



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Asuogyaman 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](http://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.

**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**  
**Government Statistician**

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ADA	Asuogyaman District Assembly
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSL	Mean Seal Level
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	People With Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
VRA	Volta River Authority



# 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

Asuogyaman District has a total population of 98,046, representing 3.7 percent of population of Eastern Region. There are more females (52.0%) than males (48.0%). About 71 percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 92.2. The population of the district is largely youthful with more than half (64%) of the population below 30 years and children (0-14 years) constitute 37.4 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 75.9, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (79.6) than that of females (72.6).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.1. The General Fertility Rate is 89.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and is lower than the regional average of 103.9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.7 per 1000 population. The death rate for males is higher for age 70 and above compared to females. The largest number of migrants who moved to the district were from the Volta Region. A higher proportion of migrants (44.4%) had lived in the district for more than 10 years.

## Household size, composition and structure

The household population in the district is 96,027 with a total number of 23,551 households. The average household size in the district is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 39.2 percent. Households composed of head, his or her spouse and children constitute the highest proportion of households in the district (26.1%).

## Marital status

About four in ten (41.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are never married and 38.4 percent are married. Between ages 30-64 years, over half of the population 12 years and older are married. About 83 percent of the population 12 years and older who are married are employed, 3.0 percent are unemployed and 14.5 percent are economically not active. Married females are more likely to be economically not active (16.6%) compared to males (12.1%).

## Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.1 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, about 83 percent are literate. Seven out of ten people (61.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above who are currently attending school majority (88.0%) are at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 8.8 percent are at the Senior High School level. Only 2.2 percent are currently attending school at the tertiary level.

## **Economic activity status**

About 69 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 31.2 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.0 percent are employed while 7.0 percent are unemployed. The main reason for not being economically active for both sexes is full time education (64.3% of males and 43.1% of females).

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, majority are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (36.4%) and service and sales (21.6%). Agricultural, forestry and fisheries (42.3%) is the main occupation for males while it is service and sales (33.1%) for females.

## **Employment status and sector**

About 63.2 percent of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees and 24.2 are employees. A higher proportion of females (74.2%) are more likely to be self-employed without workers than their male (50.9%) counterparts. The informal private sector is the largest employer of persons in the district (78.3%), followed by the private formal sector (10.8%) and public (government) sector (8.3%).

## **Information Communication Technology**

Slightly over half (51.0%) of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportion of males (56.5%) who own mobile phones is higher than females (46.1%). Persons who use internet facility is about 8 percent. The proportion of males who use internet facility is more than twice as higher than females. Only 10 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers while those who have fixed telephone lines is about 5 percent.

## **Disability**

About 2.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.5%) than males (2.3%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.0 percent followed by physical disability (33.7%). The proportion of the population with disability in rural areas (2.8%) is higher than those in urban areas (1.2%). The percentage of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who have never attended school is 38.8 percent. Of the population 15 years and older with disability, 44.7 percent are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed while 53.1 percent are economically not active.

## **Agriculture**

About 51.3 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. There are more agricultural households in the rural areas (61.6%) than urban areas (26.7%). In the district, 9

in 10 households engage in crop farming and livestock rearing (43.2%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in fish farming (0.3%) and tree planting (0.2%).

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Asuogyaman District is 19,389 representing 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.0 and average household per house is 1.2.

### **Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units**

Majority of the households live in compound houses (40.3%) and separate houses (40.0%). More than half (50.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 25.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 12.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

### **Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof**

Cement block/concrete (59.2%) is the most commonly used material for construction of the outer walls of dwellings in the district. About 82 percent of households use cement/concrete for the construction of the floor, the corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas are 89.5 percent and 79.1 percent respectively. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (81.5%) for dwelling units in the district.

### **Room occupancy**

The table shows that majority of occupied dwellings in the district has one sleeping room (50.2%) and two sleeping rooms (27.4%). Majority of households with size of 5 and above have either one or two sleeping rooms.

### **Utilities and household facilities**

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (74.8%) and kerosene lamp (17.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (42.2%) and charcoal (37.8%). The proportion of households in rural (53.3%) using wood as cooking fuel is higher than that of urban (15.9.8%). Public tap/stand pipe (23.8%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (23.2%), borehole/pump/tube well (18.4%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (15.9%) are the major improved sources of drinking water in district.

A higher proportion of households use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 36.6 percent and by pit latrine (19.5%). About 14 percent of the households in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (29.8%) in the district own bathrooms for their exclusive use while 25.3 percent use shared open cubicle.

### **Waste disposal**

About 40 percent of households in the district dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space) while 28.2 percent of burn their solid waste. About one in 5 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 11.9 percent. Majority of households (60.4%) in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Asuogyaman District was created under local government instrument LI 1431 of 1988 as a result of Ghana Government re-demarcation exercise carried out to operationalize decentralization programme in the country from the defunct Kaoga District, which had Somanya as the capital

### **1.2 Physical features**

#### **1.2.1 Location and size**

The Asuogyaman District is located approximately between latitudes 6° 34' N and 6° 10' N and longitudes 0° 1' W and 0°14'E. It is about 120m above Mean Sea Level (MSL). It covers a total estimated surface area of 1,507 sq. km, constituting 5.7 percent of the total area of the Eastern Region.

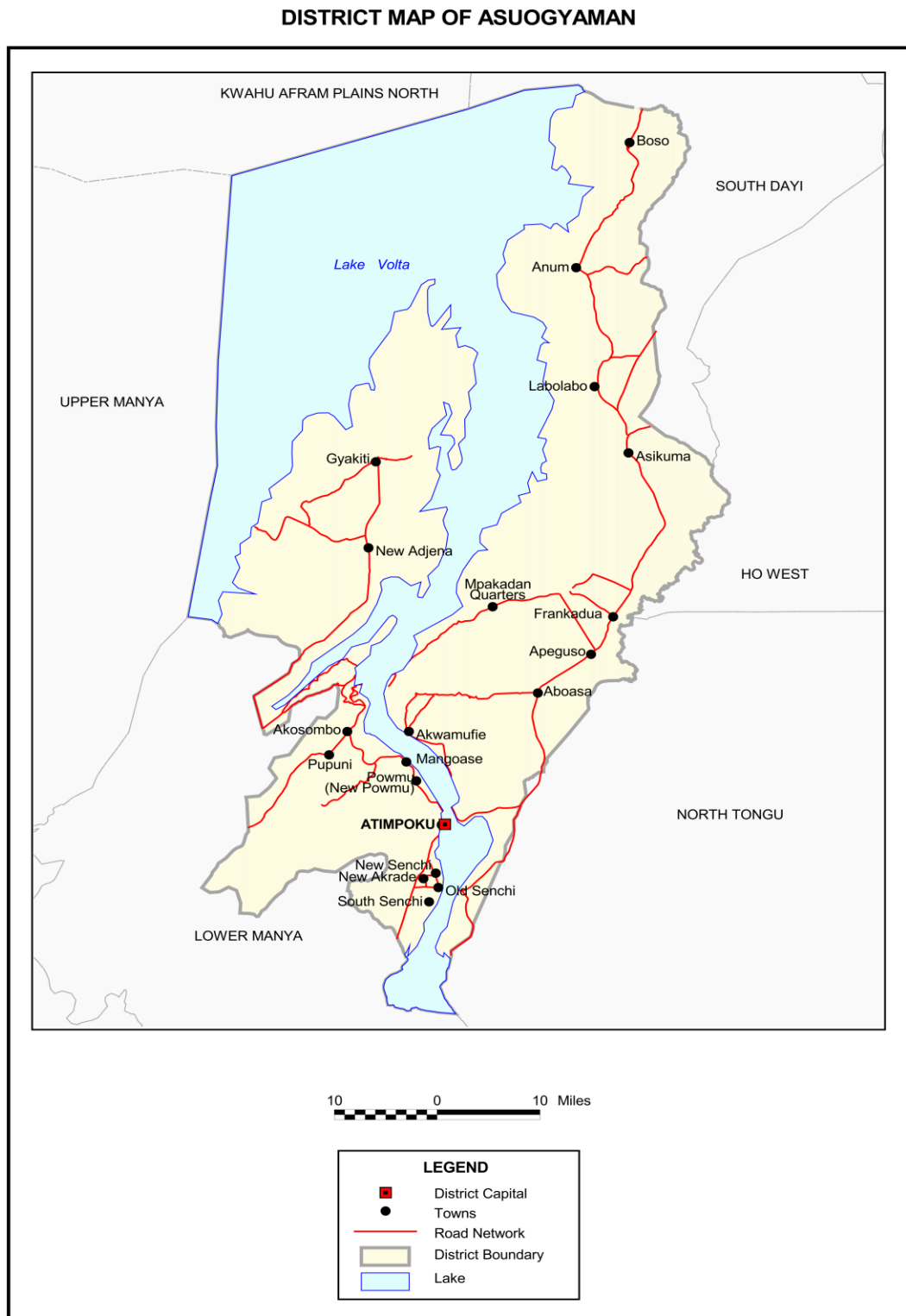
Afram Plains South District borders the district to the north and the Upper and Lower Manya districts to the south and west. Asuogyaman is a traditional district situated between the Volta and Eastern Regions and share borders to the east with Kpando, North Dayi, Ho and the North Tongu Districts of the Volta Region.

The topography of the district is generally undulating. It is mountainous and interspersed with low lying plains to the west and the east. The Volta River cuts through such ridges to create a gorge ideal for the construction of the Volta Dam at Akosombo. On the average, the highest of the peaks in the District ranges between 700 – 800m above sea level.

#### **1.2.3 Climate**

The Asuogyaman District lies within the Dry Equatorial Climate Zone, which experiences substantial amount of precipitation. This is characterized by a double maxima rainfall, which reaches its peak period in May - July, and the minor season occurs in the period of September - November. Annual rainfall usually starts in April with the peak month in June and ends in November. The dry season sets in November - December and ends in March. The annual rainfall is between 67mm and 1130mm; temperatures are warm throughout the year with maximum monthly mean of 37.2°C and a minimum of 21.0°C. Relative humidity is generally high ranging from the highest of 98% in June to 31% in January.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Asuogyaman**



### **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The Asuogyaman District Assembly (ADA) is the highest political authority in the district with the power to exercise a wide range of legislative and executive functions. The structure of the Assembly corresponds with guidelines as prescribed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The District has been divided into six Area Councils in line with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 467(1993). They are Anum, Boso, Frankadua/Apeguso, Atimpoku, Gyakiti and Akosombo. The district is made up of one constituency with 35 electoral areas with their corresponding unit committees

The District Chief Executive (DCE) serves as the political head representing the Central Government. The District Coordinating Director (DCD) as the administrative head responsible for the day-to-day administration of the District Assembly.

### **1.4 Cultural and Social Structure**

#### **1.4.1 Ethnicity and religion**

The population of the district is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and religion. The predominant ethnic group is the Ewe (45.8%), followed by the Ga-Adangbe (28.1%) and Akan (11.6%). Other ethnic groups make up the remaining portion of the population.

The dominant religion is Christianity (89%), followed by Islamic (3.7%) and Traditionalist (2.4%) respectively. There also exist smaller groups of people who adhere to other religions or have no religion.

#### **1.4.2 Traditional authority**

The name Asuogyaman is an Akan word which comes from the fusion of 'Asegya' and 'Oman' which literally means 'river bank state'. This is because all the major towns in the district namely, Akosombo, Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Senchi, New Akrade, Akwamufie, Anum, Boso etc. are located on either banks of the Volta Lake.

There are three traditional councils in the district; Boso, Anum and Akwamus. Basically, the traditional authorities administer stool lands, holding them in trust for the people, and arrange the celebration of traditional festivals. They are also the custodians of traditional beliefs and customs, passed on from one generation to another. The traditional authorities also have courts which adjudicate on matters relating to stool lands, lineage and family lands, chieftaincy title disputes, violations of traditions and disputes between localities, lineages, families and individuals.

#### **1.4.3 Tourism**

The Asuogyaman District has an untapped tourism potential capable of transforming the district's economy and its overall contribution to national income when fully developed. The district is a seat of important national infrastructure and architectural landmarks which includes hydroelectric dam, the Suspension Bridge over the Volta at Adomi, inland port at Akosombo which facilitates transportation of goods and people to and from Akosombo and the northern regions of the country, the petroleum depot located at Adomi and Natural landscape for the development of tourism

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

Majority of the people in the district are engaged in agriculture and related trades. There are three (3) prominent types of agricultural activities in the district. These are livestock rearing, food cropping and cash cropping. However, most of the farming activities in the district are focused on the production of food crops. The major food crops produced are maize, cassava, plantain, yam and vegetable. A large number of these farmers have smallholdings. Most of the farmers engaged in crop farming are also involved in livestock rearing. The main system of farming is bush fallowing and inter-cropping. The main farming areas are Tortibo, Domeabra, Mpakadan, Frankadua, Fintey, Gyakiti, Ankyease and Survey line. There are large track of Land for commercial farming and other Agro Business in these areas. Currently Bio Exotica Company has taken advantage of this opportunity to produce pineapple on large scale.

Livestock farming is carried out on a limited scale employing only about 8 per cent of farmers. The main types of livestock reared in the District are cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs. The table below indicates the predominant animal reared in the District together with the most prevalent diseases that occur amongst these livestock. Most of the livestock farming that goes on the district is on subsistence levels. Also there are two kraals at Asikuma and Nkwakaben. The main problems affecting farming in the district are Low price paid for farmers produce, Lack of funds, irregular rainfall, pest and Diseases infestation.

Fishing in the Volta Lake also constitutes an important segment of the agriculture sector. Fishing is done mainly in some communities along the 141km shoreline including parts of the Kpong headwaters. These communities include Dzidzokope, Atimpoku, Abume, Akosombo, Surveyline, Adomi, Dodi Asantekrom, Asikuma, Mpakadan and Senchi Ferry and old Akrade.

### **1.5.2 Industry and commerce**

Volta River Authority and Akosombo Textiles form the major industry employing a major proportion of the population. Major hotels and tourist sites (Volta Hotel, Senchi Royal Hotel, Akosombo Continental Hotel, Afrikiko River Front and Sajuna Beach Park) also contribute to the economy by attracting tourist from all parts of the world.

Atimpoku is a major commercial center due to its central location where communities in parts of volta and eastern converge. The predominant “Abollo and One Mouth Thousand” is a common commodity been trade coupled with other small to medium size commercial entities.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

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

#### **1.6.4 Post enumeration survey**

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> 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**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

## **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of household**

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

## **Household and non-household population**

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

- (a) Educational institutions
- (b) Children's and old people's homes
- (c) Hospitals and healing centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital status**

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School Attendance***

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

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

#### ***Level of Education***

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

### **Activity status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment status**

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

### **Employment sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

### **Fertility**

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



## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing conditions and facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

The population size, composition and distribution has important social and economic implications. The population size and composition, for example, determines the manpower requirements of the district as well as planning for social services such as education, health, and housing. The age-sex composition of the population determines future fertility, mortality migration and other demographic processes that determine population growth and ultimately the overall socioeconomic development of the district.

#### 2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 presents information on the population of Asuogyaman District by age, sex and locality. Table 2.1 shows that the district has a total population of 98,046, representing 3.7% of population of Eastern Region. Out of the total population there are more females (52.0%) than males (48.0%).

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	98,046	47,030	51,016	92.2	29.4	70.6
0 - 4	12,478	6,367	6,111	104.2	25.8	74.2
5 - 9	11,559	5,760	5,799	99.3	26.5	73.5
10 - 14	12,584	6,405	6,179	103.7	29.9	70.1
15 - 19	10,906	5,435	5,471	99.3	33.5	66.5
20 - 24	8,130	3,737	4,393	85.1	30.6	69.4
25 - 29	7,115	3,174	3,941	80.5	30.7	69.3
30 - 34	6,054	2,825	3,229	87.5	28.8	71.2
35 - 39	5,391	2,482	2,909	85.3	31.2	68.8
40 - 44	4,980	2,314	2,666	86.8	31.2	68.8
45 - 49	4,172	1,918	2,254	85.1	33.7	66.3
50 - 54	4,032	1,878	2,154	87.2	32.0	68.0
55 - 59	2,649	1,334	1,315	101.4	31.2	68.8
60 - 64	2,323	1,093	1,230	88.9	25.6	74.4
65 - 69	1,359	652	707	92.2	25.1	74.9
70 - 74	1,732	722	1,010	71.5	23.2	76.8
75 - 79	982	398	584	68.2	23.3	76.7
80 - 84	789	259	530	48.9	22.8	77.2
85+	811	277	534	51.9	21.1	78.9
All Ages	98,046	47,030	51,016	92.2	29.4	70.6
0-14	36,621	18,532	18,089	102.4	27.4	72.6
15-64	55,752	26,190	29,562	88.6	31.3	68.7
65+	5,673	2,308	3,365	68.6	23.3	76.7
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>72.6</b>		<b>65.2</b>	<b>80.7</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further shows that Asuogyaman District is essentially a rural district; majority of the people in the district live in rural areas (70.6%) compared to urban areas (29.4%).

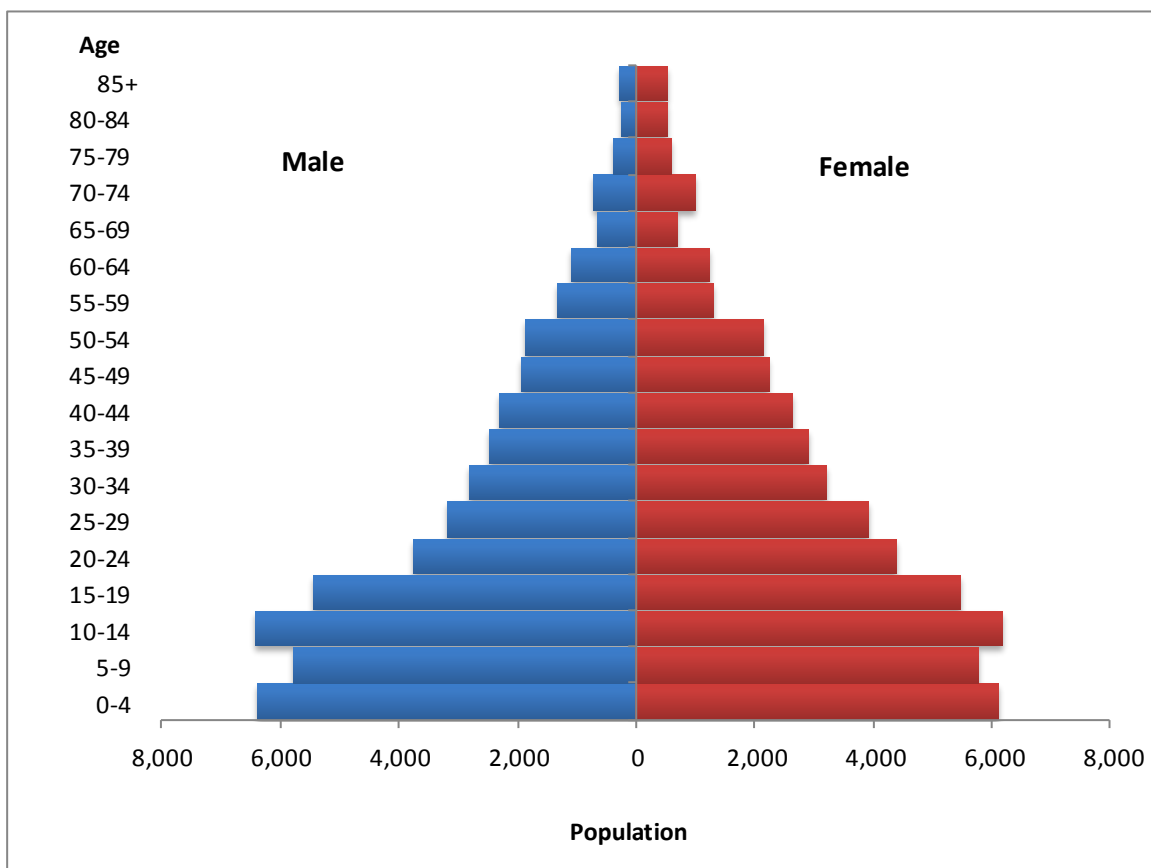
Table 2.1 also provides information on the sex ratio. The sex ratio measures to number of males to females in the population. The observed sex ratio of 92.2 in the table indicates that for every 92 males there are 100 females. The sex ratio is relatively lower in the urban areas (88.2) compared to the rural areas (93.8) as indicated in Table 2.1.

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 presents the age structure of the population of the district by broad age group and sex. The table shows that the district has a youthful structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a narrow apex of older population.

The phenomenon confirms assertion that large cohorts are born at a particular year, decreasing population can be attributed to either migration, death or both. For both sexes, more females than males survive to higher ages although more males than females are in the age group 0-14 years.

**Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependent population (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to population in the “working-age group” (population aged 15-64 years) is one of the key indicators of socioeconomic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing regions of the world than developed regions, reflecting

demographic experiences of the two regions. Table 2.2 provides information on dependency ratios for Asuogyaman district. The district total age dependency of 75.9 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working population is quite high. Child dependency makes up a substantial portion of the total dependency ratio. For the sexes old age dependency is relatively high for the female population (11.4) than the male population (8.8).

**Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	98,046	100.0	47,030	100.0	51,016	100.0
0-14	36,621	37.4	18,532	39.4	18,089	35.5
15-64	55,752	56.9	26,190	55.7	29,562	57.9
65+	5,673	5.8	2,308	4.9	3,365	6.6
All Ages dependency ratio	75.9		79.6		72.6	
Child dependency ratio	65.7		70.8		61.2	
Old age dependency ratio	10.2		8.8		11.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socioeconomic development of the district.

The objective of this section of the report is to provide analysis of fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district using data from the 2010 population and housing census.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility levels in the district.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime.

#### Current fertility

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.3 shows reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district for Eastern Region. The table shows that 2,354 births occurred in the district in the 12 months preceding the census. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.1, which is lower than the regional average of 3.5. This means that woman living in the district would

have, on average, 3.1 children at the end of her reproductive period (15-49 years) if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

**Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district**

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68	19.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
<b>Asuogyaman</b>	<b>98,046</b>	<b>24,863</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95	24.4
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3	87.4	24
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114	26.6
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

The table also presents other fertility measures. The General Fertility Rate which indicates the number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) is 89.5 compared to the regional average of 103.9. Similarly, Asuogyaman District's Crude Birth Rate of 22.7 per 1,000 population is lower than that of the regional average at 25.4 per 1,000 population.

### **Lifetime fertility (mean number of children ever born)**

The mean number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. Table 2.4 shows the children ever born to the female population 12 years and older by age. Overall, the table indicates that the district average of completed family size for women aged 12-54 years was 2.6 children per woman. As expected the average number of children ever born increases with age with the figure far higher among older women.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Average CEB	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average CS	Male	Female
All Ages	36,585	94,470	2.5822	47,338	47,132	81,385	2.2245	40,386	40,999
12-14	3,658	15	0.0041	6	9	14	0.0038	5	9
15-19	5,471	533	0.0974	273	260	485	0.0886	238	247
20-24	4,393	3,155	0.7182	1,581	1,574	2,857	0.6504	1,378	1,479
25-29	3,941	6,009	1.5247	2,988	3,021	5,547	1.4075	2,731	2,816
30-34	3,229	8,525	2.6401	4,275	4,250	7,878	2.4398	3,902	3,976
35-39	2,909	9,973	3.4283	4,986	4,987	9,036	3.1062	4,489	4,547
40-44	2,666	11,111	4.1677	5,688	5,423	10,039	3.7656	5,077	4,962
45-49	2,254	10,177	4.5151	5,197	4,980	9,078	4.0275	4,578	4,500
50-54	2,154	10,822	5.0241	5,428	5,394	9,413	4.37	4,758	4,655
55-59	1,315	6,824	5.1894	3,453	3,371	5,826	4.4304	2,922	2,904
60+	4,595	27,326	5.9469	13,463	13,863	21,212	4.6163	10,308	10,904

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Mortality, as one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Data on mortality provide an indication of the health of the population as well as a measure of the living condition of the people.

The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. From Table 2.5, there are 853 household deaths in the district with death rate of 8.7 deaths per 1000 live births. Yilo Krobo (13.6) and Kwahu East (12.9) are among the highest death rates in the region.

**Table 2.5: Deaths in households and crude death rate by District**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
<b>Asuogyaman</b>	<b>98,046</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

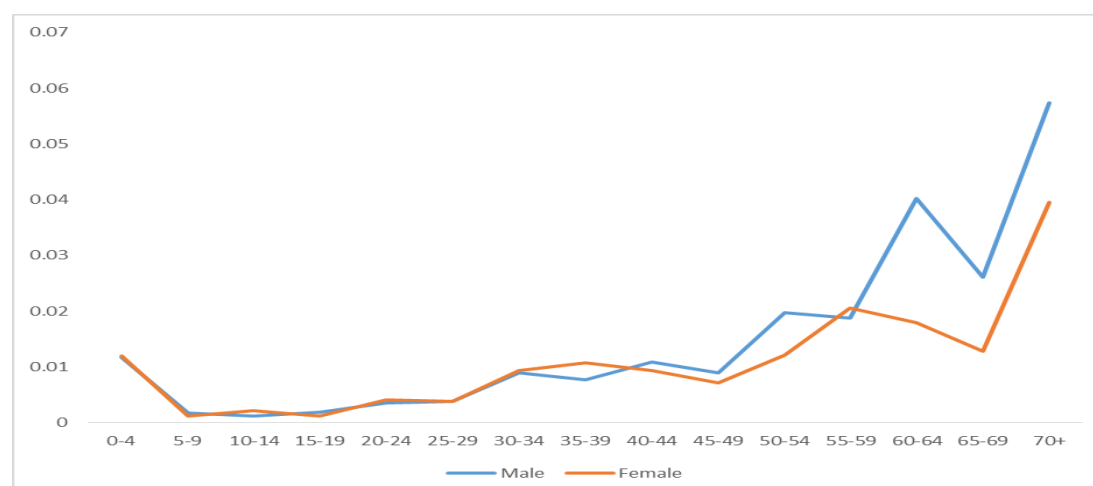
### Age specific death rates

The reported age specific death rate by sex is presented in Figure 2.2. Generally, mortality is high at birth for earlier ages of life, reduces sharply from age 0-4 to 5-9 years and remain low till ages 15-19 years and start to increase for older ages with the rate of increase becoming very high from age 45 and above.

From under 5 and age 5-9, death rate among the females and males are almost the same and remain equal till age 25-29 years. Thereafter, death rates among females is relatively high than males till age 44 years. Death rate after age 45 is high for males than females.



**Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 shows the causes of deaths in households. From the table, there are 853 deaths in the district compare with the regional and national deaths of 21,519 and 163,534 respectively. Out of the total deaths in the district, 10.0 percent is caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide whiles 90.0 percent are due to other causes.

**Table 2.6: Causes of deaths in households**

District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All district	21,519	2,240	10.4	19,279	89.6
Birim South	1,351	153	11.3	1,198	88.7
Birim Municipal	966	118	12.2	848	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	99	11.4	767	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	35	5.5	605	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	46	10.3	402	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	106	8	1,211	92
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	11.2	964	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	9	1,090	91
Lower Manya	940	63	6.7	877	93.3
<b>Asuogyaman</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>90</b>
Upper Manya	607	32	5.3	575	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	73	8	838	92
East Akim Municipal	1,427	235	16.5	1,192	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	78	10.7	649	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	53	6.6	752	93.4
Birim North	595	83	13.9	512	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	94	8.8	970	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	58	8.8	601	91.2
Kwahu South	879	85	9.7	794	90.3
Kwahu East	992	138	13.9	854	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	92	20.2	363	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	62	9.4	600	90.6
Akwapim South	357	61	17.1	296	82.9
Ayensuano	733	49	6.7	684	93.3
Denkyembuor	443	53	12	390	88
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	60	11.1	479	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district.

Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless census information on birthplace and duration of residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district. At the district level, migration may involve the movement of people between the district and other localities in the Eastern Region (intra-regional migration) or the movement of people between the district and other regions in Ghana.

Table 2.7 shows that the district has a total migrant population of 44,464, of that number, 16,587 persons were born elsewhere in the Eastern Region, while 27,777 were born in another region in Ghana. The largest number of migrants who moved to the district are from the Volta Region (15,737), followed by Greater Accra Region (4,187) and Ashanti Region (1,906). The lowest number of migrants came from the Upper West Region (105).

With regard to the duration of residence, Table 2.7 indicates that the highest proportion of migrants (44.4%) had lived in the district for more than 10 years, followed by those who have lived in the district for between 5 to 9 years (15.9%). Only about 14.0 percent of the migrants have lived in the district for less than one year. In addition, more than one in five of migrants from the Volta Region (28.2%), Central Region (23.5%), and Upper East Region (22.4%) have lived in the district for 20 years or more.

**Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Total	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	44,464	14	25.9	15.9	19.4	24.9
Born elsewhere in the region	16,687	11.6	25.1	15.8	19.9	27.6
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>						
Western	1,005	17.9	31	18.3	17.6	15.1
Central	1,442	13.6	24.7	18	20.2	23.5
Greater Accra	4,187	22.5	28.9	15.5	18.4	14.6
Volta	15,737	12.5	24.3	15.3	19.7	28.2
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,906	17.5	30.2	16.6	17.7	18
Brong Ahafo	863	19.2	28.2	18.3	19.4	14.9
Northern	1,271	15.1	33.8	18.3	15	17.7
Upper East	286	18.5	21.7	15	22.4	22.4
Upper west	105	14.3	38.1	14.3	18.1	15.2
Outside Ghana	975	23.5	27.9	16.1	17.7	14.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics of the district's population influence and are in turn influenced by social and economic development occurring in the district. This chapter examines the social characteristics of the population of Asuogyaman District in the areas of household characteristics, marital status, nationality, religion, education and literacy.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household size, composition, and headship. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Weeks 2012, Shyrock et al. 1976).

##### 3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1a presents the various household sizes and their distribution by locality of residence. The table shows that there are 23,551 households in the district. Majority (70.4%) of these households is found in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (29.6%). This means that most of the people in the district live in rural communities in the district with the remaining distributed in few urban communities. The data also indicate that about one in five of households are single person households in both urban and rural areas. Roughly equal proportions of households are composed of between 2 and 3 persons in both localities.

**Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality**

Household Size	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Household Population	96,027	100.0	45,894	100.0	50,133	100.0
Total Households	23,551	100.0	6,960	100.0	16,591	100.0
1	4,765	20.2	1,433	20.6	3,332	20.1
2	3,185	13.5	935	13.4	2,250	13.6
3	3,265	13.9	1,001	14.4	2,264	13.6
4	3,253	13.8	978	14.1	2,275	13.7
5	2,918	12.4	880	12.6	2,038	12.3
6	2,206	9.4	670	9.6	1,536	9.3
7	1,418	6.0	403	5.8	1,015	6.1
8	1,015	4.3	284	4.1	731	4.4
9	555	2.4	141	2.0	414	2.5
10+	971	4.1	235	3.4	736	4.4
Average household size		4.1		4.0		4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The lowest proportion of household size was recorded for household size of 9 members in both urban and rural areas (2.0% and 2.5% respectively). The average household size of the district is 4.1 which is the same with the regional average. Average household size for both urban and rural localities is 4.0 and 4.1 respectively.

### 3.2.2 Household composition

The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that a total of 96,027 members live in households and that there are four major components of the household composition, namely household heads (24.5%), spouses (10.2%), children (39.2%). Grandchildren (9.9%) and other relatives (8.1%) constitute a significant proportion of the household composition. For the sexes, there are more males than females who are household heads (30.0% and 19.5% respectively), on the other hand, there are more females (19.5%) than males (3.3%) who are spouses. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure is very much a part of the wider social structure of the district and Ghana as a whole. The proportions of non-relatives, parent/parent-in-law, non-relatives, step children, and adopted/foster children are substantially low (1.8%, 1.1%, 0.8%, and 0.4% respectively).

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	96,027	45,894	50,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	23,551	13,769	9,782	24.5	30.0	19.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,780	1,507	8,273	10.2	3.3	16.5
Child (son/daughter)	37,673	19,094	18,579	39.2	41.6	37.1
Parent/parent in-law	1,085	196	889	1.1	0.4	1.8
Son/daughter in-law	580	164	416	0.6	0.4	0.8
Grandchild	9,457	4,664	4,793	9.9	10.2	9.6
Brother/Sister	3,229	1,677	1,552	3.4	3.7	3.1
Step child	730	382	348	0.8	0.8	0.7
Adopted/foster child	371	166	205	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other relative	7,810	3,367	4,443	8.1	7.3	8.9
Non-relative	1,761	908	853	1.8	2.0	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Table 3.3 shows that households composed of head, his or her spouse and children constitute the highest proportion of households in the district (26.1%), followed by households made up of head, spouse, children and relative of head (22.1%) and single parent nuclear household (10.4%). Single parent extended and non-relative households constitute the lowest proportion of households (1.3%).

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	96,027	100.0	45,894	100.0	50,133	100.0
Head only	4,765	5.0	3,011	6.6	1,754	3.5
Head and a spouse only	1,580	1.7	792	1.7	788	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	25,046	26.1	12,834	28.0	12,212	24.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	21,181	22.1	10,458	22.8	10,723	21.4
Extended + non relatives	1,505	1.6	702	1.5	803	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,832	4.0	1,868	4.1	1,964	3.9
Single parent Nuclear	10,005	10.4	4,369	9.5	5,636	11.2
Single parent Extended	16,537	17.2	6,457	14.1	10,080	20.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,282	1.3	579	1.3	703	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,294	10.7	4,824	10.5	5,470	10.9

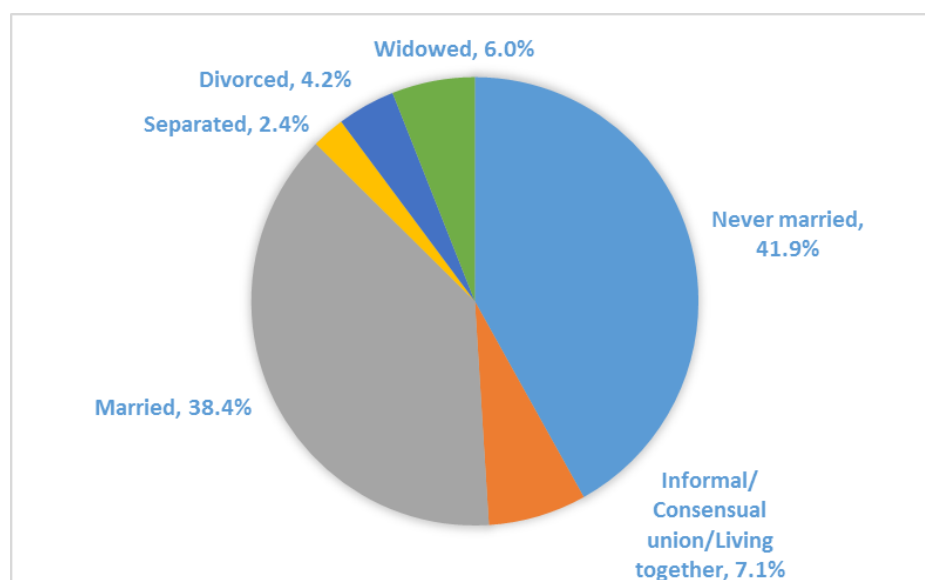
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration.

#### 3.3.1 Distribution of population by marital Status

Figure 3.1 depicts marital characteristics of the population 12 years and over at Asuogyaman District. In 2010, 41.9 percent had never married, 38.4 percent had been married, six percent are widowed and four percent are divorced. Only a relatively small proportion of reported being separated (2.0%).

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of population 12 years and over by marital status**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status by age and sex

The distribution of marital characteristics by age and sex in the district is shown in Table 3.4. As expected the majority (9 out of 10) of the never married population are adolescents who may still be in school or training. The proportion married increases with age up to age group 45-49 years and then starts to decline for older ages. Divorce is more prevalent after age 45-49 years probably as a result of effect duration of marriage. Widowhood is also more common at the older ages, particularly among those 65 years and older (40.8%). Similar pattern is observed for both sexes but widowhood is relatively higher among females compared to males.

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

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	68,816	100.0	41.9	7.1	38.4	2.4	4.2	6.0
12 - 14	7,391	100.0	95.8	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,906	100.0	92.7	2.0	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,130	100.0	69.7	9.6	18.4	1.2	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	7,115	100.0	44.5	14.0	37.2	2.2	1.7	0.4
30 - 34	6,054	100.0	21.3	13.3	57.7	2.7	3.7	1.3
35 - 39	5,391	100.0	11.1	12.4	66.2	3.7	4.6	1.9
40 - 44	4,980	100.0	7.0	10.3	68.2	4.3	6.1	4.1
45 - 49	4,172	100.0	4.0	6.8	71.7	4.1	8.2	5.2
50 - 54	4,032	100.0	3.0	5.4	67.8	4.8	10.5	8.6
55 - 59	2,649	100.0	2.4	3.7	66.6	4.9	9.9	12.5
60 - 64	2,323	100.0	2.1	4.3	57.6	4.4	11.5	20.1
65+	5,673	100.0	3.0	2.4	39.8	3.2	10.9	40.8
<b>Male</b>								
Total	32,231	100.0	48.7	6.4	38.5	1.7	2.8	1.9
12 - 14	3,733	100.0	95.2	0.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,435	100.0	95.7	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3,737	100.0	86.1	4.6	8.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	3,174	100.0	60.5	11.6	25.7	0.9	1.1	0.1
30 - 34	2,825	100.0	30.9	14.3	50.7	1.9	1.8	0.3
35 - 39	2,482	100.0	15.1	13.0	65.4	3.3	2.6	0.7
40 - 44	2,314	100.0	9.2	10.6	70.6	3.4	4.4	1.7
45 - 49	1,918	100.0	4.9	8.2	76.5	3.2	5.3	1.8
50 - 54	1,878	100.0	3.8	6.3	77.2	4.2	6.0	2.4
55 - 59	1,334	100.0	2.8	4.6	77.7	4.7	7.3	2.7
60 - 64	1,093	100.0	2.3	5.6	75.3	2.5	8.4	5.9
65+	2,308	100.0	4.9	3.6	63.3	3.0	9.4	15.7

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)**

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
<b>Female</b>								
Total	36,585	100.0	35.9	7.7	38.4	2.9	5.5	9.6
12 - 14	3,658	100.0	96.3	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,471	100.0	89.7	3.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,393	100.0	55.7	13.9	26.8	2.1	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	3,941	100.0	31.6	15.9	46.4	3.2	2.1	0.7
30 - 34	3,229	100.0	12.9	12.4	63.9	3.3	5.4	2.1
35 - 39	2,909	100.0	7.7	11.9	67.0	4.1	6.4	3.0
40 - 44	2,666	100.0	5.1	10.0	66.1	5.1	7.7	6.1
45 - 49	2,254	100.0	3.2	5.6	67.6	4.8	10.7	8.2
50 - 54	2,154	100.0	2.2	4.6	59.5	5.3	14.4	13.9
55 - 59	1,315	100.0	1.9	2.7	55.2	5.2	12.5	22.4
60 - 64	1,230	100.0	2.0	3.1	41.9	6.2	14.2	32.7
65+	3,365	100.0	1.7	1.6	23.7	3.3	11.8	58.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital status, level of education and sex

Table 3.5 provides information on marital status and level of education. Majority of the population 12 years and older who had never married had basic education (68.6%). The lowest proportion of them had tertiary education (1.9%). Among those in consensual union/living together 70.3 percent had basic education and 59.3 percent of the married also had basic education. The proportion is lowest across all the marital characteristics for persons with tertiary education. Variations in marital status for the sexes follow similar pattern.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./tech/comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	68,816	100.0	16.6	62.7	11.2	2.6	4.6	2.3
Never married	28,828	100.0	5.0	68.6	17.9	2.1	4.4	1.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,890	100.0	18.2	70.3	7.3	1.5	2.0	0.7
Married	26,452	100.0	20.6	59.3	7.1	3.5	5.9	3.6
Separated	1,632	100.0	27.8	59.8	5.5	2.9	2.9	1.2
Divorced	2,894	100.0	28.9	59.9	4.1	3.0	2.9	1.2
Widowed	4,120	100.0	57.1	37.0	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	32,231	100.0	9.6	64.3	13.4	3.3	5.8	3.5
Never married	15,702	100.0	5.0	67.3	18.1	2.3	4.8	2.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,062	100.0	11.7	71.7	9.8	2.2	3.4	1.1
Married	12,394	100.0	12.5	60.0	9.3	4.6	7.9	5.7
Separated	559	100.0	19.3	63.7	8.1	3.8	3.6	1.6
Divorced	895	100.0	17.5	65.4	6.6	4.5	3.8	2.2
Widowed	619	100.0	38.0	50.6	3.7	1.1	4.5	2.1

**Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by marital status, level of education and sex (cont'd)**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./tech/comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Female</b>								
Total	36,585	100.0	22.8	61.2	9.2	2.0	3.6	1.3
Never married	13,126	100.0	5.0	70.1	17.6	1.9	4.0	1.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,828	100.0	22.8	69.2	5.5	1.0	1.0	0.4
Married	14,058	100.0	27.7	58.7	5.2	2.4	4.2	1.7
Separated	1,073	100.0	32.2	57.8	4.2	2.4	2.5	0.9
Divorced	1,999	100.0	34.0	57.5	3.1	2.3	2.5	0.7
Widowed	3,501	100.0	60.5	34.6	1.1	0.9	2.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity status

Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.5 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It can be seen from the table that 39,706 of persons 12 years and older are employed, 2,957 are unemployed and 26,153 are economically not active. Of those married, 82.5 percent are employed and 14.5 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, majority of the never married are economically not active (65.6%). Those in consensual unions have most of them employed (81.3%), while 13.0 percent of them are economically not active.

Also, it is observed that, there more married males who are employed (30.8%) than their female counterpart (25.8). Again, more married females are economically not active (16.6%) compared to 12.1 percent for males and there are more married females who are unemployed (3.6%) than males (2.3%)

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	68,816	100.0	39,706	57.7	2,957	4.3	26,153	38.0
Never married	28,828	100.0	8,233	28.6	1,671	5.8	18,924	65.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,890	100.0	3,977	81.3	277	5.7	636	13.0
Married	26,452	100.0	21,825	82.5	798	3.0	3,829	14.5
Separated	1,632	100.0	1,294	79.3	67	4.1	271	16.6
Divorced	2,894	100.0	2,151	74.3	83	2.9	660	22.8
Widowed	4,120	100.0	2,226	54.0	61	1.5	1,833	44.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	32,231	100.0	18,757	58.2	1,425	4.4	12,049	37.4
Never married	15,702	100.0	4,841	30.8	1,012	6.4	9,849	62.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,062	100.0	1,849	89.7	82	4.0	131	6.4
Married	12,394	100.0	10,610	85.6	287	2.3	1,497	12.1
Separated	559	100.0	469	83.9	9	1.6	81	14.5
Divorced	895	100.0	662	74.0	27	3.0	206	23.0
Widowed	619	100.0	326	52.7	8	1.3	285	46.0



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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>								
Total	36,585	100.0	20,949	57.3	1,532	4.2	14,104	38.6
Never married	13,126	100.0	3,392	25.8	659	5.0	9,075	69.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,828	100.0	2,128	75.2	195	6.9	505	17.9
Married	14,058	100.0	11,215	79.8	511	3.6	2,332	16.6
Separated	1,073	100.0	825	76.9	58	5.4	190	17.7
Divorced	1,999	100.0	1,489	74.5	56	2.8	454	22.7
Widowed	3,501	100.0	1,900	54.3	53	1.5	1,548	44.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Asuogyaman District is shown in Table 3.7. Persons of Ghanaian parentage, as expected, constitute the largest percentage of the population (94.6%), followed by Ghanaians with dual citizenship (3.3%). Less than one percent of the population in the district are each from ECOWAS countries (0.7%), Africa and other ECOWAS (0.2%) and other countries (0.2%) countries.

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,046	100.0	47,030	100.0	51,016	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	92,720	94.6	44,308	94.2	48,412	94.9
Dual Nationality	3,207	3.3	1,602	3.4	1,605	3.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	984	1.0	486	1.0	498	1.0
ECOWAS	722	0.7	409	0.9	313	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	181	0.2	88	0.2	93	0.2
Other	232	0.2	137	0.3	95	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 indicates that the dominant religion in the Asuogyaman District is Christianity (89.1%), followed by persons with no religion (4.1%). Moslems form only 3.7 percent of the population, while the adherents to Traditional religion form 2.4 percent of the population. Among Christians, a higher proportion of individuals belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (36.1%) and 28.7 percent attend Protestant churches. Less than one percent of the population indicated that they belong to other religions (0.8%). There is not much difference in the variation of religious affiliation by sex, with the notable exception that a higher proportion of males (5.4%) than females reported having no religion (2.9%).

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,046	100.0	47,030	100.0	51,016	100.0
No Religion	4,005	4.1	2,529	5.4	1,476	2.9
Catholic	8,223	8.4	4,101	8.7	4,122	8.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	28,157	28.7	13,248	28.2	14,909	29.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	35,440	36.1	16,178	34.4	19,262	37.8
Other Christians	15,544	15.9	7,360	15.6	8,184	16.0
Islam	3,586	3.7	2,021	4.3	1,565	3.1
Traditionalist	2,306	2.4	1,214	2.6	1,092	2.1
Other (Specify)	785	0.8	379	0.8	406	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is critical for socioeconomic development. Education equips individuals with knowledge, skills values and attitudes essential for the development of individual capacities to contribute meaningfully to the development of Asuogyaman District and Ghana as a whole. One of key educational goals in Ghana and the Millennium Goals is to achieve universal primary education by 2015 (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). This section of the report examines Literacy and Education at the district.

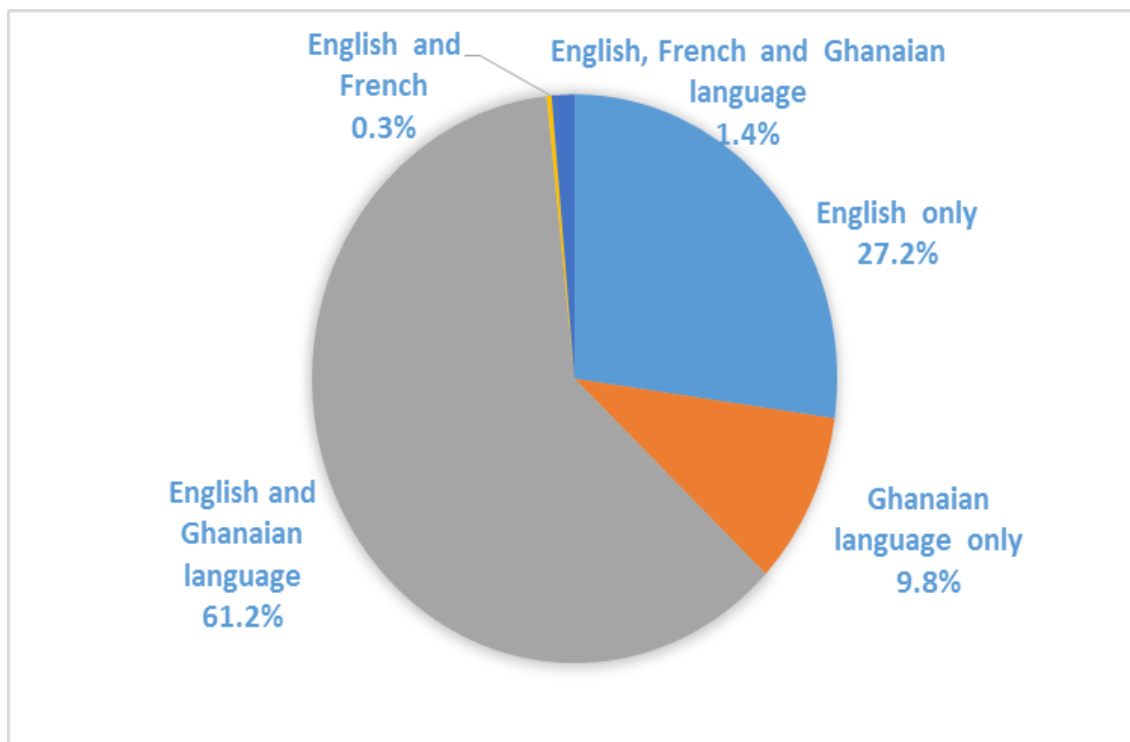
#### 3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write in a language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on literacy in three languages namely Ghanaian language, English language and French.

About eighty three percent of the population are literate. The proportion of males who are literate is 90.6 percent and that of females is 77.8 percent.

Figure 3.2 depicts the distribution of the literate population according to the language in which they are literate. For the district as a whole, 27 percent of the population is literate in English only, 10 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only and about 61 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, while only 0.3 percent reported that could read and write in English and French.

**Figure 3.2: Literacy status of persons 11 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data on literacy and age in Table 3.9 indicate that the proportion of the population who are literate in English only is higher at the younger ages (11-19 years) compared to the older cohorts. This pattern may reflect the impact of the policy increasing access to education at all levels. On the other hand, literacy in Ghanaian language only is more common among both male and female older cohorts of the population than the younger cohorts. This pattern may also be the result of the impact of adult literacy programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Education.

**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
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	11,502	59,661	100.0	27.2	9.8	61.2	0.3	1.4
11-14	261	9,477	100.0	40.0	5.1	52.8	0.2	1.9
15-19	439	10,467	100.0	30.3	3.9	63.2	0.4	2.3
20-24	667	7,463	100.0	28.6	6.2	63.5	0.4	1.4
25-29	810	6,305	100.0	28.0	8.8	61.8	0.2	1.2
30-34	1,014	5,040	100.0	26.8	12.6	59.4	0.3	0.9
35-39	957	4,434	100.0	26.5	14.7	57.5	0.4	0.9
40-44	1,025	3,955	100.0	23.3	15.9	59.5	0.2	1.1
45-49	871	3,301	100.0	18.1	14.4	65.8	0.4	1.3
50-54	946	3,086	100.0	17.0	14.8	66.5	0.3	1.5
55-59	548	2,101	100.0	14.7	13.7	70.0	0.5	1.2
60-64	778	1,545	100.0	12.3	15.9	70.9	0.2	0.7
65+	3,186	2,487	100.0	11.6	23.5	64.1	0.3	0.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	3,132	30,291	100.0	26.0	6.9	65.2	0.4	1.5
11-14	144	4,781	100.0	39.2	5.6	53.2	0.2	1.9
15-19	170	5,265	100.0	29.7	3.2	64.6	0.5	1.9
20-24	211	3,526	100.0	26.4	4.4	67.5	0.4	1.4
25-29	288	2,886	100.0	26.7	6.7	65.2	0.2	1.2
30-34	281	2,544	100.0	26.0	7.5	65.2	0.2	1.0
35-39	245	2,237	100.0	25.4	9.2	63.5	0.6	1.3
40-44	247	2,067	100.0	22.8	10.0	65.7	0.2	1.3
45-49	210	1,708	100.0	18.9	8.2	70.7	0.6	1.6
50-54	225	1,653	100.0	16.7	8.0	72.7	0.5	2.1
55-59	128	1,206	100.0	13.9	8.6	75.4	0.4	1.7
60-64	189	904	100.0	12.2	10.4	76.3	0.2	0.9
65+	794	1,514	100.0	10.6	16.4	71.8	0.5	0.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	8,370	29,370	100.0	28.4	12.8	57.2	0.2	1.4
11-14	117	4,696	100.0	40.7	4.7	52.4	0.3	1.9
15-19	269	5,202	100.0	30.9	4.5	61.8	0.2	2.6
20-24	456	3,937	100.0	30.5	7.8	59.9	0.4	1.3
25-29	522	3,419	100.0	29.0	10.6	58.9	0.2	1.2
30-34	733	2,496	100.0	27.6	17.8	53.5	0.3	0.8
35-39	712	2,197	100.0	27.6	20.3	51.3	0.2	0.5
40-44	778	1,888	100.0	23.9	22.4	52.8	0.1	0.9
45-49	661	1,593	100.0	17.3	21	60.6	0.3	0.9
50-54	721	1,433	100.0	17.4	22.6	59.3	0.0	0.7
55-59	420	895	100.0	15.6	20.6	62.7	0.6	0.6
60-64	589	641	100.0	12.5	23.7	63.2	0.2	0.5
65+	2,392	973	100.0	13.2	34.6	52.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older who are currently attending school and population who have attended school in the past. The table shows that 36,711 persons in the district are currently attending school. Of those who are currently attending school majority (88.0%) are at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 8.8 percent are at the Senior High School level. Only 2.2 percent are currently attending school at

the tertiary level and less than one percent is currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools. Similar proportions of males and females are currently attending school at the basic level of education. However, relatively more males than females are currently benefiting from tertiary education (2.5% against 1.8%).

Table 3.10 further show that, 40,059 persons 3 years and older have attended school in the past in the district. Overall, past school attendance follow similar pattern as current school attendance; majority of individuals have achieved basic education (75.3%), 8.4 percent have achieved SSS/SHS level of education and only 7.5 percent have attended tertiary institutions. It is worthy of note that whereas higher proportion of females than males have attended school at all levels of basic education, the opposite is the case for SSS/SHS level and higher. It seems that more girls than boys in the district discontinued their schooling after the basic level of education in the past.

**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	36,711	100.0	18,945	100.0	17,766	100.0	40,059	100.0	19,970	100.0	20,089	100.0
Nursery	2,029	5.5	1,045	5.5	984	5.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,537	15.1	2,778	14.7	2,759	15.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	17,229	46.9	8,820	46.6	8,409	47.3	7,338	18.3	2,651	13.3	4,687	23.3
JSS/JHS	7,542	20.5	3,911	20.6	3,631	20.4	11,172	27.9	4,993	25.0	6,179	30.8
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	11,654	29.1	6,305	31.6	5,349	26.6
SSS/SHS	3,236	8.8	1,763	9.3	1,473	8.3	3,374	8.4	1,824	9.1	1,550	7.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,074	2.7	745	3.7	329	1.6
Vocational/ technical/ commercial	229	0.6	103	0.5	126	0.7	1,555	3.9	954	4.8	601	3.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	113	0.3	49	0.3	64	0.4	890	2.2	451	2.3	439	2.2
Tertiary	796	2.2	476	2.5	320	1.8	3,002	7.5	2,047	10.3	955	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FOUR

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

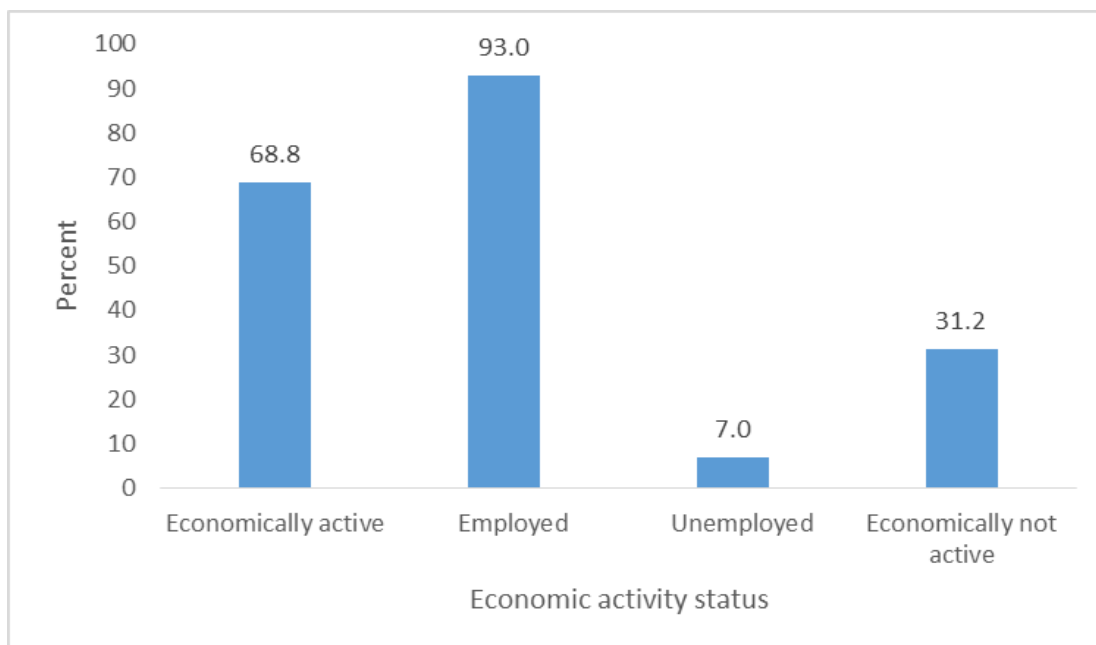
### 4.1 Introduction

The economic and social development of the district depends on the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is vitally important. In fact, the other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent upon labour. Consequently, labour constitutes a critical agent of production. It is therefore imperative to know the current size and characteristics of the labour force in the district. This section examines the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, industry of employment, and occupation.

### 4.2 Economic Activity Status of the Population

Figure 4.1 shows that 68.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and 31.2 percent are economically not active in the district. Of the economically active population, 93.0 percent were employed and 7.0 were unemployed.

**Figure 4.1: Distribution of persons 15 years and older by economic activity status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the sexes, Table 4.1 reveals that relatively more males (71.2%) than females (67.8%) were economically active. Among the economically active, the proportion of employed female is also higher than that of males (93.2% and 92.9% respectively). It is noted that about three out of ten males and females reported being not economically active. The main reason for not being economically active for both sexes is full time education (64.3% of males and 43.1% of females). However, females are more likely than males to cite doing household chores as reason for being not economically active (27.3% and 9.4% respectively).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	61,425	100.0	28,498	100.0	32,927	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	42,283	68.8	19,973	70.1	22,310	67.8
<b>Employed</b>	39,332	93.0	18,550	92.9	20,782	93.2
Worked	37,783	96.1	17,914	96.6	19,869	95.6
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,426	3.6	593	3.2	833	4.0
Did voluntary work without pay	123	0.3	43	0.2	80	0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>	2,951	7.0	1,423	7.1	1,528	6.8
Worked before, seeking work and available	995	33.7	430	30.2	565	37.0
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,956	66.3	993	69.8	963	63.0
<b>Economically not active</b>	19,142	31.2	8,525	29.9	10,617	32.2
Did home duties (household chore)	3,704	19.4	801	9.4	2,903	27.3
Full time education	10,055	52.5	5,478	64.3	4,577	43.1
Pensioner/retired	918	4.8	686	8.0	232	2.2
Disabled/Sick	1,105	5.8	455	5.3	650	6.1
Too old/young	2,385	12.5	665	7.8	1,720	16.2
Other	975	5.1	440	5.2	535	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Activity status by sex and age

The economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex is shown in Table 4.2. Overall employment status increases with age up to age 40-44 years and begins to decline at the older ages. As expected, unemployment is highest in younger age groups (15-24 years) and declines consistently with age. The reason for the unemployment status of the youth may be that most of them are still in school or training. Adolescents (15-19 years) has the highest share of the not economically active (47.4%) and lowest proportional share is in the age cohort 55-59 years. A similar pattern of this age and sex distribution of activity status is observed for the sexes.



**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	61,425	100.0	39,332	64.0	2,951	4.8	19,142	31.2
15 - 19	10,906	100.0	1,463	13.4	378	3.5	9,065	83.1
20 - 24	8,130	100.0	4,050	49.8	940	11.6	3,140	38.6
25 - 29	7,115	100.0	5,362	75.4	706	9.9	1,047	14.7
30 - 34	6,054	100.0	5,174	85.5	311	5.1	569	9.4
35 - 39	5,391	100.0	4,814	89.3	188	3.5	389	7.2
40 - 44	4,980	100.0	4,541	91.2	133	2.7	306	6.1
45 - 49	4,172	100.0	3,774	90.5	92	2.2	306	7.3
50 - 54	4,032	100.0	3,638	90.2	71	1.8	323	8.0
55 - 59	2,649	100.0	2,308	87.1	50	1.9	291	11.0
60 - 64	2,323	100.0	1,658	71.4	53	2.3	612	26.3
65+	5,673	100.0	2,550	44.9	29	0.5	3,094	54.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,498	100.0	18,550	65.1	1,423	5.0	8,525	29.9
15 - 19	5,435	100.0	671	12.3	166	3.1	4,598	84.6
20 - 24	3,737	100.0	1,776	47.5	441	11.8	1,520	40.7
25 - 29	3,174	100.0	2,438	76.8	366	11.5	370	11.7
30 - 34	2,825	100.0	2,494	88.3	155	5.5	176	6.2
35 - 39	2,482	100.0	2,280	91.9	85	3.4	117	4.7
40 - 44	2,314	100.0	2,170	93.8	65	2.8	79	3.4
45 - 49	1,918	100.0	1,811	94.4	41	2.1	66	3.4
50 - 54	1,878	100.0	1,727	92.0	48	2.6	103	5.5
55 - 59	1,334	100.0	1,215	91.1	25	1.9	94	7.0
60 - 64	1,093	100.0	789	72.2	22	2.0	282	25.8
65+	2,308	100.0	1,179	51.1	9	0.4	1,120	48.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	32,927	100.0	20,782	63.1	1,528	4.6	10,617	32.2
15 - 19	5,471	100.0	792	14.5	212	3.9	4,467	81.6
20 - 24	4,393	100.0	2,274	51.8	499	11.4	1,620	36.9
25 - 29	3,941	100.0	2,924	74.2	340	8.6	677	17.2
30 - 34	3,229	100.0	2,680	83.0	156	4.8	393	12.2
35 - 39	2,909	100.0	2,534	87.1	103	3.5	272	9.4
40 - 44	2,666	100.0	2,371	88.9	68	2.6	227	8.5
45 - 49	2,254	100.0	1,963	87.1	51	2.3	240	10.6
50 - 54	2,154	100.0	1,911	88.7	23	1.1	220	10.2
55 - 59	1,315	100.0	1,093	83.1	25	1.9	197	15.0
60 - 64	1,230	100.0	869	70.7	31	2.5	330	26.8
65+	3,365	100.0	1,371	40.7	20	0.6	1,974	58.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. Table 4.3 presents the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. From the table, about 36 percent of workers are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry, and fisheries workers, followed by service and sales workers (21.6%) and craft and related trade workers (18.7%). The occupation that accounts for lowest proportion of employed persons is managers (1.7%). For the sexes, males dominate in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupations, while females dominate in the service and sales occupations.

**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	39,332	100.0	18,550	100.0	20,782	100.0
Managers	677	1.7	362	2.0	315	1.5
Professionals	2,742	7.0	1,592	8.6	1,150	5.5
Technicians and associate professionals	848	2.2	672	3.6	176	0.8
Clerical support workers	482	1.2	260	1.4	222	1.1
Service and sales workers	8,480	21.6	1,597	8.6	6,883	33.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,318	36.4	7,845	42.3	6,473	31.1
Craft and related trades workers	7,359	18.7	3,345	18.0	4,014	19.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,903	4.8	1,872	10.1	31	0.1
Elementary occupations	2,512	6.4	996	5.4	1,516	7.3
Other occupations	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 represents the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The table indicates that skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing industry constitute the largest industry in the district employing about 46 percent of the workforce. The other major industry is wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16.9%). Industries employing less than one percent of the workforce include financial and insurance activities (0.4%), arts entertainment and recreation (0.4%) among others.

Among the male workforce, 53.7 percent work in agriculture forestry and fishing, 8.8 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and 7.8 percent in manufacturing. For females, about 38 percent are employed in agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 25.3 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and 12.7 percent in manufacturing.

**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	1,112,138	100.0	542,479	100.0	569,659	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	506,888	45.6	291,313	53.7	215,575	37.8
Mining and quarrying	14,811	1.3	12,453	2.3	2,358	0.4
Manufacturing	114,590	10.3	42,407	7.8	72,183	12.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,583	0.2	2,210	0.4	373	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	2,120	0.2	1,332	0.2	788	0.1
Construction	29,381	2.6	28,653	5.3	728	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	187,573	16.9	43,672	8.1	143,901	25.3
Transportation and storage	36,663	3.3	35,234	6.5	1,429	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	59,511	5.4	5,314	1.0	54,197	9.5
Information and communication	2,390	0.2	1,840	0.3	550	0.1

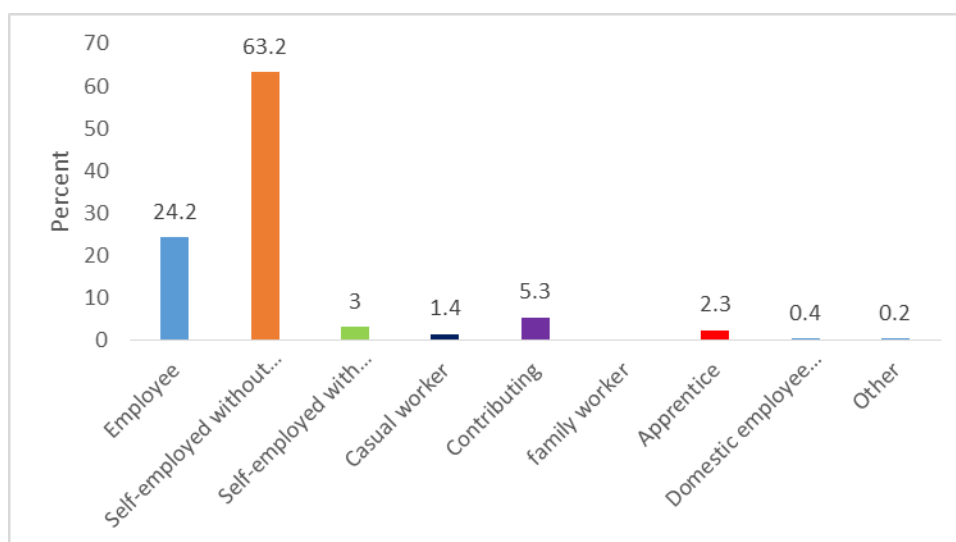
**Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Financial and insurance activities	4,488	0.4	2,978	0.5	1,510	0.3
Real estate activities	97	0.0	87	0.0	10	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,844	1.4	7,156	1.3	8,688	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	6,205	0.6	4,770	0.9	1,435	0.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	11,815	1.1	8,821	1.6	2,994	0.5
Education	46,489	4.2	26,067	4.8	20,422	3.6
Human health and social work activities	13,506	1.2	6,266	1.2	7,240	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	4,676	0.4	4,078	0.8	598	0.1
Other service activities	44,558	4.0	14,609	2.7	29,949	5.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	7,899	0.7	3,181	0.6	4,718	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	51	0.0	38	0.0	13	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment status

Figure 4.2 presents the employed population 15 years and older by employment status. The data show that 63.2 percent of the workforces in the district are self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee (24.2%). Less than one percent of the employed population is domestic workers/house helps (0.4%) or are engaged in the other categories of employment status (0.2%).

**Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Information in Table 4.5 reveals that 50.9 percent of the male workforces are self-employed without employees and 37.3 percent are employees. For the females the proportion who self-employed without employees is 72.4 percent while the proportion who are employees is 12.5. Thus females are more likely to be self-employed without employees in the district than males.

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

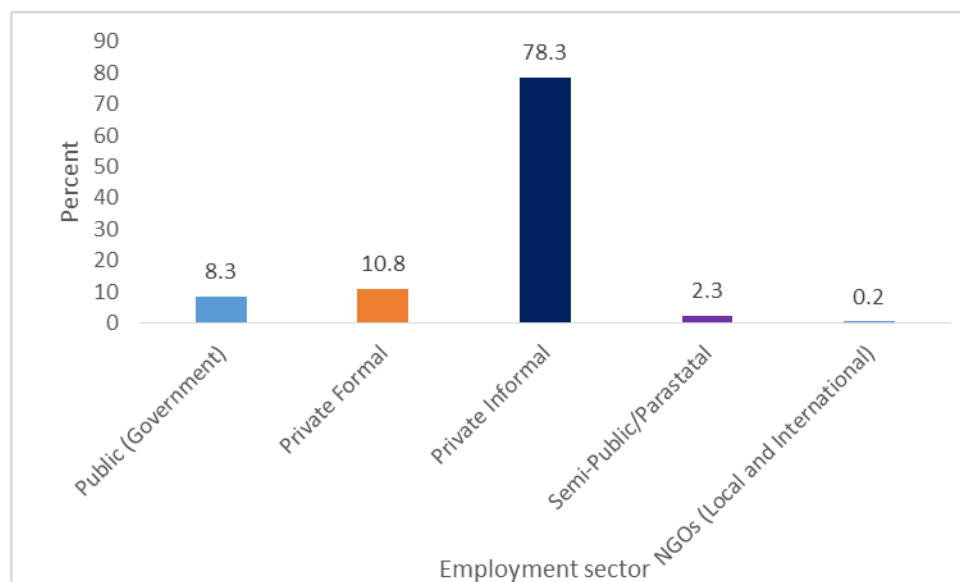
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,332	100.0	18,550	100.0	20,782	100.0
Employee	9,517	24.2	6,924	37.3	2,593	12.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	24,863	63.2	9,438	50.9	15,425	74.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,197	3.0	584	3.1	613	2.9
Casual worker	540	1.4	375	2.0	165	0.8
Contributing family worker	2,066	5.3	746	4.0	1,320	6.4
Apprentice	905	2.3	354	1.9	551	2.7
Domestic employee (House help)	150	0.4	63	0.3	87	0.4
Other	94	0.2	66	0.4	28	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

This section examines the sector of employment for the workforce in the Asuogyaman District. Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of the employed population by sector of employment. The figure shows that the informal private sector is the largest employer of economically active persons in the district (78.3%), followed by the private formal sector (10.8%) and public (government) sector (8.3%). Very small proportions of employees are engaged by semi-public/parasatal (2.3%) and NGOs (0.2%).

**Figure 4.3: Distribution of employed population 15 years and older by employment sector**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Examining employment sector by sex in Table 4.6 indicates that relatively more females (88.9%) than males (78.3%) are engaged in the private informal sector, whereas males dominate in the private formal sector and all the other sectors.

**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	39,332	100.0	18,550	100.0	20,782	100.0
Public (Government)	3,282	8.3	2,115	11.4	1,167	5.6
Private Formal	4,258	10.8	3,307	17.8	951	4.6
Private Informal	30,801	78.3	12,327	66.5	18,474	88.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	889	2.3	737	4.0	152	0.7
NGOs (Local and International)	87	0.2	49	0.3	38	0.2
Other International Organisations	15	0.0	15	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Access to information and communication technology is essential in increasing peoples' knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them even at the global level. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning is now based on information and technology. The focus of this chapter is to present information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Asuogyaman District.

### 5.2 Ownership of mobile phone

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex. Out of a total number of 68,816 who are population 12 years and older, 35,088 representing 51.0 percent have mobile phones, with 56.5 percent of males owning mobile phones, while 46.1 percent of females also own mobile phones.

**Table 5.1: Population 15 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet usage and sex**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,816	100.0	35,088	51.0	5,369	7.8
Male	32,231	100.0	18,211	56.5	3,580	11.1
Female	36,585	100.0	16,877	46.1	1789	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of internet

The internet has become 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. This section examines access to internet facilities in the district.

As shown in Table 5.1, there are 5,369 Internet users in the district. This constitutes about 7.8 percent of the total of population of 68,816 who are 12 years and older. The figure is the same with the national average of 7.8 percent of Internet users in Ghana. Among the sexes, 11.1 percent of the male population use the internet, while only 4.9 percent of the female population use the internet facility.

### 5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers

#### 5.4.1 Household Ownership of desktop/laptop

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential to accessing and processing of information, including the use of internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other services.

Table 5.2 shows that distribution of households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head. The data indicate that of the 23,551 households in Asuogyaman, only 2,337 households representing about 10 percent of all households owned desktop/laptop computers.

Also, 12.7 percent of households headed by males own desktop/laptop computers while, 6.0 percent of household headed by females also own desktop/laptop computers.

#### 5.4.2 Household Ownership fixed telephone lines

Despite the tremendous growth in access to mobile phones, fixed telephone lines remains important, particularly in parts of Ghana where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent.

Information in Table 5.2 shows that only 1,131 households out of the total of 23,551 households in the district, representing 4.8 percent had fixed telephone lines. As with the ownership of desktop/laptop computers, majority of households with fixed telephone lines are headed by males.

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

Sex of household heads	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,551	100.0	2,337	9.9	1131	4.8
Male	13,769	100.0	1746	12.7	786	5.7
Female	9,782	100.0	591	6.0	345	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Disability has generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in traditional settings. Parents of children with disability hide them from the eyes of the public. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) would not usually be allowed to participate in some social activities. The physical, emotional, psychological and social well-being of the PWD is affected by disability. Disability, therefore, constrains the persons suffering from it to participate fully in the socioeconomic development of the district.

There are few institutions that meet some of these needs of the PWD, such as, School for the Blind in Akropong in the Eastern Region and School for the Deaf in Cape Coast, Central Region. There is also a home for mentally retarded children in Dzorwulu in Accra, Greater Accra Region. While these facilities have existed for decades and the University of Cape Coast and University of Education, Winneba offer programs on Special Education, it was as recently as 2010 that a bill was passed in Parliament for adequate public attention to be paid to the conditions of PWDs and for Government to address their needs. The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is, therefore, timely. The areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability and disability type by economic activity. People with disability forms an important part of population of the nation and as such Asuogyaman District holds the Persons with Disability (PWD) in high esteem. There is therefore the need to determine the characteristics of the population with disability.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents population of the district by type of locality, disability type and sex. The Table shows that there are 2,327 persons with some form of disability, representing 2.4 percent of the total population of the district. For the sexes, there are more PWDs in the female population (2.5%) than the male population (2.3%).

### 6.3 Type of disability

Figure 6.1 depicts the distribution of types of disability in the district. The information reveals that sight disability is the most common type of disability among PWDs (42.3%), followed by physical disability (29.4%) and emotional disability (18.1%). Significant proportions of PWDs also suffer from hearing disability (15.9%), intellectual disabilities (15.6%) and speech disabilities (15.2%). A similar pattern can be observed for the sexes (Table 6.1)

### 6.4 Distribution by type of locality

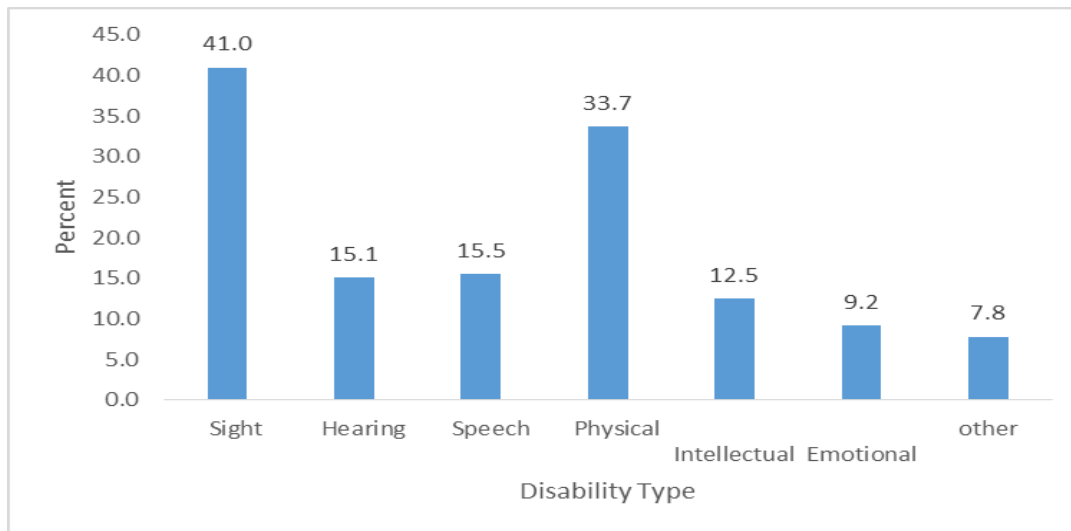
Table 6.1 shows that a similar pattern of the distribution of type of disability at the district level also prevails at the different type of localities. Sight disability constitutes the highest proportion of persons with disabilities in urban areas (32.6%) and rural areas (35.1%), followed by physical disability (31.7% and 34.0% respectively). However, the proportion of females with sight (41.1%) or physical disability (33.1%) in the rural areas is higher than the proportion of males with similar disabilities in the urban areas (29.9% and 30.2% respectively).



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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
<b>Total</b>	98,046	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	95,719	97.6	97.7	97.5
With disability	2,327	2.4	2.3	2.5
Sight	955	41.0	41.7	40.5
Hearing	351	15.1	14.7	15.4
Speech	360	15.5	17.8	13.5
Physical	784	33.7	34.4	33.1
Intellectual	292	12.5	13.8	11.5
Emotional	214	9.2	9.2	9.2
Other	181	7.8	7.9	7.7
<b>Urban</b>				
<b>Total</b>	28,788	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	28,432	98.8	98.8	98.7
With disability	356	1.2	1.2	1.3
Sight	116	32.6	29.6	35.1
Hearing	46	12.9	9.3	16.0
Speech	51	14.3	14.2	14.4
Physical	113	31.7	30.2	33.0
Intellectual	56	15.7	16.0	15.5
Emotional	37	10.4	12.3	8.8
Other	29	8.1	9.3	7.2
<b>Rural</b>				
<b>Total</b>	69,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	67,287	97.2	97.3	97.0
With disability	1,971	2.8	2.7	3.0
Sight	839	42.6	43.9	41.4
Hearing	305	15.5	15.7	15.3
Speech	309	15.7	18.4	13.3
Physical	671	34.0	35.2	33.1
Intellectual	236	12.0	13.3	10.8
Emotional	177	9.0	8.6	9.3
Other	152	7.7	7.6	7.8

**Figure 6.1: Population by type of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and economic activity status

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 44.7 percent are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed while 53.1 percent are economically not active. Majority of persons with disabilities (for most type of disabilities) are employed. However, those with Hearing disability (55.7%) are the highest employed persons with disabilities in the district.

Also, unemployment among persons with disabilities remains generally low, however, rates of those with emotional disability (3.3%) are the highest unemployed persons with disabilities. Majority of persons with physical disabilities (63.6%) and intellectual disabilities (61.6%) are among those who are economically not active.

There are little variation among the sexes considering disability and economic activity status. Generally it follows similar patterns as is observed for total disability status.

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

Sex/Disability type	Economically active							
	All Status		Economically active				Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Employed Number	Employed Percent	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	61,425	100.0	39,332	64.0	2,951	4.8	19,142	31.2
Without disability	59,377	100.0	38,417	64.7	2,905	4.9	18,055	30.4
With disability	2,048	100.0	915	44.7	46	2.2	1,087	53.1
Sight	866	100.0	422	48.7	16	1.8	428	49.4
Hearing	287	100.0	160	55.7	6	2.1	121	42.2
Speech	269	100.0	120	44.6	5	1.9	144	53.5
Physical	718	100.0	246	34.3	15	2.1	457	63.6
Intellect	250	100.0	88	35.2	8	3.2	154	61.6
Emotion	180	100.0	83	46.1	6	3.3	91	50.6
Other	159	100.0	81	50.9	3	1.9	75	47.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	28,498	100.0	18,550	65.1	1,423	5.0	8,525	29.9
Without disability	27,557	100.0	18,107	97.6	1,399	98.3	8,051	29.2
With disability	941	100.0	443	2.4	24	1.7	474	50.4
Sight	404	100.0	207	1.1	6	0.4	191	47.3
Hearing	131	100.0	72	0.4	3	0.2	56	42.7
Speech	143	100.0	69	0.4	2	0.1	72	50.3
Physical	338	100.0	133	0.7	9	0.6	196	58.0
Intellect	128	100.0	54	0.3	6	0.4	68	53.1
Emotion	80	100.0	44	0.2	4	0.3	32	40.0
Other	77	100.0	49	0.3	2	0.1	26	33.8
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	32,927	100.0	20,782	63.1	1,528	4.6	10,617	32.2
Without disability	31,820	100.0	20,310	63.8	1,506	4.7	10,004	31.4
With disability	1,107	100.0	472	42.6	22	2.0	613	55.4
Sight	462	100.0	215	46.5	10	2.2	237	51.3
Hearing	156	100.0	88	56.4	3	1.9	65	41.7
Speech	126	100.0	51	40.5	3	2.4	72	57.1
Physical	380	100.0	113	29.7	6	1.6	261	68.7
Intellect	122	100.0	34	27.9	2	1.6	86	70.5
Emotion	100	100.0	39	39.0	2	2.0	59	59.0
Other	82	100.0	32	39.0	1	1.2	49	59.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, education and literacy

Educational level is generally low among the population with disability. The percentage of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who have never attended school is 38.8 percent. However, majority of persons with disabilities have attained some basic education (48.3%). Also, 11.1 percent of PWDs have attained at least SSS/SHS and higher education. Majority of PWDs with emotional disability (51.0%) have attained basic school education, while 35.6 percent of them have never attended school.

It significant to mention that, persons with speech (9.5%) and intellectual disability (10.1%) are among the lowest with educational attainment up to SSS/SHS and above. Also, the proportion of persons with speech disability (50.6%) have the highest number of them never attending school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	90,494	13,724	7,566	54,935	14,269	100.0	15.2	8.4	60.7	15.8
No disability	88,211	12,839	7,524	53,832	14,016	100.0	14.6	8.5	61.0	15.9
With a disability	2,283	885	42	1,103	253	100.0	38.8	1.8	48.3	11.1
Sight	943	343	20	469	111	100.0	36.4	2.1	49.7	11.8
Hearing	341	156	8	140	37	100.0	45.7	2.3	41.1	10.9
Speech	348	176	9	130	33	100.0	50.6	2.6	37.4	9.5
Physical	775	327	7	349	92	100.0	42.2	0.9	45.0	11.9
Intellectual	286	135	2	120	29	100.0	47.2	0.7	42.0	10.1
Emotional	208	74	2	106	26	100.0	35.6	1.0	51.0	12.5
Other	177	40	2	98	37	100.0	22.6	1.1	55.4	20.9
<b>Male</b>										
Total	43,225	4,310	3,823	26,680	8,412	100.0	10.0	8.8	61.7	19.5
No disability	42,176	4,018	3,797	26,114	8,247	100.0	9.5	9.0	61.9	19.6
With a disability	1,049	292	26	566	165	100.0	27.8	2.5	54.0	15.7
Sight	440	109	12	244	75	100.0	24.8	2.7	55.5	17.0
Hearing	151	60	5	62	24	100.0	39.7	3.3	41.1	15.9
Speech	185	82	8	73	22	100.0	44.3	4.3	39.5	11.9
Physical	366	101	4	199	62	100.0	27.6	1.1	54.4	16.9
Intellectual	146	55	2	65	24	100.0	37.7	1.4	44.5	16.4
Emotional	93	26	1	47	19	100.0	28.0	1.1	50.5	20.4
Other	84	7	2	48	27	100.0	8.3	2.4	57.1	32.1
<b>Female</b>										
Total	47,269	9,414	3,743	28,255	5,857	100.0	19.9	7.9	59.8	12.4
No disability	46,035	8,821	3,727	27,718	5,769	100.0	19.2	8.1	60.2	12.5
With a disability	1,234	593	16	537	88	100.0	48.1	1.3	43.5	7.1
Sight	503	234	8	225	36	100.0	46.5	1.6	44.7	7.2
Hearing	190	96	3	78	13	100.0	50.5	1.6	41.1	6.8
Speech	163	94	1	57	11	100.0	57.7	0.6	35.0	6.7
Physical	409	226	3	150	30	100.0	55.3	0.7	36.7	7.3
Intellectual	140	80	0	55	5	100.0	57.1	0.0	39.3	3.6
Emotional	115	48	1	59	7	100.0	41.7	0.9	51.3	6.1
Other	93	33	0	50	10	100.0	35.5	0.0	53.8	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy of Ghana. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programs. This chapter examines agricultural activities in the district.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 show that there are 12,071 households engaged in agricultural activities in the district. This represents 51.3 percent of all households in the district.

With regard to locality of residence, there are more agricultural households in the rural areas (61.6%) than urban areas (26.7%). As expected a higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (92.4%) compared to urban agricultural households (78.8%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (44.0%) than urban areas (38.9%). Tree planting is the least popular agricultural activity in both urban and rural areas.

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Categories	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	23,551	100	6,960	100	16,591	100
Households engages in Agriculture	12,071	51.3	1,859	26.7	10,212	61.6
Crop farming	10,904	90.3	1,465	78.8	9,439	92.4
Tree planting	20	0.2	2	0.1	18	0.2
Livestock rearing	5,219	43.2	723	38.9	4,496	44.0
Fish farming	39	0.3	6	0.3	33	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 7.2.1 Type of agricultural activities

Table 7.1 identified four types of agricultural activities in the district namely crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming and tree planting. The major agricultural activity in the district is crop farming (90.3%), followed by livestock rearing (43.2%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in fish farming (0.3%) and tree planting (0.2%).

### 7.3 Type of livestock, other Animals reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in district. Table 7.2 shows the number and the types of livestock reared in the district. The 2010 census counted a total of 143,500 livestock of different species in the district, of which there are 7,983 keepers and an average of 18 animals per keeper. In the bird category, there are 87,714 chickens being reared in the district with 3,616 persons as keepers. Next among the bird category is the rearing of ducks (2,197) with an average of 12 keepers per bird and ostrich (1078) with an average of 98 birds per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top three are goats (23,663) with an average of 8 animals per keeper, followed by cattle (9,422) with an average of 69 animals per keeper and sheep (6,127) with an average of 7 animals per keeper. The lowest number of animals being reared in the district are rabbit (120) with 11 keepers. The other kinds of livestock also reported included non-traditional livestock like grass-cutters (993), insects such as silk worm (62), beehives (55) and snails (1,130).

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, others animals and keepers**

Livestock/Other Animals	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	143,500	7,983	18
Beehives	55	5	11
Cattle	9,422	136	69
Chicken	87,714	3,616	24
Dove	673	19	35
Duck	2,197	180	12
Goat	23,663	2,829	8
Grass cutter	993	82	12
Guinea fowl	570	53	11
Ostrich	1,078	11	98
Pig	4,256	105	41
Rabbit	120	11	11
Sheep	6,127	827	7
Silk worm	62	10	6
Snail	1,130	7	161
Turkey	115	18	6
Other	278	65	4
Fish farming	5,044	8	631
Inland fishing	3	1	3
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	278	65	4
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER EIGHT**

## **HOUSING CONDITIONS**

### **8.1 Introduction**

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

This chapter provides information on housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others in the Asuogyaman District.

### **8.2 Housing stock, Households and Household Size**

#### **8.2.1 Housing stock**

The distribution of housing stock and households in the district is presented in Table 8.1. The table indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 19,389, of which 14,177, representing 73.1 percent are located in rural areas and 5,212 are located in urban areas (27.8%).

#### **8.2.2 Households and household size**

Table 8.1 shows that there are 23,551 households with a population of 96,027 in the district. Seventy one percent (71.0%) of the total household population and 70.4 percent of the households in the district are in the rural areas. This supports the fact that Asuogyaman is predominantly a rural district. There are, on the average, 1.2 households in every house in the district compared to about 1.5 households per house in the region. The average number of persons per house of five (5) persons in the district is lower than the regional average of six (6) persons per house. However, the average household size of 4.1 for the district is the same as the regional average but below the national average of 4.4.

Both the average households per house and population per house are relatively lower in the rural areas (1.2 and 4.8 respectively) than urban areas (1.3 and 5.3 respectively), while the average household size is slightly higher in the urban areas (4.1) than rural areas (4.0).

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	98,046	28,788	69,258
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	96,027	27,818	68,209
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	19,389	5,212	14,177
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	6,960	16,591
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	5.0	5.3	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangements

#### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that there are 23,551 dwelling units in Asuogyaman District. Separate houses constitute the highest proportion of dwelling units (40.0%), followed by compound houses (37.6%) and semi-detached houses (12.2%). Together these types of dwelling units account for about 9 out of 10 dwellings in the district. Huts/buildings accounts for 4.2 percent of dwellings, while the proportion of dwelling units which are flats or apartments was only 2.3 percent. Each of the other categories of dwellings accounted for less than one percent of dwelling units in the district.

Table 8.2 further shows that the proportion of separate houses is higher in the rural areas than urban areas (46.4% and 24.6% respectively). On other hand, the proportion of compound houses is higher in the urban areas than rural areas (43.3% and 39.1% respectively). As expected, there are more huts in the rural areas (5.7%) compared to urban localities (3.2%).

**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	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	9,409	40.0	40.6	39.0	24.6	46.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	2,868	12.2	13.7	10.0	26.4	6.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	532	2.3	2.3	2.2	4.0	1.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	9,498	40.3	37.6	44.2	43.3	39.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	696	3.0	3.5	2.2	0.2	4.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	278	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	1.6
Tent	10,343	950	26	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home(kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	76	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	83	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	72	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	9,846	654	13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



A look at type of dwelling unit by sex of household head in the table indicates that, higher percentage of households living in separate houses are headed by males (40.6%) than females (39.0%), while the opposite is the case for compound houses; 44.3 percent for female headed households as against 37.6 percent for male headed households).

### 8.3.2 Holding and tenancy agreement

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of tenure and other holding arrangements in the district. Data in the table indicate that 11,947 out of the total 23,551 dwellings, representing 50.7 percent in the district are owner occupied, while 25.0 percent out the total dwellings are rented properties. Also, 12.3 percent of the dwellings are occupied on “rent free” basis (owned by a relative who is not a household member). There are relatively more owner occupied dwellings which are headed by females than males (51.3% and 50.3% respectively). Similar patterns are observed for all the other tenure and holding arrangements. For the localities, among the rural localities, about 58.0 percent of the houses are owned by household members while about 33.4 percent of owner occupied households are in the urban areas. Close to 25 percent of the houses in rural areas are owned by other private individuals with about 25 percent of houses in urban areas also owned by other private individuals.

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

Ownership status	Region	District					
		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent				
Total	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	335,114	11,947	50.7	50.3	51.3	33.4	58.0
Being Purchased (e.g. Mortgage)	4,009	70	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Relative/not a household member	108,374	2,904	12.3	10.7	14.6	8.0	14.2
Other private individual	159,804	5,882	25.0	24.6	25.6	25.3	24.9
Private employer	6,862	731	3.1	4.0	1.8	8.4	0.9
Other private agency	2,797	432	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.4	0.3
Public/Government ownership	12,754	1,531	6.5	7.9	4.6	19.1	1.2
Other	2,331	54	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction materials

### 8.4.1 Outer walls

As shown in Table 8.4 cement block/concrete is the most commonly used material for construction of the outer walls of dwellings in Asuogyaman District (59.2%). This compares with 57.5 percent in Ghana and 54 percent in the Eastern Region. The other common construction material used for outer walls is mud brick/earth (32.9%).

More than half of the outer wall of dwelling units in both the urban and rural areas of the district are constructed with cement block/concrete (78.3% and 51.4% respectively). Nevertheless, a significant number of the dwellings in the rural areas use the mud brick/earth (40.7%) compared to 14.1 percent in urban areas of the district. This may be as a result of cheapness of mud/earth as construction material and because of the fact that Asuogyaman is largely a rural district.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	25,677	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	8,460	32.9	14.1	40.7
Wood	200,594	12,028	265	1.0	1.1	1.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	168	0.7	0.8	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,182	41	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	380	1.5	0.9	1.7
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	15,202	59.2	78.3	51.4
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	1,087	4.2	4.4	4.2
Bamboo	8,206	954	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,062	47	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. About 82 percent of households use cement/concrete for the construction of the floor, the corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas are 89.5 percent and 79.1 percent respectively. The second most common type of material used for the construction of the floor of households is Earth/Mud (14.6%). In the rural areas, 18.1 percent of households use earth/mud to construct floors of their dwelling units, as compared with 6.3 percent in the urban areas. Burn bricks, wood and vinyl tiles are less common among households in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	118,931	3,448	14.6	6.3	18.1
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	491,586	19,353	82.2	89.5	79.1
Stone	32,817	6,076	86	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	710	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	13	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	164	0.7	1.0	0.5
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	268	1.1	1.7	0.9
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	167	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other	15,567	1,246	40	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.3 Roof

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material used for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. About 82 percent of households used Metal Sheet to roof their dwelling units, 92.5 percent and 77.0 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. In the urban areas, few of

the households use Mud/Mud bricks/Earth as the material for the construction of roof, while in the rural areas few of the households use tile, slate and Asbestos to roof their dwelling units.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	25,677	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,693	147	0.6	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,527	97	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	20,927	81.5	92.5	77.0
Slate/asbestos	759,039	8,831	538	2.1	0.5	2.7
Cement/concrete	141,072	5,561	172	0.7	0.8	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	52,372	3,654	14.2	5.1	18.0
Other	35,935	2,643	86	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of ‘sleeping rooms’ provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, increased risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration that can affect mental health.

Table 8.7 provides information on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwellings. The table shows that majority of occupied dwellings in the district has one sleeping room (50.2%), followed by dwellings with two sleeping rooms (27.4%) and three rooms (13.0%). Less than one percent of occupied dwellings has 7 rooms (0.4%), 8 rooms (0.3%) and nine or more rooms (0.3%). In the district over 80 percent of one member household use one room for sleeping. For two member households, about 66 percent use one room for sleeping. Majority of households with size of 5 and above have either one or two sleeping rooms. Overall, the trend shows that as the household size increases, the number of rooms available and used for sleeping reduces. This implies that the higher the household size the lesser the number of rooms used by the households for sleeping.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	23,551	100.0	50.2	27.4	13.0	5.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
1	4,765	100.0	86.5	9.2	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	*	0.1	0.1
2	3,185	100.0	65.8	25.5	5.3	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	3,265	100.0	56.0	28.2	12.1	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
4	3,253	100.0	46.8	33.9	13.4	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	2,918	100.0	36.9	35.4	18.0	6.5	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	*
6	2,206	100.0	26.9	40.3	19.8	8.6	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
7	1,418	100.0	19.3	38.9	23.6	10.4	3.2	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.6
8	1,015	100.0	16.4	31.5	26.3	13.3	7.7	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
9	555	100.0	12.6	33.3	29.0	11.7	7.4	3.8	0.9	0.7	0.5
10+	971	100.0	7.0	19.8	23.0	20.5	12.4	8.7	3.7	2.0	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in Asuogyaman district.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting

As shown in Table 8.8, 74.8 percent of the dwelling units in Asuogyaman district use electricity from the national grid as the main source of lighting/power as compared to the 58.5 percent for the region and 64.2 percent for the country. Access to electricity is relatively higher in the urban areas (88.0%) compared to rural areas (70.0%). It is noteworthy that the proportion of rural households using electricity for lighting is higher than the regional average of 58.5 percent and the national average of 64.2 percent. This observation may be due to location of VRA in the district. Kerosene lamp is the second most used source of lighting in the district (17.5%). As expected the proportion of dwelling units using kerosene as main source of lighting is relatively higher in the rural areas than urban areas (21.4%, and 8.1% respectively). The other sources of lighting have very marginal use in the district.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	17,614	74.8	87.5	69.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	113	0.5	0.6	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	4,118	17.5	8.1	21.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	116	0.5	0.7	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	1,479	6.3	2.8	7.7
Firewood	13,241	1,593	45	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	932	20	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main source cooking fuel

In Asuogyaman District, 42.2 percent of households uses firewood as main source of cooking fuel, 37.8 percent uses charcoal and only 9.9 percent uses Gas. In the urban areas of the district, the most commonly used sources of cooking fuel is charcoal (45.6%) followed by electricity (20.5%) and firewood (15.9%). The percentage of urban household using gas as main source of cooking fuel is 14.5 percent. On the other hand, the main source of cooking fuel in the rural is firewood (53.3%), followed by charcoal (34.6%), with Gas recording only 7.9 percent. Very small proportions of households in the district use the other sources of cooking fuel.

### 8.6.3 Cooking space used by household

From Table 8.9, 4.3 percent of households in the district have no cooking space, 3.6 percent of households in the urban areas and 4.5 percent of households in the rural areas have no cooking space. That notwithstanding, 39.5 percent of dwelling units in the district had a cooking space separate for exclusive use of the household. About one-fifth (23.3%) of dwelling units cooked on the verandah, while 15.8 percent of dwelling units cooked the open space in compound.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	714	3.0	2.8	3.1
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	9,943	42.2	15.9	53.3
Gas	996,518	74,339	2,328	9.9	14.5	7.9
Electricity	29,794	3,438	1,480	6.3	20.5	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	88	0.4	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	8,909	37.8	45.6	34.6
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	62	0.3	0.2	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	548	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,001	4.3	3.6	4.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	9,313	39.5	47.0	36.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	975	4.1	5.5	3.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	345	1.5	0.9	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	2,258	9.6	3.5	12.2
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	7,798	367	1.6	0.8	1.9
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	5,476	23.3	27.2	21.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	3,717	15.8	11.2	17.7
Other	21,007	2,465	99	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are urban-rural variations in the type of cooking space used by households. A higher proportion of dwellings in the urban areas had separate room for exclusive use of household than rural areas (47.0% and 36.4% respectively). Verandah as a source of space for cooking

is also more prevalent in the urban areas (27.2%) and rural areas (21.6%). In contrast, the use of open space in compound for cooking is more common in the rural areas than urban areas (17.7% and 11.2% respectively).

## **8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use**

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG7) aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The main sources of drinking water in Asuogyaman are presented in Table 8.8.

### **8.7.1 Main sources of drinking water for household**

Table 8.10 indicates that public tap/stand pipe (23.8%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (23.2%), borehole/pump/tube well (18.4%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (15.9%) are the major improved sources of drinking water in Asuogyaman district. With regard to locality, many urban households use pipe borne inside dwelling as main source of drinking water (38.3%), followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (29.9%) and public tap/ stand pipe (28.8%). On the other hand, the commonly used sources of drinking water for rural households are pump/tube well (26.0%) and public tap/standpipe (26.0%).

### **8.7.2 Main sources of water for other domestic use for household**

Table 8.10 also shows the main sources of water for other domestic use for households in the district. Public tap/stand pipe (21.6%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (20.9%) rank as the main sources of water used by households for other domestic use, followed by pipe borne inside dwelling (15.8%)

As shown in the table, there are variations in main sources of water for other domestic use between urban and rural localities. The highest proportion of urban households use pipe borne inside dwelling as their main source of water for other domestic use (38.3%), whereas bore-hole/pump/tube well emerges as the main source for the highest proportion of rural households (26.0%). Unlike the urban areas where only 6.6 percent of households use the river/stream as main source of water for other domestic purposes, about 18.0 percent of rural households use this source of water for their other domestic needs.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	3,740	15.9	38.3	6.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	5,465	23.2	29.9	20.4
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	5,612	23.8	28.8	21.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	4,325	18.4	0.1	26.0
Protected well	321,091	58,167	229	1.0	0.0	1.4
Rain water	39,438	7,948	537	2.3	0.5	3.0
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	55	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	556	2.4	1.1	2.9
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	66	0.3	0.0	0.4
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	411	1.7	0.1	2.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	64	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/stream	502,804	94,883	2,135	9.1	0.8	12.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	328	1.4	0.0	2.0
Other	3,972	259	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,731	15.8	37.9	6.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	4,914	20.9	27.4	18.1
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	5,082	21.6	26.6	19.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	4,473	19.0	0.2	26.9
Protected well	465,775	95,179	264	1.1	0.4	1.4
Rain water	39,916	7,577	394	1.7	0.6	2.1
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	63	0.3	0.1	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	434	1.8	0.0	2.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	72	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/stream	588,590	112,728	3,419	14.5	6.6	17.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	661	2.8	0.1	4.0
Other	10,302	1,341	31	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others.

### 8.8.1 Toilet facility used by household

Table 8.11 shows that four (4) main toilet facilities are available to households in the district. These are, public toilets (36.5%), pit latrine (19.5%), W.C (16.1%), and KVIP (13.0%). In addition, about 14 percent of the households has no toilet facility and therefore resort to using the bush/beach/ field as their toilet facilities. Although the use of bucket/pan as source of toilet facility has been banned, 53 households in the district continue to use the facility.

Table 8.11 show that the type of toilet facilities available to households varies by locality. The proportion of households with no facility is considerable higher in the rural areas than urban areas (19.4% and only 2.2% respectively). About 40 percent of urban households have access to W.C compared to only 2.2 percent of rural households. Moreover, the use of pit latrine and KVIP are more prevalent in rural areas (24.0% and 14.6% respectively) than urban areas (8.8% and 9.3% respectively).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	3,370	14.3	2.2	19.4
W.C.	839,611	55,161	3,800	16.1	39.9	6.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	4,590	19.5	8.8	24.0
KVIP	572,824	100,193	3,072	13.0	9.3	14.6
Bucket/pan	40,678	3,926	53	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	8,609	36.6	39.4	35.4
Other	23,385	2,185	57	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	7,023	29.8	39.1	25.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	4,411	18.7	21.7	17.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	3,089	13.1	7.7	15.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	5,951	25.3	24.5	25.6
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	191	0.8	1.3	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	1,045	4.4	2.7	5.1
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,620	6.9	2.5	8.7
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,996	191	0.8	0.5	0.9
Other	16,276	1,635	30	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8.2 Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.11 also provides information on bathing facilities used by households in the district. The main types of bathing facilities available in dwelling units in the district are; bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle, and others. The most common type of bathing facility available to households is bathrooms exclusively used by household members (29.8%), One in four households shared open cubicle as bathroom with others in compound dwelling units, while 18.7 percent dwelling units had a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members. In addition more than one in ten of households use private open cubicle as bathing facility. However, less than one percent of households use public bathhouse (0.8%).

There exist urban-rural differences in the type of bathing facilities available to households. Dwelling units with bathroom for exclusive use of household members and shared bathroom in the same house are higher in the urban areas (39.1% and 2521.7% respectively) than rural areas (25.9% and 17.5% respectively). The use of private open cubicle and open space around the house are also relatively more common in the rural areas than urban areas.

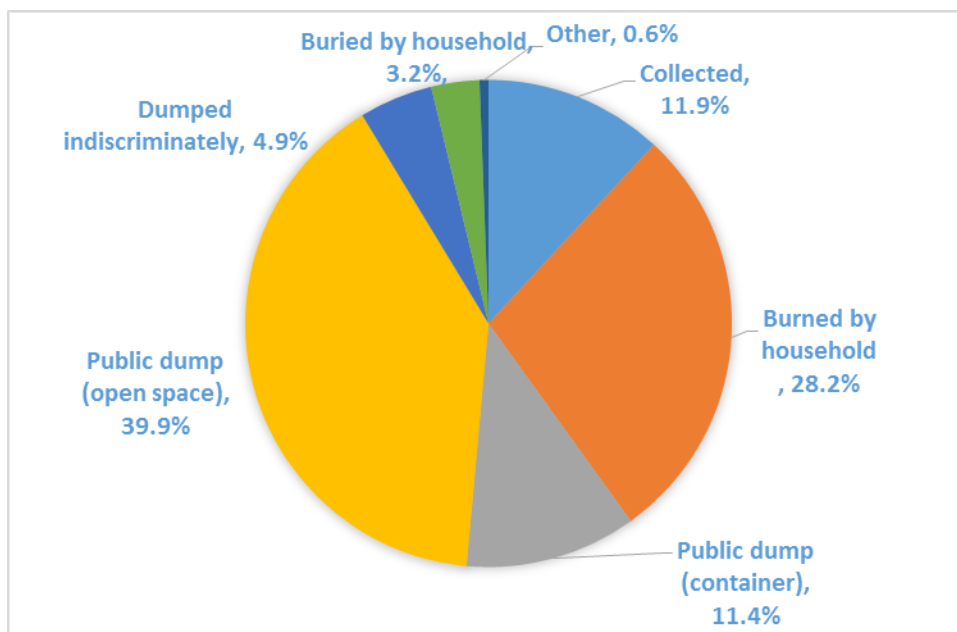


## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. Among the methods of liquid waste disposal in the country are throwing either onto a compound, onto the street or any available space outside the house.

As shown in Figure 8.1, about 40 percent of households in the district dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space), 28.2 percent of households burn their solid waste, 11.9 percent had their solid waste collected and 11.4 percent use the public dump (container). Only 4.9 percent of households dispose of their solid waste indiscriminately and 3.2 percent of households bury their solid waste.

**Figure 8.1: Method of solid waste disposal in the district**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.12 further shows that the highest proportion of urban households disposes of their solid waste at the public dump (36.0%), followed closely by households who have their solid waste collected (33.3%) and those who dump their waste in public container (18.3%). On the other hand a higher proportion of rural households dump their solid waste in public open space (42.5%), followed by households who burn their solid waste (35.7%). In the context solid waste management in the district, it is noteworthy that only three percent of rural households have their solid waste collected compared to the 33.3 percent of their urban counterparts.

As shown in Table 8.12, majority of households (60.4%) in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 17.0% throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes, while 7.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. A substantially low proportion of households dispose of their liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter (1.2%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	2,808	11.9	33.3	3.0
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	6,639	28.2	10.3	35.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	2,676	11.4	18.3	8.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	9,388	39.9	36.0	41.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,144	4.9	0.6	6.6
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	749	3.2	1.2	4.0
Other	53,805	6,324	147	0.6	0.3	0.8
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	1,682	7.1	22.9	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,208	5.1	14.1	1.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	291	1.2	1.2	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	3,944	16.7	14.7	17.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	1,681	7.1	13.0	4.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	14,234	60.4	33.8	71.6
Other	38,294	5,108	511	2.2	0.4	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census has provided relevant data (both social and economic indicators) needed to sensitize policy makers, planners and local government authorities to make informed decisions, aimed at the growth of the economy. This chapter therefore focuses mainly on the district's population, socio-economic and environmental findings and analyses, which are basic determinants of development, and their impact on policy decisions and planning. Suggestions are made for possible policy interventions.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Population size and structure**

Asuogyaman District has a total population of 98,046, representing 3.7 percent of population of Eastern Region. Out of the total population there are more females (52.0%) than males (48.0%), The district is essentially a rural district with majority of the people living live in rural areas (70.6%) compared to urban areas (29.4%). The district has a sex ration of 92.2.

The population of the district is largely youthful with more than half (64%) of the population below 30years and children (0-14 years) constitute 37.4 percent of the total population.

#### **9.2.2 Fertility, mortality and migration**

##### **Fertility**

The Asuogyaman district has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.1, which was lower than the regional average of 3.5. This means that woman living in the district would have, on average, 3.1 children at the end of her reproductive period if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The General Fertility Rate which indicates the number of births per 1000 women of reproductive age is 89.5 for the district compared to the regional average of 103.9. Similarly, Asuogyaman District's Crude Birth Rate of 22.7 per 1000 population is lower than that of the regional average at 25.4 per 1000 population. With regard to lifetime fertility, the average of completed family size for women aged 12-54 years was 2.6 children per woman.

##### **Mortality**

Asuogyaman District recorded a total of 853 deaths within the 12 months preceding the census. The crude death rate for the district is 8.7, which means that in the 12 month prior to the census night, about 9 death per 1,000 population occurred. Generally, mortality is high at birth for earlier ages of life, reduces sharply from age 0-4 to 5-9 years and remain low till ages 15-19 years and start to increase for older ages with the rate of increase becoming very high from age 45 and above. About 10 percent of all deaths are due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide.

## **Migration**

There are 44,464 migrants in the district representing 45.4 percent of the total population. The largest number of migrants who moved to the district were from the Volta Region (15,737), followed by Greater Accra Region (4,187) and Ashanti Region (1,906). The lowest number of migrants came from the Upper West Region (105).

### **9.2.3 Household size, composition and structure**

There are 23,551 households in the district. Majority (70.4%) of these households is found in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (29.6%). The proportion of households headed by males (58.0%) is higher than that of females (42.0%). The average household size of the district is 4.1 which the same as the regional average.

A total of 96,027 people live in households in the district and of that number, children (39.2%) constitute the largest proportion of household members. About a quarter (24.5%) of household members in the district are spouses of household heads.

Households composed of head, his or her spouse and children constitute the highest proportion of households in the district (26.1%), followed by households made up of head, spouse, children and relative of head (22.1)

### **9.2.4 Marital Status**

A larger proportion of the population 12 years and older (42%) have never married while 39 percent had been married. As expected, majority of the never married population are adolescents who may still be in school or training. Divorce is more prevalent after age 45-49 years probably as a result of effect of duration of marriage. Widowhood is also more common at the older ages and among females, particularly at age 65 years and older.

### **9.2.5 Religion**

The dominant religious group in the Asuogyaman District is Christianity (89.1%). Moslems form only 3.7 percent of the population. The adherents to traditional religion form 2.4 percent and those who have no religion constitute 4.1 percent.

### **9.2.6 Nationality**

Persons of Ghanaian parentage, as expected, constitute the largest percentage of the population (94.6%), followed by Ghanaians with dual citizenship (3.3%). Less than one percent of the population in the district is from ECOWAS countries (0.7%), Africa and other ECOWAS (0.2%) and other countries (0.2%) countries.

### **9.2.7 Literacy and Education**

About eighty three percent (83%) of the population 11 years and older are literate. Literacy is higher among male population than the female population (90.6% and 77.8% respectively). Of the literate as a whole, 27 percent of the population is literate in English only, 10 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only and about 61 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language.

For the population 3 years and older, 36,711 persons in the district are currently attending school. Of those who are currently attending school majority (88.0%) are at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 8.8 percent are at the Senior High

School level. Only 2.2 percent are currently attending school at the tertiary level and less than one percent is currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools.

### **9.2.8 Economic activity status**

About 69 percent of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active and 31.2 percent are not economically active. Of the economically active population, 93.0 percent are employed and 7.0 are unemployed. Relatively more males (71.2%) than females (67.8%) are economically active.

Also, 36.0 percent of the employed population in the district are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry, and fisheries workers, followed by service and sales workers (21.6%).

Majority (63.2%) of the workforce in the district are self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee (24.2%). Less than one percent of the employed population are domestic workers/house helps (0.4%).

The informal private sector is the largest employer of economically active persons in the district (78.3%), followed by the private formal sector (10.8%) and public (government) sector (8.3%).

### **9.2.9 Information Communication Technology**

Out of the total population of 1,449,077 who are 12 years and older in the district, 31,772 individuals, representing about 2.2 percent owned mobile phones. More males than females own mobile phones.

Also, less than one percent the total of population 12 years and older. use internet facility in the district. Again more male than females use internet facility.

Only 2,337 households representing about 10 percent of all households in the district owned desktop/laptop computers. More male headed households than female headed households reported owning desktop/laptop computers in the district.

### **9.2.10 Disability**

There were 2,327 persons with some form of disability, representing 2.4 percent of the total population of the district. For the sexes, there are more PWDs in the female population (2.5%) than the male population (2.3%).

Sight disability is the most common type of disability among PWDs (42.3%) in the district, followed by physical disability (29.4%). Majority of the physically disabled persons are economically not active (63.6%). Also, majority (50.6%) of persons with speech disability have never attended school.

### **9.2.11 Agricultural activities**

About half (51.3%) of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. There are more agricultural households in the rural areas (61.6%) than urban areas (26.7%).

The major agricultural activity in the district is crop farming (90.3%), followed by livestock rearing (43.2%). As expected a higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (92.4%) compared to urban agricultural households (78.8%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (44.0%) than urban areas (38.9%).

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in district. The 2010 census counted a total of 143,500 livestock of different species in the district, of which there were 7,983 keepers and an average of 18 animals per keeper.

### **9.2.12 Housing condition**

The district has a total of 19,389 houses, of which 14,177, representing 73.1 percent are located in rural areas and 5,212 are located in urban areas (27.8%). There is, on the average, 1.2 households in every house in the district. The average household size for the district is 4.1. The commonest type of dwelling units for households in the district are separate houses (40.0%), followed by compound houses (37.6%) and semi-detached houses (12.2%). The proportion of separate houses is higher in the rural areas than urban areas (46.4% and 24.6% respectively). On other hand, the proportion of compound houses is higher in the urban areas than rural areas (43.3% and 39.1% respectively).

Majority (50.7%) of the dwellings in the district was owner occupied, about 25 percent are rented properties, and 12.3% are occupied on “rent free” basis (owned by a relative who is not a household member). There were also relatively more owner occupied dwellings which are headed by males than females (58.0% and 42.0% respectively). Cement block/concrete is the most commonly used material for construction of the outer walls of dwellings in district (59.2%). More than half of the dwelling units in both the urban and rural areas of the district were constructed with cement block/concrete (78.3% and 51.4% respectively). Nevertheless, a significant number of the dwellings in the rural areas used the mud brick/earth (40.7%) compared to urban areas (14.1%) of the district. Also, about 82 percent of households use cement/concrete for the construction of the floor of their dwelling units. Again, 82 percent of households used Metal Sheet to roof their dwelling units, 92.5 percent and 77.0 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively.

Majority (74.8%) of dwelling units in Asuogyaman District use electricity from the national grid as the main source of lighting/power. Access to electricity is relatively higher in the urban areas (88.0%) compared to rural areas (70.0%).

Also, in Asuogyaman District 42.2 percent of households uses firewood as main source of cooking fuel, 37.8 percent uses charcoal and only 9.9 percent uses Gas. In the urban areas of the district, the most commonly used sources of cooking fuel is charcoal (45.6%), on the other hand, the main source of cooking fuel in the rural localities is firewood (53.3%), followed by charcoal (34.6%). Only 7.9 percent of households use gas.

Across all households in the district, 3.6 percent of households in the urban areas and 4.5 percent of households in the rural areas had no cooking space. That notwithstanding, 39.5 percent of dwelling units in the district had a cooking space separate for exclusive use of the household.

Pipe-borne water is the main source of drinking water (63.9%) for households in the district. While pipe-borne water is common among urban dwellers, pump/tube well is common among rural dwellers.

### **9.2.13 Main sources of water for other domestic use for household**

Like the main source of drinking water for households, many households use pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes. This practice is common in the urban areas than the rural areas.

Many households in the district resort to public toilets (36.5%) for their place of convenience. In addition, about 14 percent of the households have no toilet facility and therefore resort to using the bush/beach/field as their toilet facilities.

The most common type of bathing facility to households is bathrooms for exclusively used by household members (29.8%), One in four households shared open cubicle as bathroom with others in compound dwelling units, while 18.7 percent dwelling units had a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members.

Close to 40.0 percent of households in the district dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space), while 22.8 percent of households burn their solid waste.

Concerning the management of liquid waste, majority of households (60.4%) in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 17.0% throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes, while 7.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters.

### **9.3 Conclusion**

Asuogyaman district is mostly rural and has a youthful population. The large proportion of the population aged 0-15 years would affect the level of dependency, which means less people working to cater for more people. New jobs have to be created for an ever-increasing number of new entrants into the labour force, thus putting a severe strain on the economy, and the development of the district. It is also realized that most of the population 65 years and over are widowed. This would have implications on the well-being of this section of the population if they do not have the means to cater for the family.

Few of the population 15 years and older are disabled, but in terms of employment they are fewer. This would let them be at a disadvantage in catering for themselves and their family. It is also realized that literacy among the population 11 years and older, is higher among the males than females.

The use of internet facility is low in the district. In this age of technological reform, private sectors in ICT and telecommunication should be encouraged to extend their services to the district to enable them enjoy the benefits that comes with using the internet facility.

The results shows that majority of the people are engaged in crop farming mainly because the district is largely rural. It is indicated that livestock rearing is common among the rural areas.

Indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste, especially in gutters and outside has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the district. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and this causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death.

### **9.4 Policy Implications**

This section is focused on policy implications, from the findings and analyses.

It is known that a lower fertility rate enhances the availability of economic and social benefits to families and the community as a whole, and ensures better maternal and child health, as a result of proper spacing of births. Fertility rates therefore need to be reduced through deliberate policy interventions especially in terms of advocacy.

The government and the private sector involved in humanitarian activities should set up a fund to support and cater for the vulnerable, including the widowed and aged.

Efforts should be made to curb illiteracy at all levels in the district. The gap between the males and females in terms of employment should be bridged with policy interventions. Policy interventions like girls empowerment through scholarships should put in place to address challenges in the educational system.

Although employed persons in the district outnumber the unemployed, the government should put strategies and interventions in place in terms of skills acquisition for the youth. This would enable them to get access to jobs when they come out of school. In doing this the skills acquired should be included in their course work or syllabus and relevant to current skills demanded in the job market.

The percentage of persons with disabilities employed should be increased so that more persons with disability will be employed in order to enable them to fend for the families. Policies should also be amended to enable them access free education in selected academic institutions.

All the organisations and institutions should be made aware of the benefits of ICT and assist in formulating an ICT Policy document that can impact on the development of the district and country. Training of the youth in the use desktop/laptop computers should be reinforced to enable the youth to be effective and efficient at school and the workplace. Some specific institutions in Ghana responsible for development of scientific and technological capabilities need to be strengthened and be focused on demand-driven initiatives in order to provide products to meet local needs.

There should be efforts by the government to mechanise crop farming and agriculture in the district since many households are engaged in it. Policy interventions in afforestation should be considered in the district. Government and authorities should ensure that protected areas are preserved.

Private estate owners with the support of the government should be encouraged to invest in building houses at affordable prices in the rural localities. Private sectors involved in the construction and housing could organize training workshops for some of the officers in Land and Country Planning to educate the people in the rural areas on how to put up cheap and durable structure to protect them against natural disaster like heavy rains and flooding.

Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least have a W.C or KVIP in the houses built, so that households can easily have access to the facilities and to reduce the risk of contracting infections from the public toilets and other source of toilet facilities. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses. The government and authorities involved in ensuring the safety of our environment should reinforce the campaign and advocacy in order to educate the people in the district on sanitation and safer and hygienic ways to dump solid and liquid waste.



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## APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Female	Male		
1	Akosombo	15,355	7,911	7,444	3,572	2,894
2	Atimpoku	7,631	4,131	3,500	1,826	1,201
3	Anum	5,802	3,252	2,550	1,562	1,117
4	South Senchi	3,589	1,862	1,727	790	712
5	Pupuni	3,074	1,575	1,499	686	588
6	Boso	3,000	1,617	1,383	745	716
7	Frankadua	2,976	1,595	1,381	651	530
8	New Akrade	2,888	1,545	1,343	818	461
9	Asikuma	2,316	1,213	1,103	583	404
10	Powmu (New Powmu)	2,299	1,214	1,085	600	336
11	New Senchi	2,226	1,201	1,025	602	460
12	Akwamufie	2,160	1,153	1,007	586	483
13	Mpakadan Quarters	1,940	980	960	484	464
14	Apeguso	1,882	1,007	875	500	350
15	Labolabo	1,855	939	916	334	308
16	Old Senchi	1,741	908	833	426	275
17	Aboasa	1,593	843	750	404	320
18	Gyakiti	1,587	826	761	375	319
19	New Adjena	1,584	825	759	484	560
20	Mangoase	1,489	708	781	414	232

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Akosombo	15,355	1,547	1,499	2,007	2,104	1,360	1,218	996	967	898	820	751	487	269	127	137	168
2	Atimpoku	7,631	1,022	888	934	898	734	647	494	459	398	340	289	159	128	76	65	100
3	Anum	5,802	646	674	818	650	394	322	256	257	259	246	252	180	198	138	200	312
4	South Senchi	3,589	495	455	489	416	326	287	197	187	198	138	108	60	68	45	49	71
5	Pupuni	3,074	377	358	359	360	282	292	222	183	142	125	93	68	82	35	41	55
6	Boso	3,000	359	317	379	369	237	231	185	145	167	130	123	83	84	42	48	101
7	Frankadua	2,976	397	359	339	289	197	198	204	154	164	157	136	74	90	49	73	96
8	New Akrade	2,888	296	292	403	301	282	255	184	159	156	140	128	96	66	34	39	57
9	Asikuma	2,316	280	298	323	252	176	167	150	118	103	91	98	69	59	26	41	65
10	Powmu (New Powmu)	2,299	289	250	283	251	223	207	188	160	116	89	57	60	37	34	19	36
11	New Senchi	2,226	267	252	317	222	163	134	139	134	108	70	95	80	59	51	57	78
12	Akwamufie	2,160	218	195	266	212	164	152	97	86	119	111	143	108	68	56	50	115
13	Mpakadan Quarters	1,940	306	260	236	212	150	122	131	119	83	45	75	48	41	19	45	48
14	Apeguso	1,882	233	171	226	201	149	151	107	90	63	87	94	70	68	48	43	81
15	Labolabo	1,855	291	267	220	205	137	125	117	100	64	65	59	47	35	24	52	47
16	Old Senchi	1,741	214	206	220	159	158	112	96	90	96	53	75	61	54	39	49	59
17	Aboasa	1,593	197	195	209	143	141	105	80	51	72	93	80	49	49	22	41	66
18	Gyakiti	1,587	178	191	224	158	98	78	69	66	84	68	82	63	41	49	65	73
19	New Adjena	1,584	210	195	190	145	124	90	76	103	55	73	67	45	42	21	54	94
20	Mangoase	1,489	166	148	178	154	153	133	118	78	75	60	57	51	42	27	20	29

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

## Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician  
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician  
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator  
Mr. Slvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator  
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing  
Mr. Rochster Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing  
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing  
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing  
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing  
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing  
Mr. Kobina Abaka Ansah, Regional Statistician  
Ms. Hanna **Frempong Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting  
Ms. Justinal Yeboah, Formatting/Typesetting

## Writers

Mr. Brian Tsikpor  
Mr. Ibrahim M. Alhassan

## Consultant

Dr. ZMK Batse

## Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. N.N.N. Nsowah-Nuamah  
Godwin Gyebi  
Jeremiah Dery Sixtus