2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT

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 Atwima Kwanwoma 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AKDA   Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

CBO   Community Based Organisation

CSO   Civil Society Organisation

ECOWAS   Economic Community of West African States

GDP   Gross Domestic Product

ICT   Information Communication Technology

JSS/JHS   Junior Secondary School/ Junior High School

MDG   Millennium Development Goals ….

MMDAs   Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies

NGO   Non-Governmental Organization

PHC   Population and Housing Census

PWDs   Persons with Disabilities

SSS/SHS   Senior Secondary School/Senior High School

WHO   World Health Organization

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 Atwima Kwanwoma District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 90,634 representing 1.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.3 percent and females represent 51 percent. The district has a sex ratio of 93.5. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 82.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (83.4) than that of females (78.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 149.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 15.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (65.3 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 34.7 percent were born in another region . For migrants born in another region, those born in Central constitute 17.7 percent followed by Upper East with 16.5 percent and Brong Ahafo 16.4 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 89,249 with a total number of 20.734 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 43.7 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.4 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

More than one third (38%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40.5 percent have never married,10.7 percent are in consensual unions, 4.3 percent are widowed, percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. . Among the married, 40 percent have no education while about 9.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (57.5 %) are employed, 3.8 percent are unemployed and 38.7

percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (66.9%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 70.6 percent are literate and 29.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (74.8 %) than that of females (66.2%).   Of the population aged 3 years and above (82,266) in the district, 12.6 percent has never attended school, 42.3 percent are currently attending and 34.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 68.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 31.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.8 percent are employed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.5 %), 26.5% perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 27.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 27.5 percent in service and sales, 18.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 65.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 4.9 percent are contributing family workers, 2.7 percent are casual workers and 0.3 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 86.7 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 10.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 52.6 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 59.2 percent as compared to 46.7 percent of females. Less than 6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities (5.4%) in the district. Only 5.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. Equal proportion (2.6%) of males and females are disabled   . The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 1.0 percent followed by physical disability (0.9%). About 10.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more

females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 34.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

38.4 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 42.1 households are into agricultural households while in the urban localities, it is 24.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Atwima Kwanwoma District is 12,399 representing 13.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Nearly half (49.8 %) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 30.2 percent are separate houses and 6.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Less than half (41.7 %) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 29.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 25.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete (76.7%) and followed by mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 18.5 percent   of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (77.7%) and mud/earth (15.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (96.0 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (64.7 %) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (74.0%) flashlight/torch (14 %), and kerosene lamp (9 %). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (44.3 %). The proportion for rural (43.3%) is lower than that of urban (48.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (60.5 %) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 39.1 percent followed by pit latrine (26.1 %). About 11 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (38.9 %) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 23.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 68.0 percent. About one in ten households (8.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately.. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (42. 8%) and onto the street (43.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Atwima-Kwanwoma District is one of the two hundred and sixteen (216) Districts in Ghana and one of the thirty (30) Districts in Ashanti Region. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1853 of November 2007. The District was carved out of the former Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District with Atwima Foase as its District capital.

This chapter outlines the contextual and background issues on the population dynamics of Atwima-Kwanwoma District. It begins by describing the historical background, physical features including the climatic, topography, and transformations of the District's vegetation. The next section describes the political and administrative structures, highlighting the composition and the functions of the District. In the final section, issues pertaining to disaster management, security, and traditional set-up of the District are presented.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and Size

The District is located on Latitude 6° 24"N and 6° 43" North and Longitude 1° 15" and 1° 46" West. It has a total land size of 251.51 sq. km constituting 1.4 percent of the total land area of Ashanti region. The district capital, Foase is approximately 20 kilometers from Kumasi. Other major settlements include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso No.1. Atwima Boko, and Brofoyeduro among others. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district. The District has dual characteristics, which include; peri-urban features around the fringes of Kumasi and rural features in the hinterlands. It is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Amansie West, East by Bosomtwe District and West by Atwima Nwabiagya District (Figure 1).

1.3.2   Climate

The climate of the District is the wet semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature is about 20^oC. A maximum temperature of about 28^oC is recorded in March and April just before the onset of the rainy season. The rainfall pattern consists of two (2) rainy seasons. The major season is usually between March and July with June as the peak period. The minor season is between late September and November.

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 140cm-170cm. Rainfall totals and incidence vary widely from year to year. The number of rainy days average about 100-120 days a year with 75 percent of this occurring during the major season. The months of December through February are virtually dry. The relative humidity is high especially in the rainy season and early mornings.

Figure 1.1: Map of Atwima Kwanwoma District

DISTRICT MAP OF
ATWIMA KWANWOMA

ATWIMA NWABIAGYA

Boko
Aburaso
Kromuase
Twedie
KMA
Yabi (Yabe)
Hemang
FOASE
Ahenema-Kokoben
Krofofrom
Ampeyoo
Bebu
Brofoyedu
Ampabame No. 1
Trabuom
Kotwi-Twindurasi
Nkoranza
Aboabo
BOSOMTWE /
ATWIMA /
KWANWOMA
Nwiniso No. 1
Trede

Nwiniso No. 2

BEKWAI MUNICIPAL

AMANSIE WEST

LEGEND
District Capital
Towns
Road Network
District Boundary

1   0   1   Miles
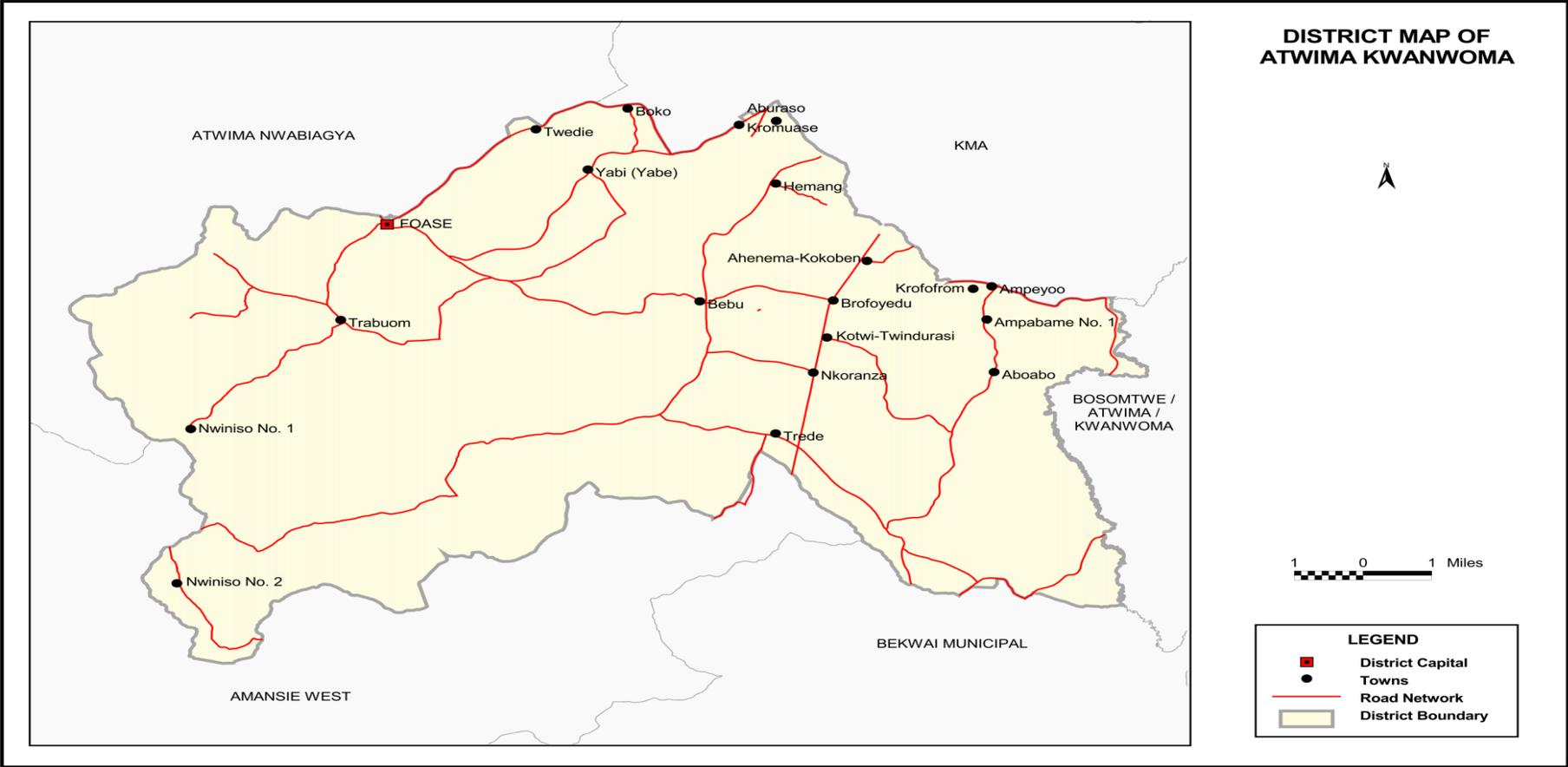
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

2

The District lies within the green belt. The over bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hard woods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen and so on.

The original vegetation has been degraded into secondary forest in areas like, Trabuom, Hwidiem, Deikrom, Chichibong, and Nweneso I, II, and III (Figure 1.2). This degradation is as a result of illegal mining, chain saw activities, bush fires and shortened bush fallow periods because of increased population pressure on the land for farming purpose and the quest to get natural resource for wealth.

Figure 1.2: Pictorial view of the Vegetation indicating the transformation of thick forest into degraded forest

Source: Field Survey

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau (Figure 1.3). The topography is generally undulating; there is no prominent feature with a height of about 200 feet above sea level. The drainage pattern of the district is dendritic. Rivers like Nwene, Oda, Dwahyem, Aboabo, Danyame, Fakomaye, Kankamayem and its tributaries drain the District. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purpose has adversely affected their level of flow/volume. They have virtually become seasonal in nature. During the dry season when the rivers and streams dry up, the communities that rely on these rivers for their water supply face acute water shortage. The situation is further compounded by the climate change with its prolonged dry periods and excessive heat.

Figure 1.3: Drainage and relief features in the district

Source: Field Survey

The District has six main soil types developed over granite and associated rocks that are described as follows:

- Kumasi – Offin Compound Association
- Bosom – Offin Compound Association Soil developed over the upper and lower Birimian Rocks
- Bekwai – Oda Compound Association
- Bekwai – Akomadan – Oda Compound Association
- Kobeda – Bechem – Sebenso – Oda Compound Association
- Atukrom – Asikuma Association

The Kumasi-Offin and Bosom-Offin Compound Associations have similar characteristics. They are well drained and made of quartz gravels and iron – stone nodules in the sub-soil. They are mostly found in the western end and the middle – belt of the District respectively. They support both cash and food crops such as coffee, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, vegetables, maize just to mention a few.

The Bekwai-Oda, Bekwai-Akomadan-Oda and Kobeda-Bechem-Sebenso-Oda Compound Associations also have similar characteristics. The associations are found mostly in the Western, North-Eastern and Eastern parts of the District respectively. These soils are moderately well-drained and support cash crops, legumes and food crops. The Atukrom-Asikuma Association is well drained in some parts. The soil supports food and tree crops as well as vegetable and sugarcane production.

The District is endowed with a number of resources, which have potentials for development. Some of these resource potentials are tapped whilst others are not. The resources include gold, rock, sand, stone, clay deposits and forest resources.

Gold deposits are located in Adwuampong, Ampabame No. 1, Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza, Trede, Trabuom, Kyekyebon, Aduwamase and Nweneso I, II, III. The District however, cannot be said to be a mining District since information gathered was only on specific mining pits that have been abandoned. Sand deposits are located at Konkori, Trabuom, Twedie, Adumwamase, Dida, Gyekye, Afrancho and Asaago. Stone deposits are located at Mpatasie, Ampabame No. 1 and 2, Kwanwoma, Aboabokese and Ahenema Kokoben. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Ampeyoo, Kokoben and Nwineso No. 1, 2 and 3.

1.4   Political and Administrative Structure

This section examines the administrative and institutional framework, the private sector initiatives, security and non-governmental organizations of Atwima Kwanwoma District. .

Atwima Kwanwoma district is responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes within the district. The District exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. Its mission is *'to facilitate improvement in quality of life of the people in the district through the provision of basic social amenities and services, and the promotion of socio-economic development within the context of governance'*.

 There are (48) Assembly members in Atwima Kwanwoma District. The number of assembly members who represent the various electoral areas are thirty three (33) and the government appointees constitute fifteen members (15). Women constitute four (4) of the forty eight (48) Assembly members representing 8.33 percent. The District also has one (1) Constituency with a Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio member.

In accordance with section 21(b) of the Act 462, the Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly (AKDA) has in place an Executive Committee which is in charge of the administrative and executive functions of the assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the District Chief Executive, Chairmen/Chairpersons/Conveners of all the Sub-Committees and Town/Area Council Representatives. The Executive Committee is the body that assists the District Chief Executive in the performance of his functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on policy issues in relation to the District and also deliberates on the grievances passed forward by the assembly members and the sub–committees in order to reach a consensus that is fed into the administrative system for implementation.

Under section 20(2) of the Local Government Act, the District Chief Executive is the chairman of the Executive Committee and he presides over the meetings. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and the supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director who is the head of the Administrative machinery in the district, Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the District. The District is divided into Town and Area Councils. They are Atwima Area Council and Kwanwoma Area Council with Twedie and Trede as their council seat respectively.

For effective development in the District, there is the need for citizens' participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the district involves the people in decision making and implementation through community durbars and others to identify problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda of the District. Again, civil societies participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water, sanitation and so on. These institutions include the Civil Society Organisation (CSO), Non-governmental Organisation (NGO), Community Based Organisation (CBO) and so on.

1.5   Economy

The Atwima Kwanwoma District is predominantly agrarian like most rural Districts in Ghana. Most of the population are into agriculture, followed by commerce, manufacturing and service. With respect to agriculture, there are three main types of crop farming practices in the District namely; mono cropping, mixed cropping and plantation cropping. This system is associated with slash and burn practices. Shifting cultivation is the most widespread farming method. The District has the potential to produce raw materials for agro-processing if the needed investments are made to the development of agriculture. The land is generally fertile and suitable for production of a variety of crops. It is also endowed with a population whose primary occupation is farming.

Manufacturing activities in the District are light manufacturing, lumbering and agro-processing. These industries are practised on small scale and are next in importance to agriculture, commerce and trading. The Small and Medium Scale Enterprises are in the areas of wood-based industries, metal works, block moulding, gari production (cassava processing), palm oil processing, akpeteshie distillery, corn milling, mining and among others. Labour–intensive methods are used by entrepreneurs in most of the production processes, except in some few cases where chemical (petrol, diesel) and electricity are used.

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 analogy to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has

economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d)   Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

   ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of

ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

This chapter describes the demographic characteristics of the District, including population size and distribution, by sex and type of locality (urban-rural). This is followed by the age-sex structure detailing age distributions across the District by sex. The final section of the chapter discusses migration, fertility and mortality characteristics of the District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that Atwima Kwanwoma District recorded a total population of 90,634 during the 2010 population and Housing Census (PHC) with 48.3 percent males and 51.7 percent females. The population residing in rural localities (80.2%) is more than those in the urban localities (19.7%). The age-dependency ratio for the District is 80.8, signifying relatively high dependence on the working population. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio 82.6 than the urban population, 73.6. The sex ratio in the district is 93.5. This means that for every 100 females, there are about 94 males, indicating that there are more females than males.

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

Age Group	Total	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality		
		Male		Female		Urban		Rural
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent	
All Ages	90,634	43,792	48.3	46,842	93.5	17,884	19.7	72,750
0 - 4	13,366	6,817	51.0	6,549	104.1	2,567	19.2	10,799
5 – 9	12,111	6,124	50.6	5,987	102.3	2,243	18.5	9,868
10 – 14	11,397	5,631	49.4	5,766	97.7	2,177	19.1	9,220
15 - 19	9,247	4,586	49.6	4,661	98.4	1,847	20.0	7,400
20 - 24	7,947	3,569	44.9	4,378	81.5	1,588	20.0	6,359
25 - 29	7,483	3,358	44.9	4,125	81.4	1,709	22.8	5,774
30 - 34	6,459	3,089	47.8	3,370	91.7	1,372	21.2	5,087
35 - 39	5,423	2,646	48.8	2,777	95.3	1,213	22.4	4,210
40 - 44	4,369	2,191	50.1	2,178	100.6	887	20.3	3,482
45 - 49	3,188	1,529	48.0	1,659	92.2	602	18.9	2,586
50 - 54	2,798	1,305	46.6	1,493	87.4	511	18.3	2,287
55 - 59	1,719	848	49.3	871	97.4	320	18.6	1,399
60 - 64	1,500	757	50.5	743	101.9	251	16.7	1,249
65 - 69	832	374	45.0	458	81.7	144	17.3	688
70 - 74	1,156	454	39.3	702	64.7	164	14.2	992
75 - 79	580	195	33.6	385	50.6	99	17.1	481
80 - 84	541	154	28.5	387	39.8	96	17.7	445
85+	518	165	31.9	353	46.7	94	18.1	424
All Ages	90,634	43,792	48.3	46,842	93.5	17,884	19.7	72,750
0-14	36,874	18,572	50.4	18,302	101.5	6,987	18.9	29,887
15-64	50,133	23,878	47.6	26,255	90.9	10,300	20.5	39,833
65+	3,627	1,342	37.0	2,285	58.7	597	16.5	3,030
Age-dependency ratio	80.8	83.4		78.4		73.6		82.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the District is graphically represented by a population pyramid. The broad base of the pyramid in Figure 2.1 indicates a youthful structure with more children and youth. The shape narrows from age 34 to 60 and shrinks significantly from age 64 towards age 85 which gives it the conical shape. Females dominate in the District except for age groups (0-4 and 5-9) where the males are more than the females.

Figure 2.1: Age-sex structure
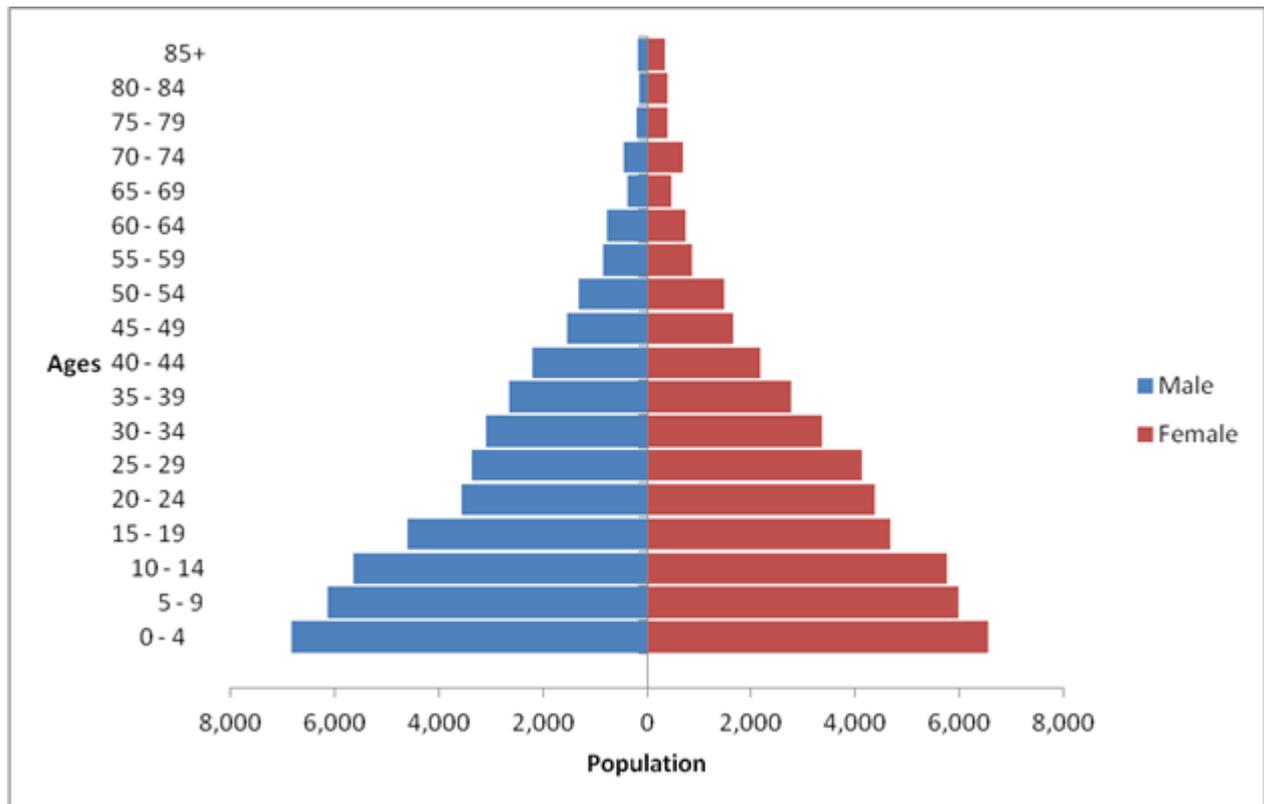
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance that is, frequency of childbearing among a given female population. During the 2010 PHC, 23,148 women (15-49 years) were enumerated in the Atwima Kwanwoma District (Table 2.2). Out of the total, about 2 percent gave birth within the 12 months before the census night. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. The TFR for the District stands at 3.43 which is a little higher than the Regional figure of 3.26   The number of live births per 1,000 women within the last 12 months to the census night for the District is 104.2 whiles the Crude Birth Rate stands at 26.6. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year.

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
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	100.0	122,878	100.0	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	2.1	3,758	3.1	4.63	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	2.5	4,095	3.3	4.25	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	1.6	2,763	2.2	4.68	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	2.1	3,421	2.8	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3.8	3,745	3.0	2.69	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2.0	2,866	2.3	3.93	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2.2	2,897	2.4	3.46	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1.1	1,657	1.3	4	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	2.1	3,374	2.7	4.42	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim North Municipal	140,694	35,023	2.7	3,667	3.0	3.49	104.7	26.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	2.9	3,768	3.1	3.45	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	1.9	2,595	2.1	3.54	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	**90,634**	**23,148**	**1.8**	**2,411**	**2.0**	**3.43**	**104.2**	**26.6**
Kumasi Metropolis	2,035,064	602,666	47.3	46,463	37.8	2.65	77.1	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	3.1	4,006	3.3	3.36	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	2.1	4,055	3.3	5.04	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	1.7	2,636	2.1	3.94	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	1.5	2,225	1.8	3.95	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	2.7	3,757	3.1	3.71	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	2.5	3,261	2.7	3.35	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	1.8	2,541	2.1	3.93	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	1.7	2,213	1.8	3.49	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1.2	1,751	1.4	3.83	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	93,937	21,073	1.7	2,839	2.3	4.58	134.7	30.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1.3	1,884	1.5	4.04	118	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	1.6	2,339	1.9	3.83	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1.1	1,891	1.5	4.74	141	33.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older totalling 31,926 and the number of children ever born and those still surviving. The data indicates that children ever born and children surviving are 79,875 (2.5%) and 70,008 (1.8%) respectively. For all the age categories, males (40,358) dominate the females (39,517) for children ever born. However in comparing children surviving with the children ever born, the females survive more than the males.

Again, the table shows that children ever born to those aged 12-14 is significantly low (12), though the proportion of surviving children is 1.6 percent. As age increases from 15 to 60 years and older, the percentage of children ever born increases up to age 35 to 39 years and started decreasing again but however reached its peak at age 60 years and older with the highest record. On the other hand, percentage of surviving children is almost constant between age 15 and 40 but decreases from 45 to 60 years and older.

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

Age group	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes				Both Sexes			
		Number	Percent	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Male	Female
All Ages	31,926	79,875	2.5	40,358	39,517	70,008	1.8	35,081	34,927
14-12	3,386	12	0	7	5	8	1.6	5	3
15-19	4,661	437	0.1	223	214	397	1.9	200	197
20-24	4,378	3,283	0.7	1,668	1,615	3,007	1.9	1,489	1,518
25-29	4,125	7,086	1.7	3,589	3,497	6,517	1.9	3,248	3,269
30-34	3,370	9,380	2.8	4,774	4,606	8,643	1.9	4,366	4,277
35-39	2,777	10,375	3.7	5,215	5,160	9,613	1.9	4,804	4,809
40-44	2,178	9,707	4.5	4,898	4,809	8,993	1.9	4,503	4,490
45-49	1,659	7,994	4.8	4,032	3,962	7,163	1.8	3,590	3,573
50-54	1,493	7,744	5.2	3,958	3,786	6,813	1.8	3,485	3,328
55-59	871	4,858	5.6	2,442	2,416	4,156	1.7	2,065	2,091
60+	3,028	18,999	6.3	9,552	9,447	14,698	1.6	7,326	7,372

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the deaths that occurred in Atwima Kwanwoma District and the Region at large, 12 months preceding the census night. The data indicates that out of the total population in the Region (4,780,380), about 27,948 persons died within the 12 months preceding the census night. The District also recorded 493 deaths with deaths due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide being 15.4 percent. About 84.6 percent of the population died as a result of other causes such as natural deaths and sicknesses in the District. The crude death rate for the District however, recorded 5.4 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	Accident/ violence/homicide /suicide Number	Accident/ violence/homicide /suicide Percent	All other causes Number	All other causes Percent
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7	121	11.7	910	88.3
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4	108	11.0	874	89.0
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1	43	9.9	390	90.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6	57	9.2	560	90.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9	109	12.4	769	87.6
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6	68	10.0	612	90.0
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9	53	11.6	402	88.4
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2	110	11.3	866	88.7
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6	81	15.4	445	84.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7	70	11.1	560	88.9
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5	25	5.4	441	94.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7	49	9.0	496	91.0
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1	28	9.7	262	90.3
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2	235	15.0	1,336	85.0
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7	51	11.0	414	89.0
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Age specific death rates by sex

Figure 2.2 shows the death rate by sex in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Among every 1000 persons in the district, about 13 males and 8 females lose their lives before age 5. The death rates for both males and females rise more or less equally until ages 50 – 59 and upwards where death rate for males rises steadily. Comparatively, age 55 and upwards recorded more deaths for both males and females than age group 5 to 49. Deaths among females between ages 45 to 49 and 55 to 59 rise sharply probably signifying maternal mortality. Both under age 5 and 70+ males recorded higher deaths compared to females. The lowest death rate for both males and females occur among the age group 10 – 19 while the highest death rate occur at age 70+.

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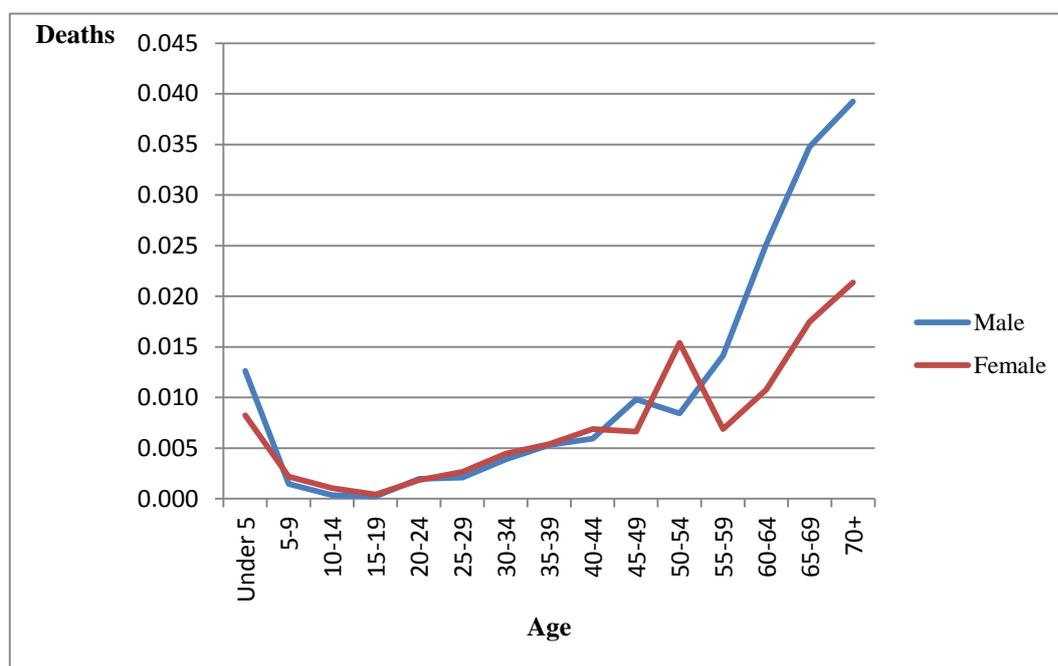
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.5 shows that there are 39,951 migrants out of which 26,075 were born elsewhere in the region. Most of the migrants who were born in other regions are from Central Region (2,457), Upper East (2,290) and Brong Ahafo (2,280). Only 514 migrants were born outside Ghana. Most of the inter-regional migrants have stayed in the district for a period between one to four years. Only a small proportion (less than 10 percent) has stayed for 20 years and more.

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Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	39,951	100.0	18.1	44.7	21.0	10.4	5.8
Different locality in this region	26,075	100.0	18.1	45.0	20.9	10.1	5.9
Western	1,639	100.0	21.2	43.7	21.1	9.4	4.6
Central	2,457	100.0	17.7	47.0	22.5	8.7	4.1
Greater Accra	744	100.0	18.1	49.9	19.6	8.2	4.2
Volta	931	100.0	16.3	45.1	19.7	12.1	6.8
Eastern	1,268	100.0	18.5	46.3	19.9	9.8	5.5
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	2,280	100.0	19.0	44.1	20.0	10.0	6.9
Northern	1,104	100.0	18.8	41.7	20.8	12.5	6.2
Upper East	2,290	100.0	14.8	41.5	23.0	14.5	6.2
Upper West	649	100.0	16.5	41.3	22.5	11.5	8.2
Outside Ghana	514	100.0	24.5	37.2	17.9	13.8	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the household size, structure, composition and headship. It seeks to analyse the sex, age groups, marital status, nationality and religious affiliation of the Atwima Kwanwoma population. It also covers economic activity status, literacy, school attendance and level of education in the District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (2010), a household consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head.

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows that the District has a total house population of 89,249 with 17,451 in urban and 71,798 in rural areas of the District. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 20,734 households in the district comprising of 4,265 urban households and 16,469 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.7 for the District as a whole including both urban and rural. The average household size in the district (4.3 persons) is not significantly different from both urban (4.1 persons) and rural (4.4 persons).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	89,249	17,451	71,798
Number of households	1,126,205	20,734	4,265	16,469
Average households per house	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Average household size	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Headship

Table 3.2, shows the household population by composition and sex which indicates that household heads in the District is 20,734 of which male-heads constitute 29.1 percent being the highest and female-heads constitute 17.8 percent. The data also shows that male and female spouses are 3.1 and 17.8 percent respectively with female spouses recording the highest. Children living within the households constitute 43.7 percent with male children recording 45.3 percent and female children recording 42.3 percent.

There is a marginal difference in the proportion between male and female step children of the household head (302) males and (310) females. However, adopted children recorded the lowest, accounting for 0.2 percent males and 0.3 percent for females. Other relatives recorded as high as 5.9 percent with females recording the highest of 6 percent

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,249	100.0	43,116	100.0	46,133	100.0
Head	20,734	23.2	12,532	29.1	8,202	17.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,527	10.7	1,316	3.1	8,211	17.8
Child (son/daughter)	39,037	43.7	19,524	45.3	19,513	42.3
Parent/Parent in-law	848	1.0	116	0.3	732	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	382	0.4	144	0.3	238	0.5
Grandchild	7,830	8.8	3,910	9.1	3,920	8.5
Brother/Sister	3,247	3.6	1,766	4.1	1,481	3.2
Step child	612	0.7	302	0.7	310	0.7
Adopted child	212	0.2	90	0.2	122	0.3
Other relative	5,285	5.9	2,536	5.9	2,749	6.0
Non-relative	1,535	1.7	880	2.0	655	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Structure of Households

Household structure is defined as the ties of affiliations of persons who constitute households. In other words, it refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) between household members who were present on the census night (Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census Enumerators Manual 2010).

From Table 3.3, households with heads only (single person households) constitute 3.8 percent; male heads 5.4 percent, female heads 2.3 percent. Husband and wife with no children constitute 1.8 percent for both sexes. It is also observed that nuclear family is the largest family type among the population in the district, recording 31.4 percent with a marginal difference between male and female proportions. The data shows again that the extended family system is not as common as it used to be. It recorded a relatively low proportion of 18.2 percent. Furthermore, about 1.8 percent of extended family unit has non relatives living with them. Households composed of the head and other composition but no spouse constitutes 8.3 percent with males and females head recording 8.9 and 7.8 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,249	100.0	43,116	100.0	46,133	100.0
Head only	3,383	3.8	2,315	5.4	1,068	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,636	1.8	820	1.9	816	1.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	28,038	31.4	14,334	33.3	13,704	29.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,228	18.2	7,983	18.5	8,245	17.9
Extended + non relatives	1,607	1.8	839	2.0	768	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,791	3.1	1,441	3.3	1,350	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	10,470	11.7	4,338	10.1	6,132	13.3
Single parent Extended	16,242	18.2	6,611	15.3	9,631	20.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,424	1.6	616	1.4	808	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,430	8.3	3,819	8.9	3,611	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Figure 3.1 gives a picture of the marital status of the population 12 years and older in Atwima Kwanwoma District. From the Figure, 40.5 percent of the people enumerated have never married constituting the highest percentage. More than one third (38%) are married 10.7 percent are in consensual unions and a 1.9 percent being the least are separated

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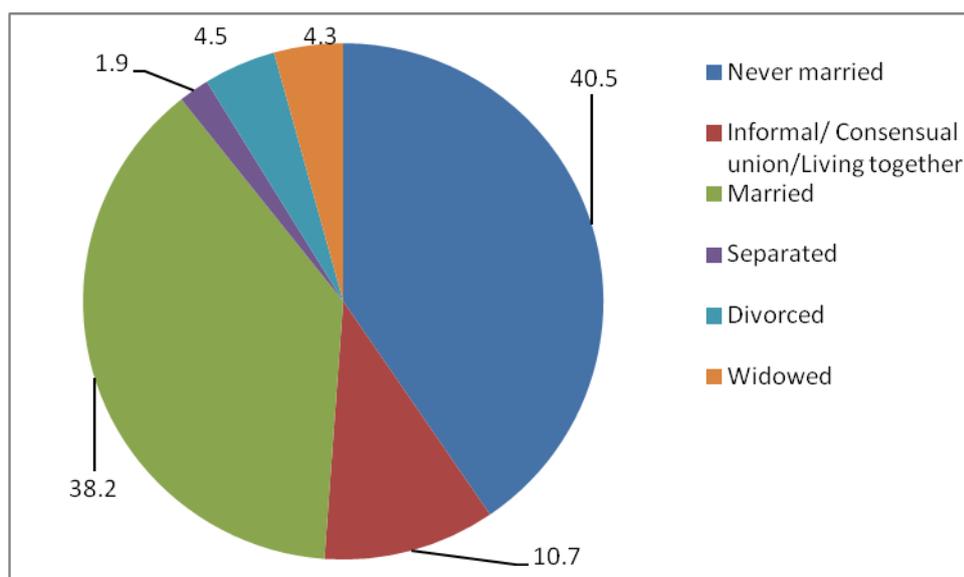
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the marital status by sex and age. From the data, the proportion of the age group (12-14 years) who is never married is 95.1 percent while 4 percent are married. 4.4 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (58.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (34.9%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.8 percent while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent

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	60,352	100.0	40.5	10.7	38.2	1.9	4.5	4.3
12 - 14	6,592	100.0	95.1	0.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,247	100.0	90.8	3.5	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	7,947	100.0	64.4	13.8	19.3	1.1	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	7,483	100.0	35.6	19.1	40.1	1.9	2.8	0.5
30 - 34	6,459	100.0	15.5	19.5	58.1	2.4	3.7	0.8
35 - 39	5,423	100.0	7.2	15.7	67.2	2.9	5.4	1.6
40 - 44	4,369	100.0	4.8	12.7	69.5	3.3	6.9	2.8
45 - 49	3,188	100.0	3.0	10.3	69.2	4.0	8.6	4.8
50 - 54	2,798	100.0	2.7	7.8	67.0	3.4	10.7	8.4
55 - 59	1,719	100.0	2.8	6.0	63.1	2.9	11.9	13.4
60 - 64	1,500	100.0	2.5	7.1	55.6	4.7	13.9	16.2
65+	3,627	100.0	3.6	3.1	36.6	2.6	15.9	38.2
Male								
Total	28,426	100.0	47.6	10.1	37.7	1.2	2.5	0.9
12 - 14	3,206	100.0	94.9	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,586	100.0	94.7	1.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,569	100.0	83.8	6.6	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	3,358	100.0	52.3	17.2	28.4	1.0	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	3,089	100.0	23.2	20.6	52.2	1.6	2.2	0.3
35 - 39	2,646	100.0	11.0	17.5	65.8	1.9	3.6	0.2
40 - 44	2,191	100.0	6.1	15.0	72.3	2.1	3.7	0.8
45 - 49	1,529	100.0	4.0	12.5	74.3	2.8	5.2	1.2
50 - 54	1,305	100.0	4.1	9.8	76.6	2.5	5.5	1.5
55 - 59	848	100.0	3.9	8.3	75.5	2.0	6.4	4.0
60 - 64	757	100.0	2.9	9.6	71.6	3.0	8.7	4.1
65+	1,342	100.0	5.7	5.2	64.7	3.3	11.7	9.5
Female								
Total	31,926	100.0	34.2	11.3	38.6	2.5	6.2	7.2
12 - 14	3,386	100.0	95.2	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,661	100.0	86.9	5.9	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,378	100.0	48.6	19.7	27.6	1.8	1.8	0.5
25 - 29	4,125	100.0	22.1	20.7	49.6	2.6	4.3	0.8
30 - 34	3,370	100.0	8.3	18.5	63.6	3.1	5.1	1.4
35 - 39	2,777	100.0	3.7	14.0	68.5	3.8	7.1	2.9
40 - 44	2,178	100.0	3.4	10.3	66.8	4.6	10.1	4.7
45 - 49	1,659	100.0	2.2	8.3	64.6	5.2	11.8	8.1
50 - 54	1,493	100.0	1.5	6.1	58.7	4.2	15.2	14.3
55 - 59	871	100.0	1.7	3.8	51.0	3.7	17.3	22.5
60 - 64	743	100.0	2.0	4.4	39.3	6.5	19.2	28.5
65+	2,285	100.0	2.3	1.9	20.1	2.3	18.3	55.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age group 65 years and above has the highest proportion of widowed with 38.2 percent. The Table also reveals that most males aged between 20 to 24 are never married (83.8%) compared with 48.6 percent females of the same age group. This indicates that females tend to marry earlier than males. Again, 52.2 percent of males in the age group (30-34) are married with 20.6 percent living together in informal or consensual union. The comparable data for females are 63.6 percent are married and 18.5 percent are in informal/consensual union.

The data further reveals that males aged 65 years and above have a lower proportion of 9.5 percent widowed compared to women 55.1 percent indicating that life expectancy of females 65 years and older is higher than males of the same age group.

Table 3.5 analyses marital status by the level of education of persons 12 years and older and sex. In the district, the proportion of never married for both sexes who have no education is 4.9 percent; basic education is 69.3 percent, and 19.4 percent for secondary.

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]	Secon -dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ sec. certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	60,352	100.0	14.8	65.6	12.7	1.7	3.6	1.6
Never married	24,431	100.0	4.9	69.3	19.4	1.2	3.6	1.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,451	100.0	15.4	72.1	8.7	1.3	2.1	0.5
Married	23,045	100.0	17.4	64.2	9.2	2.3	4.6	2.4
Separated	1,146	100.0	25.8	63.1	6.5	2.0	2.0	0.5
Divorced	2,706	100.0	32.9	58.9	4.2	1.6	2.1	0.3
Widowed	2,573	100.0	60.3	34.0	2.2	1.3	1.8	0.4
Male								
Total	28,426	100.0	8.8	67.2	15.3	1.8	4.6	2.4
Never married	13,517	100.0	4.9	68.3	20.0	1.2	3.8	1.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,859	100.0	9.7	74.4	10.7	1.4	2.9	0.9
Married	10,715	100.0	11.7	64.2	11.7	2.6	6.2	3.6
Separated	352	100.0	19.0	64.8	10.8	2.3	2.8	0.3
Divorced	715	100.0	19.6	67.3	6.6	2.7	3.1	0.8
Widowed	268	100.0	35.1	53.7	4.9	0.7	4.1	1.5
Female								
Total	31,926	100.0	20.2	64.2	10.4	1.6	2.8	1.0
Never married	10,914	100.0	4.9	70.6	18.7	1.3	3.3	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,592	100.0	19.9	70.2	7.1	1.2	1.4	0.2
Married	12,330	100.0	22.3	64.2	7.0	2.0	3.1	1.3
Separated	794	100.0	28.8	62.3	4.7	1.9	1.6	0.6
Divorced	1,991	100.0	37.7	55.9	3.3	1.3	1.8	0.1
Widowed	2,305	100.0	63.3	31.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: [1] *Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS*
[2] *Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary*
[3] *Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma HND, e*
[4] *Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher*

The proportion of married for both sexes who have vocational/technical education is 2.3 percent; post middle/ secondary certificate recorded 4.6 percent and tertiary education, 2.4 percent. As high as 68.3 percent males who have never married have basic education, 20 percent have secondary education and 1.9 percent have tertiary education. The proportion of married males who have secondary education is 11.7 percent and married females who also have secondary education is 7 percent.

The marital status and economic activity status of persons 12 years and older is shown in Table 3.6. More than half (57.5%) of persons from the marital status category are employed, 3.8 percent are unemployed and economically not active are about 38.7 percent. Higher proportions (66.9%) of the never married population are economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (80.1%). All the marital status categories recorded a high proportion for the employed with less than 7 percent for the unemployed for each of the population in the marital status group.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	60,352	100.0	34,695	57.5	2,296	3.8	23,361	38.7
Never married	24,431	100.0	6,975	28.5	1,120	4.6	16,336	66.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,451	100.0	5,123	79.4	329	5.1	999	15.5
Married	23,045	100.0	18,450	80.1	696	3	3,899	16.9
Separated	1,146	100.0	844	73.6	45	3.9	257	22.4
Divorced	2,706	100.0	1,961	72.5	77	2.8	668	24.7
Widowed	2,573	100.0	1,342	52.2	29	1.1	1,202	46.7
Male								
Total	28,426	100.0	17,112	60.2	938	3.3	10,376	36.5
Never married	13,517	100.0	4,449	32.9	620	4.6	8,448	62.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,859	100.0	2,541	88.9	88	3.1	230	8
Married	10,715	100.0	9,163	85.5	191	1.8	1,361	12.7
Separated	352	100.0	274	77.8	11	3.1	67	19
Divorced	715	100.0	534	74.7	23	3.2	158	22.1
Widowed	268	100.0	151	56.3	5	1.9	112	41.8
Female								
Total	31,926	100.0	17,583	55.1	1,358	4.3	12,985	40.7
Never married	10,914	100.0	2,526	23.1	500	4.6	7,888	72.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,592	100.0	2,582	71.9	241	6.7	769	21.4
Married	12,330	100.0	9,287	75.3	505	4.1	2,538	20.6
Separated	794	100.0	570	71.8	34	4.3	190	23.9
Divorced	1,991	100.0	1,427	71.7	54	2.7	510	25.6
Widowed	2,305	100.0	1,191	51.7	24	1	1,090	47.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in Table 3.6 further reveals some variations in marital status and economic activity status among the sexes. There are more males (60.2%) in the marital status population than females (55.1%) who are employed. However, the marital status population has slightly more economically not active females (40.7%) than males (36.5%). In both sexes, there are more married people in the marital status population who are employed than the economically not active.

3.4   Nationality

The majority of people in the District (96.1%) are Ghanaians excluding 0.5 percent who are Ghanaians by naturalization and 1.7 percent are Ghanaians with dual citizenship (Table 3.7). Those with dual citizenship may be Ghanaians who have sojourned in other countries for some time and have applied to become citizens of that country whilst maintaining their Ghanaian citizenship too. On the other hand, those from ECOWAS countries make up 0.8 percent, the highest of the non-Ghanaian population. The trend does not differ much among the sexes.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,634	100.0	43,792	100.0	46,842	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,110	96.1	42,090	96.1	45,020	96.1
Dual Nationality	1,509	1.7	707	1.6	802	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	481	0.5	212	0.5	269	0.6
ECOWAS	716	0.8	379	0.9	337	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	435	0.5	217	0.5	218	0.5
Other	383	0.4	187	0.4	196	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Religion is the belief in the existence of a god or gods, and the activities that are connected with their worship. Table 3.8 examines the religious composition in the district. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, about 86.6 percent of the population of Atwima Kwanwoma are Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian), followed by Islam (5.3%). Traditionalist (0.4%) is the lowest religious group in the District. Those with No religion however constitute 6.4 percent of the population in the District.

Pentecostal/Charismatic Christians recorded 33.8 percent as the largest religious denomination among Christians followed by protestant with 21.4 percent. Catholics on the other hand make up 14.7 percent and other non-specified religions forms 1.2 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,634	100.0	43,792	100.0	46,842	100.0
No Religion	5,810	6.4	3,717	8.5	2,093	4.5
Catholic	13,334	14.7	6,423	14.7	6,911	14.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	19,374	21.4	9,015	20.6	10,359	22.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	30,612	33.8	14,068	32.1	16,544	35.3
Other Christians	15,180	16.7	7,327	16.7	7,853	16.8
Islam	4,822	5.3	2,478	5.7	2,344	5.0
Traditionalist	378	0.4	213	0.5	165	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,124	1.2	551	1.3	573	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and 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 (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Literacy on the other hand 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 in any language.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents information on the population 11 years and older who are literate in at least one language and those who are not literate in any language at all. From the total population, 70.6 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 13.1 percent literate in English only and 15.1 percent Ghanaian Language only. Less than one percent of the people can read and write French in Atwima Kwanwoma.

More males (74.8%) than females (66.2%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However more females than males are literate in English and only 14.2 percent and Ghanaian language only, 18.6 percent only according to Table 3.9.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	8,998	53,380	100.0	13.1	15.1	70.6	0.2	0.9
11-14	169	8,449	100.0	19.1	10.4	69.4	0.2	0.9
15-19	365	8,882	100.0	11.8	8.1	78.3	0.3	-
20-24	710	7,237	100.0	12.4	12.6	73.8	0.3	1.0
25-29	901	6,582	100.0	13.7	17.5	68.0	0.1	0.7
30-34	925	5,534	100.0	12.7	20.6	65.6	0.3	0.8
35-39	947	4,476	100.0	12.7	20.7	65.7	0.2	0.7
40-44	738	3,631	100.0	11.6	21.3	65.7	0.3	1.0
45-49	611	2,577	100.0	11.5	19.9	67.3	0.3	0.9
50-54	532	2,266	100.0	9.6	19.7	69.6	0.3	0.8
55-59	382	1,337	100.0	10.5	15.2	73.1	0.1	1.0
60-64	527	973	100.0	6.6	15.9	76.5	0.2	0.8
65+	2,191	1,436	100.0	9.1	18.5	71.7	0.1	0.7
Male								
Total	2,519	26,896	100.0	12.1	11.8	74.8	0.3	1.0
11-14	69	4,126	100.0	18.4	9.6	71.0	0.2	0.8
15-19	134	4,452	100.0	11.1	6.9	80.2	0.4	1.4
20-24	237	3,332	100.0	10.9	9.6	78.0	0.4	1.1
25-29	277	3,081	100.0	13.2	13.5	72.4	0.2	0.6
30-34	313	2,776	100.0	12.2	15.2	71.5	0.3	0.9
35-39	295	2,351	100.0	12.1	16.7	70.1	0.2	0.9
40-44	229	1,962	100.0	11.0	16.1	71.4	0.4	1.1
45-49	174	1,355	100.0	10.0	14.1	74.4	0.4	1.2
50-54	135	1,170	100.0	8.4	13.2	76.8	0.2	1.4
55-59	96	752	100.0	9.3	8.8	80.1	0.1	1.7
60-64	117	640	100.0	5.6	11.6	81.9	0.0	0.9
65+	443	899	100.0	6.8	12.0	80.2	0.1	0.9
Female								
Total	6,479	26,484	100.0	14.2	18.6	66.2	0.2	0.8
11-14	100	4,323	100.0	19.8	11.2	67.8	0.1	1.0
15-19	231	4,430	100.0	12.6	9.3	76.3	0.2	1.5
20-24	473	3,905	100.0	13.6	15.1	70.3	0.2	0.8
25-29	624	3,501	100.0	14.1	20.9	64.2	0.1	0.7
30-34	612	2,758	100.0	13.3	26.1	59.7	0.3	0.7
35-39	652	2,125	100.0	13.3	25.2	60.9	0.1	0.5
40-44	509	1,669	100.0	12.4	27.4	59.1	0.2	1.0
45-49	437	1,222	100.0	13.2	26.4	59.5	0.3	0.7
50-54	397	1,096	100.0	10.9	26.6	62.0	0.4	0.2
55-59	286	585	100.0	12.1	23.4	64.3	0.0	0.2
60-64	410	333	100.0	8.4	24.3	66.1	0.6	0.6
65+	1,748	537	100.0	12.8	29.2	57.5	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Education

The school attendance profile for Atwima Kwanwoma District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.2. Of the 82,266 persons aged 3 years and above, 45.1 percent had attended school in the past or were in school, with 42.3 percent being in school at the time of the census while 12.6 percent have never attended school. Females were less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 43.7 percent for females and 46.7 percent for males. Meanwhile, females who have never attended school are twice (16.7%) their male counterparts (8.2%).

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older
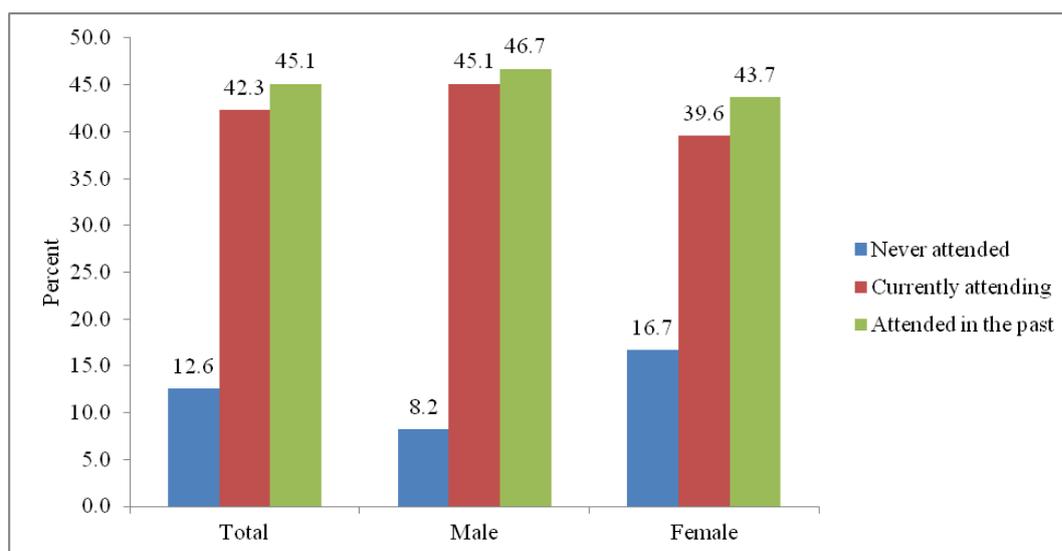
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 provides information on population 3 years and older by school attendance, level of education and by sex in Atwima Kwanwoma District. The table indicates that of the total population in the district, 34,760 persons aged three years and older are currently attending school, whereas 37,133 have attended school in the past. For those who are currently in school, close to half (47.2%) are in primary school, 18.6 percent are in JSS/JHS, 8.5 percent are in SSS/SHS, while 1.8 percent are in tertiary institutions. Considering the proportion of those at the Basic level defined to include Primary and JHS, (65.8 %), there will be pressure on the Administrators of Second Cycle institutions in the District to provide facilities to cater for the number in the next few years.

It is further revealed that for those who had attended school previously almost 8 out of 10 (78.5%) attended up to basic school level (primary, JSS/JHS and middle) while 14.7 percent attended SSS/SHS and secondary school. The proportion who attended vocational/technical/ commercial constitutes 2.4 percent while post middle/secondary is 1.7 percent. In addition, 4.7 percent attended tertiary institutions. Also, more females 78.3 percent than males 74.5 percent attended basic level schools. However, males outnumber females at the SSS/SHS/Secondary level (14.9% males and 10.4% females). In addition, more males, 6.3 percent than females, 3.1 percent attained tertiary level of education.

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	34,760	100.0	17,830	100.0	16,930	100.0	37,133	100.0	18,453	100.0	18,680	100.0
Nursery	2,590	7.5	1,328	7.4	1,262	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	5,451	15.7	2,750	15.4	2,701	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	16,409	47.2	8,243	46.2	8,166	48.2	5,715	15.4	1,942	10.5	3,773	20.2
JSS/JHS	6,473	18.6	3,371	18.9	3,102	18.3	13,033	35.1	6,075	32.9	6,958	37.2
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,384	28.0	5,737	31.1	4,647	24.9
SSS/SHS	2,959	8.5	1,606	9.0	1,353	8.0	3,645	9.8	2,034	11.0	1,611	8.6
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,060	2.9	715	3.9	345	1.8
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	96	0.3	63	0.4	33	0.2	907	2.4	443	2.4	464	2.5
Post middle/ secondary certificate	163	0.5	70	0.4	93	0.5	645	1.7	343	1.9	302	1.6
Tertiary	619	1.8	399	2.2	220	1.3	1,744	4.7	1,164	6.3	580	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The focus of this chapter is on the economic characteristics of the population of Atwima Kwanwoma District. It includes the activity status, occupation and industry by sex. The final part outlines the employment status and the employment sector in the District.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 indicates that about two third (68.4%) of persons 15 years and older in the Atwima Kwanwoma District are economically active and 31.6 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 93.88 percent are employed with males being 94.8 percent and females 92.8 percent. The proportion of the population who are unemployed in the District for both sexes stands at 6.2 percent; 5.2 percent for males and 7.2 percent for females.

The economically not active on the other hand, recorded 31.6 percent. Majority of the economically not active are those in full time education (46.5%) followed by those who did home duties/household chores (26.5%) of which 15.6 percent are males and 34.6 percent are females. Pensioner/Retired category has the lowest proportion (2.3%) with 3.8 percent males and 1.1 percent females.

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

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,760	100.0	25,220	100.0	28,540	100.0
Economically active	36,793	68.4	17,965	71.2	18,828	66.0
Employed	*34,502*	*93.8*	*17,031*	*94.8*	*17,471*	*92.8*
Worked	*32,936*	*95.5*	*16,486*	*96.8*	*16,450*	*94.2*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,542*	*4.5*	*536*	*3.1*	*1,006*	*5.8*
Did voluntary work without pay	*24*	*0.1*	*9*	*0.1*	*15*	*0.1*
Unemployed	*2,291*	*6.2*	*934*	*5.2*	*1,357*	*7.2*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*860*	*37.5*	*328*	*35.1*	*532*	*39.2*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,431*	*62.5*	*606*	*64.9*	*825*	*60.8*
Economically not active	**16,967**	**31.6**	**7,255**	**28.8**	**9,712**	**34.0**
Did home duties (household chore)	4,497	26.5	1,132	15.6	3,365	34.6
Full time education	7,896	46.5	4,304	59.3	3,592	37.0
Pensioner/Retired	387	2.3	278	3.8	109	1.1
Disabled/Sick	872	5.1	354	4.9	518	5.3
Too old/young	1,646	9.7	430	5.9	1,216	12.5
Other	1,669	9.8	757	10.4	912	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older in Atwima Kwanwoma District. According to the chart, the total employed persons are 64.2 percent with 49.4 percent males and 50.6 percent females. The unemployed population is 4.3 percent and the economically not active population recorded 31.6 percent. For the unemployed population, 3.7 percent of them are males and 4.7 percent are females. About thirty percent (28.8%) males and 34 percent females are economically not active.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex
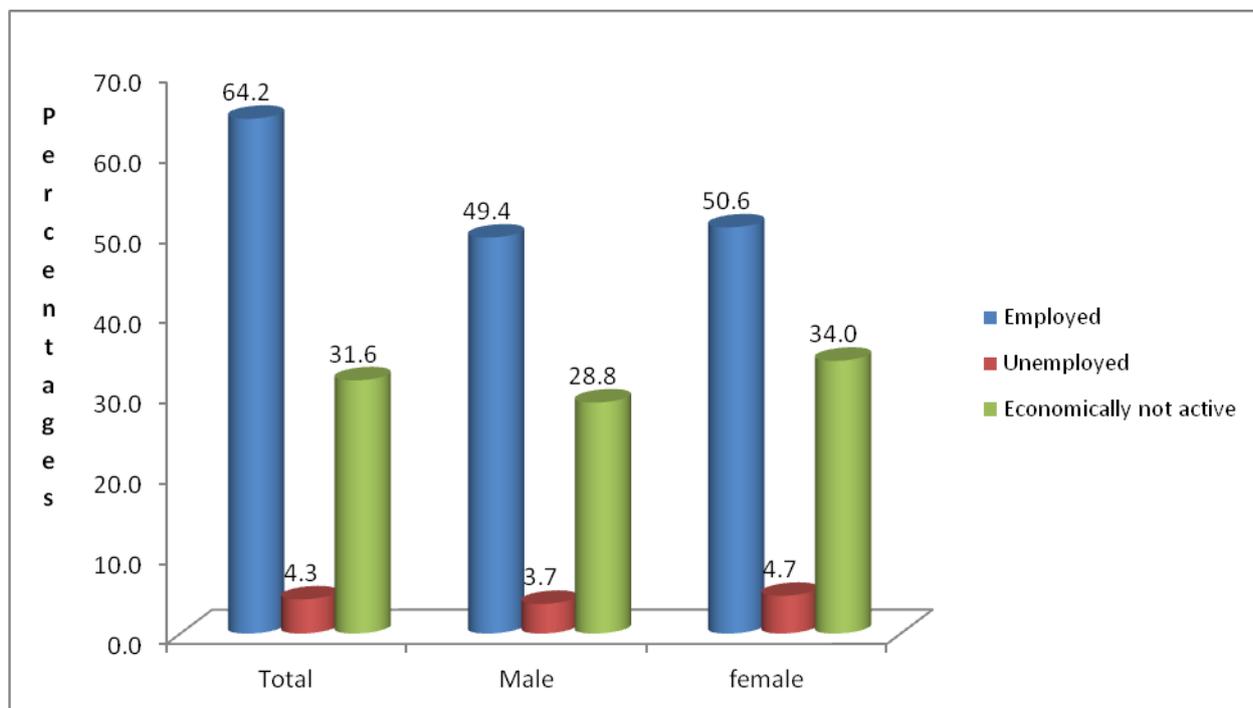
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. The data shows a gradual rise from 4 percent at age 15-19 which peaks at 16.2 percent and at age 25-29 and gradually decreases as age increases. The proportions unemployed are quite high at lower age groups 15-29 but decreases with increase in age.

Between age 15-19, the proportion of the economically not active is as high as 44.5 percent. This proportion decreases sharply from 17.2 percent at age 20-24 to as low as 1.8 percent at age 55-59. The data by males and females show similar patterns.

Table 4.2 shows again the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. The data reveals that, there are 64.2 percent of employed persons and 4.3 percent of unemployed in the District whilst the economically not active constitutes 31.6 percent. Employment increases with the age groups from 15 up to 49 years and then starts to decrease from 50 to 54 years. The age group, 20-24 years recorded the highest proportion of unemployed population (10.1%) as well as the age group 15 to 19 years which also recorded the highest proportion of the economically not active population (81.7%).

Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are more employed males (67.5%) than females (61.2%). However, the proportion of females who are unemployed

exceeds their male counterparts for the age groups. However, the same trend is also identified with the economically not active population.

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,760	100.0	34,502	64.2	2,291	4.3	16,967	31.6
15-19	9,247	100.0	1,383	15.0	307	3.3	7,557	81.7
20-24	7,947	100.0	4,226	53.2	805	10.1	2,916	36.7
25-29	7,483	100.0	5,598	74.8	536	7.2	1,349	18.0
30-34	6,459	100.0	5,393	83.5	238	3.7	828	12.8
35-39	5,423	100.0	4,718	87.0	142	2.6	563	10.4
40-44	4,369	100.0	3,854	88.2	77	1.8	438	10.0
45-49	3,188	100.0	2,836	89.0	62	1.9	290	9.1
50-54	2,798	100.0	2,450	87.6	32	1.1	316	11.3
55-59	1,719	100.0	1,383	80.5	35	2.0	301	17.5
60-64	1,500	100.0	1,025	68.3	49	3.3	426	28.4
65+	3,627	100.0	1,636	45.1	8	0.2	1,983	54.7
Male								
Total	25,220	100.0	17,031	67.5	934	3.7	7,255	28.8
15-19	4,586	100.0	666	14.5	108	2.4	3,812	83.1
20-24	3,569	100.0	1,931	54.1	324	9.1	1,314	36.8
25-29	3,358	100.0	2,672	79.6	213	6.3	473	14.1
30-34	3,089	100.0	2,772	89.7	93	3.0	224	7.3
35-39	2,646	100.0	2,408	91.0	65	2.5	173	6.5
40-44	2,191	100.0	2,015	92.0	34	1.6	142	6.5
45-49	1,529	100.0	1,419	92.8	27	1.8	83	5.4
50-54	1,305	100.0	1,188	91.0	14	1.1	103	7.9
55-59	848	100.0	725	85.5	24	2.8	99	11.7
60-64	757	100.0	532	70.3	29	3.8	196	25.9
65+	1,342	100.0	703	52.4	3	0.2	636	47.4
Female								
Total	28,540	100.0	17,471	61.2	1,357	4.8	9,712	34.0
15-19	4,661	100.0	717	15.4	199	4.3	3,745	80.3
20-24	4,378	100.0	2,295	52.4	481	11.0	1,602	36.6
25-29	4,125	100.0	2,926	70.9	323	7.8	876	21.2
30-34	3,370	100.0	2,621	77.8	145	4.3	604	17.9
35-39	2,777	100.0	2,310	83.2	77	2.8	390	14.0
40-44	2,178	100.0	1,839	84.4	43	2.0	296	13.6
45-49	1,659	100.0	1,417	85.4	35	2.1	207	12.5
50-54	1,493	100.0	1,262	84.5	18	1.2	213	14.3
55-59	871	100.0	658	75.5	11	1.3	202	23.2
60-64	743	100.0	493	66.4	20	2.7	230	31.0
65+	2,285	100.0	933	40.8	5	0.2	1,347	58.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 examines the employed population by occupation and sex for persons 15 years and older. A little more than a quarter (27.5%) of the workers in the district are engaged as service and sales workers constituting the highest percentage of the employed. This is closely followed by skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (27.4%). A significant proportion (18.8%) is also employed as craft and related trades workers.

In addition, less than 10 percent are employed by elementary occupations, plant and machine operators and assemblers recorded 6.5 percent while 5.3 percent are professionals. Occupations by sex show that about equal proportions of male (26.0%) and females (28.7%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

However, more males than females are engaged as craft and related trades workers; 28.1 percent males and 9.8 percent females; plant and machine operators and assemblers (12.9%) males and 0.3 percent females; professionals 6.3 percent males and 4.3 percent females. A high proportion of females 41.6 percent than males 13 percent are employed as service and sales workers.

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	34,502	100.0	17,031	100.0	17,471	100.0
Managers	868	2.5	451	2.6	417	2.4
Professionals	1,817	5.3	1,070	6.3	747	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	502	1.5	362	2.1	140	0.8
7Clerical support workers	555	1.6	349	2.0	206	1.2
Service and sales workers	9,487	27.5	2,215	13.0	7,272	41.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,443	27.4	4,428	26.0	5,015	28.7
Craft and related trades workers	6,503	18.8	4,786	28.1	1,717	9.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,251	6.5	2,196	12.9	55	0.3
Elementary occupations	3,073	8.9	1,173	6.9	1,900	10.9
Other occupations	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

This part of the analysis explains the employed population by industry and sex. The data indicates that 28.1 percent of the workforce 15 years and older are into agriculture forestry and fishing. About 24.4 percent are into wholesale and retail (repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles).

In addition 10.9 percent are employed in the manufacturing sector, while wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ twice as many females (33.0%) as

males (15.0%). Some industries also employ mainly males or females. Males are almost wholly employed in construction (15.7%) than females (0.5%); transportation and storage 11 percent males and 0.3 percent females. Females also predominate in accommodation and food services, 10.5 percent females and 1.5 percent males.

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	34,502	100.0	17,031	100.0	17,471	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,699	28.1	4,653	27.3	5,046	28.9
Mining and quarrying	177	0.5	161	0.9	16	0.1
Manufacturing	3,757	10.9	2,043	12.0	1,714	9.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	56	0.2	50	0.3	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	66	0.2	32	0.2	34	0.2
Construction	2,771	8.0	2,682	15.7	89	0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,423	24.4	2,557	15.0	5,866	33.6
Transportation and storage	1,927	5.6	1,869	11.0	58	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,142	6.2	258	1.5	1,884	10.8
Information and communication	115	0.3	96	0.6	19	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	270	0.8	170	1.0	100	0.6
Real estate activities	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	185	0.5	143	0.8	42	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	186	0.5	157	0.9	29	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	370	1.1	268	1.6	102	0.6
Education	1,457	4.2	742	4.4	715	4.1
Human health and social work activities	425	1.2	200	1.2	225	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	200	0.6	186	1.1	14	0.1
Other service activities	2,138	6.2	688	4.0	1,450	8.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	130	0.4	68	0.4	62	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 analyses the employed population by employment status and sex. The data indicates that self-employed without employees constitute 65.6 percent being the highest employment status while employees are only 18 percent. About 4.9 percent are contributing family workers, 2.7 percent are casual workers and 0.3 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The proportion of male employees (25.7%) is higher than that of females (10.5%) with more of the females (6.9%) also serving as contributing family workers than males (2.8%)

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,502	100.0	17,031	100.0	17,471	100.0
Employee	6,213	18	4,383	25.7	1,830	10.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,634	65.6	9,716	57	12,918	73.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,567	4.5	958	5.6	609	3.5
Casual worker	918	2.7	761	4.5	157	0.9
Contributing family worker	1,675	4.9	470	2.8	1,205	6.9
Apprentice	1,393	4	699	4.1	694	4
Domestic employee (Househelp)	88	0.3	37	0.2	51	0.3
Other	14	0	7	0	7	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population by employment sector. The employment sector that employs majority of the people in the District is the Private Informal sector (86.7%). This is followed by the Private Formal sector (7.3%), then the Government sector which employs as low as 5.2 percent in the Atwima Kwanwoma District with 6.3 percent males and 4.1 percent females.

Table 4.6 further shows that Private Informal sector which employs majority of the employed population employs 82.1 percent males and 91.1 percent females, whereas the Private Formal sector employs 10.4 percent males and only 4.3 percent females. The Public (Government) sector employs 6.3 percent males and 4.1 percent females.

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	34,502	100.0	17,031	100.0	17,471	100.0
Public (Government)	1,784	5.2	1,075	6.3	709	4.1
Private Formal	2,535	7.3	1,776	10.4	759	4.3
Private Informal	29,896	86.7	13,981	82.1	15,915	91.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	22	0.1	16	0.1	6	0
NGOs (Local and International)	262	0.8	180	1.1	82	0.5
Other International Organisations	3	0	3	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT), but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication media. This chapter provides information on the population by sex who own mobile phones and the use of internet facility. This information was obtained from population 12 years and older. Information was also collected on ownership of desktop/laptops by households.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

In Atwima Kwanwoma District, the use of mobile phones has made life more easy and comfortable. Table 5.1 shows that out of a population of 60,352, 12 years and older, a little above half (52.6%) have mobile phones. Among the population, 59.2 percent of males own mobile phones while among females the proportion is 46.7 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,352	100.0	31,737	52.6	3,258	5.4
Male	28,426	47.1	16,821	59.2	2,115	7.4
Female	31,926	52.9	14,916	46.7	1,143	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further indicates that only 5.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. Among males and females, 7.4 percent and 3.6 percent respectively use internet.

5.4   Household Ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Again, Table 5.2 shows that 5.8 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers. More male headed households 6.9 percent have desktop/laptop computers compared to 4.2 percent of female headed households.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,734	100.0	1,202	5.8
Male	12,532	60.4	861	6.9
Female	8,202	39.6	341	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

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

PWDs encounter numerous difficulties when it comes to accessing education, employment, housing facilities, transportation and healthcare. This chapter analyses the population with disability, type of disability and distribution of the disabled by type of locality. It further analyses the data on disability and activity status and ends with disability, education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population with disability by type and locality type in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Out of the total population of 90,634 in the District, 2.6 percent of them are with disability whilst those without disability are 97.4 percent. Equal proportion (2.6%) of males and females are disabled. The data also reveals that there are more PWDs in rural (2.1%) compared to urban localities (0.5%). Visual form of disability has the highest (1.0%) proportion with males constituting 0.9 percent and females 1 percent. This is followed by persons with physical disabilities accounting for 0.7 percent. There is marginal difference amongst the rest of the disabilities such as hearing, speech and intellectual.

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

Disability Type/	Total		Male		Female	
Type of locality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total	90,634	100.0	43,792	100.0	46,842	100.0
No disability	88,311	97.4	42,669	97.4	45,642	97.4
With a disability	2,323	2.6	1,123	2.6	1,200	2.6
Sight	884	1.0	404	0.9	480	1.0
Hearing	358	0.4	155	0.4	203	0.4
Speech	390	0.4	210	0.5	180	0.4
Physical	670	0.7	334	0.8	336	0.7
Intellectual	321	0.4	157	0.4	164	0.4
Emotional	334	0.4	170	0.4	164	0.4
Other	257	0.3	133	0.3	124	0.3
Urban						
Total	17,884	19.7	8,554	19.5	9,330	19.9
No disability	17,474	19.3	8,342	19.0	9,132	19.5
With a disability	410	0.5	212	0.5	198	0.4
Sight	128	0.1	60	0.1	68	0.1
Hearing	56	0.1	25	0.1	31	0.1
Speech	68	0.1	45	0.1	23	0.0
Physical	89	0.1	49	0.1	40	0.1
Intellectual	39	0.0	23	0.1	16	0.0
Emotional	99	0.1	46	0.1	53	0.1
Other	43	0.0	24	0.1	19	0.0
Rural						
Total	72,750	80.3	35,238	80.5	37,512	80.1
No disability	70,837	78.2	34,327	78.4	36,510	77.9
With a disability	1,913	2.1	911	2.1	1,002	2.1
Sight	756	0.8	344	0.8	412	0.9
Hearing	302	0.3	130	0.3	172	0.4
Speech	322	0.4	165	0.4	157	0.3
Physical	581	0.6	285	0.7	296	0.6
Intellectual	282	0.3	134	0.3	148	0.3
Emotional	235	0.3	124	0.3	111	0.2
Other	214	0.2	109	0.2	105	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Disability by type of Locality

The proportions of disabled among the urban and rural communities in Atwima Kwnwoma District are in varied form. In the urban areas, persons with disabilities are 0.5 percent whilst those in the rural make up 2.1 percent. For each type of disability, the rural localities recorded higher percentages than the urban as indicated in Table 6.1. For example, while rural localities have 0.8 percent disabled persons with sight disability, the urban areas have only 0.1 percent.

6.4   Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows disabled persons 15 years and older by activity status and sex in Atwima Kwanwoma District. The District has a disabled population of 1774, out of which 44.9 percent of them are employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed. The rest, 52.4 percent are economically not active. The highest form of disability, sight (697) has majority (53.5%) of its population being economically not active with (44.9%) being employed. Among all the forms of disability, only emotional and speech disabilities have their employed population being more than the economically not active.

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
Total	53,760	100.0	34,502	64.2	2,291	4.3	16,967	31.6
Without disability	51,986	100.0	33,706	64.8	2,242	4.3	16,038	30.9
With disability	1,774	100.0	796	44.9	49	2.8	929	52.4
Sight	697	100.0	313	44.9	11	1.6	373	53.5
Hearing	261	100.0	124	47.5	4	1.5	133	51.0
Speech	238	100.0	122	51.3	10	4.2	106	44.5
Physical	539	100.0	198	36.7	10	1.9	331	61.4
Intellect	224	100.0	77	34.4	9	4.0	138	61.6
Emotion	226	100.0	116	51.3	10	4.4	100	44.2
Other	174	100.0	96	55.2	3	1.7	75	43.1
Male								
Total	25,220	100.0	17,031	67.5	934	3.7	7,255	28.8
Without disability	24,399	100.0	16,609	68.1	914	3.7	6,876	28.2
With disability	821	100.0	422	51.4	20	2.4	379	46.2
Sight	299	100.0	150	50.2	5	1.7	144	48.2
Hearing	102	100.0	49	48.0	2	2.0	51	50.0
Speech	124	100.0	68	54.8	7	5.6	49	39.5
Physical	257	100.0	115	44.7	5	1.9	137	53.3
Intellect	109	100.0	41	37.6	3	2.8	65	59.6
Emotion	110	100.0	61	55.5	2	1.8	47	42.7
Other	95	100.0	54	56.8	2	2.1	39	41.1
Female								
Total	28,540	100.0	17,471	61.2	1,357	4.8	9,712	34.0
Without disability	27,587	100.0	17,097	62.0	1,328	4.8	9,162	33.2
With disability	953	100.0	374	39.2	29	3.0	550	57.7
Sight	398	100.0	163	41.0	6	1.5	229	57.5
Hearing	159	100.0	75	47.2	2	1.3	82	51.6
Speech	114	100.0	54	47.4	3	2.6	57	50.0
Physical	282	100.0	83	29.4	5	1.8	194	68.8
Intellect	115	100.0	36	31.3	6	5.2	73	63.5
Emotion	116	100.0	55	47.4	8	6.9	53	45.7
Other	79	100.0	42	53.2	1	1.3	36	45.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Male and female differentials are not too significant among all the activities. However, there are more males with sight disability among the disabled population who are employed (50.2%) than their female counterparts (41.0%) and likewise for speech and emotional disabilities.

6.5   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents disabled persons three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. People with disability in the District make up 2211 (2.6%) of the population. Out of this, 34.1 percent have never attended school. The highest educational level attained among the disabled population is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS accounting for about half (50.5%) of all disabled population in the District. The lowest percentage in the educational level attained by the disability group in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 4.3 percent of the disabled population in the District.

Among the disabled males in the District, 22.7 percent have never attended school while females on the other hand are 44.7 percent. Almost an equal proportion of males (64.2%) and females (62.3%) of all disabled population in the District attained Basic level of education compared to 17.3 percent of males and 11.7 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education.

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

| | Educational level attained | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | Never attended | | Pre-school | | *Basic School | | **Senior Higher/Higher | |
Sex/Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	82,266	100.0	10,373	12.6	8041	9.8	52,014	63.2	11,838	14.4
No disability	80,055	100.0	9,618	12.0	5387	6.7	50,897	63.6	11,595	14.5
With a disability	2,211	100.0	755	34.1	96	4.3	1117	50.5	243	11.0
Sight	842	100.0	293	34.8	32	3.8	407	48.3	110	13.1
Hearing	340	100.0	146	42.9	20	5.9	145	42.6	29	8.5
Speech	360	100.0	118	32.8	25	6.9	176	48.9	41	11.4
Physical	647	100.0	256	39.6	21	3.2	312	48.2	58	9.0
Intellectual	300	100.0	113	37.7	12	4.0	143	47.7	32	10.7
Emotional	309	100.0	83	26.9	16	5.2	169	54.7	41	13.3
Other	241	100.0	54	22.4	14	5.8	148	61.4	25	10.4
Male										
Total	39,514	100.0	3,231	8.2	4078	10.3	25,368	64.2	6,837	17.3
No disability	38,453	100.0	2,990	7.8	4023	10.5	24,748	64.4	6,692	17.4
With a disability	1,061	100.0	241	22.7	55	5.2	620	58.4	145	13.7
Sight	377	100.0	84	22.3	19	5.0	216	57.3	58	15.4
Hearing	146	100.0	51	34.9	11	7.5	70	47.9	14	9.6
Speech	196	100.0	50	25.5	17	8.7	108	55.1	21	10.7
Physical	323	100.0	77	23.8	14	4.3	189	58.5	43	13.3
Intellectual	147	100.0	42	28.6	7	4.8	75	51.0	23	15.6
Emotional	154	100.0	26	16.9	9	5.8	94	61.0	25	16.2
Other	125	100.0	21	16.8	7	5.6	80	64.0	17	13.6

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		*Basic School		**Senior Higher/Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	42,752	100.0	7,142	16.7	3963	9.3	26,646	62.3	5,001	11.7
No disability	41,602	100.0	6,628	15.9	3922	9.4	26,149	62.9	4,903	11.8
With a disability	1,150	100.0	514	44.7	41	3.6	497	43.2	98	8.5
Sight	465	100.0	209	44.9	13	2.8	191	41.1	52	11.2
Hearing	194	100.0	95	49.0	9	4.6	75	38.7	15	7.7
Speech	164	100.0	68	41.5	8	4.9	68	41.5	20	12.2
Physical	324	100.0	179	55.2	7	2.2	123	38.0	15	4.6
Intellectual	153	100.0	71	46.4	5	3.3	68	44.4	9	5.9
Emotional	155	100.0	57	36.8	7	4.5	75	48.4	16	10.3
Other	116	100.0	33	28.4	7	6.0	68	58.6	8	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

IncludesPrimary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

**Incudes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc/Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert.,Diploma, Masters, PHD etc)*

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Atwima Kwanwoma District is no exception. Though the sector's contribution to the general development of the economy cannot be under estimated, it faces a lot of challenges. This chapter discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in them. It also looks at households engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to type of locality.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The total number of Household enumerated in Atwima Kwanwoma District is 20,734. Out of this number, 38.4 percent are agricultural households. This means households who are not into agriculture are 61.5 percent. This also implies that an agricultural activity which is the backbone of the country's economy is undertaken by a low percentage of households in the District.

At the rural areas, agricultural households make up less than half (42.1%) of the total households. This is because agriculture is undertaken more in rural areas than in urban areas. In the urban localities, only 24.2 percent of households are into agriculture.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,734	100.0	4,265	100.0	16,469	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	7,972	38.4	1,032	24.2	6,940	42.1
Crop Farming	7,671	96.2	959	92.9	6,712	96.7
Tree Planting	73	0.9	14	1.4	59	0.9
Livestock Rearing	1,290	16.2	185	17.9	1,105	15.9
Fish Farming	10	0.1	1	0.1	9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Households by Agricultural activities and locality

Table 7.1 further presents the various forms of agricultural activities carried out by agricultural households. The predominant activity within the District is crop farming accounting for 96.2 percent. This is followed by Livestock Rearing, 16.2 percent. Fish Farming recorded the least proportion of agricultural activity engaged in by households with 0.1 percent.

The urban and rural communities in the District also have 92.9 percent and 96.7 percent respectively of its households into crop farming. The least form of agricultural activity in the rural-urban localities is Fish Farming, 0.1 percent.

7.4   Types of Farming Activities

Livestock rearing is the second major agricultural activity undertaken in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Table 7.2 indicates that, the most reared livestock in the District is chicken with 45,828 birds, accounting for 74.5 percent of all livestock in the District. The least reared livestock is Ostrich, recording only 10 birds. Fish Farming has the highest average number per keeper with 319 of them whiles Ostrich recorded the lowest average number per keeper of 5.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent		
All livestock	61,519	100.0	1,661	37
Beehives	12	0.0	2	6
Cattle	1,770	2.9	54	33
Chicken	45,828	74.5	768	60
Dove	52	0.1	3	17
Duck	369	0.6	38	10
Goat	2,422	3.9	237	10
Grass-cutter	425	0.7	22	19
Guinea fowl	138	0.2	13	11
Ostrich	10	0.0	2	5
Pig	1,868	3.0	48	39
Rabbit	1,797	2.9	30	60
Sheep	4,772	7.8	414	12
Silk worm	18	0.0	2	9
Snail	292	0.5	4	73
Turkey	89	0.1	7	13
Other	380	0.6	13	29
Fish farming	1,277	2.1	4	319
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0
Other	380	0.6	13	29

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Concerns have been raised on the inadequacy of housing stock, unsafe water supply and inadequate sewerage systems, unimproved housing and improper planned settlements in the country. These problems associated with housing resulted in the introduction of housing characteristics in the 2000 and 2010 population and housing census. Several governments have made attempts to address these concerns by providing affordable housing and coming up with policies to enhance the living standards of the people. Policy framework like the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) highlighted the important role of housing in social development (National Development Planning Commission, 2002).

This chapter describes issues relating to housing conditions of the District including the housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, source of drinking water, bathing and toilet facilities, and method of waste disposal in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

8.2 Housing Stocks

The stock of houses in the District is 12,399 representing 13.7 percent of the total houses in the Region. The number of households living in houses in the District represents 22.9 percent (20,734) of the total number of households in the Region. The average number of households per house is 1.7 and average household size is 4.3 persons. Population per house is 7.2 persons. In urban localities, population per house stands at 6.9 persons and in rural localities, 7.3 persons. Average household size for urban locality is 4.1 persons while the rural is 4.4. Meanwhile, the average number of households per house for both locality types is 1.7.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	90,634	17,884	72,750
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	89,249	17,451	71,798
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	12,399	2,534	9,865
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	4,265	16,469
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	7.2	6.9	7.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

During the 2010 PHC, seven forms of ownership status of dwellings were identified. According to Table 8.2, three main types may be distinguished; they are owned by household members (41.7%), other private individuals (29.0%) and ownership by relatives (25.5%). The lowest ownership status in the District is other private agency (0.3%). Among the urban localities, houses owned by household members are 7.1 percent while the rural areas recorded 34.5 percent. Houses owned by other private individuals recorded 8.2 percent in urban areas and 20.8 percent in rural areas. Male headed households have higher proportions of all ownership categories than female headed households.

Table 8.3 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of head of household and type of locality. The most common type of dwelling unit across the country is the compound house. Atwima Kwanwoma District recorded almost half (49.8%) of its occupied dwelling units as compound houses. It recorded 44.2 percent and 51.2 percent at the urban and rural localities respectively. Separate house is the next largest type of dwelling unit accounting for 30.2 percent whilst 6.7 percent are semi-detached houses. In urban localities, households in separate houses accounted for 35.1 percent and 29 percent in rural localities. The least used type of dwelling unit is tents recording 0.1 percent. Except for compound houses where female heads dominated (55.8%), in all the other dwelling types, male heads have higher proportions.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed Number	Male headed Percent	Female headed Number	Female headed Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	12,532	60.4	8,202	39.6	4,265	20.6	16,469	79.4
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	8,639	41.7	5,164	24.9	3,475	16.8	1,480	7.1	7,159	34.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	310	1.5	188	0.9	122	0.6	24	0.1	286	1.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	5,291	25.5	2,842	13.7	2,449	11.8	976	4.7	4,315	20.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	6,003	29.0	3,987	19.2	2,016	9.7	1,699	8.2	4,304	20.8
Private employer	83,610	20,482	250	1.2	194	0.9	56	0.3	49	0.2	201	1.0
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	62	0.3	45	0.2	17	0.1	6	0.0	56	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	110	0.5	71	0.3	39	0.2	20	0.1	90	0.4
Other	24,000	4,653	69	0.3	41	0.2	28	0.1	11	0.1	58	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	6,267	30.2	32.9	26.1	35.1	29.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,398	6.7	6.8	6.7	4.9	7.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	952	4.6	5.1	3.9	5.0	4.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	10,316	49.8	45.8	55.8	44.2	51.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	154	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	34	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,791	29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	84	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	38	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	1,407	6.8	7.3	5.9	8.7	6.3
Other	9,846	1,951	55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

In the 2010 PHC data was collected on the main construction material for the various dwelling units in relation to wall, floor and roofing. The material used affects the lifespan of the buildings, appearance and quality.

8.4.1   Main Construction Material for Outer Wall

Table 8.4 indicates that more than half of the population in the Region (71.8%) and the District (76.7%) use cement blocks/concrete as the main construction material for outer wall. The use of cement blocks/concrete in urban localities is 91.5 percent and rural is 72.8 percent in the District. For a significant proportion of rural houses (22.0 %) mud is used for outer walls.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	22,326	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	4,125	18.5	5.3	22.0
Wood	200,594	27,438	232	1.0	0.9	1.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	227	1.0	0.9	1.1
Stone	11,330	2,014	39	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	122	0.5	0.2	0.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	17,127	76.7	91.5	72.8
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	378	1.7	0.7	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	45	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The data indicate that the most widely used construction material for floors is cement/concrete accounting for 77.7 percent at both the Regional and District levels. The use of earth/mud for floor is 15.9 percent. The use of wood for floor has the lowest proportion of 0.1 percent. Among urban and rural localities, 83.8 percent and 76.1 percent of households respectively use cement/concrete for floor.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	3,302	15.9	7.9	18.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	16,103	77.7	83.8	76.1
Stone	32,817	8,731	224	1.1	0.4	1.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	39	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	6,032	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	365	1.8	2.9	1.5
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	451	2.2	3.3	1.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	195	0.9	1.3	0.9
Other	15,567	2,624	34	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 indicates that in the Region, the main roofing material is Metal sheet and the least used is roofing tile. Similarly within the district, the main roofing material is metal sheet with 96 percent usage, and the least used material is roofing tile with 0.1 percent usage. Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in urban (95.8%) and rural (96.1%) localities.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	22,326	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	53	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wood	45,547	10,933	125	0.6	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	21,431	96.0	95.8	96.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	61	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	386	1.7	2.5	1.5
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	101	0.5	0.1	0.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	68	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	35,935	5,517	86	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and the number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. The Table reveals that slightly more than one-half of households with household size ranging from one to five in the District occupy a one/single room. One room constitutes the highest percentage (64.7 %) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms. It further indicates a decrease in the number of sleeping rooms occupied across household sizes. This situation depicts overcrowding in dwelling units in the District.

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

House-hold size	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	20,734	100.0	64.7	19.4	8.1	4.1	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
1	3,383	100.0	94.4	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.3
2	2,646	100.0	82.2	14.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
3	2,816	100.0	75.6	16.8	4.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0	0.2
4	3,103	100.0	68.4	20.4	6.8	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0	0.4
5	2,780	100.0	59.9	24.8	9.2	3.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
6	2,157	100.0	49.1	28.1	13.2	6	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
7	1,455	100.0	38.8	31.1	15.8	6.9	4	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
8	937	100.0	28.4	32.3	18.7	11.3	4.7	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6
9	570	100.0	22.3	30.4	19.5	14.6	7.9	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.4
10+	887	100.0	12.9	22.3	22.7	18.8	11.2	6.7	2.8	1.2	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Electricity (mains) supplied by the Electricity Company of Ghana is the main source of lighting for most dwelling units in the District. About seven in every ten houses (74%) use electricity (mains) in the District. Flashlight/torch is moderately used recording 14 percent followed by kerosene (9%). Other sources which include solar energy, gas lamp, candle and so on forms 3 percent (Figure 8.1).

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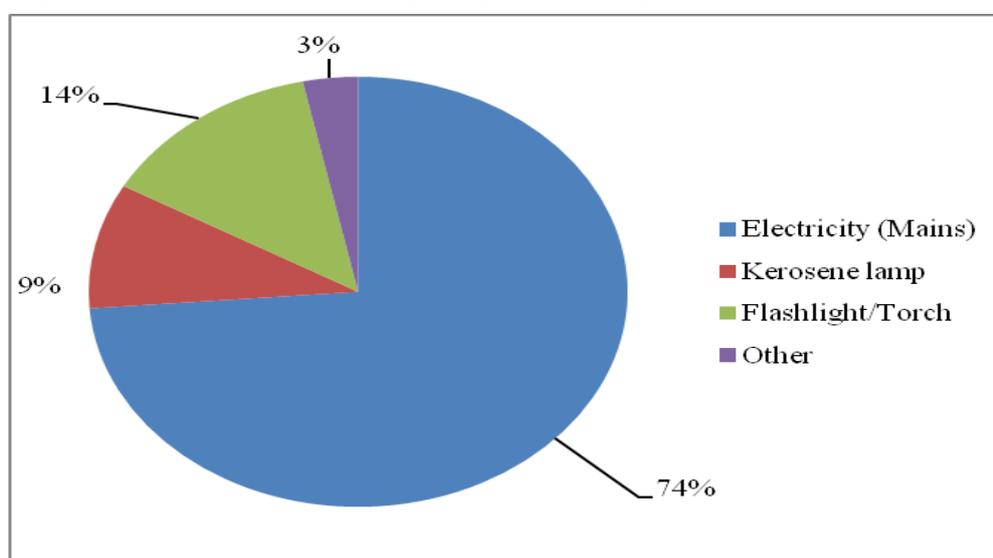
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main source of cooking fuel

There are three main sources of cooking fuel identified in Atwima Kwanwoma District during the PHC 2010. They are charcoal (44.3%), wood (32.9%) and gas (15.5%). In urban localities, charcoal (48.3%) is the most widely used cooking fuel followed by gas (26.8%) and wood (15.8%). In the rural localities 43.3 percent of households use charcoal, while 37.3 percent and 12.6 percent use wood and gas respectively.

8.7.2 Cooking space used by households

In analysing the space used by households for cooking, veranda is the commonest in the District (29.2%) with 32.6 percent for urban and 28.3 percent for rural. Separate room for exclusive use is the second major cooking space (25.6%), used in the District. The use of bedroom/hall/living room is the least type of cooking space used in the District.

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			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,247	6.0	7.5	5.6
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	6,816	32.9	15.8	37.3
Gas	996,518	237,251	3,218	15.5	26.8	12.6
Electricity	29,794	7,952	91	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	98	0.5	0.6	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	9,189	44.3	48.3	43.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	48	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,643	7.9	10.0	7.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	5,307	25.6	29.0	24.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,596	12.5	8.7	13.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	352	1.7	0.8	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	852	4.1	2.4	4.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	80	0.4	0.8	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	6,046	29.2	32.6	28.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,801	18.3	15.4	19.1
Other	21,007	3,961	57	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.8.1   Main Source of Water for Drinking

The main source of drinking water for households in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube according to Table 8.10. About 60.5 percent of households use water from this source for drinking. A significant proportion 15.5 percent also use water from protected well. In addition, drinking water from the following sources of pipe-borne water are stand pipe (8.0%), pipe borne outside dwelling (6.4%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (1.3%) are used by households. In all 30.5 percent of urban households use pipe borne water (pipe inside, outside dwelling or public tap) compared to 11.8 of rural households.

Majority of rural household 65.4 percent use water from bore hole compared to 41.3 percent of urban households. Water from protected well is also an important source of drinking water for both urban (18.7%) and rural (14.7%) households. A small proportion of urban (8.4%) and rural (3.1%) households also use sachet water for drinking (Table 8.10).

8.8.2   Main Source of Water for other Domestic Use

Further analysis indicates that, bore-hole/pump/tube well (62.2%) is used mainly by households for other domestic purposes as well as protected wells which constitutes 17.4 percent. A higher percentage of households 66.8 percent access bore-hole/pump/tube well in the rural communities for domestic use as well as 44.4 percent of the urban localities. Water from protected well is used by 22.4 percent of urban households and 16.1 percent of rural households (Table 8.10).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	264	1.3	2.2	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	1,319	6.4	12.5	4.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	1,653	8.0	15.8	6.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	12,538	60.5	41.3	65.4
Protected well	321,091	80,800	3,222	15.5	18.7	14.7
Rain water	39,438	1,457	30	0.1	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	59	0.3	0.5	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	866	4.2	8.4	3.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	423	2.0	0.3	2.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	264	1.3	0.1	1.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	28	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	850	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	255	1.2	2.5	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	1,345	6.5	12.6	4.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	1,680	8.1	16.0	6.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	12,892	62.2	44.4	66.8
Protected well	465,775	101,863	3,612	17.4	22.4	16.1
Rain water	39,916	2,376	28	0.1	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	44	0.2	0.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	35	0.2	0.4	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	493	2.4	1.1	2.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	291	1.4	0.2	1.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	10,302	1,860	12	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.9.1   Toilet Facilities

The type of toilet facility available in a dwelling unit shows the sanitary conditions as well as poverty level of a place. Table 8.11 shows the various toilet facilities used by households within the District, public toilet, pit latrine and water closet (W.C.) are the predominant ones; public toilet is used by 39.1 percent of households followed by pit latrine (26.1%) and W.C. (12.3%). About 11 percent (10.9) of the population in the district has no toilet facility.

About thirty percent (30.4%) of urban and about forty percent (41.4%) of rural households use public toilet. About twenty-seven percent (26.9%) urban and 25.9 percent rural households use pit latrine. Again 26.1 percent of urban households and 12.3 percent rural households use W.C.

8.9.2   Bathing Facility

Table 8.11 further shows bathing facilities in the District. The main bathing facility used by households in the district is the shared separate bathroom in the same house with 38.9 percent usage. This is followed by own bathroom for exclusive use recording 23.3 percent while 16.9 percent of households also use shared open cubicle. The least used source of bathing facility is river/pond/lake/dam (0.1%).

In urban localities, 43.5 percent of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house or compared to 37.7 percent in rural localities. An insignificant number of households use river/pond/lake/dam (0.1%).

Table 8.11: Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	2,266	10.9	8.4	11.6
W.C.	839,611	261,106	2,556	12.3	21.8	9.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	5,413	26.1	26.9	25.9
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,195	10.6	12.0	10.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	108	0.5	0.1	0.6
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/etc)	1,893,291	487,596	8,110	39.1	30.4	41.4
Other	23,385	3,867	86	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	4,823	23.3	29.3	21.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	8,058	38.9	43.5	37.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,918	9.3	5.9	10.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,509	16.9	13.6	17.8
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	570	2.7	1.7	3.0
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,753	8.5	5.7	9.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	48	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

Sanitation and for that matter solid and liquid waste disposal in both rural and urban areas is a matter of great concern to the District since it is one of the Millennium development goals (MDGs) Ghana is expected to attain by the year 2015 and needs urgent solution. As indicated in Table 8.12, the most popular means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the District is public dump, either by dumping in a container (6.6%) or dumping unto open space (68.0%). A little more than one tenth (11.9%) of households in the District burn their solid wastes whilst 5.8 percent dumped their solid waste indiscriminately. There are no much variations in the methods of waste disposal in the two localities (urban and rural).

Majority of dwelling units in the District as shown in Table 8.12 dispose of liquid waste in three main ways: throwing it unto compound (42.8%), unto the street or outside (39.0%) or into gutters (8.9%). About 3.4 percent of dwelling units' dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 4.1 percent through drainage system into a pit (soak away system). A close proportion of households (42.8% and 43.0%) in rural and urban areas respectively dispose of liquid waste by throwing unto the compound.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	700	3.4	8.3	2.1
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	2,471	11.9	14.0	11.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,362	6.6	6.7	6.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	14,089	68.0	65.1	68.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,202	5.8	2.6	6.6
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	782	3.8	2.7	4.1
Other	53,805	7,540	128	0.6	0.6	0.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	20,734	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	307	1.5	2.5	1.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	697	3.4	5.4	2.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	843	4.1	4.1	4.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	8,079	39.0	33.5	40.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,847	8.9	11.8	8.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	8,873	42.8	42.1	43.0
Other	38,294	3,550	88	0.4	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The First Eight (8) chapters have critically examined the population dynamics and housing conditions in the District. This final chapter presents the summary of findings, policy implications and recommendations.

9.2   Summary of Findings

Historical Background

Atwima-Kwanwoma District is one of the thirty (30) Districts in Ashanti Region. The District was carved out of the former Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District with Atwima Foase as its District capital. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district. The District is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Amansie West, East by Bosomtwe District and West by Atwima Nwabiagya District.

Demographic characteristics

Atwima Kwanwoma District recorded a total population of 90,634 during the 2010 population and Housing Census (PHC) with 43,792 (48.3%) males and 46,842 (51.7%) females. Most of the population live in the rural areas (80.2%). The age-dependency ratio for the District is 80.8, signifying a high dependency on the working population. The District has a youthful population (0-14 years) of 40.7 percent. The Total Fertility Rate for the District stands at 3.43 per 1,000 women between 15 to 49 years while the Crude Birth Rate is 26.8 per 1000 population.

Social Characteristics

The District is composed of 20,734 households of which male-heads constitute 29.1 percent being the highest and female-heads 17.8 percent. Of all relationships to head, children recorded the highest (43.7%) while foster children recorded the lowest in household composition with 0.2 percent. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons.

It is also observed that nuclear family is the largest family type amongst the respondents in the District recording 31.4 percent. The extended family type which is the most important unit of Ghanaian family structure recorded as low as 18.2 percent. About 40 percent of the people enumerated in the district have never married constituting the highest percentage.

Ghanaians in the District are about 98.3 percent and only 1.7 percent are foreign nationals. Christianity (86.6%) is the dominant religion among the people in the District whilst Traditionalist (0.4%) is the lowest religious group. Literacy rate in the district is 85.6 percent. Most literate persons (70.6%) can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language. Persons who are literate in Ghanaian language only are 15.1 percent.

Economic Characteristics

About two thirds (68.4%) of the people within the Atwima Kwanwoma District are economically active and 31.6 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.8 percent are employed and 6.2 percent are unemployed. Majority of the employed population are engaged in service and sales (27.5%). Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industry in the District employing 28.1 percent of the population. It is also observed that majority of the people in the district are self-employed (i.e. Self-employed without employees and Self-employed with employees) constituting 70.1 percent whereas employees are 18 percent. The Private Informal employment sector engages 86.7 percent of the workforce in the district with Public (Government) employing 5.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

A little above half (52.6%) of the people have mobile phones and 5.4 percent access internet facility. Only 5.8 percent of households have desktop/computers.

Disability

The percentage of the population with one form of disability or the other in the district is 2.6 percent. Most of the disabled are sight disability (1.0%) and physically challenged (0.7%).

Agricultural Activities

Agricultural households in the district make up 38.4 percent and most are found in the rural communities (42.1%) with most of them engaged in crop farming.

Housing condition and community facilities

The predominant type of occupied dwelling unit is the compound houses. Most of these houses are built and floored with Cement blocks/Concrete constituting 76.7 percent and 77.7 percent respectively.

About three-fourth (73.7%) of the population of the District have electricity (electricity mains). About 96.7 percent of the people in the District have access to portable water with 15.7 percent using pipe-borne public tap.

Public toilet, pit latrine and water closet (W.C.) are the predominant toilet facilities used in the District with Public toilet as the major facility used by (39.1%) of households. Moreover most households (68.0%) in the District throw their solid waste into the public dump (open space) 42.8 percent and 42.8 percent throw their liquid wastes onto compound.

9.3   Policy Implications and Recommendations

- The youthful nature of the population in the District implies a huge population growth in the future and hence the need to encourage family planning and the use of contraceptive in order to avoid over population in the District. The dependency ratio is high and this requires substantial expansion in the local economy to provide employment opportunities, as well as educational facilities.

- Awareness creation on the importance of schooling must be intensified, provision of incentives and attractive conditions such as scholarships and capitation grant should be available to motivate people to go to school and attain higher education.

- The data shows that access to information communication technology is very low in the District and it is recommended that the District invests in ICT by assisting schools in the District to put up computer laboratories, establishing internet facilities in public places such as community centres, libraries and recreational places. Again, the people in the District should be encouraged to establish internet cafes which will also act as a source of employment. This will impact positively on the lives of the people.

- Special schools for PWDs should be established in the various communities within the District to increase the enrolment and educational attainment of the disabled. In addition employment opportunities should also be made available to persons with disability to enhance their lives.

- Extension services, introduction of new varieties of crops and modern ways of farming should be encouraged to improve agriculture and food production in the district

- Since the Private Informal sector employs majority of the workforce in the district, efforts should be made to equip them with financial and managerial skills to improve their competitiveness.

- The District Assembly should step up measures to ensure effective and safe liquid and solid waste disposal by providing land fill sites and instituting bye laws to ensure landlords/ladies put up toilet facilities in their houses. Also, the solid waste may be processed to generate energy in the District. Water they say is life, however, access to pipe borne water is low in the District and therefore the District should enhance the operations and maintenance of water facilities particularly in the rural areas.

- Generally, the District should be equipped by releasing the Common Fund to enable the Assembly provide Social amenities to better the living conditions of it residents.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	89,249	100.0	17,451	100.0	71,798	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	3,383	3.8	756	4.3	2,627	3.7
Household with head and a spouse only	1,636	1.8	396	2.3	1,240	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	10,470	11.7	2,041	11.7	8,429	11.7
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	28,038	31.4	5,265	30.2	22,773	31.7
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,228	18.2	3,116	17.9	13,112	18.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,607	1.8	435	2.5	1,172	1.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,791	3.1	606	3.5	2,185	3.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,242	18.2	2,850	16.3	13,392	18.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,424	1.6	319	1.8	1,105	1.5
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,430	8.3	1,667	9.6	5,763	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	20,734	89,249	43,116	46,133	13,927	6,709	7,218
Households engaged in agricultural activities	7,972	39,690	19,304	20,386	13,927	6,709	7,218
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	7,683	38,235	18,594	19,641	13,312	6,372	6,940
Households engaged in crop farming	7,671	38,169	18,555	19,614	13,299	6,364	6,935
Households engaged in tree growing	73	373	196	177	118	67	51
Agro forestry (tree planting)	73	373	196	177	118	67	51
Alligator pepper	2	6	3	3	3	1	2
Apples	8	33	17	16	15	8	7
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	2	14	11	3	5	4	1
Avocado	3	24	13	11	6	2	4
Banana	6	40	20	20	15	7	8
Beans	69	358	188	170	136	77	59
Black pepper	9	67	23	44	17	8	9
Cabbage	24	96	60	36	38	27	11
Carrot	54	216	113	103	97	55	42
Cashew	11	69	27	42	24	12	12
Cassava	4,856	25,101	11,979	13,122	8,626	3,809	4,817
Citronella	19	104	39	65	36	15	21
Citrus	216	1,177	588	589	402	229	173
Cloves	5	29	14	15	8	3	5
Cocoa	2,449	12,344	6,097	6,247	4,464	2,262	2,202
Coconut	30	182	99	83	55	29	26
Cocoyam	599	3,042	1,399	1,643	1,147	470	677
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	33	176	78	98	58	22	36
Coffee	3	15	5	10	5	1	4
Cola	3	9	5	4	4	3	1
Cotton	3	9	4	5	4	2	2
Cucumber	16	66	34	32	35	20	15
Egg plant	1	12	3	9	2	1	1
Garden eggs	120	727	380	347	243	125	118
Ginger	318	1,433	729	704	542	274	268
Groundnut	31	158	82	76	62	32	30
Guava	6	18	9	9	8	5	3
Kenaf	4	17	6	11	8	4	4
Lemon grass	6	20	6	14	6	3	3
Lettuce	17	74	37	37	35	21	14

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Maize	3,165	16,315	8,023	8,292	5,716	2,800	2,916
Mango	7	37	20	17	10	7	3
Millet	7	29	16	13	11	8	3
Oil palm	791	3,985	2,066	1,919	1,483	829	654
Okro	180	971	478	493	370	186	184
Onion	15	80	36	44	31	13	18
Pawpaw	18	76	35	41	26	12	14
Peas	5	26	11	15	10	6	4
Pepper	808	4,457	2,053	2,404	1,552	644	908
Pineapple	18	85	43	42	29	18	11
Plantain	3,014	15,983	7,548	8,435	5,607	2,419	3,188
Potatoes	4	16	3	13	6	2	4
Rice	58	335	173	162	127	70	57
Rubber	3	9	3	6	5	1	4
Shallot	3	21	10	11	5	4	1
Shea tree	3	17	9	8	5	3	2
Soya beans	2	7	4	3	4	3	1
Sugarcane	55	254	138	116	106	67	39
Sweet pepper	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
Tiger nut	1	8	2	6	2	1	1
Tobacco	3	14	5	9	9	3	6
Tomatoes	295	1,608	836	772	586	306	280
Water melon	6	37	19	18	8	4	4
Yam	119	585	285	300	221	108	113
Other	100	509	256	253	194	104	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Ahenema-Kokoben	3,420	3,746	7,166	1,668	1,041
2	Kotwi-Twindurasi	2,378	2,524	4,902	1,133	861
3	Foase	2,031	2,292	4,323	1,123	465
4	Trede	1,885	2,180	4,065	895	450
5	Aburaso	1,832	1,904	3,736	829	582
6	Brofoyedu	1,493	1,762	3,255	785	349
7	Ampabame No. 1	1,448	1,463	2,911	628	314
8	Krofofrom	1,445	1,414	2,859	691	267
9	Twedie	1,273	1,490	2,763	664	241
10	Trabuom	1,220	1,275	2,495	607	373
11	Nwiniso No. 1	1,222	1,217	2,439	490	359
12	Ampeyoo	1,107	1,119	2,226	542	290
13	Kromoase	1,053	1,169	2,222	540	273
14	Hemang	1,038	1,041	2,079	484	380
15	Boko	925	1,059	1,984	446	340
16	Nkoransa	991	955	1,946	463	296
17	Bebu	857	969	1,826	360	218
18	Nwiniso No. 2	908	910	1,818	429	201
19	Aboabo	866	849	1,715	412	356
20	Yabi (Yabe)	789	893	1,682	457	143

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age groups 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	Ahenema-Kokoben	7,166	1,062	863	855	762	659	693	582	495	372	228	207	113	93	50	45	87
2	Kotwi-Twindurasi	4,902	704	668	613	481	451	479	393	361	235	140	123	82	65	32	26	49
3	Foase	4,323	583	561	529	431	331	384	288	263	201	171	143	99	72	55	75	137
4	Trede	4,065	557	553	542	447	369	323	301	232	162	113	132	78	62	36	63	95
5	Aburaso	3,736	476	465	481	367	394	356	280	250	191	145	118	65	64	19	27	38
6	Brofoyedu	3,255	421	353	400	351	332	330	250	216	161	129	107	72	42	21	31	39
7	Ampabame No. 1	2,911	490	381	358	285	262	255	222	176	152	105	81	49	34	18	14	29
8	Krofofrom	2,859	382	331	341	327	295	261	241	165	144	100	73	52	52	25	26	44
9	Twedie	2,763	365	374	372	284	231	207	177	172	134	87	95	69	57	37	40	62
10	Trabuom	2,495	361	315	318	270	197	165	153	146	126	109	82	63	57	28	43	62
11	Nwiniso No. 1	2,439	388	374	339	253	166	150	149	124	101	71	85	59	57	24	39	60
12	Ampeyoo	2,226	337	259	218	216	220	237	233	131	100	74	66	46	36	19	13	21
13	Kromoase	2,222	384	279	242	241	205	221	171	142	106	60	53	27	36	8	28	19
14	Hemang	2,079	309	304	268	188	195	175	157	115	98	84	58	39	21	18	20	30
15	Boko	1,984	305	284	249	199	147	139	147	138	116	83	42	25	34	26	15	35
16	Nkoransa	1,946	244	245	220	206	207	200	152	134	107	67	47	33	22	17	27	18
17	Bebu	1,826	274	242	256	192	164	139	126	89	71	67	49	28	40	19	29	41
18	Nwiniso No. 2	1,818	316	270	244	162	136	102	100	100	84	68	67	43	32	20	28	46
19	Aboabo	1,715	255	211	188	156	182	173	142	113	98	60	41	30	23	16	10	17
20	Yabi (Yabe)	1,682	216	260	206	167	131	124	125	96	97	52	48	31	34	19	34	42

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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