



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KWAHU WEST DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age-specific fertility rates
AU	African Union
CBR	Crude birth rate
CDR	Crude Death rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CS	Children Surviving
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMR	Infant mortality rates
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
KWMA	Kwahu West Municipal Assembly
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NDPC	National Development and Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census

PWD	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nation Children Emergency Fund
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kwahu West Municipal is 93,584 representing 3.6 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 52.0 percent and males represent 48.0 percent. Forty nine percent of the population is in the rural areas. The municipality has a sex ratio of 92 males per 100 females. The population of the municipality is youthful (37.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a fairly small number of elderly persons (7.5%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 76.2; the age dependency ratio for males is higher (80.9%) than that of females (72.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.3. The General Fertility Rate is 95 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.5 per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.0 per 1,000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 8.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.2 percent of deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (39.5%) living in the municipality were born in another region while 57.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Eastern Region.

Household size, composition and structure

There are total of 23,296 households in the municipality. The average household size in the municipality is 3.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 40.3 percent. Spouses form about 10.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.6 percent of the household population in the municipality.

Marital status

About 41.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.8 percent have never married, and 5.1 percent are widowed. More than fifty percent of females in the age groups between 30-64 years are married. Among the married, 16.2 percent have never been to school while 3.9 percent of the never married have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (84.7%) are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 13.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.3%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians in the municipality is 97.5 percent. This made up of Ghanaians by birth, dual nationals (Ghanaians and other) and those who have naturalised. The non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 87.0 percent are literate and 13.0 percent are not-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (92.0 %) than that of females (82.5%). Sixty nine percent indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (36,254) in the municipality, 11.5 percent had never attended school, 42.1 percent are currently attending school and 46.4 percent had attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 70.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.6 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.3 percent are employed while 4.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are in full time education (55.5%), 18.2% performed household duties and 5.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of every ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 29.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 26.8 percent in service and sales, 16.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.4 percent are engaged as managers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 3.7 percent are contributing family workers, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 88.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 55.0 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 59.2 as compared to 51.3 percent of females. About seven percent (6.6%) of the population are 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only six percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.1 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is almost the same (3.0%) as the female (3.1%) counterparts. The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.1 percent followed by physical disability (30.9%). About 2.2 percent of the population in urban localities are with disability.

Agriculture

The proportion of agricultural households in the municipality constitutes 43.8 percent of the total number of households. In the rural localities, 68.6 percent of households are engaged in

agriculture while in the urban localities, 22.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (96.0%) are engaged in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity in the municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Kwahu West Municipality is 12,418 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Sixty percent (60.6%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 23.6 percent are separate houses and 6.5 percent are semi-detached houses. Forty three percent of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household and 36.6 percent are owned by private individuals. Only 1.0 percent of dwelling units are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 68.8 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 23.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement/concrete (77.8%) and mud/earth (18.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (95.7%) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

About 73.9 percent of households with two members occupy single rooms while 21.6 percent 2.6 percent occupy two and three sleeping rooms respectively. A high proportion of households with 10 or more members (22.9%) occupy three sleeping rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (63.2%), flashlight/torch (19.0%) and kerosene lamp (15.2%). The two main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is charcoal (43.8%) and wood (35.7%). Households that use gas for cooking account for 12.8 percent. The main source of drinking water in the municipality is borehole (38.9%), followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (16.2%) and sachet water (15.2%).

Most households in the municipality use Pit latrine (32.0%); and 31.0 percent use Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) while 16.0 percent of households used KVIP. About six percent of households (5.9%) have no toilet facilities. Twenty six percent of households have own bathrooms for exclusive use. Households which use open space around house account for 7.0 percent and private open cubicle, 9.0 percent.

Waste disposal

The various methods by which households in the Municipality disposed of solid waste include, dumping in open space at public dumps (40.0%), dumping in in containers at public dumps (22.8%), burning (16.2%) and collected (4.1%). Households which dump solid waste indiscriminately account for 10.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (50.6%), onto the street/outside (23.3%) and into gutter (16.9%) are the three common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Kwahu West Municipality was carved out of Kwahu South Municipality as Kwahu West Municipality in August, 2004 by a Legislative Instrument 1589. It was however upgraded into a Municipal status in July, 2007¹ by Legislative Instrument 1870. It has Nkawkaw as its administrative Municipal Capital which is the second largest urban town in the Eastern Region and ranked 20th in the country in terms of population (MLGRD, Habitat Survey Report, 2009).

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Kwahu West Municipality is located in the Eastern region of Ghana, 241kms North-West of Ghana's Capital, Accra. It lies between latitudes 6°30' North, and 7° North and longitudes 0°30' West and 1° West of the equator. The Municipality is bordered to the North by Kwahu South, to the West by Asante-Akim South Municipality, to the East by Fanteakwa and to the South by Birim North and Atiwa Districts. The Municipality has a total land size of 401km².

1.2.2 Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet-semi equatorial region. It experiences a double maximal rainfall pattern with average monthly relative humidity ranging between 75mm and 80mm during the two rainy seasons. Mean monthly temperature ranges as high as 30°C and this is often recorded between the months of March and April but declines to 26°C in August.

The Municipality comes under the influence of two air masses namely the Tropical Maritime Air Mass (MT) and the Tropical Continental (CT) air mass. The Tropical Maritime Air Mass hits the Municipality twice a year thereby causing the two rainy seasons. The two periods are May to August and September to October. Between the months of November and March, the Municipality is affected by the tropical continental air mass making the area warmer and drier.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The Kwahu West Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone, which belongs to the Antiaris-Chlorophora association. The vegetation is dense and consists of major economic trees such as Odum, Wawa and Sapele.

The forest is made up of layers with most of the trees in the upper and middle layers exhibiting deciduous characteristics during the dry season, which starts in November and ends in March. Unfortunately, few of the virgin forests that exist in the Municipality are being depleted due to the negative effects of human activities such as timber extraction, farming and bush fire. Most forest areas have been replaced by secondary bush or forest, which is easily distinguished from the climatic climax vegetation.

¹ Medium Term Development Plan

Figure 1.1: Map of Kwahu West Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

There are three forest reserves in the Municipality namely: the southern scarp forest reserve which covers an area of 15,460 hectares, Kade Bebo and Nkawanda.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality and was established in 2004 by an Act of Parliament (Legislative Instrument 1589). It has deliberative, legislative and executive powers by which it enacts and amends by-laws, generates its own revenue for development and commands political authority over its jurisdiction. The Assembly is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive who is appointed by the President and must be approved by two-thirds of the General Assembly. The Chief Executive is vested with political authority.

1.3.1 Structure of the assembly

The Municipal consists of 26 electoral areas and represented in the general Assembly by elected and appointed Assembly members. The composition of the Assembly is made up of 26 elected members, 13 appointed members, one Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. The Assembly has four Urban/Town and Area councils that help to facilitate the operations of its functions at the local level by serving as coordinating centres.

The General Assembly is headed by an elected Presiding Member with the Municipal Coordinating Director as the Secretary. The Assembly has set up seven sub-committees which facilitate the performance of its statutory functions. Furthermore, the Municipal Assembly has all the decentralized departments and other quasi government organizations such as National Commission and Civil Education, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ghana Health Service among others.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

Historically, Nkawkaw is under the umbrella of the Kwahu traditional Council which has 17 paramonomies with its headquarters situated at Mpraeso, the capital of Kwahu South District. Kwahu West Municipal has no paramonomy but it is traditionally ruled by Odikros under the supervision of the Obomeng Divisional Chief.

The Kwahu West Municipality is a cosmopolitan town because of its commercial nature and therefore has numerous tribes. However, the Akan tribe (Kwahus) is the most dominant with the Ewes and the Mole-Dagbani group being the minority.

It is imperative to state that the Kwahu West Municipal has no historical festival but used to have a Home Coming event which has now been encapsulated into the popular Kwahu Easter Festival. The Kwahu Easter is always celebrated during the period of Easter with people coming from within and outside Ghana mainly to have fan at the serene mountainous part of the Municipality.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Business, trade and manufacturing

Over 50,000 people in the Kwahu West Municipality Stay in urban areas out of an almost 94,000 people (GSS, PHC, 2010). This translates to a large number of people in the Municipal capital who mainly engage in buying and selling and other service areas such as transport among others on daily basis.

On manufacturing, quite a substantial number of people are into bakery, Pottery, Dress making, Shoe-making, artisanship and catering, which all have a direct application of business and trading skills. This emphasises the point that majority of the people are business minded and are therefore economically depending on retail trading for a living.

1.5.2 Agriculture

A smaller proportion of the people in Kwahu West Municipality are engaged in farming activities. A larger number of these people are found in the periphery of the Municipality with Cocoa, Plantain, Palm nut plantation and maize production being the commonly grown crops. Livestock rearing and Snail production are also practised on non-commercial bases by some few individuals for household purposes. Some sections of the youth are venturing into Tiger nuts production which is highly consumed in the Municipality. The Municipality is blessed with fertile land which is largely unutilized considering the proportion of people in the Agricultural sector and the small size of acres of land cultivated by these farmers.

1.5.3 Tourism and mining

The Municipality has three forest reserves namely the Southern Scarp reserve created in 1918, Kade Bebo and Nkawanda reserves all created in 1927 (Forestry Division, KWMA).

The Municipality has mineral deposits dotted around several communities such as Gold and Bauxite which are yet to be commercially exploited. Illegal mining activities (Galamsey) are however on-going in some of the communities endowed with these mineral deposits including Abepotia where it is mostly practised.

1.5.4 Economic potentials of the Municipality

The strategic location of the Municipal capital town coupled with a high population makes Nkawkaw one of the fastest growing and vibrant commercial towns in the country apart from serving as a converging marketing centre for her boarder Districts. In fact, it is the main marketing centre for goods coming from Afram plains, Kumasi and Accra. It therefore has a potential of promoting strong economic linkages with a number of Districts to promote economic growth through trade and investment.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such

as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

A country's population composition greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. All levels of policy formulation need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and development and in provision of services. Population size, composition and age-structures are important in understanding the migration fertility and mortality dynamics. A country's population composition is the description of the population according to characteristics such as size and age-sex structure.

This chapter provides information on the municipal's population size, the distribution by sex and locality of residence (urban/rural) of the population as well as the sex ratio differentials across the various age groups. The age-sex structure, including age dependency ratios, fertility, migration pattern as well as mortality is also discussed.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population distribution by sex

Table 2.1 shows the population size by locality of residence by sex and sex ratio. The total population of the Municipality in 2010 is 93,584 and it represents 3.6 percent of the total population of Eastern region. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that the male population is 44,875 (48.0%) and the female population is 48,709 (52.0%). This translates into a sex ratio of about 92 males to 100 females (92.1). The sex ratio at birth is about 106 males to 100 females but this declines as the population is ageing resulting in more females than males for older ages.

About 51.7 percent of the population are in urban areas (47,968) while 48.3 percent reside in rural areas (45,616). All the urban population can be found in Nkawkaw, the municipal capital and its suburbs with the rural population scattered in over one hundred localities. The concentration of the urban population within Nkawkaw Township makes it one of the most compact localities in the Eastern region ranking second to Koforidua in terms of population and 20th in the country in terms of urbanization (MLGRD Habitat Survey Report, 2010).

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1 also shows the age dependency ratio for the municipality and for rural and urban localities. The municipality has a total age dependency of 80.9. This means that 100 persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 81 persons in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). Table 2.1 further indicates that the male age-dependency ratio of 66.9 is lower than the female (72.0) while that of rural age-dependency ratio of 87.2 is higher than urban localities (66.9).

Table 2.1: Population size by locality of residence by sex and sex ratio

Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	93,584	44,875	48,709	92.1	47,968	45,616
0 - 4	12,381	6,364	6,017	105.8	5,839	6,542
5-9	11,601	5,881	5,720	102.8	5,394	6,207
10-14	11,419	5,700	5,719	99.7	5,783	5,636
15 - 19	10,352	5,144	5,208	98.8	5,823	4,529
20 - 24	8,740	3,952	4,788	82.5	4,979	3,761
25 - 29	7,215	3,265	3,950	82.7	4,175	3,040
30 - 34	5,581	2,604	2,977	87.5	3,141	2,440
35 - 39	4,943	2,295	2,648	86.7	2,654	2,289
40 - 44	4,385	2,049	2,336	87.7	2,282	2,103
45 - 49	3,890	1,817	2,073	87.7	1,916	1,974
50 - 54	3,637	1,599	2,038	78.5	1,695	1,942
55 - 59	2,393	1,094	1,299	84.2	1,164	1,229
60 - 64	1,985	983	1,002	98.1	918	1,067
65 - 69	1,248	574	674	85.2	588	660
70 - 74	1,499	646	853	75.7	661	838
75 - 79	939	411	528	77.8	425	514
80 - 84	667	250	417	60	265	402
85+	709	247	462	53.5	266	443
All Ages	93,584	44,875	48,709	92.1	47,968	45,616
0-14	35,401	17,945	17,456	102.8	17,016	18,385
15-64	53,121	24,802	28,319	87.6	28,747	24,374
65+	5,062	2,128	2,934	72.5	2,205	2,857
Age-dependency ratio	76.2	80.9	72		66.9	87.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

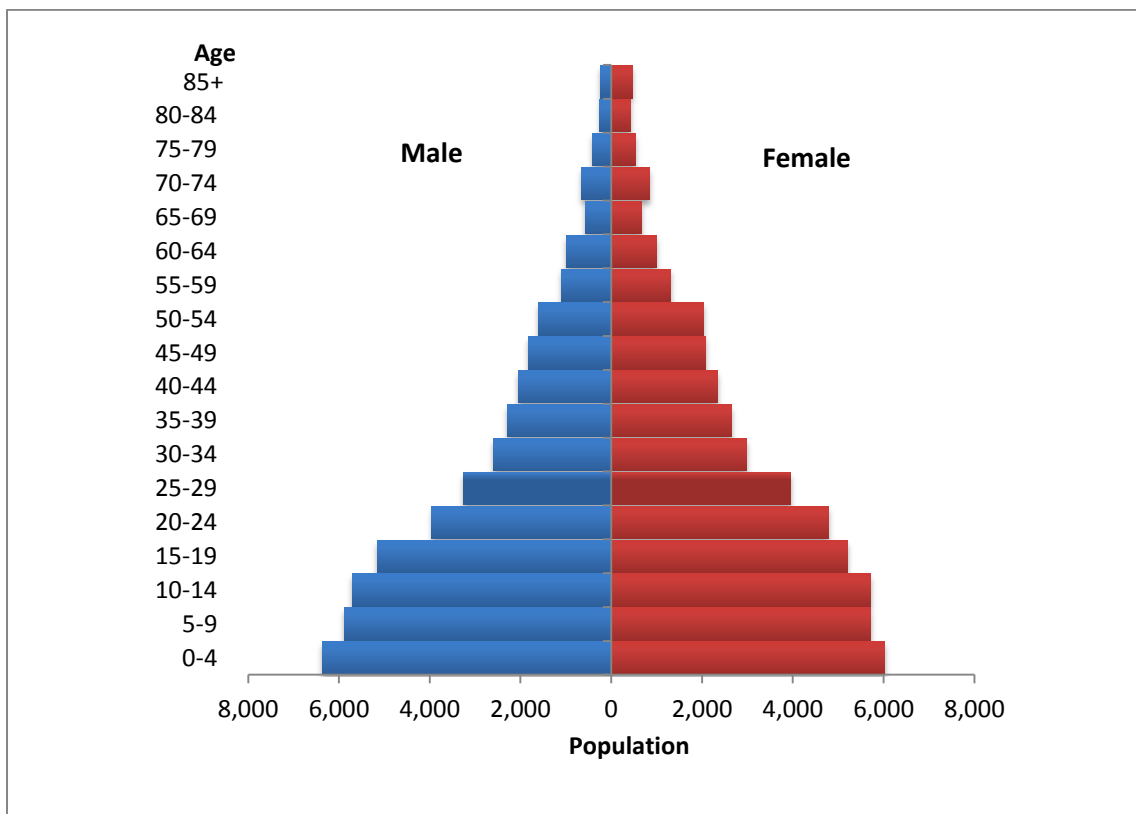
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The most important demographic characteristic of a population is its age-sex structure. Figure 2.2 shows the age-sex structure of the Municipal's population.

The pyramid illustrates the expected pattern of declines in the populations in each group with advancing age as it is the case in most developing countries. It has a broad- base showing that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid at age group 0-4 years. As cohorts age, they lose members (through death or migration or both). The narrowing of the population pyramid as it peaks shows this small number of elderly persons at older ages.

Another characteristic of the Municipal population pyramid is that females form the majority across almost all the age groups especially at the older age groups. The pyramid also shows that age groups 5-9 and 10-14 have almost the same proportion of females' members.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance of a woman during her productive age period (15-49 years). The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in fertility analysis is sometimes also called the fertility rate or period total fertility rate (PTFR) of a population. It is the average number of children that would be borne to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) throughout her lifetime.

The result from the 2010 census presented in Table 2.2 indicates that Kwahu West has TFR of 3.3. This means that a woman in her child-bearing years in the municipality will give birth to about three children. This rate is less than the regional rate of 3.5 but almost the same as the national rate of 3.3.

Table 2.2 also shows the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the municipality. This is the number of live births per 1,000 women whose ages range from 15 years to 49 years in a given year. The GFR for the municipality is 95. It is lower than the regional rate of 103.9 live births per 1000 women. The Crude Birth Rate of 24.5 of the municipality is one of the lowest in the region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	788,455	67,900	3.5	103.9	25.8
Akwapim North	136,483	41,211	3,549	3.6	103.4	26.0
Akwapim South Municipal	123,501	38,447	3,091	3.3	95.5	25.0
Akyem Mansa	97,374	27,417	2,735	4.3	122.3	28.1
Asuogyaman	98,046	30,675	2,254	3.1	89.5	23.0
Atiwa	110,622	31,359	3,207	4.2	125.9	29.0
Birim Municipal	144,869	45,720	3,411	3.1	90.1	23.5
Birim North	78,907	22,778	2,163	3.9	116.1	27.4
Birim South	119,767	35,212	3,259	3.9	114.3	27.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	51,132	3,807	3.1	89.9	22.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	31,368	2,769	3.7	107.2	25.5
Kwaebibirem	192,562	58,556	5,407	3.9	111.4	28.1
Kwahu East	77,125	21,132	2,067	4.2	120.7	26.8
Kwahu North	218,235	58,005	6,572	4.4	132.3	30.1
Kwahu South	69,757	20,311	1,872	3.8	114.0	26.8
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	29,311	2,295	3.3	95.0	24.5
Lower Manya	89,246	29,546	2,190	3.0	87.4	24.5
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	62,150	3,612	2.4	68.0	19.7
Suhum-Kraboia Coaltar	167,551	48,762	4,317	3.6	108.0	25.8
Upper Manya	72,092	20,332	1,859	3.7	111.5	25.8
West Akim Municipal	195,349	58,024	5,434	3.9	113.8	27.8
Yilo Krobo	87,847	27,007	2,030	2.9	90.1	23.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The 2010 PHC asked females aged 12-54 years the number of children ever born (CEB) alive in the 12 months preceding the census. For lifetime fertility, females 12 years and older were asked to report on the number of children they have ever borne alive. They were also asked the number of surviving children they have had. Table 2.3 presents female population 12 years and older by age, the children ever born, the children surviving and sex of child.

The results indicate that 89,569, children of both sexes were born alive to 34,546 females of all ages with 2.6 as Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) (2.6 on average per woman). Of the number of children ever born 78,420 children (87.5%) survived (an average of 2.3 per woman). Female children ever born are less (44,419) than their male counterparts (45,150). In contrast, female children surviving (39,338) are more than male children (39,082). In general, CEB increases across older age groups of women with the exception of age group 55-59 years.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born (CEB)				Children Surviving (CS)			
		Both Sexes	Mean CEB	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Mean CS	Male	Female
All ages	34,546	89,569	2.6	45,150	44,419	78,420	2.3	39,082	39,338
12-14	3,293	18	0.0	13	5	16	0.0	11	5
15-19	5,208	582	0.1	306	276	511	0.1	264	247
20-24	4,788	3,158	0.7	1,601	1,557	2,884	0.6	1,415	1,469
25-29	3,950	6,627	1.7	3,377	3,250	6,095	1.5	3,065	3,030
30-34	2,977	8,300	2.8	4,280	4,020	7,644	2.6	3,913	3,731
35-39	2,648	9,734	3.7	4,902	4,832	9,060	3.4	4,542	4,518
40-44	2,336	9,992	4.3	5,057	4,935	9,048	3.9	4,558	4,490
45-49	2,073	9,864	4.8	4,939	4,925	8,930	4.3	4,469	4,461
50-54	2,038	10,233	5.0	5,204	5,029	9,148	4.5	4,596	4,552
55-59	1,299	6,787	5.2	3,401	3,386	5,831	4.5	2,864	2,967
60+	3,936	24,274	6.2	12,070	12,204	19,253	4.9	9,385	9,868

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population.

The Kwahu West Municipality recorded 659 deaths in households with a crude death rate of 7 deaths per 1,000 populations. This crude rate is lower than regional average of 8.2 deaths per 1,000 populations.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Akwapim North	136,483	1,317	9.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 populations

Causes of death

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death by district in Eastern Region. The total number of deaths occurring in the Municipality is 659. The Table further shows that deaths that occur in the municipality as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide are 8.8 percent of all deaths in the District. This proportion is lower than the regional average of 10.4 percent.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
All Districts	21,519	10.4	89.6
Birim South	1,351	11.3	88.7
Birim Municipal	966	12.2	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	11.4	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	5.5	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	10.3	89.7
Akwapim North	1,317	8.0	92.0
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	11.2	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	9.0	91.0
Lower Manya	940	6.7	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	10.0	90.0
Upper Manya	607	5.3	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	8.0	92.0
East Akim Municipal	1,427	16.5	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	10.7	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	6.6	93.4
Birim North	595	13.9	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	8.8	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	8.8	91.2
Kwahu South	879	9.7	90.3
Kwahu East	992	13.9	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	20.2	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	9.4	90.6
Akwapim South	357	17.1	82.9
Ayensuano	733	6.7	93.3
Denkyembuor	443	12.0	88.0
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	11.1	88.9

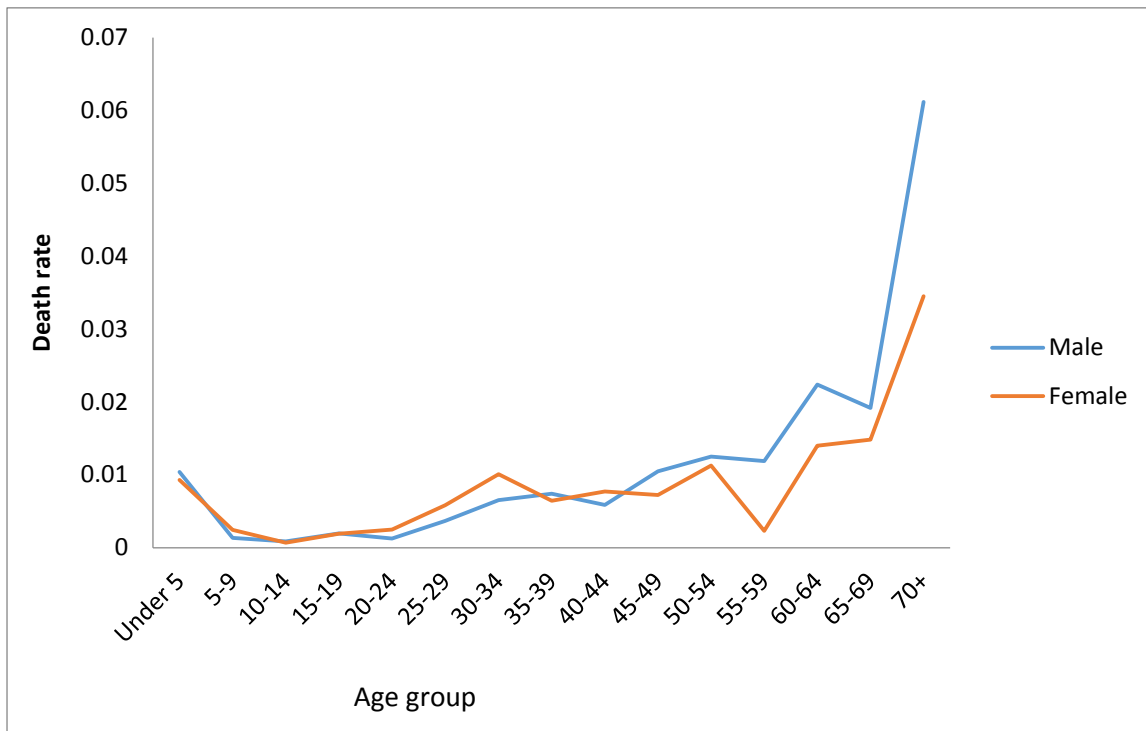
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Age-sex specific death rates

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate (ASDR) is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 30-34 year-age group to the population in that age group (30-34 years) multiplied by 1,000.

Figure 2.5 describes the pattern of mortality across the different sections (age groups) of the municipal's population. The ASDRs generally rises with increasing age from 44-49 years then sharp increase from 65-69 reaching a peak at age 90-94 years. The figure indicates that male mortality is generally higher compared to female deaths especially at older ages.

Figure 2.2: Age specific mortality rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is one of the components that influence change in the number of inhabitants of a particular area at a given time. The migratory movements of the population can be gathered from birthplace (the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth) and place of enumeration data. Table 2.6 presents information on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The table shows that there are 37,725 persons (migrants) who were enumerated in the Municipality. Of these total migrants, 21,858 were born elsewhere in the Eastern region whilst the rest born elsewhere in other regions or outside Ghana.

With regards to duration of stay 30.9 percent have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years. Fewer of them (12.6%) have lived for less than one year. Most of the migrants living the Municipality had come from the neighbouring regions: Ashanti (4,101), Greater Accra (2,552) and Volta (2,041) regions.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	37,725	12.6	30.9	17.5	17.9	21.1
Born elsewhere in the region	21,858	11.3	28.2	17.1	19.0	24.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	956	15.2	37.4	20.4	14.4	12.6
Central	1,163	16.0	33.3	15.0	15.9	19.9
Greater Accra	2,552	16.2	38.1	17.0	14.2	14.5
Volta	2,041	13.7	31.3	17.8	17.8	19.4
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	4,101	14.2	34.3	16.5	17.7	17.3
Brong Ahafo	1,039	11.6	41.1	20.7	14.8	11.7
Northern	1,388	14.1	31.8	18.5	17.4	18.2
Upper East	1,216	11.6	31.2	21.4	18.3	17.6
Upper West	463	12.1	34.3	21.8	13.8	17.9
Outside Ghana	948	19.0	36.6	18.1	14.6	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The concept of household is widely used in census and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays a vital role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Household for the nation is also influenced by socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type and inheritance

This chapter presents information on the social characteristics of the District. These include Household Size, Composition and Headship, Marital Status, Nationality and Religious Affiliation and Literacy and Education

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live 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 structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. Household heads are, therefore, important when considering social and demographic issues. Thus household dynamics and standard of living are better understood within a context of age, sex and socio-economic characteristics of household heads

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 gives information on household size by locality of residence in Kwahu West Municipal. . The total household population in the municipal is 90,131 and the total number of households is 23,296 households, giving an average household size of 3.9 persons in a household. This average household size is lower than the regional average (4.1). The table further shows that average household size for the rural areas (4.1) is higher than the urban areas (3.7).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2574549	90,131	45,822	44,309
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	12,503	10,793
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.3
Average households size	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents household composition and sex. The highest proportion of the household population is made up of children (40.3%). The total number of persons who are household

heads is 23,296 constituting 25.9 percent of the household population in the Municipality. The proportion of household members who are male heads of households (32.0%) is higher than the proportion that is females (20.2%) heads of household. Grandchildren (10.4%) also form a substantial part of the household population. There are also more male grandchildren (10.9%) than female grandchildren (10.0%). The Table further shows that foster/adopted children recorded the lowest composition of the household population in the Municipality with 0.3

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,131	100.0	43,179	100.0	46,952	100.0
Head	23,296	25.9	13,807	32.0	9,489	20.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,605	10.7	1,130	2.6	8,475	18.1
Child (son/daughter)	36,346	40.3	18,256	42.3	18,090	38.5
Parent/parent in-law	764	0.9	123	0.3	641	1.4
Son/daughter in-law	536	0.6	186	0.4	350	0.8
Grandchild	9,385	10.4	4,692	10.9	4,693	10.0
Brother/sister	3,015	3.4	1,615	3.7	1,400	3.0
Step child	510	0.6	257	0.6	253	0.5
Adopted/foster child	290	0.3	137	0.3	153	0.3
Other relative	4,526	5.0	2,102	4.9	2,424	5.2
Non-relative	1,858	2.1	874	2.0	984	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household structure

Household structure under this context refers to type of the relationship (related or unrelated) of household members present on census night. These are classified as head only, head and spouse, nuclear, extended among other compositions.

Table 3.3 illustrates that in the Municipality the nuclear family structure comprising of the head, spouse(s) and children recorded the highest proportion (29.6%). The extended family, (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) account for 17.2 percent. In all, male heads only recorded the highest proportion (7.3%) while female heads only constitute 3.8 percent. Single parent nuclear account for 11.9 percent while, single parent extended form 16.4 percent of the household structure.

Table 3.3: Household structure by sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,131	100.0	43,179	100.0	46,952	100.0
Head only	4,932	5.5	3,163	7.3	1,769	3.8
Head and a spouse only	1,848	2.1	934	2.2	914	2.0
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	26,696	29.6	13,724	31.8	12,972	27.6
Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	15,464	17.2	7,621	17.7	7,843	16.7
Extended + non relatives	1,499	1.7	747	1.7	752	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,747	4.2	1,896	4.4	1,851	3.9
Single parent nuclear	10,737	11.9	4,448	10.3	6,289	13.4
Single parent extended	14,796	16.4	5,833	13.5	8,963	19.1
Single parent extended + non relative	1,277	1.4	510	1.2	767	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	9,135	10.1	4,303	10.0	4,832	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

This focuses on marriage and marital characteristics within the Ghanaian socio cultural systems using the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC). Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimising entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Thus, in cases where there is lack of adequate data on age, duration of marriage can be used as basis for fertility estimation. Marital status is also used as one of the determinants of social status and an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement in some societies (Animasahun and Fatile, 2011). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration, and demand for housing and residential-related services.

The 2010 Population and Housing census took into consideration the three systems of marriages in Ghana; the ordinance system, customary and Islamic which all have distinct practices and expectations. Information on marital status was collected from people aged 12 years and older using six categories. These included: never married, Informal/Consensual union/Living together, married separated, divorced and widowed.

3.3.1 Marital characteristics

Table 3.4 illustrates the marital status of people in Kwahu West Municipal aged 12 years and above irrespective of the type of system of marriage. It is observed from the Table that there is an approximate proportion of those who were never married (41.8%) and those who are married (41.4%) at the time of the census with the former being high among age group of 12-24 years. This may be due to the fact that most of these age categories are expected to be currently attending school. The 'never married' group is however higher among the males (48.6%) than the females (35.9%).

Divorced cases among marriages are quite high in the Municipality recording nearly 6 percent Divorced cases are however, high among females especially those in their 50s as against their male counterparts.

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	64,825	100.0	41.8	4.3	41.4	2.0	5.5	5.1
10 - 14	6,642	100.0	95.2	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,352	100.0	92.0	2.1	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	8,740	100.0	70.9	8.1	19.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	7,215	100.0	39.6	9.4	46.6	1.5	2.5	0.5
30 - 34	5,581	100.0	19.1	6.8	65.9	2.3	4.7	1.2
35 - 39	4,943	100.0	8.3	6.0	73.6	2.5	7.6	1.9
40 - 44	4,385	100.0	5.2	3.7	74.6	3.6	9.4	3.4
45 - 49	3,890	100.0	3.8	2.7	73.1	3.5	11.7	5.3
50 - 54	3,637	100.0	3.2	2.0	69.2	4.3	12.8	8.4
55 - 59	2,393	100.0	1.7	1.5	65.9	4.3	14.4	12.2
60 - 64	1,985	100.0	1.9	1.5	59.5	4.7	15.2	17.2
65+	5,062	100.0	2.8	1.1	44.6	3.5	13.1	34.9
Male								
Total	30,279	100.0	48.6	3.7	41.6	1.4	3.3	1.4
10 - 14	3,349	100.0	94.9	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,144	100.0	95.9	0.4	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3,952	100.0	85.2	4.8	9.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,265	100.0	55.5	9.2	33.4	0.8	1.0	0.0
30 - 34	2,604	100.0	27.3	7.8	60.9	1.3	2.3	0.3
35 - 39	2,295	100.0	11.9	6.5	75.1	1.9	4.1	0.5
40 - 44	2,049	100.0	7.2	4.4	78.8	2.8	5.4	1.3
45 - 49	1,817	100.0	5.1	3.9	79.3	2.9	7.7	1.2
50 - 54	1,599	100.0	4.2	1.9	79.0	3.7	8.3	2.8
55 - 59	1,094	100.0	2.5	1.8	80.3	3.9	8.7	2.8
60 - 64	983	100.0	1.7	1.6	78.9	3.2	10.5	4.1
65+	2,128	100.0	3.8	1.5	70.6	3.3	10.0	10.9
Female								
Total	34,546	100.0	35.9	4.7	41.2	2.5	7.3	8.4
10 - 14	3,293	100.0	95.6	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,208	100.0	88.2	3.7	7.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	4,788	100.0	59.2	10.8	27.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
25 - 29	3,950	100.0	26.4	9.4	57.4	2.1	3.6	1.0
30 - 34	2,977	100.0	11.9	6.0	70.2	3.2	6.8	2.0
35 - 39	2,648	100.0	5.2	5.5	72.3	3.1	10.7	3.2
40 - 44	2,336	100.0	3.5	3.1	70.9	4.3	12.9	5.3
45 - 49	2,073	100.0	2.6	1.7	67.6	4.1	15.1	8.9
50 - 54	2,038	100.0	2.5	2.1	61.5	4.7	16.3	12.9
55 - 59	1,299	100.0	1.0	1.2	53.7	4.7	19.2	20.1
60 - 64	1,002	100.0	2.0	1.4	40.5	6.3	19.8	30.0
65+	2,934	100.0	2.1	0.9	25.7	3.6	15.3	52.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status of the population 12 years and older. About two out of every five persons aged 12 years and older are married while a similar proportion (41.8%) is never married. Also 10.5 percent are divorced or widowed while 2.0 percent are separated and 4.3 percent are in consensual or informal union.

While an almost equal proportion of males and females are married, males are more likely to be never married than their female counterparts. On the other hand, females in the Municipality are likely to be widowed or divorced compared to their male counterparts. The relatively higher proportion of never married, both male and female and the high number of consensual unions are a clear sign of the increasing tendency of the youth to delay entering permanent marital unions.

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

It is observed in Table 3.5 that those who attained basic education constitute the largest proportion (65.9%) of people in the Municipality who are either never married, living together, married, separated, divorced and or widowed but was however high among the male sex (67.1%) as compared to the female sex (64.8%). On the other hand, people who attained tertiary education recorded the lowest proportion of marital statuses recording only 2.1 percent for all the categories of marital statuses, 2.9 percent for males and 1.4 percent for the females, the lowest among the tertiary educated group.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	64,825	100.0	13.3	65.9	12.0	2.5	4.1	2.1
Never married	27,104	100.0	3.9	67.4	18.7	2.3	4.6	3.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,765	100.0	9.6	76.6	9.2	1.7	1.9	0.9
Married	26,839	100.0	16.2	66.6	8.2	2.9	4.4	1.7
Separated	1,277	100.0	24.4	64.4	5.2	2.6	2.9	0.5
Divorced	3,533	100.0	25.5	65.3	4.2	2.3	2.2	0.6
Widowed	3,307	100.0	53.7	39.9	2.0	1.6	2.5	0.3
Male								
Total	30,279	100.0	8.2	67.1	14.3	2.6	5.0	2.9
Never married	14,707	100.0	3.8	67.8	18.9	1.8	4.5	3.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,135	100.0	6.4	75.5	11.5	2.1	2.8	1.6
Married	12,594	100.0	11.9	65.5	10.3	3.4	6.0	2.9
Separated	428	100.0	14.0	71.7	6.1	3.0	4.0	1.2
Divorced	994	100.0	16.0	70.5	5.8	3.4	2.5	1.7
Widowed	421	100.0	29.9	56.5	5.2	2.4	4.8	1.2
Female								
Total	34,546	100.0	17.9	64.8	10.1	2.4	3.4	1.4
Never married	12,397	100.0	4.1	67.0	18.4	2.8	4.8	3.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,630	100.0	11.8	77.4	7.5	1.5	1.2	0.5
Married	14,245	100.0	20.0	67.5	6.4	2.4	3.0	0.7
Separated	849	100.0	29.6	60.8	4.7	2.4	2.4	0.2
Divorced	2,539	100.0	29.2	63.3	3.5	1.8	2.0	0.1
Widowed	2,886	100.0	57.2	37.4	1.6	1.5	2.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further reveals that for persons in consensual or informal union, 76.6 percent have attained basic education level, 9.2 percent have secondary education while only 0.9 percent attained tertiary education. Also for those married, 66.6 percent have had basic education, 8.2 percent had secondary level, 4.4 percent attained post-secondary while only 1.7 percent had tertiary education.

Concerning persons who are widowed, about 40 percent (39.9%) have basic education level, 2.0 percent have secondary, 2.5 percent post-secondary while only 0.3 percent attained tertiary education level. Never married persons are more likely to have tertiary level of education (3.1%) compared with those married (1.7%) or in informal union (0.9%).

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 indicates the population 12 years and older by sex, marital and economic activity status in the district. The proportion of the married who are employed (84.7%) is the highest among all marital status categories in the District.

Among males the category with the highest proportion of the employed are found among persons in informal/consensual union/living together (90.9%) relationship whilst among females they are found among married persons (82.0%).

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

Sex/marital status	All status		Economically active				Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Both Sexes								
Total	64,825	100.0	39,413	60.8	1,946	3.0	23,466	36.2
Never married	27,104	100.0	8,671	32.0	1,002	3.7	17,431	64.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,765	100.0	2,218	80.2	170	6.1	377	13.6
Married	26,839	100.0	22,731	84.7	621	2.3	3,487	13.0
Separated	1,277	100.0	1,039	81.4	41	3.2	197	15.4
Divorced	3,533	100.0	2,838	80.3	74	2.1	621	17.6
Widowed	3,307	100.0	1,916	57.9	38	1.1	1,353	40.9
Male								
Total	30,279	100.0	18,616	61.5	770	2.5	10,893	36.0
Never married	14,707	100.0	5,136	34.9	557	3.8	9,014	61.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,135	100.0	1,032	90.9	28	2.5	75	6.6
Married	12,594	100.0	11,050	87.7	155	1.2	1,389	11.0
Separated	428	100.0	351	82.0	15	3.5	62	14.5
Divorced	994	100.0	794	79.9	13	1.3	187	18.8
Widowed	421	100.0	253	60.1	2	0.5	166	39.4
Female								
Total	34,546	100.0	20,797	60.2	1,176	3.4	12,573	36.4
Never married	12,397	100.0	3,535	28.5	445	3.6	8,417	67.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,630	100.0	1,186	72.8	142	8.7	302	18.5
Married	14,245	100.0	11,681	82.0	466	3.3	2,098	14.7
Separated	849	100.0	688	81.0	26	3.1	135	15.9
Divorced	2,539	100.0	2,044	80.5	61	2.4	434	17.1
Widowed	2,886	100.0	1,663	57.6	36	1.2	1,187	41.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Ghana is signatory to international laws and protocols that allows for free movements of goods and services across the boundaries of member states by ECOWAS and AU as well as UN. These laws have allowed individuals to become citizens of any country of their choice. This coupled with Ghana's recognition of other citizens by naturalization and dual citizenship apart from citizenship by birth have given way for most people across the world to stay in any part of the country.

In view of this, the 2010 Population and Housing Census sought to find out how many people are residing in any part of the country. Table 3.7 indicates that 97.5 percent of the people in the Kwahu West Municipality are Ghanaian nationals with an almost 95 percent of these Ghanaians being citizens by birth. Thus, in the Kwahu West Municipal, about nine in every ten people are Ghanaians. The remaining 2.5 percent of the people in Kwahu West Municipal are ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and other nationals with 1.7 percent of these coming from member ECOWAS states.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,584	100.0	44,875	100.0	48,709	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	88,609	94.7	42,364	94.4	46,245	94.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	1,928	2.1	905	2.0	1,023	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	673	0.7	334	0.7	339	0.7
ECOWAS	1,580	1.7	919	2.0	661	1.4
African other than ECOWAS	468	0.5	218	0.5	250	0.5
Other	326	0.3	135	0.3	191	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that Christians are the majority in terms of religious beliefs and practices forming 88.8 percent of the Municipality's population. Thus, about nine out of every ten people in the Kwahu West Municipality share the Christian faith of which the Pentecostal/Charismatic Christians forms the majority (37.9%) with the minority being the Catholics who constitutes only 5.4 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,584	100.0	44,875	100.0	48,709	100.0
No religion	6,806	7.3	4,480	10.0	2,326	4.8
Catholic	5,077	5.4	2,550	5.7	2,527	5.2
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	17,822	19.0	8,293	18.5	9,529	19.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	35,474	37.9	15,780	35.2	19,694	40.4
Other Christian	17,267	18.5	7,986	17.8	9,281	19.1
Islam	9,376	10.0	4,890	10.9	4,486	9.2
Traditionalist	706	0.8	393	0.9	313	0.6
Other	1,056	1.1	503	1.1	553	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further illustrates those persons who profess Islam ranked second in religious affiliation with a proportion of 10 percent. The Municipality recorded 7.3 percent of the population not belonging to any religion with traditionalists having the least number (0.8%).

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy generally refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language. In the 2010 census, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement. The question on literacy was asked of persons aged 11 years and older (GSS, 2013).

The Kwahu West Municipal recorded a literacy rate of 86.9 percent; 92.0 percent for males and 82.5 percent for females.

Table 3.9 shows population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. About three out of every five persons (68.9%) in the District are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Twenty percent of persons 11 years and older in the District are literate in Ghanaian language only. Less than ten percent (9.6%) are literate in English only. A small proportion of the population (0.3%) is literate in English and French.

3.6.2 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (UNDP, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving Universal primary education by 2015 (UNDP, 2010).

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

Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	8,710	58,149	100.0	9.6	20.1	68.9	0.3	1.0
10-14	160	8,516	100.0	14.4	14.4	70.5	0.1	0.6
15-19	356	9,996	100.0	9.7	10.2	78.5	0.3	1.4
20-24	542	8,198	100.0	10.3	13.2	73.5	0.5	2.5
25-29	681	6,534	100.0	11.3	21.8	65.3	0.6	0.9
30-34	674	4,907	100.0	9.7	26.3	62.7	0.5	0.8
35-39	661	4,282	100.0	8.4	31.2	59.7	0.4	0.5
40-44	657	3,728	100.0	6.2	31.5	61.6	0.3	0.3
45-49	595	3,295	100.0	6.9	28.1	64.2	0.2	0.5
50-54	626	3,011	100.0	7.0	26.6	65.7	0.3	0.5
55-59	455	1,938	100.0	5.5	25.3	68.8	0.1	0.4
60-64	608	1,377	100.0	5.2	23.7	70.6	0.1	0.5
65+	2,695	2,367	100.0	5.3	25.9	68.2	0.1	0.5

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

Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	2,491	28,810	100.0	9.5	16.0	73.1	0.4	1.0
10-14	68	4,303	100.0	14.8	13.8	70.9	0.1	0.4
15-19	132	5,012	100.0	9.8	9.7	79.0	0.3	1.3
20-24	197	3,755	100.0	9.6	10.5	77.1	0.5	2.3
25-29	228	3,037	100.0	11.3	16.8	70.1	0.9	0.8
30-34	210	2,394	100.0	10.0	19.0	69.6	0.6	0.8
35-39	226	2,069	100.0	8.4	24.4	66.2	0.5	0.6
40-44	200	1,849	100.0	6.9	25.6	66.5	0.5	0.5
45-49	173	1,644	100.0	6.7	20.9	71.3	0.4	0.7
50-54	163	1,436	100.0	6.8	17.9	74.1	0.5	0.7
55-59	124	970	100.0	5.7	17.4	76.0	0.1	0.8
60-64	151	832	100.0	4.8	16.1	78.1	0.1	0.8
65+	619	1,509	100.0	4.8	19.5	74.8	0.1	0.8
Female								
Total	6,219	29,339	100.0	9.7	24.2	64.9	0.2	1.0
10-14	92	4,213	100.0	14.1	14.9	70.2	0.1	0.7
15-19	224	4,984	100.0	9.7	10.6	77.9	0.2	1.5
20-24	345	4,443	100.0	10.9	15.6	70.4	0.4	2.7
25-29	453	3,497	100.0	11.4	26.2	61.2	0.3	0.9
30-34	464	2,513	100.0	9.4	33.3	56.1	0.5	0.7
35-39	435	2,213	100.0	8.4	37.5	53.6	0.2	0.3
40-44	457	1,879	100.0	5.6	37.4	56.7	0.1	0.2
45-49	422	1,651	100.0	7.2	35.3	57.1	0.1	0.4
50-54	463	1,575	100.0	7.2	34.5	58.0	0.1	0.3
55-59	331	968	100.0	5.3	33.2	61.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	457	545	100.0	5.7	35.2	59.1	0.0	0.0
65+	2,076	858	100.0	6.2	37.2	56.6	0.0	0.0

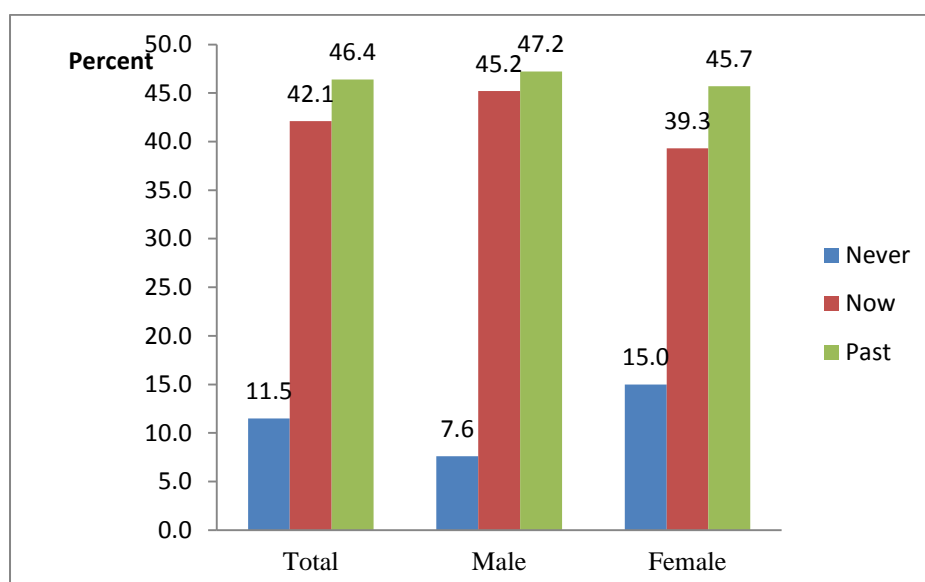
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

School attendance

Figure 3.1 shows population 3 years and older who are currently attending school or had attended school in the past or had never attended school in the Municipality. For all persons 3 years and older 11.5 percent had never attended school, 42.1 percent are currently attending school whilst 46.4 percent had attended school in the past. However, the proportion of females who have never attended school (15.0%) is higher than the same proportion for males (7.6%).

The school attendance as presented in table 3.10 for ages 3 years and older record 36,254 pupils in the Municipality, currently attending school, while 49,964 had attended school in the past. Primary level education forms the highest proportion (44.3%) of persons who are currently attending school with females (44.8%) more likely than males (43.8%) to be in this category. About 18 percent of those currently attending school are in JSS/JHS.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Level of education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education.

Of the proportion of persons currently in school, more than 3 percent (3.2% for males and 3.5% for females) are at the tertiary level with the least proportion (1.1%) attending vocational/ technical/commercial.

For those that ever attended school, 47.8 percent have had basic education (primary and JSS/JHS) with females (54%) more likely than males (41.2%) to have attended that level.

Also, with the exception of primary and JSS/JHS where the proportions of females who have had that levels of education (19.4% and 34.6%) were more than that of the males (10.8% and 30.4%) respectively. However, males were more likely to have had higher levels of education than their females' counterparts; especially at the secondary and tertiary levels.

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	36,254	100.0	18,539	100.0	17,715	100.0	39,964	100.0	19,352	100.0	20,612	100.0
Nursery	2,788	7.7	1,441	7.8	1,347	7.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,542	15.3	2,856	15.4	2,686	15.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	16,052	44.3	8,116	43.8	7,936	44.8	6,093	15.2	2,084	10.8	4,009	19.4
JSS/JHS	6,715	18.5	3,449	18.6	3,266	18.4	13,019	32.6	5,890	30.4	7,129	34.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	12,542	31.4	6,561	33.9	5,981	29.0
SSS/SHS	3,111	8.6	1,675	9.0	1,436	8.1	3,335	8.3	1,759	9.1	1,576	7.6
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,357	3.4	883	4.6	474	2.3
Voc./Tech./Commercial	395	1.1	150	0.8	245	1.4	1,216	3.0	630	3.3	586	2.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	441	1.2	257	1.4	184	1.0	813	2.0	431	2.2	382	1.9
Tertiary	1,210	3.3	595	3.2	615	3.5	1,589	4.0	1,114	5.8	475	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of every society depends largely on the availability of goods and services produced. Central to this provision of the goods and services is the human capital available in such a community. Every individual irrespective of sex, age or social standing survives on the consumption of these goods and services which may not be produced by all people but by a few who are engaged in sections of the economy. In fact, the type of economic activities undertaken by people in any economic environment is influenced and driven by the nature of economic activities prevailing and socio-economic factors. Indeed, the wealth of all societies is determined by the number of its people engaged in economic activities to create it thereby becoming a determinant factor of the general wellbeing of the people.

In the Kwahu West Municipality, a number of economic opportunities and resources are available that the people exploit for their living. Among the various economic activities are: farming, trading and manufacturing, mining, provision of services etc. This chapter presents information on the economic characteristics of the municipality. These include economic activity status, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that a little over 70 percent (70.4%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active (labour force). For both sexes, 71.3 percent of males and 69.3 percent of females 15 years and older are economically active. Of the total labour force, 95.3 percent are employed. Nearly 30 percent (29.6%) of the population 15 years and older are economically not active group Municipality. In terms of both sexes, female constitute 30.3 percent compared to 28.7 percent of the male economically not active.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,183	100.0	26,930	100.0	31,253	100.0
Economically active	40,972	70.4	19,189	71.3	21,783	69.7
<i>Employed</i>	39,040	95.3	18,424	96.0	20,616	94.6
<i>Worked</i>	37,486	96.0	17,854	96.9	19,632	95.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,404	3.6	500	2.7	904	4.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	150	0.4	70	0.4	80	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,932	4.7	765	4.0	1,167	5.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	676	35.0	233	30.5	443	38.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,256	65.0	532	69.5	724	62.0
Economically not active	17,211	29.6	7,741	28.7	9,470	30.3
Did home duties (household chore)	3,140	18.2	823	10.6	2,317	24.5
Full time education	9,560	55.5	5,076	65.6	4,484	47.3
Pensioner/retired	688	4.0	491	6.3	197	2.1
Disabled/sick	979	5.7	395	5.1	584	6.2
Too old/young	1,935	11.2	508	6.6	1,427	15.1
Other	909	5.3	448	5.8	461	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Age and activity status

From Table 4.2, it can be observed that the age group of 15-19 recorded the highest proportion of 78.2 percent of being economically not active in the Municipality. This stems from the fact that most people under this category are in school especially at the pre-secondary and secondary levels. About 16.3 percent of 15-19 year age group are unemployed. For 20-24 age group, 11.9 percent are unemployed.

In general, employment in all the age groups is evenly distributed except that the age category of 65 years and above has a high number of people not engaged in any economic activity probably due to old age and retirement of the aged.

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,183	100.0	39,040	95.3	1,932	4.7	17,211	29.6
15-19	10,352	100.0	1,892	83.7	369	16.3	8,091	78.2
20-24	8,740	100.0	4,790	88.1	646	11.9	3,304	37.8
25-29	7,215	100.0	5,795	94.0	368	6.0	1,052	14.6
30-34	5,581	100.0	4,898	96.8	160	3.2	523	9.4
35-39	4,943	100.0	4,485	97.6	110	2.4	348	7.0
40-44	4,385	100.0	4,019	97.9	85	2.1	281	6.4
45-49	3,890	100.0	3,587	98.4	58	1.6	245	6.3
50-54	3,637	100.0	3,276	98.4	52	1.6	309	8.5
55-59	2,393	100.0	2,120	98.7	29	1.3	244	10.2
60-64	1,985	100.0	1,524	97.8	35	2.2	426	21.5
65+	5,062	100.0	2,654	99.3	20	0.7	2,388	47.2
Male								
Total	26,930	100.0	18,424	96.0	765	4.0	7,741	28.7
15-19	5,144	100.0	916	85.4	157	14.6	4,071	79.1
20-24	3,952	100.0	2,157	89.7	247	10.3	1,548	39.2
25-29	3,265	100.0	2,713	95.0	143	5.0	409	12.5
30-34	2,604	100.0	2,355	97.4	63	2.6	186	7.1
35-39	2,295	100.0	2,149	98.1	41	1.9	105	4.6
40-44	2,049	100.0	1,914	98.1	37	1.9	98	4.8
45-49	1,817	100.0	1,700	98.5	26	1.5	91	5.0
50-54	1,599	100.0	1,487	98.9	16	1.1	96	6.0
55-59	1,094	100.0	1,013	99.5	5	0.5	76	6.9
60-64	983	100.0	758	97.3	21	2.7	204	20.8
65+	2,128	100.0	1,262	99.3	9	0.7	857	40.3
Female								
Total	31,253	100.0	20,616	94.6	1,167	5.4	9,470	30.3
15-19	5,208	100.0	976	82.2	212	17.8	4,020	77.2
20-24	4,788	100.0	2,633	86.8	399	13.2	1,756	36.7
25-29	3,950	100.0	3,082	93.2	225	6.8	643	16.3
30-34	2,977	100.0	2,543	96.3	97	3.7	337	11.3
35-39	2,648	100.0	2,336	97.1	69	2.9	243	9.2
40-44	2,336	100.0	2,105	97.8	48	2.2	183	7.8
45-49	2,073	100.0	1,887	98.3	32	1.7	154	7.4
50-54	2,038	100.0	1,789	98.0	36	2.0	213	10.5
55-59	1,299	100.0	1,107	97.9	24	2.1	168	12.9
60-64	1,002	100.0	766	98.2	14	1.8	222	22.2
65+	2,934	100.0	1,392	99.2	11	0.8	1,531	52.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work one is engaged in at an establishment where he/she works with. In the census, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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.

From table 4.3, it can be observed that skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers account for 29.6 percent. The service and sales workers also account for 26.8 percent of the employed in the Municipality. In both occupations, males dominate in the former while females dominate in the latter representing 34.9 percent and 39.9 percent respectively.

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	39,040	100	18,424	100	20,616	100
Managers	922	2.4	422	2.3	500	2.4
Professionals	2,300	5.9	1,344	7.3	956	4.6
Technicians and associate professionals	1,130	2.9	796	4.3	334	1.6
Clerical support workers	485	1.2	294	1.6	191	0.9
Service and sales workers	10,471	26.8	2,255	12.2	8,216	39.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	11,564	29.6	6,432	34.9	5,132	24.9
Craft and related trades workers	6,573	16.8	3,404	18.5	3,169	15.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,761	7.1	2,681	14.6	80	0.4
Elementary occupations	2,827	7.2	790	4.3	2,037	9.9
Other occupations	7	0	6	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 indicates employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the Municipality. From the Table agriculture, forestry and fishing, takes the highest proportion of all persons employed in the industrial sector employing 30.6 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and older. Another industry that engages more people is wholesale and retail trade (26.0%). The Table also shows that the proportion of females who are into wholesale and retail (34.8%) is higher than their male counterparts (16.2%). However, the proportion of males who are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (36.7%) is higher than females (25.1%). The Table further shows that less than 10 persons aged 15 years and older are engaged in real estate activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

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	39,040	100.0	18,424	100.0	20,616	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	11,936	30.6	6,755	36.7	5,181	25.1
Mining and quarrying	125	0.3	105	0.6	20	0.1
Manufacturing	4,080	10.5	1,677	9.1	2,403	11.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	72	0.2	65	0.4	7	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	81	0.2	44	0.2	37	0.2
Construction	1,026	2.6	998	5.4	28	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,160	26.0	2,979	16.2	7,181	34.8
Transportation and storage	2,366	6.1	2,290	12.4	76	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,747	7.0	261	1.4	2,486	12.1
Information and communication	129	0.3	97	0.5	32	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	249	0.6	160	0.9	89	0.4
Real estate activities	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	596	1.5	279	1.5	317	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	188	0.5	146	0.8	42	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	406	1.0	292	1.6	114	0.6
Education	1,764	4.5	922	5.0	842	4.1
Human health and social work activities	522	1.3	243	1.3	279	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	229	0.6	216	1.2	13	0.1
Other service activities	2,147	5.5	785	4.3	1,362	6.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	206	0.5	100	0.5	106	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

The employment status of the employed population shown in Table 4.5 indicates that 66.6 percent are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute the next highest (17.8%) and this is largely attributed to the existence of quite a number of other commercial service providers such as the financial institutions, wholesale enterprises etc.

Table 4 5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,040	100.0	18,424	100.0	20,616	100.0
Employee	6,961	17.8	4,740	25.7	2,221	10.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	25,990	66.6	10,742	58.3	15,248	74.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,099	5.4	1,140	6.2	959	4.7
Casual worker	816	2.1	501	2.7	315	1.5
Contributing family worker	1,439	3.7	492	2.7	947	4.6
Apprentice	1,539	3.9	715	3.9	824	4.0
Domestic employee (House help)	165	0.4	78	0.4	87	0.4
Other	31	0.1	16	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

From Table 4.6, it can be observed that is the private informal sector employs 88.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older whereas the NGOs both local and international and other international organisations employ less than one percent. More females (92.2%) are employed in the private informal sector than their male counterparts (84.6%). The public sector is the second largest employer with about 8 percent of males and about 5 percent of females.

Also, the private formal sector also accounts for 5 percent of the employed population 15 years and older for both sexes. This may be due to the commercial nature of the Municipality which is an attraction to most of the financial and telecommunication service providers.

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	39,040	100.0	18,424	100.0	20,616	100.0
Public (Government)	2,349	6.0	1,396	7.6	953	4.6
Private/formal	1,959	5.0	1,362	7.4	597	2.9
Private/informal	34,596	88.6	15,578	84.6	19,018	92.2
Semi-public/parastatal	58	0.1	37	0.2	21	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	67	0.2	40	0.2	27	0.1
Other International Organisations	11	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The world is fast becoming a global village through the continuous expansion of information communication technology (ICT). This has swiftly become the pace setter and dictator of development across every society, and no society can in any way propel its wellbeing without making ICT central to its programmes and development agenda (Kofi Annan ICT Centre, Accra, 2011).

Recognizing this, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on information communication technology (ICT) for persons 12 years and older.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 55.0 percent. The proportion of males who own mobile phones (59.2%) is higher than the same proportion for females (51.3%).

5.3 Use of Internet

The percentage of the population 12 years and older using internet facility is 6.6 percent. Among the male population 9.1 percent use the internet whilst for females it is 4.5 percent.

Table 5.1: Population of 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,825	100.0	35,667	55.0	4,286	6.6
Male	30,279	100.0	17,931	59.2	2,746	9.1
Female	34,546	100.0	17,736	51.3	1,540	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 shows that 6.0 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers in the Municipality. The Table also indicates that the proportion of male-headed household's ownership of these facilities (7.8%) is higher than that of the female-headed households (3.2%).

Table 5.2: Households heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,296	100.0	1,387	6.0
Male	13,807	100.0	1,081	7.8
Female	9,489	100.0	306	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The Ghana Statistical Service for the first time, compiled data on persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the 2010 population and housing census. This is an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation.

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation despite the use of assistive devices such as eye glasses (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

6.2 Population with Disability

Kwahu West Municipal recorded 2,861 persons with some form of disability representing 3.1 percent of the Municipal's population. Table 6.1 shows that the proportion of disability is slightly less in the male population (3%) than females (3.1%).

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	93,584	100.0	44,875	100.0	48,709	100.0
Without disability	90,723	96.9	43,545	97.0	47,178	96.9
With disability	2,861	3.1	1,330	3.0	1,531	3.1
Sight	1,032	36.1	448	33.7	584	38.1
Hearing	452	15.8	215	16.2	237	15.5
Speech	450	15.7	260	19.5	190	12.4
Physical	883	30.9	442	33.2	441	28.8
Intellect	465	16.3	232	17.4	233	15.2
Emotion	560	19.6	245	18.4	315	20.6
Other	207	7.2	99	7.4	108	7.1
Urban						
Total	47,968	100.0	22,547	100.0	25,421	100.0
Without disability	46,890	97.8	22,063	97.9	24,827	97.7
With disability	1,078	2.2	484	2.1	594	2.3
Sight	431	40.0	161	33.3	270	45.5
Hearing	162	15.0	75	15.5	87	14.6
Speech	157	14.6	81	16.7	76	12.8
Physical	340	31.5	177	36.6	163	27.4
Intellect	151	14.0	83	17.1	68	11.4
Emotion	149	13.8	71	14.7	78	13.1
Other	102	9.5	55	11.4	47	7.9

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	45,616	100.0	22,328	100.0	23,288	100.0
Without disability	43,833	96.1	21,482	96.2	22,351	96.0
With disability	1,783	3.9	846	3.8	937	4.0
Sight	601	33.7	287	33.9	314	33.5
Hearing	290	16.3	140	16.5	150	16.0
Speech	293	16.4	179	21.2	114	12.2
Physical	543	30.5	265	31.3	278	29.7
Intellect	314	17.6	149	17.6	165	17.6
Emotion	411	23.1	174	20.6	237	25.3
Other	105	5.9	44	5.2	61	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The 2010 population and housing census collected data on seven types of disability, namely; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, and emotional disability and others. In Table 6.1, sight or visual impairments and physical disability are the most common type of disability. There are 36 percent of PWDs with sight impairments in the Municipality followed by physical disability (30.9%). Males are more likely to have physical and speech disability than females with similar disabilities while the proportion of females with sight and emotional disabilities are higher than males with similar disabilities. The percentage of PWDs with hearing impairment was higher in rural (16.3%) than in urban (15%) localities. The proportion of PWDs with intellectual disability is high in rural localities than in urban communities. PWDs with emotional challenges was higher in rural (23.1%) than in urban (13.8%) localities.

6.4 Disability by Locality

The data in table 6.1 shows that, out of a total of 47,968 persons living in urban communities in the municipality, 2.2 percent of them have various forms of disability. Of the various forms of disability in the urban communities, persons with sight disability (40.0%) are the commonest, in the municipality. This is followed by physical disability (31.5%). The proportion of the female population with disabilities (2.3%) in urban localities is higher than their male (2.1%) counterparts.

Out of a total of 45,616 persons living in rural communities in the municipality, 3.9 percent have some form of disability. Of the various forms of disability in the rural localities in the municipality, sight impairment is the commonest representing (33.7%), followed by physical disability (30.5%). The Table also shows that the proportion for females with disability (4.0%) is higher than those for males (3.8%) in rural communities.

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

The distribution of PWD aged 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex is presented in Table 6.2. Of the total number of persons with disabilities (2,384) aged 15 years and older, 51.2 percent are employed, 2 .0 percent unemployed and 46.8 percent economically not active. Persons with physical disability has the least proportion for the

employed (40.9%) and highest for economically not active (57.0%) among the various forms of disabilities in the district.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,183	100.0	39,040	67.1	1,932	3.3	17,211	29.6
No disability	55,799	100.0	37,819	67.8	1,885	3.4	16,095	28.8
With a disability	2,384	100.0	1,221	51.2	47	2.0	1,116	46.8
Sight	926	100.0	492	53.1	10	1.1	424	45.8
Hearing	347	100.0	202	58.2	6	1.7	139	40.1
Speech	297	100.0	164	55.2	2	0.7	131	44.1
Physical	761	100.0	311	40.9	16	2.1	434	57.0
Intellectual	317	100.0	151	47.6	14	4.4	152	47.9
Emotional	432	100.0	240	55.6	15	3.5	177	41.0
Other	167	100.0	78	46.7	7	4.2	82	49.1
Male								
Total	26,930	100.0	18,424	68.4	765	2.8	7,741	28.7
No disability	25,856	100.0	17,846	69.0	742	2.9	7,268	28.1
With a disability	1,074	100.0	578	53.8	23	2.1	473	44.0
Sight	399	100.0	222	55.6	3	0.8	174	43.6
Hearing	155	100.0	94	60.6	4	2.6	57	36.8
Speech	163	100.0	100	61.3	1	0.6	62	38.0
Physical	376	100.0	170	45.2	6	1.6	200	53.2
Intellectual	152	100.0	67	44.1	10	6.6	75	49.3
Emotional	173	100.0	102	59.0	9	5.2	62	35.8
Other	77	100.0	36	46.8	3	3.9	38	49.4
Female								
Total	31,253	100.0	20,616	66.0	1,167	3.7	9,470	30.3
No disability	29,943	100.0	19,973	66.7	1,143	3.8	8,827	29.5
With a disability	1,310	100.0	643	49.1	24	1.8	643	49.1
Sight	527	100.0	270	51.2	7	1.3	250	47.4
Hearing	192	100.0	108	56.3	2	1.0	82	42.7
Speech	134	100.0	64	47.8	1	0.7	69	51.5
Physical	385	100.0	141	36.6	10	2.6	234	60.8
Intellectual	165	100.0	84	50.9	4	2.4	77	46.7
Emotional	259	100.0	138	53.3	6	2.3	115	44.4
Other	90	100.0	42	46.7	4	4.4	44	48.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of employed males with disabilities (53.8%) is higher than for females (49.1%). The proportion of females PWDs (49.1%) who are economically not active is higher than males (44.0%) in the same category.

6.6 Disability by Educational Attainment

Table 6.3 presents the population three years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education and disability type. It is observed from the Table that the proportion of PWDs who never attended school constitutes 29.6 percent with intellectual disability being the highest among this group (35.3%). Disabilities of all types remained low at the higher educational levels.

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

Sex/Disability Type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,095	100.0	9,877	11.5	8,330	9.7	54,421	63.2	13,467	15.6
No disability	83,319	100.0	9,056	10.9	8,242	9.9	52,910	63.5	13,111	15.7
With a disability	2,776	100.0	821	29.6	88	3.2	1,511	54.4	356	12.8
Sight	1,019	100.0	267	26.2	22	2.2	563	55.3	167	16.4
Hearing	440	100.0	145	33.0	13	3.0	240	54.5	42	9.5
Speech	407	100.0	131	32.2	27	6.6	213	52.3	36	8.8
Physical	867	100.0	277	31.9	20	2.3	467	53.9	103	11.9
Intellectual	439	100.0	155	35.3	23	5.2	224	51.0	37	8.4
Emotional	540	100.0	155	28.7	19	3.5	321	59.4	45	8.3
Other	202	100.0	64	31.7	9	4.5	102	50.5	27	13.4
Male										
Total	40,997	100.0	3,106	7.6	4,297	10.5	26,100	63.7	7,494	18.3
No disability	39,712	100.0	2,865	7.2	4,239	10.7	25,323	63.8	7,285	18.3
With a disability	1,285	100.0	241	18.8	58	4.5	777	60.5	209	16.3
Sight	439	100.0	68	15.5	10	2.3	286	65.1	75	17.1
Hearing	210	100.0	45	21.4	9	4.3	126	60.0	30	14.3
Speech	235	100.0	58	24.7	21	8.9	127	54.0	29	12.3
Physical	434	100.0	79	18.2	14	3.2	265	61.1	76	17.5
Intellectual	221	100.0	61	27.6	15	6.8	117	52.9	28	12.7
Emotional	235	100.0	44	18.7	17	7.2	146	62.1	28	11.9
Other	94	100.0	17	18.1	7	7.4	51	54.3	19	20.2
Female										
Total	45,098	100.0	6,771	15.0	4,033	8.9	28,321	62.8	5,973	13.2
No disability	43,607	100.0	6,191	14.2	4,003	9.2	27,587	63.3	5,826	13.4
With a disability	1,491	100.0	580	38.9	30	2.0	734	49.2	147	9.9
Sight	580	100.0	199	34.3	12	2.1	277	47.8	92	15.9
Hearing	230	100.0	100	43.5	4	1.7	114	49.6	12	5.2
Speech	172	100.0	73	42.4	6	3.5	86	50.0	7	4.1
Physical	433	100.0	198	45.7	6	1.4	202	46.7	27	6.2
Intellectual	218	100.0	94	43.1	8	3.7	107	49.1	9	4.1
Emotional	305	100.0	111	36.4	2	0.7	175	57.4	17	5.6
Other	108	100.0	47	43.5	2	1.9	51	47.2	8	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

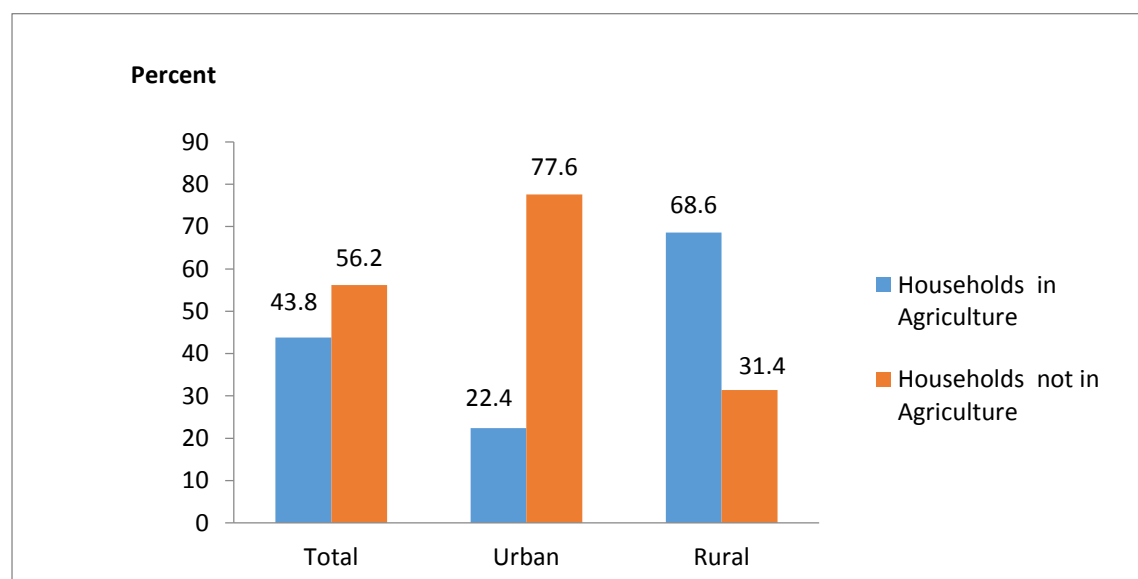
7.1 Introduction

The agriculture sector over the years, has contributed much to Ghana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), taking a large proportion of the labour force and providing more than 50 percent of the major industrial activities nationwide. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). This chapter discusses information on households in Agriculture, the types of farming activities in the Municipality including, cropping, trees grown, livestock and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows households in agricultural by type of locality. The 2010 Population and Housing census recorded a total of 10,195 households engaged in agriculture representing almost 44 percent of the total households (23,296) in Kwahu West. As expected, rural households are more likely to engage in agriculture than their urban counterparts. About 69 percent of rural households are engaged in agriculture while, 22.4 percent of households in urban localities are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows that the major type of agricultural activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming in the district with crop farming being the highest (96.0%) and fish farming being the least (0.1%). Livestock farming (24.3%) is the second common agricultural activity engaged by households in the municipality. However, the proportion of

agricultural households engaged in crop farming is higher in rural households (98.0%) than in urban households (90.8%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	23,296	100.0	12,503	100.0	10,793	100.0
Households in agriculture	10,195	43.8	2,795	22.4	7,400	68.6
Crop farming	9,789	96.0	2,538	90.8	7,251	98.0
Tree planting	66	0.6	34	1.2	32	0.4
Livestock rearing	2,476	24.3	482	17.2	1,994	26.9
Fish farming	11	0.1	5	0.2	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Livestock rearing, including non-traditional livestock is the second most important agricultural activity accounting for 24.3 percent of agricultural activities in the Municipality. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the Municipality, numbers and keepers. It shows that there are 12,610 goats, with an average 10 goats per keeper. There are 7,082 sheep with an average 13 sheep per keeper and 6,950 cattle with an average of 81 cattle per keeper.

Bee keeping is one of the few non-traditional livestock rearing in the Municipality with the average of 397 beehives per keeper, which is considerably more than the regional value of 29 beehives per keeper. In the poultry category, there are 46,524 birds averaging 44 birds per keeper. However, Inland fishing and Marine fishing together gave an average of eight fish per keeper (table 7.3).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number	Percent	Number	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	80,685	100.0	3,891	21
Beehives	1,190	1.5	3	397
Cattle	6,950	8.6	86	81
Chicken	46,524	57.7	1,668	28
Dove	125	0.2	8	16
Duck	1,242	1.5	76	16
Goat	12,610	15.6	1,253	10
Grass-cutter	814	1.0	24	34
Guinea fowl	778	1.0	35	22
Ostrich	125	0.2	4	31
Pig	1,114	1.4	119	9
Rabbit	336	0.4	24	14
Sheep	7,082	8.8	555	13
Silk worm	5	0.0	1	5
Snail	1,345	1.7	10	135
Turkey	158	0.2	12	13
Other	78	0.1	10	8
Fish farming	131	0.2	3	44
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0
Other	78	0.1	10	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The United Nations define 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. A variety of materials are used in the construction of houses in Ghana. Ownership and land tenure arrangements also differ across the nation. This chapter takes into consideration the main characteristics of dwelling units in Kwahu West Municipality; the type of dwelling, the type of construction materials for the outer wall and the roof and land tenure arrangements.

8.2 Housing Stock

Results from the 2010 population and housing census shows that Kwahu West has a total number of 12,418 houses, representing about 3 percent of the housing stock in the Eastern region of Ghana. The total household population is 90,131 implying an average of 7.3 persons per house. There are 23,296 households giving an average household size of 3.9 which is less than both the national and regional values of 4.4 and 4.1 respectively (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1 also indicates that the average household per house in urban areas is 2.9 compared to rural localities (1.3). The Population per house for the urban areas is about two times (10.7) that of rural localities (5.4).

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	93,584	47,968	45,616
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	90,131	45,822	44,309
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	12,418	4,286	8,132
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	12,503	10,793
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	7.3	10.7	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	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

Table 8.2 presents information on types of dwelling units by sex of household head and locality type. The table indicates that compound houses are the commonest type of dwelling unit, accounting for 63 percent of all dwelling units followed by Separate house and Semi-detached house with 23.6 percent and 6.5 percent respectively while uncompleted building and others constitutes only 0.4 percent. The proportion of separate houses was higher in rural (39.3%) than urban localities (10.1%). Conversely, the percentage of compound houses was higher in urban areas (75.8%) than rural areas (48.2%). As expected, the proportion of huts

in rural localities is more than twice that in urban localities while urban centres are more likely to have improvised homes (containers and kiosks) than rural localities.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	5,504	23.6	25.0	21.6	10.1	39.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,516	6.5	6.9	6.0	5.2	8.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	918	3.9	4.5	3.2	5.3	2.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	14,683	63.0	60.6	66.5	75.8	48.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	147	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	77	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Tent	10,343	950	32	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	171	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	141	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	76	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other	9,846	654	31	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling units

It can be observed from table 8.3 that 43 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members, while 36.7 percent are owned by other private individuals. Another 15.8 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members. Only one percent and 1.5 percent of the dwelling units are owned by public and private employers respectively.

On locality basis, nearly 55 percent of households in the rural areas are owned by household members whereas nearly 33 percent are owned by household members in the urban centres. The proportion of dwellings owned by household member is 43.3 percent for male headed and 42.6 percent for female headed households. The proportion of dwellings owned by household member is higher in rural localities (54.7%) than urban areas (32.8%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	10,010	43.0	43.3	42.6	32.8	54.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	193	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	3,684	15.8	14.1	17.8	13.1	19.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	8,552	36.7	37.4	35.7	47.7	24.0
Private employer	83,610	6,862	351	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.2	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	177	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	236	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.5
Other	24,000	2,331	93	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Outer walls

The main construction materials for the outer walls of dwelling units are cement block or concrete (68.8%), followed by mud bricks or earth (23.1%). Only 0.1 percent of construction material is made of bamboo. Urban dwellers are twice more likely to use cement block or concrete for the outer walls of dwelling units than rural folks. However, the use of Mud brick/earth and landcrete for the outer walls is high in rural localities (43.2%) compared to urban settlements (4.8%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	24,215	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	5,590	23.1	4.8	43.2
Wood	200,594	12,028	385	1.6	1.8	1.4
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	199	0.8	1.1	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	41	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	107	0.4	0.3	0.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	16,659	68.8	88.6	46.9
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	948	3.9	1.9	6.2
Bamboo	8,206	954	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	86	0.4	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for roofing

Generally, metal sheets are the main materials used for roofing (71.4%) of dwelling units in the Municipality. This is followed by slate and asbestos (13.0%) and thatch or palm leaves or raffia (8.6%).

In table 8.5, it can be observed that the most popular material for roofs is metal sheets. Dwellings roofed with metal sheet constitute 96 percent of all dwell units in the Municipality. The pattern is the same for urban (96.4%) and rural (95.0%) dwelling units. The least common materials employed was roofing tiles which accounts for only 0.1 percent of all types of materials used for roofing in the Municipality.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing

Main roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	24,215	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,693	61	0.3	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,527	110	0.5	0.5	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	23,173	95.7	96.4	95.0
Slate/asbestos	759,039	8,831	106	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cement/concrete	141,072	5,561	222	0.9	1.2	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	72	0.3	0.1	0.5
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	52,372	343	1.4	0.8	2.0
Other	35,935	2,643	100	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main material for floors

The most common material used for floors in many dwelling units is cement or concrete (77.8%) followed by earth/mud (18.8%). These together, accounts for almost 97 percent of all types of materials used for floors in the Municipality. The least material used for floor of dwelling units is burnt brick (0.1%).

Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	118,931	4,408	18.9	11.0	28.1
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	491,586	18,140	77.9	85.2	69.4
Stone	32,817	6,076	260	1.1	1.0	1.2
Burnt brick	6,537	710	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	62	0.3	0.4	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	75	0.3	0.4	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,404	168	0.7	1.0	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	125	0.5	0.7	0.3
Other	15,567	1,246	39	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Sleeping rooms' occupancy can be an indication of the extent of overcrowding. Table 8.7 presents the distribution of household size and number of sleeping rooms for occupied dwelling unit in the Municipality. The data shows that on average, the single room predominates in the Municipality, accounting for almost 59 percent of all types of sleeping rooms. Almost 26 percent of households sleep in two rooms while only 0.3 percent sleeps in nine or more rooms. About 90 percent of single person households use one sleeping room while 25.9 percent use two rooms. Almost 11 percent of 10 and more member households use one sleeping rooms.

Table 8.7: Households by 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	23,296	100.0	58.9	25.9	8.2	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
1	4,932	100.0	90.4	7.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	3,406	100.0	73.9	21.6	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
3	3,424	100.0	62.2	28.6	6.5	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	3,289	100.0	55.3	31.3	8.2	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
5	2,824	100.0	47.6	35.8	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
6	2,110	100.0	35.2	39.6	15.0	6.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
7	1,295	100.0	29.0	37.1	18.5	7.8	4.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.3
8	799	100.0	22.7	35.0	20.9	11.4	4.8	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.3
9	488	100.0	15.6	34.0	20.9	15.8	8.0	4.1	0.4	0.8	0.4
10+	729	100.0	10.7	19.5	22.9	16.2	10.2	9.2	4.7	3.2	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section looks at household amenities which include, fuel used for cooking as well as for lighting, bathing facility and, cooking space. Data on households' indicators on these types of facilities are used to assess the living standard of a population.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. The 2010 Housing and Population Census asked households on their main source of lighting facilities in the house.

Table 8.8 presents the distribution of the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality in the municipality. Electricity (mains) account for the main source of lighting (63.2%) for dwelling units. Flashlight (19%) and kerosene lamp (15.2%) are also important sources of lightning in the Municipality. Electricity (private generator) is less predominant (0.7%) lighting source for households.

Urban households are two times more likely to use electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting than their rural counterparts. In contrast, the use of flashlight and kerosene are more popular in rural households than in urban centres. Flashlights as source of light for almost 20 percent of households could be due to the introduction of rechargeable varieties and long-lasting batteries.

However, gas lamp, solar energy and candle are less common sources of lighting in all localities in the Municipality. These three sources together constitute only one percent of all sources of lighting for households.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	14,724	63.2	82.0	41.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	164	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	3,531	15.2	7.5	24.1
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	36	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	164	0.7	0.7	0.7
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	4,430	19.0	8.5	31.2
Firewood	13,241	1,593	43	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	168	0.7	0.3	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

The three main sources of energy for cooking in Kwahu West Municipality include firewood, charcoal and gas. Table 8.8 presents the source of cooking fuel and cooking space by type of locality. Charcoal is the major source of cooking fuel (43.8%) followed by firewood (35.7%) and gas (12.8%). Electricity and kerosene together form less than one percent of cooking fuel by household district wide. 6.4 percent of households in the Municipality do not do any

cooking at all. Fuel wood is more popular as source of energy for cooking in rural areas while charcoal is the common mode used by urban households.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	1,480	6.4	7.8	4.7
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	8,313	35.7	8.4	67.3
Gas	996,518	74,339	2,980	12.8	19.1	5.5
Electricity	29,794	3,438	82	0.4	0.3	0.5
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	118	0.5	0.6	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	10,207	43.8	63.2	21.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	50	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	548	40	0.2	0.3	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	21	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,936	8.3	9.6	6.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	7,725	33.2	25.5	42.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	2,790	12.0	16.0	7.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	365	1.6	0.6	2.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	1,699	7.3	2.8	12.5
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	7,798	190	0.8	0.9	0.7
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	6,255	26.9	35.3	17.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	2,229	9.6	8.7	10.6
Other	21,007	2,465	107	0.5	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space

For occupants of dwelling housing units, cooking space many times create problems in terms of complete lack or the types available. Table 8.8 presents information on cooking space by locality type. Separate rooms exclusively designated as a cooking space is used by 33.2 percent of households while 12.0 percent use separate room shared with other households. About one out of every five households use the veranda as their cooking space while others (7.3%) use structures with roof but without walls as their cooking space. Open space in the compound type of dwelling unit is used by 9.6 percent of households as cooking space, while less than one percent of households cook in their bedroom, hall or living room. The use of cooking space varied according to the locality of household residence. Households in rural communities are more likely than their urban counterparts to have separate room exclusively use as cooking space.

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 (MDG) 7 aimed at reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 is an attestation to this assertion. 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 reduction in diarrhoea and other water related diseases.

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’. Sources considered as improved is 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 2010 population and housing census collected data on household sources of drinking water. The main sources of drinking water in the Municipality are presented in Table 8.9. Households in the Municipality use bore-hole including pump or tube well (38.9%) more than any of the other sources of drinking water followed by Pipe-borne outside dwelling (16.2%) and Sachet water (15.2%) .

The Table also shows that a higher proportion of households in rural localities use bore-hole/pump/tube well (70.1%) as the main source of drinking water than in urban localities (11.9%).

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality

Sources of water	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	1,665	7.1	12.7	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	3,785	16.2	23.6	7.8
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	913	3.9	4.9	2.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	9,054	38.9	11.9	70.1
Protected well	321,091	58,167	2,481	10.6	16.4	4.0
Rain water	39,438	7,948	137	0.6	0.8	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	71	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	3,533	15.2	26.1	2.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	31	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	116	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/stream	502,804	94,883	1,468	6.3	2.2	11.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	259	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	2,086	9.0	16.0	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	3,557	15.3	22.4	7.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	930	4.0	5.2	2.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	9,192	39.5	15.9	66.8
Protected well	465,775	95,179	4,760	20.4	33.1	5.7
Rain water	39,916	7,577	345	1.5	0.9	2.1
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	93	0.4	0.6	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	30	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	294	1.3	1.8	0.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/stream	588,590	112,728	1,954	8.4	3.6	14.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	10,302	1,341	21	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.10 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household by type of locality in the Municipality. Almost 6 percent of households have no toilet facility with rural households more likely (9.6%) than urban counterparts (2.7%) to lack toilet facility. Nearly one-third of households (29.4% and 29.5 respectively) use pit latrine facility and public toilet (WC/KVIP or pit/pan etc.). About a quarter of households (25.4%) has KVIP toilet facility while a minimal proportion (0.5%) use bucket or pan. However, the use of toilet facilities varies according to the locality of residence of households.

About one out of every five households (23.2%) in the Municipality own bathroom for exclusive use while two out every five households (48.4%) share separate bathroom in the same house. Households in urban areas are twice more likely (63.5%) to share bathroom in the same house than their rural counterparts (30.9%). On the other hand, rural households are twice more likely (7.0%) to use open space around the house for bathing compared to urban households (3.4%).

Table 8.11: Distribution of toilet and bathing facilities used by households

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	1,371	5.9	2.7	9.6
W.C.	839,611	55,161	2,095	9.0	14.4	2.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	6,855	29.4	25.1	34.4
KVIP	572,824	100,193	5,917	25.4	30.0	20.1
Bucket/pan	40,678	3,926	113	0.5	0.8	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit./Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	6,875	29.5	26.6	32.9
Other	23,385	2,185	70	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	5,394	23.2	14.2	33.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	11,272	48.4	63.5	30.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,434	6.2	3.1	9.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	3,357	14.4	14.2	14.6
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	54	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	495	2.1	1.0	3.5
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,188	5.1	3.4	7.0
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,996	30	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,635	72	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Over the years concerns have been expressed about indiscriminate disposal of solid waste into places such as rivers, and open drains. 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. Table 8.11 detailed the different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the Municipality. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by dumping in a publicly designated facility i.e. containers (38.1%) followed by Public dump in open space (31.6%). Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is practiced by five percent of households while 7.4 percent bury their waste. Collection from the dwelling place of household by specialized refuse collection agencies is minimal (4.1%). Disposing of solid waste at a Public dump (container) is common in urban localities (67.6%) than rural areas (4%) while dumping solid waste in open space at a public dump is more common in rural (60.3%) than in urban localities (6.9%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	951	4.1	6.5	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	3,005	12.9	11.2	14.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	8,884	38.1	67.6	4.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	7,361	31.6	6.9	60.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,167	5.0	2.0	8.5
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,719	7.4	5.3	9.8
Other	53,805	6,324	209	0.9	0.6	1.3
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	23,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	421	1.8	3.0	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,763	7.6	12.4	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	595	2.6	2.1	3.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	6,314	27.1	23.1	31.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	4,701	20.2	32.0	6.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	9,267	39.8	26.0	55.8
Other	38,294	5,108	235	1.0	1.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

For every 100 households in the Municipality, there are about 40 who throw their liquid waste onto the compound while 27 dispose them onto the street or outside the dwelling. About one-fifth (20.2%) of households throw their liquid waste into the gutter while 7.6 percent dispose them through drainage system into a gutter. This pattern of liquid waste disposal however varies according to household's locality of residence. Throwing liquid waste on to the compound is more common in rural households (55.8%) than in urban households (26.0%), while disposing them into gutters is more common in urban (32.0%) than rural households (6.5%).

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary

Demographic characteristics

Kwahu West is one of the urbanized municipalities in the Eastern region. Despite its smaller share in terms of land size, the Municipality is endowed with several rich soils and minerals, tourist attractions and the capacity to be industrialized /commercialized.

The population characteristics and its dynamics in the Municipality are typical of any district in Ghana. The Municipality has a youthful population structure with the 0-4 year category alone constituting more than 13 percent of population.

Socio-economic indicators

The Municipality has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.3. Death rate is high among the 25 to 39 age group especially males.

Literacy rate for the Municipality is 86.9 percent. The proportion of males who are literate is higher than that of females.

The Municipality has more than 70.4 percent of its population considered as economically active. However, 95.3 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and above are employed with majority of them engaged in the private informal sector.

Information Communication Technology

On Information Communication Technology (ICT) coverage, access and patronage in the Municipality, there are more than half of the people in the Municipality (55.0%) who use mobile phones. However, there are only 6 percent of the people in Municipality who owned computers. The proportion of the population 12 years and older using internet facility is 6.6 percent.

Disability

The Municipality has 3.1 percent of its populace being disabled in one form or the other with both sexes having almost the same proportion (3.1% for males and 3.0% for females). However, majority of the disabled in the Municipality are residing in the rural areas which are already deprived off several social amenities and economic benefits. Of all the forms of disabilities, sight recorded the highest with 3.6 percent of the people in the Municipality suffering from it.

Agriculture

On Agriculture, about 44 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural activities. Crop farming is the major agricultural activity, while fish farming (0.1%) is the least type of farming system practised by these households. Ninety six percent of households are engage in crop farming followed by Livestock rearing (23.4%). Though the proportion of households engaging in fish farming is small in the Municipality (0.1%), it is

more predominant in urban households than their rural counterparts. However, all the farming types and systems practiced in the Municipality are largely on subsistence basis mainly for the consumption by the various households.

Housing stock

The 2010 population and housing census recorded for the Municipality a total number of 12,418 houses, representing about 3 percent of the housing stock in the Eastern region of Ghana. The total population occupying this stock of houses is 93,584 representing an average of 7.5 persons per house. There are 23,296 households giving an average household size of 3.9, less than both the national and regional values of 4.4 and 4.1 respectively. The average households per house in urban set up are more than twice (2.9) of the rural localities (1.3). In the same way, the Population per house for the urban areas is about two times (10.7) the value for rural (5.4).

Type of dwelling

Compound houses are the commonest type of dwelling units, accounting for 63 percent of all houses. Separate house and Semi-detached house also account for 23.6 percent and 6.5 percent respectively while unoccupied and others constitute less than a percent (0.4%). Again, the proportion of separate houses in the Municipality is higher in rural (39.3%) than urban localities (10.1%). Conversely, the percentage of compound houses is higher in urban areas (75.8%) than rural areas (48.2%). As expected, the proportion of huts in rural localities is more than twice that in urban localities while urban centres are more likely to have improvised homes (containers and kiosks) than rural localities in the Municipality.

Room Occupancy

Almost 26 percent of households sleep in two rooms while less than a percent (0.3%) sleep in nine or more rooms. Generally, the proportion of households decreases with increasing number of sleeping rooms.

Ownership status of dwelling units

More than 33.8 percent of dwelling units in the municipal are occupied by their owners, 45.2 percent are rented out and 20.7 percent are occupied rent-free. Ownership of dwelling units is however higher in rural areas than urban ones and the reverse is true of those renting.

Source of lighting

Electricity coverage in the Municipality is about 63 percent with much of this coverage based in the urban areas and towns than the rural communities.

Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

The Municipality has a 53.1 percent of households having access to portable water or protected/improved source of water supply for drinking and other domestic uses. Out of this, 38.9 percent are protected wells/tubes and 16.2 percent piped borne. Also, 15.2 percent of households use sachet water for drinking. Of the households accessing improved water supply, 70.7 percent of the urban households benefit whilst nearly 86 percent (85.9%) of the rural households access it with over 70 percent coming from boreholes/pumps.

Toilet facilities

On the whole 94.1 percent of households in the Municipality have access to toilet facilities with Pit latrines and Public toilet forming more than 58.9 percent. However, the use of

bucket/pan and other practices still exist in the Municipality forming almost 0.8 percent of those who have access to toilet facilities. More than 97 percent of urban households have access to toilet facilities. However, more than one percent of the urban households use bucket/pan and other means of defecation. On the other hand, rural access is 90.4 percent. In all, toilet facility accessibility is high in urban areas than rural ones.

Method of waste disposal

Nearly 70 percent of households in the Municipality dispose of their waste in publicly designated places and in containers provided for the purpose. However, dumping in containers is more popular in urban areas than rural whereas the reverse is the case in public dumping sites. Also, 5.0 percent of households throw their solid wastes indiscriminately and eight percent of households disposed of their liquid waste into the gutters.

9.2 Conclusions

The Municipality has a literacy level of 86.9 percent (85.3% for adults and 95.3% for the youth) which is higher than the national rate of 74.1 percent. The literacy rate for the female population is 50.5 percent higher than their male counterparts of 49.5 percent. This makes the Municipality one of the highest in attaining literacy rate in the Eastern region.

One would have expected that the high levels of literacy would have had a corresponding effect on job creation, high employment and industrial growth. Unfortunately, the Municipality has only 73.5 percent of its population above 15 years employed. Again, only 43.9 percent of the people in the Municipality are economically active. This represents a dependency ratio of over 76 percent far ahead of the Eastern regional average; an indication that the Municipality has a high dependant population which has both economic and social implications especially where the prevailing demographic dynamics of the Municipality are pointing more to high birth rates, long life and in-migration.

It can be inferred that the Municipality is fast growing in terms of business and trade, eventually shifting the Municipality towards becoming a commercial hub of the Eastern region. This is due to its strategic location which makes it a destination point of more than seven districts for the Eastern and Ashanti regions. This has translated to the high number of its population being engaged in informal business and transport services.

The endowment of several natural resources such as mineral deposits, fertile land, green environment, tourism centres and its strategic location if well harnessed, exploited and utilized would lead to total liberation of people in the Municipality from poverty and deprivation.

9.3 Recommendations

The following are recommended for policy formulation and implementation.

1. Priority should be given to entrepreneurship training to enable people especially the youth to be well equipped to undertake their trading activities. They should be adequately resourced with capital to empower both new entrepreneurs and existing ones to establish and expand businesses that can employ more hands. In fact, the Municipality has the potential of completely eradicating poverty and unemployment through business and trade if the necessary business engineering systems and principles are applied.

2. Urgent steps should be taken to ensure that the current non-productive group of 43.9 percent is immediately reversed to avoid over-dependence on the few who are working. Family Planning practices should be encouraged to reduce the number of children born in a year and the elderly (60 years and above) given skills training to reduce the impact of their over-dependence. In doing this, special attention should be paid to the rural centres of the Municipality since majority of the dependant group is residing in those centres of the Municipality.
3. Various measures are put in place to harness the high literacy level of the Municipality. Skills training and managerial abilities be well impacted onto the youth to enable them capitalize on the fast rate of urbanisation of the Municipality to establish businesses to reduce unemployment and utilize the high human capital resources that can greatly enhance the developmental transformation of the Municipality.
4. Though PWDs are allocated two percent of the District Assembly's Common Fund to support their activities, there are still challenges in providing an equal opportunity for PWDs. In view of this, management and monitoring of the fund should be intensified to oversee the implementation of the national programme for persons with disability particularly those outside formal employment sector.
5. The absence of adequate toilet facilities in the Municipality is of grave concern. There is therefore the need to for improved provision both in quantity and quality of toilet facility across the Municipality especially in rural areas. For instance, the construction of improved toilet facility such as KVIP and Water closets should be made a condition in granting permits to people in building houses.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Nkawkaw	47,968	22,547	25,421	12,503	4,286
2	Asubone Rails	3,378	1,712	1,666	879	495
3	Amanfrom	2,173	1,095	1,078	533	354
4	Kwahu-Nsaba	2,077	963	1,114	381	284
5	Nsuta	1,881	879	1,002	519	256
6	Jejeti Station	1,679	792	887	441	285
7	Awenade	1,664	807	857	448	246
8	Aweregya	1,332	622	710	306	290
9	Fodoa	1,222	603	619	276	162
10	Kwamang	1,064	508	556	233	190
11	Trado	1,061	564	497	179	121
12	Kwahu-Oda	1,056	504	552	270	238
13	Odumase	1,034	487	547	232	192
14	Nkawkaw-Oframase	1,026	499	527	272	184
15	Jamasi No. 2	950	458	492	227	165
16	Buaben (Kwadwo Nkansah)	946	464	482	196	174
17	Nkawanda No. 1	912	434	478	240	213
18	Apradan	904	432	472	237	199
19	Monsie	882	446	436	195	164
20	Wawase	847	426	421	179	144

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All																
		ages	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	Nkawkaw	47,968	5,839	5,394	5,783	5,823	4,979	4,175	3,141	2,654	2,282	1,916	1,695	1,164	918	588	661	956
2	Asubone Rails	3,378	456	464	418	349	276	259	190	165	136	142	118	102	87	46	82	88
3	Amanfrom	2,173	280	252	236	307	220	184	148	109	87	75	74	56	48	30	23	44
4	Kwahu-Nsaba	2,077	271	249	199	249	420	144	92	75	72	66	82	35	34	14	33	42
5	Nsuta	1,881	231	230	246	215	179	166	119	102	87	88	71	44	27	14	23	39
6	Jejeti Station	1,679	243	230	232	148	92	91	98	83	82	64	97	55	35	29	38	62
7	Awenade	1,664	261	242	206	128	150	118	94	89	82	67	62	37	36	13	29	50
8	Aweregya	1,332	205	214	185	121	86	66	75	82	56	51	59	29	30	16	22	35
9	Fodoa	1,222	176	173	156	131	83	91	70	69	58	56	40	23	19	10	31	36
10	Kwamang	1,064	161	153	131	103	88	72	62	56	51	31	43	28	25	11	15	34
11	Trado	1,061	139	140	120	104	191	69	48	60	41	43	31	28	12	11	8	16
12	Kwahu-Oda	1,056	154	138	125	92	56	53	53	44	55	45	52	44	39	29	20	57
13	Odumase	1,034	162	167	128	77	73	44	47	63	40	42	54	18	30	21	24	44
14	Nkawkaw-Oframase	1,026	132	139	134	92	92	68	49	49	53	66	40	26	19	22	21	24
15	Jamasi No. 2	950	151	155	109	84	53	67	57	56	34	44	32	23	25	17	11	32
16	Buaben (Kwadwo Nkansah)	946	167	116	108	95	69	73	53	39	44	47	39	21	13	12	18	32
17	Nkawanda No. 1	912	139	144	118	73	45	48	51	51	53	44	47	24	13	14	19	29
18	Apradan	904	127	126	97	91	58	51	40	40	48	43	37	29	34	20	21	42
19	Monsie	882	145	150	108	85	51	51	43	47	46	42	26	16	16	11	24	21
20	Wawase	847	45	60	84	92	98	70	59	47	60	36	49	32	48	31	18	18

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