24.9	32.5	21.1	12.2	4.3	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.8
9	425	100.0	24.0	33.4	18.8	10.4	7.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.2
10+	903	100.0	9.5	22.4	24.6	16.6	10.9	7.5	3.8	2.3	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Source of lighting

Figure 8.1 shows that majority of households (57.7%) use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting. This is followed by flashlight/torch (28.6%) and kerosene lamp (11.8%). All the other source of lighting put together covers less than two percent of the total lighting used by households for dwelling units.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality
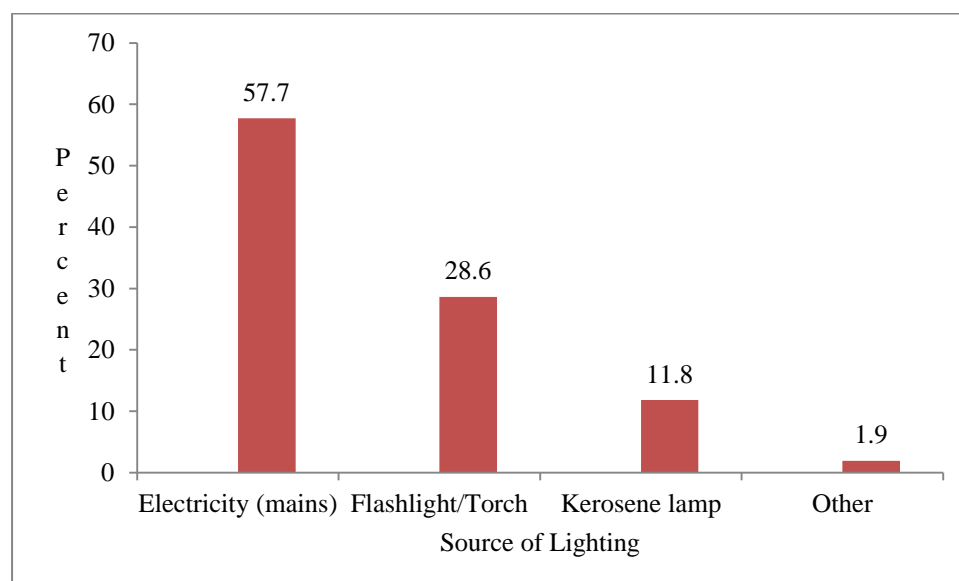
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

Table 8.8 depicts the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. The table shows that 54.7 percent of households use wood as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal 28.1 percent and gas 8.3 percent. The distribution by type of locality also shows that wood is mainly used in the rural areas 74.9 percent than in the urban areas and charcoal is used more in the urban areas than in the rural communities.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.8 further shows the cooking spaces used by households in the District. About 30.9 percent of households use separate rooms for exclusive cooking and most of them are in the rural areas constituting 36.5 percent. The situation is different in the urban areas as households use veranda, separate room for exclusive use, separate room shared with others and open space in compound as the main source of cooking space.

Table 8.8: 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	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
None/ no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,217	7.9	9.1	6.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	8,466	54.7	30.4	74.9
Gas	996,518	237,251	1,283	8.3	11.4	5.7
Electricity	29,794	7,952	33	0.2	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	46	0.3	0.5	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	4,351	28.1	47.8	11.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	51	0.3	0.4	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	23	0.1	0.3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,410	9.1	10.2	8.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,785	30.9	24.2	36.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,340	15.1	19.0	11.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	210	1.4	0.9	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,480	9.6	3.4	14.7
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	97	0.6	0.8	0.5
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	2,763	17.8	26.1	10.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,340	15.1	15.2	15.1
Other	21,007	3,961	55	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.9 shows the major sources of drinking water for households in the Asante Akim North District. The data shows that 38.6 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling, 26.9 percent. The least source of water used by households in the District is tanker supply/vender provided dugout/pond lake/dam and "other sources" recording less than one per cent (0.1%) each.

The table further illustrates that, whereas 47.8 per cent of households use pipe-borne outside their dwelling as main source of drinking water in the urban areas, 66.1 per cent of households in the rural areas resort to the use of bore-hole/pump/tube well.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.9 depicts the main source of water for domestic use in the Asante Akim North District. Bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of water for domestic use is dominant with 39.2 percent and the least is dugout/pond/lake, 0.1 percent. In the urban centres, about half the household population use pipe-borne outside dwelling as the main source of water for domestic purposes while those in the rural areas use bore-hole/pump (66.2%) as their main source for domestic use. Compared to the Region, bore-hole/pump usage still dominates as the main source of water used for domestic purposes.

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

			District			
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
Sources of water			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	1,034	6.7	9.3	4.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	4,163	26.9	47.8	9.5
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,124	13.7	20.5	8.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	5,974	38.6	5.5	66.1
Protected well	321,091	80,800	537	3.5	6.7	0.7
Rain water	39,438	1,457	85	0.5	0.9	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	59	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	586	3.8	6.5	1.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	55	0.4	0.3	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	45	0.3	0.5	0.1
River/stream	502,804	58,333	748	4.8	1.1	7.9
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	3,972	850	14	0.1	0.0	0.1

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	1,178	7.6	10.9	4.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,971	25.7	45.0	9.6
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,146	13.9	20.6	8.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	354,585	6,061	39.2	6.7	66.2
Protected well	465,775	101,863	857	5.5	11.1	0.9
Rain water	39,916	2,376	147	0.9	1.8	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	80	0.5	0.7	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	5,110	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	94	0.6	0.9	0.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	34	0.2	0.4	0.1
River/stream	588,590	65,730	840	5.4	1.6	8.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,547	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	38	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.10 depicts the percentage distribution of toilet facilities by household in the District. The data illustrates that 45.2 percent of houses use the public toilet facility. Another 20.9 percent of households use pit latrines, 16.5 percent use KVIP, and 6.7 percent use W.Cs in their homes.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

More than one-third of households with a proportion of 38.7 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house being the highest type of bathing facility in the District. Table 8.10 also shows the percentage distribution of bathing facilities by type of locality in Asante Akim North District. About 52.3 percent of households in the urban areas and 27.3 percent in the rural areas use shared separate bathroom in the same house. Households that have their own bathrooms for exclusive use are 14.5 percent in the urban areas and 26.8 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.10: Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,539	9.9	6.0	13.3
W.C.	839,611	261,106	1,034	6.7	7.5	6.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	3,242	20.9	14.6	26.2
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,547	16.5	22.5	11.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	75	0.5	0.8	0.2
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	6,997	45.2	48.3	42.6
Other	23,385	3,867	46	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	3,285	21.2	14.5	26.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	5,986	38.7	52.3	27.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,653	10.7	4.9	15.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	2,397	15.5	19.6	12.0
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	29	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	736	4.8	2.3	6.8
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,331	8.6	5.9	10.8
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	48	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 describes the methods of solid waste disposal. As shown in the table, the most widely used means of disposing refuse is either dumping in public open space (54.9%) or dumping into public container (17.4%). The method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the District shows that 66.4 percent of households in the rural areas and 41.2 percent of households in the urban areas dispose their refuse at open public dump sites. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse is rampant in the rural areas (12.9%) than in the urban areas (5.7%).

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.11 further shows different methods of liquid waste disposal. Because of lack of proper drainage system in the District, pouring of liquid waste onto compounds form the main method of liquid waste disposal by households (41.2%). This is followed closely by pouring liquid waste onto streets (32.7%) by households. At the locality level, about 48.8 percent of households in the rural areas throw their liquid waste material onto their compound and 32 percent of their counterparts in the urban centres do same. Only 8.2 percent of households in the urban areas and 3.3 percent in the rural areas dispose their liquid waste in drainage system into gutters.

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	620	4.0	7.4	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,244	8.0	9.5	6.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,695	17.4	31.7	5.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	8,505	54.9	41.2	66.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,498	9.7	5.7	12.9
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	840	5.4	4.0	6.6
Other	53,805	7,540	78	0.5	0.5	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,480	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	79	0.5	0.5	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	853	5.5	8.2	3.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	167	1.1	1.2	1.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	5,055	32.7	26.5	37.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	2,916	18.8	31.4	8.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,372	41.2	32.0	48.8
Other	38,294	3,550	38	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The Government explicitly recognizes the reciprocal relationship between population and development. Thus, population affects development even as development affects population. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic planning and implementation of development programmes. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2   Summary of Findings

Asante Akim North District is one of the newly created districts in Ghana in the year 2012. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim North Municipal and established by Legislative Instrument 2057 (Republic of Ghana, 2012). The District was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 with Agogo as its capital.

Demographic characteristics

The population of Asante Akim North according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 69186. This represents 1.4 per cent of the population in Ashanti Region. In terms of density, the District's population density is 61.5 persons per square kilometre which is far lower than the regional density of 196 persons per square kilometre. The district is primarily rural.

The age structure of the District follows the national pattern. It is skewed towards the youth, children less than 5years constitutes 14.4 percent of the total population and those less than 15 (0-14 years) represents 39.8 percent. The elderly population (65 and over) constitutes only 5.3 percent of the District's population. The dependent population constitutes 55.9 percent which is higher than the Region's average of 42.1 percent. The age and sex structure show a high percentage of males than females in the age groups 0-19 years but a higher percentage of the females than males for all other age cohorts.

Fertility is quite high in the District and child bearing goes on throughout the entire reproductive period (15-49 years). The adjusted general fertility rate, crude birth rate and total fertility rate for the District in 2010 are 113.2, 27.3 and 3.8 respectively.

Social characteristics

There are 15,480 households and 10,264 houses in the District, with average household size of 4.4 persons, slightly higher than the regional average of 4.2 persons. Within the household structure, 26.1 percent belong to the nuclear household. Another 18.2 percent belong to the extended family and 21.6 percent forms the single parent extended family household.

Equal proportions of both sexes (33.2%) have not married. However, a higher percentage of males (47.8%) than females (32.7%) have never married. Also slightly higher percentage of females (2.3%) than males (1.6%) are reported as separated. In addition, a substantial majority of the married persons (71.3%) within the population are economically not active. There are more literates (79.2%) than non-literates (20.8%) in the District. Male literates

represent 50.7 percent of the literate population while female literates constitute 49.3 percent of the literate population.

About 68 percent of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian Language which is higher than the Regional average of 57.6 percent. Only Ghanaian language is 21.1 percent as against only English of 9.2 percent though English language is the official language.

Economic characteristics

The economically active population in the District is 69.2 percent as against 30.8 percent of economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 95.4 percent are employed and 4.6 percent are unemployed. Among the economically not active population, 32.9 percent are females and 28.4 are males. Pensioners or retired persons constitute the least (2.5%) in the District.

Information Communication Technology

There 42.1 percent of persons 12 years and older in the District who own mobile phones. Among the male population 12 years and older in the District, about 21.8 percent own mobile phones, whiles that of the females is 20.4 percent. About 3.6 percent of the population 12 years and older in the District use internet facilities. A higher proportion of males constituting 2.3 percent have internet access as compared to 1.2 percent of females.

Disability

There are 1,686 persons living with disability and this constitutes 2.4 percent of the total district's population. The data indicates that there are slightly more females (2.5%) living with disabilities than males (2.4%) in the District.

The commonest disability type amongst males is physical disability (31.0%) while visual impairment (36.0%) is prevalent among females. Intellectual disability is the least (0.4%) for both sexes since a minute fraction of the populace are found to be living with it. At the locality level there is a higher proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (2.8%) than in the urban areas (2.1%). For persons 15 years and older with disability 45.6 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 53.1 percent are economically not active. In the District, about 40.5 percent of PWDs have never attended school and the remaining 59.5 percent have some level of educational attainment. The District's proportion of PWDs who have never attended school is higher than the regional figure of 33 percent.

Agricultural activity

Asante Akim North District is generally an agrarian community with about 80 percent of the households engaged in one agricultural activity or the other. Crop farming is the highest (98.4%) agricultural activity in the District, followed by livestock rearing while the least is fish farming. Again, more households are into chicken rearing (56.4%) than any other livestock. Compared to the regional averages, crop farming is higher (98.4%) but the other agricultural activities are lesser.

Housing conditions

There are 15,480 households in Asante Akim North District with 54.6 percent rural areas and 45.4 percent urban areas. The average household size for the District is 4.5. Comparatively, there are larger household sizes in the urban areas (4.6) than the rural areas (4.4). Two types of dwelling units account for more than three quarters of the total, namely: compound houses (53.2%) and separate houses (29.4%). The outer walls are constructed with two main

materials: cement block/concrete (61.2%) and mud brick/earth (29.4%). The floor construction materials are mainly cement concrete (70.8%) and earth/mud (25.9%) while metal sheet is the dominant roofing material used (89.1%).

Majority of the dwelling units have one sleeping room (58.0%), about 22.9 percent have two and 9.4 percent have three. Three types of ownership of dwelling units are as follows: 47.4 percent by a household member, 20.6 percent by other private individual and 26.9 percent by a relative who is not a household member. The major source of energy for domestic lighting is electricity (57.7%), followed by flashlight/torch (28.6%) and kerosene lamps (11.8%). The main sources of fuel for cooking are wood (54.7%), charcoal (28.1%) and gas (8.3%). The most common cooking places are separate rooms for exclusive use (30.9%), veranda, and separate room shared with other households (17.8%) each and open space in compound (15.1%). Five sources of drinking water are used are as follows, borehole/pump/tube well (38.6%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (6.7%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling unit (26.9%), public tap/standpipe (13.7%) and protected well (3.5%)

The three main bathing facilities in the dwelling are as follows: shared separate bathroom in the same house (38.7%), own bathroom for exclusive use (21.1%) and shared open cubicle (15.5%). More than one-half of the households living in dwelling units have private toilet facilities that include WC (6.7%), pit latrine (20.9%), KVIP (16.5%) and bucket/pan latrine (0.5%). The households in dwelling units that depend on public toilets are 45.2 percent and 9.9 percent have no toilet facility.

For disposal of solid waste, three main methods are used in dwelling units as follows: dumping in open public places (54.9%), dumping in container in public place (17.4%), burnt by households (8.0%) and dumped indiscriminately (9.7%).

9.3   Conclusion

The Asante Akim North District is one of the thirty districts of Ashanti Region with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the district. These include agricultural production, forestry, cattle rearing and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the District are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The population by sex indicates that females outnumber the males as it is in the region and Ghana as a whole. Sex ratio for the district is relatively low falling below 100 as it is in the region. The age dependency ratio is also quite high because of the large numbers of children. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future.

The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future fertility growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured at the census. This age group contributed a similar proportion of total births as teenagers (15- 19 years) and justifies their inclusion on the fertility schedule at the census and the need to address the phenomenon.

The population dynamics of the District may be determined largely by fertility and mortality levels. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to the District. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in Asante Akim North District. There is a presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though very small. This is an indication of return

migration of Ghanaians who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower especially among widowed women.

The average size of a household is relatively high in the District with urban households having larger proportions than the rural households. Nuclear families constitute largest proportion of both rural and urban households, indicating that extended family living arrangements are gradually diminishing. The prevalence of multiple disabilities is also common in the District. Persons with disability are concentrated more in the rural than urban areas.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that is mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity especially in the rural areas of the district. More than one- half of all the households in the District are engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming.

9.4 Policy Implication and Interventions

In view of the current population features, trends, and challenges analyzed herein, it underscores the need to engender efforts to develop and implement successful population policies and programs. A clearly defined policy on population is therefore the basis for a meaningful intervention in the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender, agriculture, is highlighted, and this is relevant in mainstreaming population factors into sectorial policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction.

- Implementation of the programmes designed to reduce the fertility rate should be intensified and sustained. The total fertility rate relatively high and this situation should prompt the District Population Advisory Committees to put in place population management policies aimed at educating the population, through advocacy programmes, on the need of a smaller family size, on a sustainable basis.

- The increase in under-five mortality in the District is a threat to achieving the MDGs at the local and national level. With respect to this, the District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as the X-Changes Delta and International Organizations such as the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) to come up with pragmatic measures of reducing the under-five mortality rate in the District.

- The high literacy level among the populace is a good indicator of socio-economic development. This can be sustained by the provision of accommodation facilities to attract more educational staff to the District.

- The District Assembly should encourage the network providers to design packages that would enhance information flow in the District, for example, a package that would enable farmers to access information on market prices of their produce, availability and prices of inputs, transportation conditions and so on.

- The apparent crowding of sleeping rooms has health implications. Increasing the housing stock with more sleeping rooms is likely to reduce the crowding. This problem could be resolved if chiefs stop selling land to multiple buyers that leads to land disputes and reduce land prices for everyone to acquire one. Again, the capacity of the District Assemblies must be strengthened to ensure that land developers meet the required standard before permits are given.

- Efforts should be made to provide more public toilets in accessible places and the District Assembly must insist that developers of new buildings incorporate toilet facilities .

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,423	100.0	31,715	100.0	36,708	100.0
Head only	2,852	4.2	1,324	4.2	1,528	4.2
Household with head and a spouse only	1,134	1.7	466	1.5	668	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,968	11.6	4,216	13.3	3,752	10.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17,878	26.1	6,988	22.0	10,890	29.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,450	18.2	4,953	15.6	7,497	20.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,467	2.1	733	2.3	734	2.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,353	3.4	761	2.4	1,592	4.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,776	21.6	8,533	26.9	6,243	17.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,800	2.6	1,052	3.3	748	2.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,745	8.4	2,689	8.5	3,056	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: 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)
					Educational level attained						
Both Sexes											
Total	63,219	11,679	1,578	4,186	17,460	20,433	5,161	424	1,663	564	71
No disability	61,570	11,011	1,561	4,154	17,187	19,933	5,082	408	1,611	555	68
With a disability	1,649	668	17	32	273	500	79	16	52	9	3
Sight	539	207	3	7	70	191	26	5	20	7	3
Hearing	289	165	1	6	41	62	5	5	4	0	0
Speech	270	132	5	9	47	56	8	4	7	2	0
Physical	543	242	3	10	68	168	27	6	18	1	0
Intellectual	258	108	4	3	55	67	10	1	9	1	0
Emotional	244	107	4	4	37	70	15	1	5	1	0
Other	126	44	1	8	33	32	3	1	4	0	0
Male											
Total	30,680	4,387	773	2,218	8,492	10,165	3,001	222	968	393	61
No disability	29,899	4,166	765	2,201	8,362	9,873	2,950	210	928	386	58
With a disability	781	221	8	17	130	292	51	12	40	7	3
Sight	223	48	2	5	36	92	14	3	15	5	3
Hearing	121	56	1	4	14	38	1	3	4	0	0
Speech	136	61	2	3	23	32	4	2	7	2	0
Physical	242	67	1	5	28	100	20	6	14	1	0
Intellectual	133	44	1	0	31	39	9	1	7	1	0
Emotional	122	38	1	1	21	42	12	1	5	1	0
Other	71	23	1	1	18	22	2	1	3	0	0

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

						Educational level attained					
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)
Female											
Total	32,539	7,292	805	1,968	8,968	10,268	2,160	202	695	171	10
No disability	31,671	6,845	796	1,953	8,825	10,060	2,132	198	683	169	10
With a disability	868	447	9	15	143	208	28	4	12	2	0
Sight	316	159	1	2	34	99	12	2	5	2	0
Hearing	168	109	0	2	27	24	4	2	0	0	0
Speech	134	71	3	6	24	24	4	2	0	0	0
Physical	301	175	2	5	40	68	7	0	4	0	0
Intellectual	125	64	3	3	24	28	1	0	2	0	0
Emotional	122	69	3	3	16	28	3	0	0	0	0
Other	55	21	0	7	15	10	1	0	1	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	15,480	68,423	33,364	35,059	19,327	9,938	9,389
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,259	54,177	26,704	27,473	19,327	9,938	9,389
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,084	53,351	26,315	27,036	18,962	9,737	9,225
Households engaged in crop farming	11,074	53,337	26,307	27,030	18,952	9,730	9,222
Households engaged in tree growing	77	297	151	146	150	88	62
Agro forestry (tree planting)	77	297	151	146	150	88	62
Alligator pepper	6	30	11	19	12	6	6
Apples	15	68	32	36	32	15	17
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	3	12	5	7	4	1	3
Avocado	2	12	3	9	4	1	3
Banana	21	100	54	46	49	27	22
Beans	164	907	461	446	405	219	186
Black pepper	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
Black berries	1	7	4	3	3	1	2
Cabbage	16	71	43	28	20	11	9
Carrot	54	229	110	119	89	51	38
Cashew	13	86	42	44	27	14	13
Cassava	5,473	27,425	13,099	14,326	9,610	4,393	5,217
Citronella	8	51	20	31	17	8	9
Citrus	75	425	206	219	153	90	63
Cloves	6	37	19	18	16	11	5
Cocoa	2,812	13,987	7,248	6,739	5,317	2,893	2,424
Coconut	28	152	65	87	62	24	38
Cocoyam	1,789	8,680	4,099	4,581	3,180	1,417	1,763
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	99	527	242	285	170	74	96
Coffee	1	10	6	4	3	2	1
Cola	3	33	17	16	10	6	4
Cotton	2	7	2	5	2	1	1
Cucumber	62	308	165	143	96	65	31
Egg plant	2	16	8	8	5	3	2
Garden eggs	119	710	338	372	251	131	120
Ginger	5	45	23	22	20	10	10
Groundnut	203	1,102	557	545	534	270	264
Guava	2	14	7	7	3	2	1
Kenaf	5	27	8	19	12	5	7
Lemon grass	3	9	3	6	5	1	4
Lettuce	9	38	18	20	18	8	10
Maize	1,994	10,129	5,132	4,997	4,010	2,155	1,855
Mango	5	6	5	1	5	5	0

Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Melon (agusi)	4	18	13	5	8	5	3
Millet	4	20	12	8	9	5	4
Nut meg	4	20	9	11	4	4	0
Oil palm	277	1,514	792	722	529	296	233
Okro	95	533	254	279	209	108	101
Onion	79	395	215	180	161	105	56
Pawpaw	22	106	56	50	37	17	20
Peas	11	82	42	40	21	12	9
Pepper	255	1,418	676	742	506	265	241
Pineapple	20	104	54	50	34	20	14
Plantain	8,211	40,728	19,601	21,127	13,997	6,700	7,297
Potatoes	7	32	15	17	11	8	3
Rice	279	1,370	775	595	599	352	247
Shallot	3	18	10	8	5	2	3
Shea tree	1	4	4	0	2	2	0
Sorghum	3	22	15	7	9	6	3
Soya beans	3	15	7	8	5	4	1
Sugarcane	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sweet potatoes	2	14	10	4	4	2	2
Tiger nut	1	11	3	8	3	1	2
Tobacco	7	30	14	16	18	12	6
Tomatoes	1,649	8,382	4,394	3,988	3,082	1,957	1,125
Water melon	203	1,223	608	615	410	264	146
Yam	1,057	5,672	2,827	2,845	2,093	977	1,116
Other (specify)	74	502	251	251	149	91	58

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Agogo	32,196	15,012	17,184	7,032	3,463
2	Domeabra	4,770	2,245	2,525	1,119	753
3	Juansa	4,472	2,126	2,346	1,043	702
4	Hwidiem	4,034	1,917	2,117	1,024	603
5	Wioso	2,372	1,157	1,215	613	441
6	Akutuase	2,217	1,108	1,109	502	397
7	Ananekrom	1,992	1,089	903	383	332
8	Pekyerekye	1,989	945	1,044	429	364
9	Amentena	1,376	712	664	281	235
10	Woraponso	935	479	456	196	219
11	Kowireso	905	535	370	174	128
12	Pataban/Aniwoso	808	457	351	189	173
13	Babuso (Anokyekrom)	735	398	337	160	131
14	Adiembra	702	375	327	156	141
15	Magyeda-Nkuanta	660	329	331	142	131
16	Nkansakrom (Simanyila Abugri)	642	363	279	136	131
17	Nyinamponase	639	333	306	133	94
18	Brantuokrom (Mokumua)	630	356	274	133	169
19	Agogo Onyimso	587	299	288	151	154
20	Menam	574	285	289	105	112

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Agogo	32,196	4,373	3,954	3,979	3,742	3,149	2,378	1,855	1,731	1,435	1,278	1,155	836	658	438	474	761
2	Domeabra	4,770	652	562	621	583	375	306	268	237	179	185	184	156	144	62	95	161
3	Juansa	4,472	610	528	633	471	404	291	230	228	192	161	182	128	99	73	108	134
4	Hwidiem	4,034	577	464	501	408	400	276	236	234	160	149	166	129	83	60	72	119
5	Wioso	2,372	369	357	323	227	130	128	136	146	121	101	67	71	64	33	33	66
6	Akutuase	2,217	325	300	297	217	154	133	100	99	115	109	92	50	73	35	49	69
7	Ananekrom	1,992	353	303	253	176	157	173	129	116	119	53	63	21	37	9	12	18
8	Pekyerekye	1,989	285	289	287	202	122	114	103	97	103	67	76	48	55	32	50	59
9	Amentena	1,376	199	198	190	145	116	91	72	52	78	46	53	31	24	19	29	33
10	Woraponso	935	165	146	107	96	55	64	63	43	44	43	40	20	8	13	13	15
11	Kowireso	905	144	134	78	66	94	98	73	71	63	30	24	8	8	3	3	8
12	Pataban/Aniwoso	808	124	128	92	72	66	66	53	49	35	29	32	18	18	10	9	7
13	Babuso (Anokyekrom)	735	115	111	64	66	76	80	48	33	41	24	25	10	11	6	18	7
14	Adiembra	702	110	100	104	81	39	43	24	41	34	32	14	14	24	4	15	23
15	Magyeda-Nkuanta	660	106	112	85	62	42	47	36	35	28	19	20	14	18	6	18	12
16	Nkansakrom (Simanyila Abugri)	642	110	97	77	51	42	37	38	44	36	25	27	12	11	14	7	14
17	Nyinamponase	639	107	88	64	62	51	38	45	29	33	30	25	19	18	5	10	15
18	Brantuokrom (Mokumua)	630	105	85	81	61	59	52	42	31	19	22	24	6	9	12	12	10
19	Agogo Onyimso	587	78	81	77	34	46	48	67	57	33	16	14	10	6	7	9	4
20	Menam	574	111	102	77	53	31	35	30	31	35	15	18	9	4	4	8	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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