2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BEKWAI MUNICIPALITY

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 Bekwai Municipality 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

CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
DAs	Decentralised Agencies
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
Km^2	Square Kilometre
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
NCA	National Communication Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
ICT4AD	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member

PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The municipality 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 municipality. It gives a brief background of the municipality, 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 municipality, 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 municipality. 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 Bekwai Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 118, 024. Males constitute 47.1 percent and females represent 52.9 percent. The Municipality has 82.4 percent of her population in the rural area. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 89.1. The population of the Municipality is youthful (40.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 90.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.7) than that of females (85.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is municipality 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 101.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 8.7 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for under 5 representing 23 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 23 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 70 years and older.. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 121 of all deaths while other causes constitute 910 of deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (59.1 % living in the municipality were born in the region while 40.9 percent were born elsewhere in Another Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East Region is the highest, followed by Western and Brong Ahafo Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 115,445 with a total number of 27,258 households. The average household size in the municipality is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 42.3 percent. Spouses form about 9.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.2 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.3 percent have never married, 7.0 percent are in consensual unions, 6.0 percent are widowed. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (55.8%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (35.3%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 52.7 percent while widowed males account for 10.0 percent. . Among the married, 25.1 percent

have no education while about 6 percent of the never married have no formal education. About 84 percent of the married population are employed, 2 percent are unemployed and 14.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (67.2%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 96.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 1.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 80.0 percent are literate and 20.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (87.6 %) than that of females (73.6 %). Seven out of ten people (70.1%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the Municipality, 16.7 percent has never attended school, 43.1 percent are currently attending and 40.2 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 70 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 30 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.6 percent are employed while 4.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.3%), 22.3% perform household duties and 6.6 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed (62.0%) are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 53.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 16.1 percent in service and sales, 11.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.6 percent are engaged as managers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 69.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.3 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 88.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 41.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 21.5 percent as compared to 20.1 percent of females. A little over three percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Four percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.3 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.5%) than males (3.1%). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.5

percent followed by physical disability (29.9%). About 3.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 40.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 65.5 percent of households in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.2%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 24.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (98.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality

Housing

The housing stock of Bekwai Municipality is 118,024 representing 3.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (56.9%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 31.2 percent are separate houses and 4.8 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (55.2%) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 16.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 24.0 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.7 percent are owned by public or government with 1.2 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 59.1 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 31.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement/concrete (79.2%) and mud/earth (16.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.5 %) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (61.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality is electricity mains (70.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (60.3%). The proportion for rural (73.2%) is higher than that of urban (15.7%). The four main sources of water in the municipality are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 48.0 percent of households drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 55.2 percent followed by pit latrine (22.4 %). About 6.0 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. A third of households (43.7 %) in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 24.9 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 72.7 percent. About 4.0 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 0.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (38.5 %) and onto the compound (38.4 %) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The development of any country is largely influenced by accurate data for policy planning and programs that transform the lives of the population. Information about population growth, its movements and structures, living conditions, spatial distribution and natural resources of a country's population is vital for relevant policy formulation, planning and implementation, and for monitoring and evaluation (UNFAP). Hence, gathering and analysing data on population and development-related issues play fundamental roles in policymaking. Population and Housing Census (PHC) data provides information for such purposes.

This report presents the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the Bekwai Municipality in the Ashanti Region. The report which is the first to be published for the Municipality by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) aims to provide data for the Municipal Assembly and its Decentralised Departments (DA) for their planning purposes. It is also to provide data for researchers, Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that intends to work or are currently working in the Municipality.

This chapter summarises the physical features in the Bekwai Municipality including its location and size, topography, drainage, climatic conditions and the vegetation cover in the Municipality. It further reports on the administrative setup in the Municipality, the social and cultural environments and the economy in the Bekwai Municipality. The organisation of the report and the concepts and definitions used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are also presented.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and Size

Bekwai Municipal is located in the southern part of Ashanti Region. The boundaries of the Municipality are shared to the North with Bosomtwe District, to the South with Adansi North District, to the East with Bosome-Freho District and to the West with Amansie Central District and Amansie West District. The Bekwai Municipality lies within latitude 6° 00'N and 6° 30'N and Longitudes 1°00 W and 1° 35 W.

The Municipality covers a total land area of 535.2 square kilometres representing 2.2 percent of the total land area of the region (Ashanti). Therefore, the Bekwai Municipality has a population density of 220.5 people per square kilometre. This implies that there are approximately 221 persons inhabiting every square kilometre in the Municipality given the population of 118,024.

1.2.2   Relief Features and Drainage

The Bekwai Municipality lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic region. The area registers an average height between 150 metres and 300 metres above sea level.

The Municipality's topography is relatively flat with occasional undulating uplands which rise around 240 metres to 300 metres.

The Municipality is drained by the *Oda* River and its tributaries including *Dankran*. The river and its tributaries depict a dendritic pattern. The small irrigations dam constructed on the Oda River offers great potentials for agricultural development all year round in the area.

1.2.3 Climate

The climatic condition of the Municipality is that of the semi-equatorial type. It is characterized by double maxima rainfall. The first major rainfall season starts from March and ends in July. The second rainfall starts from September and ends in November. The mean annual rainfall is between 1600mm – 1800mm. It has a fairly high and uniform temperature ranging between 32°C in March and 20° C in August. Relative humidity is fairly moderate but high during the rainy season. It ranges between 70 and 80 percent in the dry season. The temperature regime and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food crops throughout the Municipality.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Bekwai Municipality lies within the moist – semi- deciduous forest zone. Some of the tree species are *Odum*, *Wawa, Edinam* and *Mahogany*. Parts of the forest have been demarcated as Forest Reserve. The ecological unfriendly farming practices and human activities, particularly farming and timber extraction have reduced a considerable portion of the primary forests to secondary forests. *Chronolaena Ordorata*, popularly called *Akyeampong* shrub seems to be the predominant vegetative cover in many parts of the Municipality.

1.2.5 Geology and Minerals

There are three geological formations underlying in the Bekwai Municipality. These are the Birimian, Tarkwain and Granitic rocks. The rock formations in the area are rich in mineral deposits. The Birimian and the granitic rocks have been identified to have great potentials since they contain such minerals as gold.

The minerals found in the Municipality includes gold at Kokotro, Koniyaw, and Boni, clay deposits at Boagyaa-Besease and sand and gravel deposits at Patasi, Sanfo-Aduam, Dominase and Esiase.

1.2.6 Soils Types

The soils in the Municipality supports production of tree cash-crops such oil-palm, cocoa and the cultivation of tubers, cereals and other food crops. The soil types that are existing in the Municipality are the Bekwai-Oda Compound, Asikuma–Atewu-Ansum/Oda Compound, Mim-Oda Compound, Kobeda-Amuni-Bekwai simple Association, Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta offin compounds and Juaso-Manso Asuboa pomasua compound Association.

Figure 1.1: Map of Bekwai Municipality

DISTRICT MAP OF
BEKWAI MUNICIPAL

ATWIMA KWANWOMA

BOSOMTWE /ATWIMA / KWANWOMA

AMANSIE WEST

Adjamesu
Dominase
Senfi

Kokofu
Essumeja

Ofoase - Kokoben

Asanso

Anwiankwanta
Boni (Behenase)

BEKWAI
Amoaful

Huntado
Poano

Abodom

Ntinanko

BOSOME FREHO

Koniyaw

Bogyawe

Edwenase

Kokotco

Kensere

AMANSIE CENTRAL

ADANSI NORTH

2   0   2 Miles

LEGEND
District Capital
Towns
Road Network
District Boundary

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

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1.3   Political Administration

Politically and administratively, the Municipality covers the entire Bekwai Constituency. Some of the major settlements are Bekwai, Anwiankwanta, Dominase, Kokofu, Essumeja, Poano, Ofoase-Kokoben, Abodom, Bogyawe, Senfi, Huntado, Amoaful, Dadease, Kensere, Akyeremade, Dotom, Koniyaw and Kokotro.

The Bekwai Municipality has 36 electoral areas and has 8 Zonal Councils namely Bekwai, Essumeja, Dadease, Asuo-Dankran, Adagya, Adumasa, Kokofu and Adudwan. Figure 1.1 shows the map of the Bekwai Municipality with its capital town Bekwai.

1.3.1   Governance

The Bekwai Municipality has 36 electoral areas with each electoral area represented by an elected Assembly Member. Electoral areas include Adankraja, Amoaful, Adjemasu, Anwiankwanta, Essumeja, Dominase, Bogyawe, Sanfo–Aduam, Ankaase, Poano, Ntinanko, Huntado, Ofoase-Kokoben, Senfi, Kokofu, Akyeremade, Kensere, Pampaso, Dwumakro, Asanso / Feyiase, Amoaful, New/Zongo, Asokwa / Tunsuom, Brofoyedu, Nampansa, Abodom, Dadease, Dotom, Kokotro, Asamang, Asanso-Feyiase, Asokore, Dwoamin, Kwamang, Huntado, Pepedan / Akwabeteso, Pramaso Nyameduase. The Municipality has 14 government appointees.

The Assembly sitting is chaired by a Presiding Member (PM) elected from among the members of the Assembly. The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and a network of sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and co-ordinating functions of the Assembly while the six sub-committees collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. The sub-committees are Development planning, Social Services, Works, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security as well as Education

For administrative effectiveness, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is supported by a secretariat or central administration referred to as the office of the Municipal Assembly, which is headed by a Municipal Co-coordinating Director (MCD) who reports to the Municipal Chief Executive and is in charge of the day to day administration of the Assembly.

The Municipal Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of Decentralized Departments of the Assembly. The Municipal Assembly has 13 decentralized departments.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

The Bekwai Municipality continues to show homogenous socio-cultural identity with Akans dominating (89%). Other tribes in the Municipality are Ewes, Guans, Mande, Gurma, Grusi and Mole Dagbani. The Municipality therefore consists of various ethnic groups who are living together peacefully and harmoniously.

The percentage of the general population considered Christians in the Municipality is high (85%). Other religious groups are the Muslims and the Traditionalist. There exist very high religious tolerance in the Municipality and this can be harnessed to promote development in the Municipality.

The Bekwai Municipality can boost of rich cultural diversity. The Municipality covers seven paramountcies, which are Bekwai, Essumeja, Kokofu, Denyase, Amoaful, Adankranja and Asamang.

The major festival celebrated in the Municipality is '*Opemsuo festival*' celebrated at Kokofu to commemorate the birth of Nana Osei Tutu I.

1.5   Economy

Bekwai Municipality is endowed with both human and natural resources that can be tapped and use for its development.

The Municipality can boast of a number of tourist sites including

- The birth place of Nana Osei-Tutu I (First King and founder of the Ashanti Kingdom) at Kofofu-Anyinam
- A sacred hole in the forest at Essumeja-Asantemaso, where it is traditionally believed Asantes come from
- Annular drainage pattern formed by River Banko in the Municipality

These can be developed to help in generating revenue to support the developmental agenda of the Municipal Assembly.

Further, the Municipality is rich in mineral deposits of gold, clay, sand and gravel. Also, the good climatic conditions and rich soil types in the Municipality support the growing of cash crops, tree crops and food crops and contribute its share in the agricultural economy of the Ashanti Region.

1.6   Census methodology and definition of concepts

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 organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development.   Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations 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 and 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 refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of 12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organisation of the Report

Chapter one presents brief background information on Bekwai Municipality as prelude to the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the municipality using data from the 2010 Population and Housing census. Chapter two focuses on demographic characteristics while chapter three deals with the social characteristics of the municipality. Economic characteristics and information communication technology are treated in chapters four and five respectively. The report highlights issues on disability in chapter six, agricultural activities in chapter seven, and housing conditions in chapter eight. The last chapter, chapter nine is devoted to summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Demographic data offer scientific evidence for the development and evaluation of policies that shapes the overall development agenda of every community. This chapter therefore provides information on the Municipality's population in terms of the size, the distribution by sex and locality of residence as well as the sex ratio differentials across the various age groups. The age- sex structure, age dependency ratio, fertility, migration pattern and mortality are also discussed.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The population of the Municipality is 118,024 with males and females representing 47.1 percent and 52.9 percent respectively. The rural population constitute 97,277 which represent 82.4 percent of the total population whiles the urban areas has a population of 20,747 (17.6%).

Among the population living in rural areas, those in the age cohort 0-4 years have the greatest proportion (14.5%). The least proportion of persons living in the rural areas is recorded by the age group 95-99 years. Further, those in the ages 0-19 years formed the majority (52.2%) living in the rural areas.

The population in the age group 10-14 years are the highest (12.8%) proportion of those living in the urban areas. The age group 0-4 years and 15-19 years constituted 11.6 percent and 11.8 percent respectively of the urban population in the Municipality. Also, those in the age group 0-19 years constituted 47.8 percent of the population.

2.2.1   Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males to every 100 females. The Municipality's sex ratio stands at 89.1 implying that there are approximately 89 males to every 100 females in the Municipality. Among the age cohorts, the highest sex ratio (102.7) is recorded in the age group 10-14 years. This is followed by those in the age groups 5-9 years (101.7) and 15-19 years (100.7). The age group 90-95 years has the least sex ratio of 31.0.

Table 2.1: Population size, sex ratio and type of locality

Age Group	Sex						Type of locality				
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Sex ratio	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	**118,024**	100.0	**55,615**	100.0	**62,409**	100.0	89.1	**20,747**	100.0	**97,277**	100.0
0 - 4	16,566	14.0	8,301	14.9	8,265	13.2	100.4	2,413	11.6	14,153	14.5
5 – 9	16,108	13.6	8,110	14.6	7,998	12.8	101.4	2,402	11.6	13,706	14.1
10 – 14	15,585	13.2	7,897	14.2	7,688	12.3	102.7	2,650	12.8	12,935	13.3
15 - 19	12,400	10.5	6,223	11.2	6,177	9.9	100.7	2,449	11.8	9,951	10.2
20 - 24	9,164	7.8	3,922	7.1	5,242	8.4	74.8	2,042	9.8	7,122	7.3
25 - 29	7,773	6.6	3,324	6.0	4,449	7.1	74.7	1,781	8.6	5,992	6.2
30 - 34	6,745	5.7	2,976	5.4	3,769	6.0	79	1,422	6.9	5,323	5.5
35 - 39	6,209	5.3	2,776	5.0	3,433	5.5	80.9	1,137	5.5	5,072	5.2
40 - 44	5,388	4.6	2,484	4.5	2,904	4.7	85.5	918	4.4	4,470	4.6
45 - 49	4,692	4.0	2,186	3.9	2,506	4.0	87.2	785	3.8	3,907	0.4
50 - 54	4,294	3.6	1,954	3.5	2,340	3.7	83.5	719	3.5	3,575	3.7
55 - 59	2,932	2.5	1,403	2.5	1,529	2.4	91.8	501	2.4	2,431	2.5
60 - 64	2,528	2.1	1,171	2.1	1,357	2.2	86.3	412	2.0	2,116	2.2
65 - 69	1,708	1.4	777	1.4	931	1.5	83.5	285	1.4	1,423	1.5
70 - 74	2,292	1.9	840	1.5	1,452	2.3	57.9	321	1.5	1,971	0.2
75 - 79	1,422	1.2	542	1.0	880	1.4	61.6	226	1.1	1,196	1.2
80 - 84	1,068	0.9	354	0.6	714	1.1	49.6	144	0.7	924	0.9
85 - 89	602	0.5	227	0.4	375	0.6	60.5	73	0.4	529	0.5
90 - 94	380	0.3	90	0.2	290	0.5	31	46	0.2	334	0.3
95 - 99	168	0.1	58	0.1	110	0.2	52.7	21	0.1	147	0.2
All Ages	**118,024**	100.0	**55,615**	100.0	**62,409**	100.0	89.1	**20,747**	100.0	**97,277**	100.0
0-14	48,259	40.9	24,308	43.7	23,951	38.4	101.5	7,465	36.0	40,794	41.9
15-64	62,125	52.6	28,419	51.1	33,706	54.0	84.3	12,166	58.6	49,959	51.4
65+	7,640	6.5	2,888	5.2	4,752	7.6	60.8	1,116	5.4	6,524	6.7
Age-dependency ratio	**90**		**95.7**		**85.2**			**70.5**		**94.7**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on age, sex and type of locality as well as age-dependents population. The table shows that those in the age group 0-4 years are the highest (14.0%) proportion of the population. This is followed by 5-9 years (13.6%) and 10-14 years (13.2%) respectively. Also, the age groups 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 15-19 years have proportions of males been higher than the females. However, the rest of the age cohorts saw the reversal of this trend where females have higher proportions than the males.

Those in the ages 15-64 constitute more than half (52.6%) of the population. Those in the age cohort above 64 years are 6.5 percent with 0-14 years being 40.9 percent. The age-dependants (0-14 and 65+) are 47.4 percent.

Further, more males (50.4%) are in the ages 0-14 years than the females (49.6%). This gives a sex ratio of 101.5. The age group 15-64 have a percentage of 45.7 males with females in the same age group being 54.3. The sex ratio for the cohort 15-64 years is 84.3. The males who are above 64 years are 37.8 percent while females in the same category are 62.2 percent. The sex ratio for the age group 65 years and older is 60.8.

Also, the age groups 0-14 years, 15-64 years and 65 years and above living in urban areas are 36 percent, 58.6 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. The rural areas have 41.9 percent of the rural population in the 0-14 age group, 51.4 percent in the ages 15-64 years and 6.7 percent in the ages 65 years and above.

2.3.1   Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the "dependent" ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the working population (15 to 64 years).

The age-dependency ratio for the Municipality is 90.0. This implies that every 100 independent population (15-64) caters for 90 persons in the dependent population. The male age-dependency ratio is 95.7 while that of the female age-dependency is 85.2. In terms of age-dependency by type of locality, urban areas have age-dependency ratio of 70.5 while rural areas have 94.7.

2.3.2   Population Pyramid

The population pyramid (Figure 2.1) graphically represents the age and sex characteristics of the population of Bekwai Municipality). The population pyramid of the Municipality has a broad base comprised of youthful population and tappers to the tip (made up of fewer age persons) forming a cone-like structure. Those in the youthful age group (those less than 15 years) constitute about 40.9 percent of the population with 65 years and older group recording 6.5.

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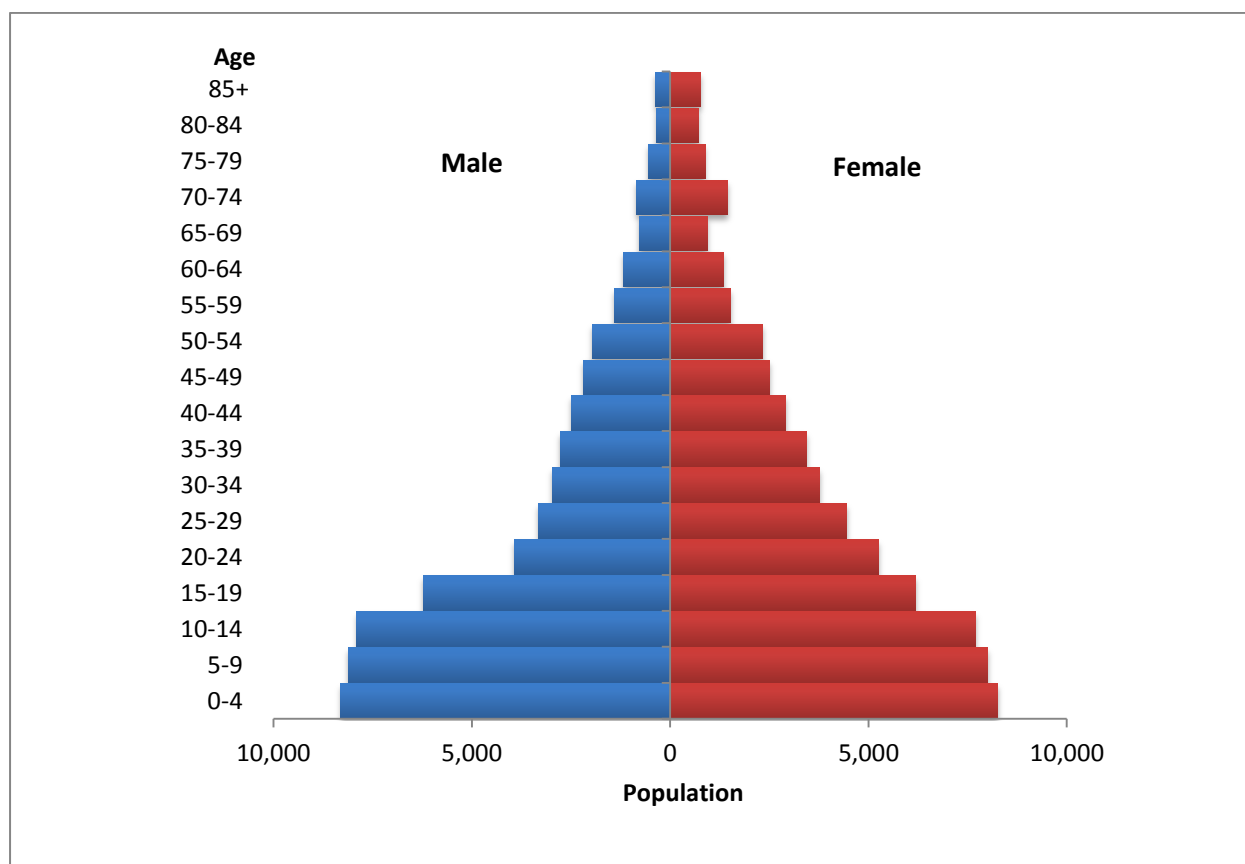
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. Fertility is greatly determined by a number of factors which, in turn, are affected by a great many other factors: social, cultural, environmental, and economic and health. Other fertility indicators analysed for the Municipality include the following;

Crude Birth Rate: The crude birth rate also called the birth rate which indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

General Fertility Rate: The general fertility rate also called the fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49 in a given year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The total fertility rate 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.

Table 2.2 shows that the total number of women 15-49 years in the Municipality28,480 representing 2.3 percent of the total women 15-49 years in Ashanti Region. The total number of life births in the Municipality for the last 12 months preceding the census night is 28,480.

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The data further indicates that the total fertility rate is approximately 3.5. Also, the general fertility rate for women in the Municipality is 101.7. The reported crude birth rate for the Municipality is 24.5.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	**118,024**	**28,480**	**2,897**	**3.5**	**101.7**	**24.5**
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 2.3 provides information on Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS). From the Table 2.3, the Municipality recorded 42,936 female 12 years and older. The average of children ever born to women 12 years and older in the Municipality is 3 and all the three are likely to survive.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All Ages	42,936	127,757	3	63,750	64,007	108,378	2.5	53,714	54,664
12 -14	4,478	26	0	8	18	19	0	6	13
15-19	6,177	737	0.1	343	394	654	0.1	291	363
20-24	5,242	4,298	0.8	2,160	2,138	3,912	0.7	1,932	1,980
25-29	4,449	8,297	1.9	4,156	4,141	7,674	1.7	3,836	3,838
30-34	3,769	11,885	3.2	5,986	5,899	10,872	2.9	5,408	5,464
35-39	3,433	14,039	4.1	7,117	6,922	12,755	3.7	6,415	6,340
40-44	2,904	14,002	4.8	7,037	6,965	12,679	4.4	6,322	6,357
45-49	2,506	13,273	5.3	6,584	6,689	11,687	4.7	5,738	5,949
50-54	2,340	12,819	5.5	6,405	6,414	11,018	4.7	5,476	5,542
55-59	1,529	8,823	5.8	4,434	4,389	7,333	4.8	3,683	3,650
60+	6,109	39,558	6.5	19,520	20,038	29,775	4.9	14,607	15,168

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Women in the age group 65 years and older have the highest average of about 7. Those in the age groups 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years and 35-40 years have averages of 0.8, 1.9, 3.2 and 4.1 respectively. Also, the average of children ever born increases as the ages of the women increases. With the exception of women age groups 20-24 years, 25 -29 years, 35-39 years and 40-44 years where children ever born males are slightly more than the females, the rest have female children born being more than the males.

An average of 4.9 was recorded for women 65 years and older. Also, children surviving averages of 1.7, 2.9, 3.7 and 4.4 are recorded for women in the age cohorts 20-24 years, 25 -29 years, 35-39 years and 40-44 years. Women in the ages 35-39 years and 55-59 years have male children surviving more than females. The rest of the cohorts have slightly female children surviving than males.

2.4.2   Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

Table 2.4 indicates that there are 1,031 reported deaths in the households within 12 months preceding the census night in the Municipality. This gives a crude death rate of 8.7 deaths per 1000 population. Again out of the total deaths, 121 are due to accident/violence/homicide /suicide while 910 are deaths due to other causes.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate	Death due to Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8	3,329	24,619
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4	79	560
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1	113	844
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4	88	767
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7	64	714
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4	107	641
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8	74	763
Bekwai Municipal	**118,024**	**1,031**	**8.7**	**121**	**910**
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5	49	463
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4	108	874
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1	43	390
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2	120	771
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6	57	560
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4	76	417
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7	1,083	7,027
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9	109	769
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6	68	612
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5	56	416
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9	53	402
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2	110	866
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6	81	445
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7	70	560
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7	92	528
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5	25	441
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4	46	635
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7	49	496
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2	68	632
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1	28	262
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2	235	1,336
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7	51	414
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9	6	104

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 2.5 provides information on age at death by sex in the Municipality. The majority of deaths occurred within the ages under 5 years (22.6%) and 70 years and older (22.2%). The least deaths of 1.6 percent occurred within the ages 15-19 years.

The male deaths under 5 years are the highest (22.7%). This is followed by age cohorts 70 years and older (21.5%) and 40-44 years (7.4%) respectively. The least deaths among the males occurred in the ages 10-14 years and 15-19 years of 1.2 percent each.

Female deaths under five years are the second highest representing 22.5 percent of all female deaths in the Municipality. The least deaths among the females occurred within the ages of 5-9 years while the highest deaths happened in the ages 70 years and older.

Table 2.5:   Age cohort deaths and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
Total	1,031	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	233	22.6	22.7	22.5
5 -9	26	2.5	3.0	1.8
10 -14	18	1.7	1.2	2.5
15-19	17	1.6	1.2	2.3
20-24	41	4.0	3.6	4.5
25-29	37	3.6	2.7	4.8
30-34	60	5.8	5.1	6.8
35-39	52	5.0	4.6	5.7
40-44	71	6.9	7.4	6.1
45-49	60	5.8	5.8	5.9
50-54	54	5.2	6.6	3.4
55-59	44	4.3	4.9	3.4
60-64	37	3.6	3.4	3.9
65-69	52	5.0	6.4	3.2
70+	229	22.2	21.5	23.2
Male deaths	591	57.3		
Female deaths	440	42.7		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows the age specific deaths that happened in the Municipality by Sex. The Figure demonstrates that more males under 5 years deaths are more than the females but both declines at age 5-9 years. Both start to increase from deaths occurring from ages 25-29 years. However, male deaths among ages 30 years and older are higher than female deaths that happened within the same age group. The disparities in the death among the sexes are greatly seen at ages 65-69 and those above 69 years.

Figure 2.2:   Age specific death rate by sex in Bekwai Municipality
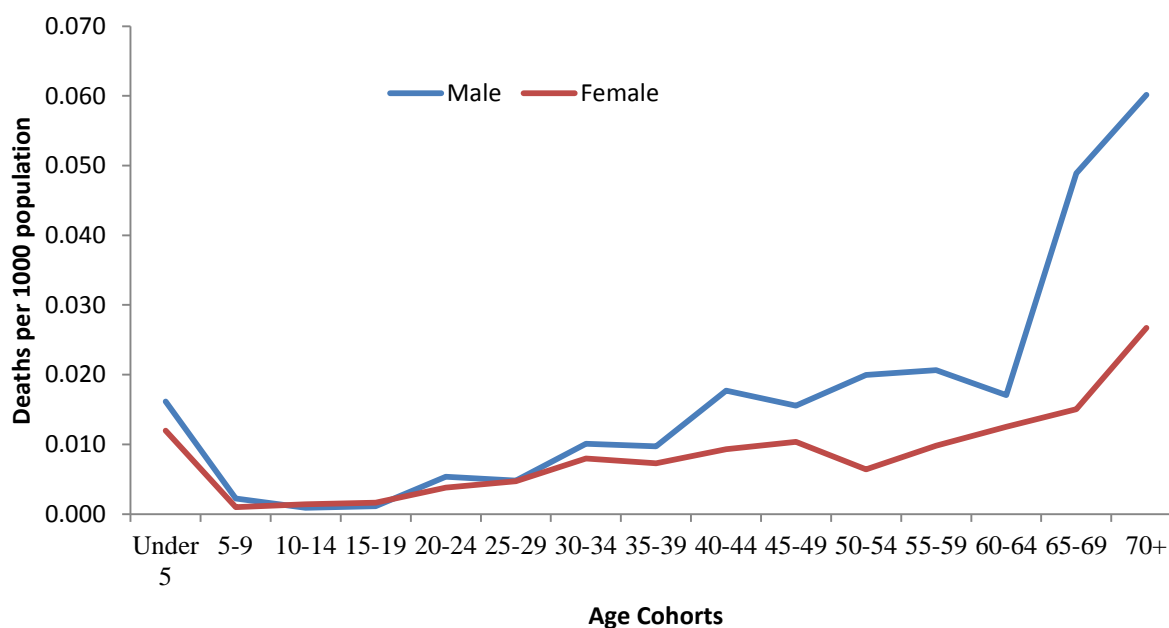
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migrants are defined as persons who are enumerated in a place different from where they were born. The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. This section of the report provides information on the residence of Bekwai Municipality born elsewhere in Ashanti region, or in another region outside Ashanti and birth place outside Ghana who are currently residing in the municipality.

Table 2.6 presents information on the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Municipality. Out of a total of 28,823 migrants, 33.3 percent have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years. This is followed by those who have lived between 5-9 years and 10-19 years. Those who have lived in the Municipality for 20 years and above are 18.6 percent.

Those who are born elsewhere in Ashanti Region but not the Municipality are in the majority (59.1%) while those born out outside Ghana are the least (1.6%).

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Migrants | | | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
	Total		Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	28,823	100.0	100.0	14.6	33.3	18.6	17.2	16.3
Born elsewhere in Ashanti Region	17,020	59.1	100.0	15.1	31.3	17.8	17.6	18.2
Born elsewhere in Another Region								
Western	1,761	6.1	100.0	14.2	40.9	21	15.3	8.6
Central	1,263	4.4	100.0	11.7	36.4	18.4	16.5	16.9
Greater Accra	669	2.3	100.0	20.6	38.7	15.8	14.6	10.2
Volta	687	2.4	100.0	14.3	34.1	13.2	17.3	21.1
Eastern	1,249	4.3	100.0	15.2	30.6	17.6	18.3	18.3
Ashanti	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Brong Ahafo	1,725	6.0	100.0	14.4	35.7	21.6	17.4	10.8
Northern	1,091	3.8	100.0	13.7	35.6	18.6	17.1	14.9
Upper East	2,078	7.2	100.0	11.5	35.4	22.1	17.6	13.5
Upper West	805	2.8	100.0	13.4	38.6	22.5	11.7	13.8
Outside Ghana	475	1.6	100.0	13.5	34.3	17.7	22.3	12.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 further indicates that out of the total population born in the Ashanti Region but not in the Municipality, 15.1 percent have lived in the Municipality for less than one year. Further, 31.3 percent have lived between 1 and 4 years, 17.8 percent have lived between 5 and 9 years with 17.6 percent living in the Municipality for 10-19 years. Those who have lived in the Municipality for over 20 years constituted 18.2 percent. Again among those who were born outside Ghana, 34.3 percent have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years. This is followed by those who have lived in the Municipality for 10-19 years (22.3%). The least in term of duration among those born outside Ghana are those who have lived in the Municipality for 20 years and above. Upper East (7.2%), Western (6.1%) and Brong Ahafo (6.0%) are the three regions with most migrants in the municipality.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The objective of this chapter is to analyse household size, composition and headship of households as well as other socio-economic characteristics of the members of the households in the Municipality.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

Households and families are the rudimentary elements in which people live. Ability to analyse the trends in the number, type, and composition of households are important to managers of development (sociologists, planners, and policymakers). Household size is the number of person(s) living and sharing the same household arrangements.

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of the household and other members of the households. The average household size is the total number of persons living in a household per the total households.

Household structure is defined as a classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. In other words, it refers to the types of relationship between household members to the head of the household.

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 provides information on population in households, number of households and average household size by type of locality. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as "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 of household" (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: 26). Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. The 2010 census result shows that Bekwai Municipality has a total household population of 115,445 and household of 27,258 with an average household size of 4.2 persons. The rural average household size is higher (4.3) than the urban areas (3.9) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Population in households, number of households and average household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	115,445	20,196	95,249
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	5,168	22,090
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.4	2.1	1.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2   Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows the composition of household population by sex. The Municipality recorded a total household population of 115,445 out of which males and females constituted 54,398 (47%) and 61,047 (53%) respectively. Children form the highest percentage (42.3%) of the total household population followed by the household heads (23.6%). Adopted and foster children represent the least (0.4%).

Further, out of the total male household population, male children represent the highest proportion of 44.2 percent. This is followed by male heads and male grandchildren which constitute 29.8 percent and 13.3 percent respectively. The least male population proportion is the male parents/parent in-laws (0.2%). Female children are the highest proportion (40.6%) of the female household population. Female heads and female spouse constitute 18.1 percent and 17 percent respectively. Daughter in-laws are the least proportion (0.6%) in the household.

Table 3.2:   Household population by composition and sex in Bekwai Municipality

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,445	100.0	54,398	100.0	61,047	100.0
Head	27,258	23.6	16,233	29.8	11,025	18.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,824	9.4	459	0.8	10,365	17.0
Child (son/daughter)	48,824	42.3	24,020	44.2	24,804	40.6
Parent/Parent in-law	860	0.7	87	0.2	773	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	554	0.5	186	0.3	368	0.6
Grandchild	14,487	12.6	7,242	13.3	7,245	11.9
Brother/Sister	3,519	3.1	1,856	3.4	1,663	2.7
Step child	769	0.7	375	0.7	394	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	497	0.4	210	0.4	287	0.5
Other relative	6,450	5.6	3,002	5.5	3,448	5.7
Non-relative	1,403	1.2	728	1.3	675	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Structure and Sex

Table 3.3 presents information on household structure and sex in Bekwai Municipality. The table indicates that the nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and children) constitutes 27.2 percent of the total households in the Municipality while single parent extended form 20.3 percent. The least (1.2%) is the extended and non-relative household population.

Further, out of the total male household population, the nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and children) form the highest proportion of 29.6 percent. This is followed by extended household population (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) and single parent extended household population representing 19.6 percent and 17.1 percent respectively. The least household population structure (1.2%) among the male population is the single parent extended and non-relative population.

Also, majority of the female household population are among the nuclear household population (head, spouse(s) and children) (25.2%), single parent extended household population (23.2%) and extended household population (head, spouse(s), children, and head's relatives) (18.1%). The least proportion of the female household population is the extended and non-relatives population and represents 1.2 percent of the total female population.

Table 3.3:   Household population by structure and sex in Bekwai Municipality

Household Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,445	100.0	54,398	100.0	61,047	100.0
Head only	5,233	4.5	3,346	6.2	1,887	3.1
Head and a spouse only	1,902	1.7	953	1.8	949	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	31,452	27.2	16,083	29.6	15,369	25.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	21,684	18.8	10,637	19.6	11,047	18.1
Extended + non relatives	1,354	1.2	645	1.2	709	1.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,430	3.0	1,677	3.1	1,753	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	14,580	12.6	6,067	11.2	8,513	13.9
Single parent Extended	23,428	20.3	9,294	17.1	14,134	23.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,738	1.5	717	1.3	1,021	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,644	9.2	4,979	9.2	5,665	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Figure 3.1 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality. The figure shows that 41.0 percent are married whiles 38.3 percent have never married. Those who are separated, divorced and widowed accounted for 1.8 percent, 6.0 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
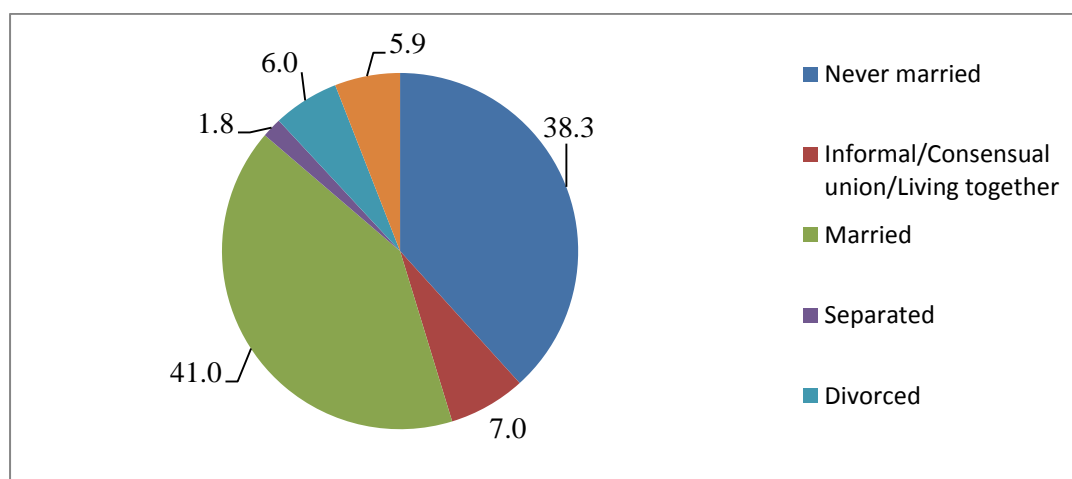
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents information on marital status of the population 12 years and older by age. The table indicates that 95.1 percent of the persons between the ages 12-14 years have never married whiles 4.1 percent of persons within the same age group have married. Also, those in the ages 40-44 years, 72.6 percent are married while 8.4 percent are divorced. The least (2.9%) proportion is the separated population.

In addition, almost half (46%) of the male population constitute those who have never married. Married and divorced male population are 41.5 percent and 3.6 percent respectively.

The separated male population form the least proportion of the total male population 12 years and older.

Table 3.4: Marital status by age group and sex

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	78,815	100.0	38.3	7	41	1.8	6	5.9
12-14	9,050	100.0	95.1	0.8	4.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	12,400	100.0	90.4	2.8	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	9,164	100.0	60.2	11.7	24.6	1.3	1.8	0.4
25 - 29	7,773	100.0	32.9	14.2	47	2	3.3	0.5
30 - 34	6,745	100.0	14	13.4	63.7	2.3	5.3	1.2
35 - 39	6,209	100.0	7.6	10.5	71	2.6	6.3	2
40 - 44	5,388	100.0	3.9	8.3	72.6	2.9	8.4	3.8
45 - 49	4,692	100.0	3.1	7.5	70.6	3.1	11.1	4.8
50 - 54	4,294	100.0	3.2	5.2	67.7	3	12.9	8
55 - 59	2,932	100.0	2.4	3.7	65.8	3	13.1	12.1
60 - 64	2,528	100.0	2.3	4	58.5	3	14.4	17.8
65+	7,640	100.0	3.2	1.7	39.7	2.7	16.2	36.6
Male								
Total	35,879	100.0	46	6.3	41.5	1.1	3.6	1.4
12-14	4,572	100.0	95.1	0.6	4.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,223	100.0	95.3	1	3.6	0	0	0
20 - 24	3,922	100.0	80.4	6.2	12.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
25 - 29	3,324	100.0	48.2	13.4	35.3	0.9	1.9	0.3
30 - 34	2,976	100.0	21.9	13.1	60.3	1.7	2.7	0.3
35 - 39	2,776	100.0	11.8	11.3	70.4	2.1	3.7	0.7
40 - 44	2,484	100.0	5.1	9.3	77.2	2.1	5.6	0.8
45 - 49	2,186	100.0	4.3	8.8	76.4	1.9	7	1.6
50 - 54	1,954	100.0	4.5	6.3	77.5	1.6	7.5	2.6
55 - 59	1,403	100.0	3.2	5.3	79.6	2.6	6.7	2.6
60 - 64	1,171	100.0	3.1	6.1	74.8	1.8	10.6	3.7
65+	2,888	100.0	4.1	2.5	68.5	2.4	12.6	10
Female								
Total	42,936	100.0	31.8	7.6	40.6	2.4	8	9.7
12 - 14	4,478	100.0	95.2	0.9	3.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,177	100.0	85.5	4.5	8.7	0.6	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	5,242	100.0	45	15.8	33.9	2	2.6	0.7
25 - 29	4,449	100.0	21.5	14.9	55.8	2.7	4.4	0.7
30 - 34	3,769	100.0	7.8	13.7	66.4	2.8	7.3	2
35 - 39	3,433	100.0	4.2	9.8	71.5	3.1	8.4	3.1
40 - 44	2,904	100.0	3	7.5	68.6	3.5	10.9	6.5
45 - 49	2,506	100.0	2	6.3	65.5	4.1	14.6	7.5
50 - 54	2,340	100.0	2.1	4.3	59.4	4.2	17.4	12.6
55 - 59	1,529	100.0	1.6	2.2	53.2	3.3	18.9	20.9
60 - 64	1,357	100.0	1.7	2.2	44.5	4.1	17.6	29.9
65+	4,752	100.0	2.6	1.2	22.1	2.9	18.4	52.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, the male population that are in the ages 12-14 that are married form 0.6 percent while those in the informal or consensual union constitute 6.3 percent. Further, the female population age 12 years and older who have never married and the married female represent

31.8 percent and 40.6 percent respectively. Those divorced and widowed female accounted for 8.0 percent and 9.7 percent respectively. The female population in the age group 12-14years have 3.9 percent been married while 0.9 are in informal or consensual union or living together.

3.3.1 Marital status and educational level

Data on marital status of persons 12 years and older and their educational level in the Municipality as shown in Table 3.5. The Table reveals that more than half of the population (63.0 %) have basic education with 20.6 percent who have no education. With the exception of the widowed (29.7%), all the other categories have more than half of their members attaining basic education.

With regards to the married males, majority (63.1%) have basic education while those with no education constitute 18.3 percent.

Table 3.5: Marital status by educational level

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes	78,815	100.0	20.6	63	10.5	1.3	3.5	1.1
Never married	30,171	100.0	6	69.8	18.9	0.9	3.4	1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,510	100.0	18.1	69.9	8	1.1	2.4	0.4
Married	32,313	100.0	25.1	61.5	5.8	1.7	4.4	1.6
Separated	1,424	100.0	32.7	58.1	4	2	2.8	0.4
Divorced	4,721	100.0	37.7	55.6	3.2	1.1	2.2	0.3
Widowed	4,676	100.0	66.5	29.7	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.3
Male								
Total	35,879	100.0	12.8	66.2	12.9	1.3	4.8	1.9
Never married	16,516	100.0	5.8	69.1	19.3	0.8	3.6	1.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,249	100.0	12.2	71.2	10.8	1.3	3.8	0.7
Married	14,889	100.0	18.3	63.1	7.3	1.9	6.5	2.8
Separated	407	100.0	24.3	63.6	6.1	2	3.2	0.7
Divorced	1,301	100.0	24.6	64.4	4.8	1.6	4.1	0.5
Widowed	517	100.0	40	48.2	5.6	0	4.1	2.1
Female								
Total	42,936	100.0	27.2	60.3	8.5	1.2	2.5	0.4
Never married	13,655	100.0	6.1	70.8	18.3	1.1	3.2	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,261	100.0	22.2	69	6.2	1	1.5	0.2
Married	17,424	100.0	30.9	60	4.5	1.6	2.5	0.5
Separated	1,017	100.0	36	55.9	3.1	2	2.7	0.3
Divorced	3,420	100.0	42.6	52.2	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.1
Widowed	4,159	100.0	69.8	27.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, there are a total of 17,424 females that are married. Out of this, The Table further shows that 60 percent of the married females have basic education. This is followed by those with no education (27.2%) and secondary education (8.5%) respectively. The proportion of male who have attained tertiary level (1.9%) is slightly higher than the female (0.4%).

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 presents data on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the Municipality. The table indicates that more than two thirds of the various marriage categories are employed except for those who indicated they are never married (29.4%) and widowed (57.1%). The relatively low proportion of the never married group in employment may be due to the fact that many of them may be young and probably in school. The data also show that more than one third (41.8%) of the widowed population are not economically active. This may be explained by the fact that many of the widowed are probably old and therefore not economically active. Of those who reported as married, more than 80 percent (83.5%) of them are in some form of employment with 2 percent unemployed and 14.5 percent not economically active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	78,815	100.0	47,577	60.4	2,150	2.7	29,088	36.9
Never married	30,171	100.0	8,875	29.4	1,012	3.4	20,284	67.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,510	100.0	4,464	81	303	5.5	743	13.5
Married	32,313	100.0	26,980	83.5	635	2	4,698	14.5
Separated	1,424	100.0	1,052	73.9	58	4.1	314	22.1
Divorced	4,721	100.0	3,534	74.9	91	1.9	1,096	23.2
Widowed	4,676	100.0	2,672	57.1	51	1.1	1,953	41.8
Male								
Total	35,879	100.0	21,784	60.7	891	2.5	13,204	36.8
Never married	16,516	100.0	5,303	32.1	574	3.5	10,639	64.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,249	100.0	2,000	88.9	73	3.2	176	7.8
Married	14,889	100.0	12,871	86.4	195	1.3	1,823	12.2
Separated	407	100.0	326	80.1	16	3.9	65	16
Divorced	1,301	100.0	967	74.3	26	2	308	23.7
Widowed	517	100.0	317	61.3	7	1.4	193	37.3
Female								
Total	42,936	100.0	25,793	60.1	1,259	2.9	15,884	37
Never married	13,655	100.0	3,572	26.2	438	3.2	9,645	70.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,261	100.0	2,464	75.6	230	7.1	567	17.4
Married	17,424	100.0	14,109	81	440	2.5	2,875	16.5
Separated	1,017	100.0	726	71.4	42	4.1	249	24.5
Divorced	3,420	100.0	2,567	75.1	65	1.9	788	23
Widowed	4,159	100.0	2,355	56.6	44	1.1	1,760	42.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to the sexes, widowed females (42.3%) are more likely to be economically not active than their male counterparts (37.3%). For the never married, the proportion of never married males who are employed (32.1%) is more than their female colleagues (26.2%).

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Table 3.7 indicates that 98.4 percent of population in the Municipality are Ghanaians with Non Ghanaians constituting 1.6 percent. Nationals from the ECOWAS countries account for 0.7 percent and that of African countries other than the ECOWAS also forms 0.5 percent of the population in the Municipality.

Table 3.7: Nationality by sex

	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	118,024	100.0	55,615	100.0	62,409	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	113,568	96.2	53,488	96.2	60,080	96.3
Dual Nationality	2,009	1.7	925	1.7	1,084	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	587	0.5	267	0.5	320	0.5
ECOWAS	798	0.7	432	0.8	366	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	546	0.5	262	0.5	284	0.5
Other	516	0.4	241	0.4	275	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

The data in table 3.8 indicates that 84.8 percent of the population in the Municipality are Christians. This is followed by those who profess to no religion (7.5%), Islamic 6.3 percent and the Traditionalists represent 0.5 percent of the population. Among the Christian community, 29.2 percent are Pentecostal/Charismatic, 24.1 are Protestants and 18.5 percent are other Christians.

For the sexes, more females (87.7%) are Christians compare to the males (81.2%). On the other hand, more males (7.1%) profess to the Islamic religion than the female (5.7%).

Table 3.8: Religious affiliation by sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	118,024	100.0	55,615	100.0	62,409	100.0
No Religion	8,820	7.5	5,618	10.1	3,202	5.1
Catholic	15,301	13.0	7,171	12.9	8,130	13.0
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	28,469	24.1	12,909	23.2	15,560	24.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	34,446	29.2	15,141	27.2	19,305	30.9
Other Christians	21,782	18.5	9,977	17.9	11,805	18.9
Islam	7,482	6.3	3,938	7.1	3,544	5.7
Traditionalist	590	0.5	349	0.6	241	0.5
Other (Specify)	1,134	1.0	512	0.9	622	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society at large. Figure 3.2 shows the percentage of the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status for the Municipality. The Figure indicates that 80 percent of persons 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate in one language or the other. Among the sexes, a higher proportion (87.6%) of the male population are literate compare to the female (73.6%).

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of persons 11 years and older by sex
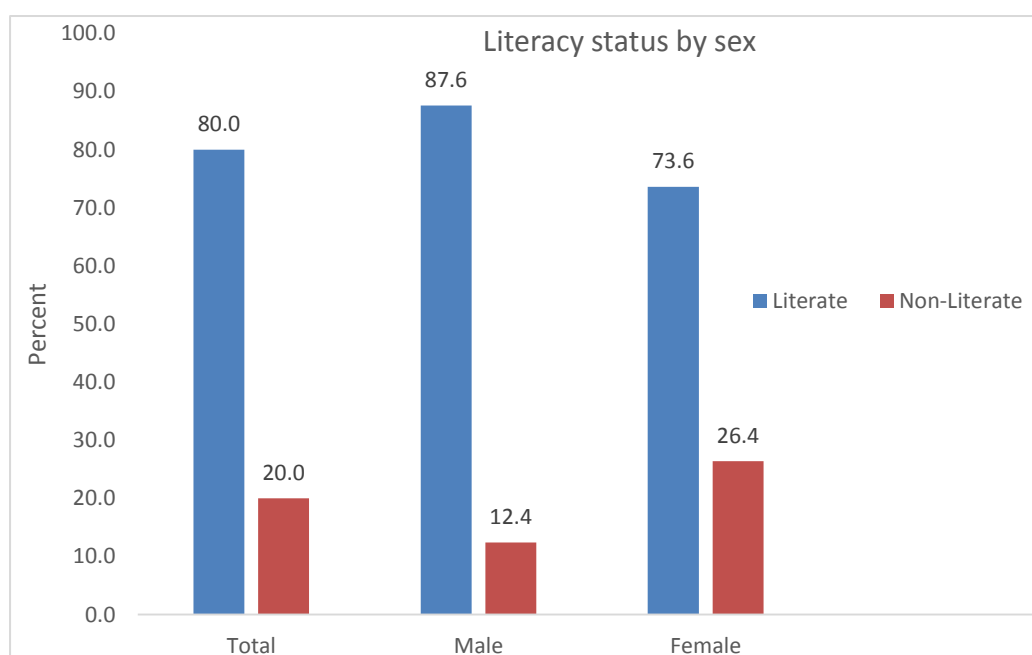
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows that 7 out of every 10 persons (70.1%) 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language 8.7 are literate in English only and 19.5 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Those literate in English and French are 0.2 percent while 0.7 percent are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language. (Table 3.9)

Majority (75.7%) of the male population are literate in English and Ghanaian language compare to the females (66.2%). Further, 0.8 percent of the male population are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language compare to o.5 percent of the female.

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Table 3.9: Language of literacy by age group and sex

| Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	**16,334**	**65,340**	100.0	8.7	19.5	71	0.2	0.7
11-14	241	11,668	100.0	12.8	15.8	70.9	0.1	0.4
15-19	651	11,749	100.0	8.5	10.1	80.6	0.1	0.8
20-24	1,081	8,083	100.0	8.4	15.5	75	0.2	0.8
25-29	1,310	6,463	100.0	9.4	20	69.5	0.2	0.9
30-34	1,381	5,364	100.0	8.3	27.5	63.7	0.1	0.4
35-39	1,511	4,698	100.0	8.2	29.3	61.5	0.3	0.7
40-44	1,366	4,022	100.0	7.4	29.2	62.4	0.2	0.8
45-49	1,121	3,571	100.0	6.5	26.1	66.5	0.4	0.5
50-54	1,059	3,235	100.0	6.3	24.4	68.3	0.2	0.9
55-59	793	2,139	100.0	4.9	19.9	74.4	0	0.7
60-64	1,013	1,515	100.0	4.1	21.2	73.7	0.2	0.8
65+	4,807	2,833	100.0	5.8	23.9	69.8	0.1	0.5
Male								
Total	**4,635**	**32,703**	100.0	7.8	15.5	75.7	0.2	0.8
11 -14	113	5,918	100.0	12.6	15	72	0.1	0.4
15-19	261	5,962	100.0	7.3	8.7	83	0.1	1
20-24	343	3,579	100.0	7.2	11.2	80.5	0.1	0.9
25-29	435	2,889	100.0	9	14.9	74.6	0.3	1.2
30-34	395	2,581	100.0	7.2	22.7	69.3	0.1	0.7
35-39	482	2,294	100.0	7.3	23.4	68.3	0.3	0.7
40-44	458	2,026	100.0	6.3	22.6	69.7	0.2	1.2
45-49	370	1,816	100.0	6.6	18.4	73.8	0.6	0.7
50-54	304	1,650	100.0	5.5	16.4	76.7	0.2	1.2
55-59	203	1,200	100.0	4.8	13.8	80.1	-	1.3
60-64	197	974	100.0	2.9	14.8	81	0.1	1.2
65+	1,074	1,814	100.0	4.3	18	77.1	0.2	0.5
Female								
Total	**11,699**	**32,637**	100.0	9.6	23.6	66.2	0.2	0.5
11-14	128	5,750	100.0	13.1	16.6	69.9	0.1	0.3
15-19	390	5,787	100.0	9.7	11.5	78	0.1	0.7
20-24	738	4,504	100.0	9.4	18.9	70.7	0.4	0.7
25-29	875	3,574	100.0	9.7	24.2	65.3	0.1	0.6
30-34	986	2,783	100.0	9.3	32	58.5	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,029	2,404	100.0	9.1	34.9	55.1	0.2	0.6
40-44	908	1,996	100.0	8.5	35.9	55.1	0.2	0.4
45-49	751	1,755	100.0	6.4	34.1	59	0.2	0.3
50-54	755	1,585	100.0	7.1	32.8	59.4	0.1	0.6
55-59	590	939	100.0	5	27.7	67.2	0.1	-
60-64	816	541	100.0	6.3	32.7	60.6	0.4	-
65+	3,733	1,019	100.0	8.3	34.3	56.8	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   School Attendance

The school attendance profile for the Municipality's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.3. The Figure indicates that 43.1 percent of the population are currently attending school, 40.2 percent have attended school in the past and 16.7 percent have never been to school. The female population who have never been to school is high (21.8%) compare to the male (10.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of male who are currently attending school and attended in the past are higher than their female counterpart.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex of persons 3 years and older
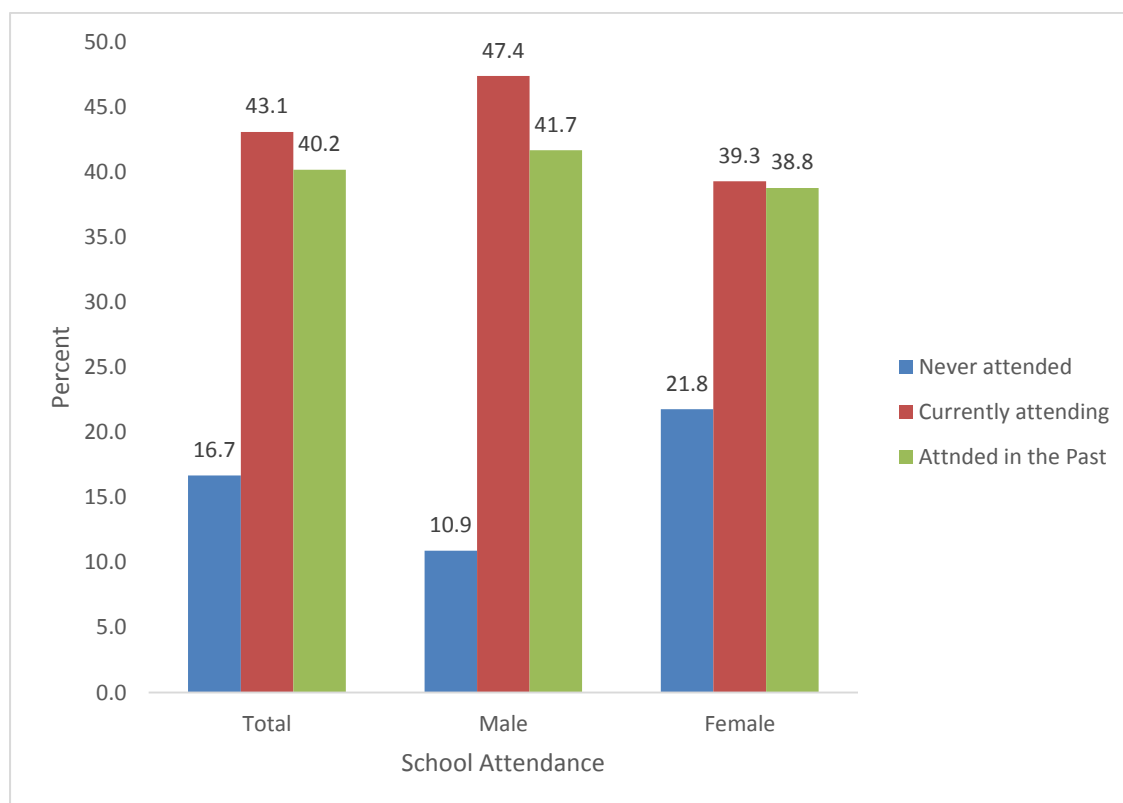
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The school attendance data for the population 3 years and older of Bekwai Municipality is presented in Table 3.10. The total population currently attending school at any level of education in the Municipality is 46, 502 with males and females constituting 51.5 percent and 49.5 percent respectively. Those attending Primary, JHS/SHS and kindergarten represent 48.7 percent, 19.5 percent and 14.4 percent respectively. Those attending SSS/SHS are 8.4 percent with1.1 percent attending tertiary institutions..

Primary school attendance remains highest among the sexes accounting for 41.8 for males and 49.9 percent for the females. Data from the 2010 PHC on School attendance in the past showed that those who have attended primary, JSS/JHS, middle and SSS/SHS constitute 16.2 percent, 31.7 percent, 33.3 percent and 7.5 percent respectively. The percentage of the population that have attended tertiary are 4.0. More female (34.6%) attended JHS/JSS and primary (20.8%) schools in the past than their males counterparts who attended JHS/JSS (28.6%) and primary (11.3%). On the hand, more males (5.9%) attended tertiary in the past as compare to the females (2.2%).

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	46,502	100.0	23,957	100.0	22,545	100.0	43,326	100.0	21,071	100.0	22,255	100.0
Nursery	2,444	5.3	1,211	5.1	1,233	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	7,616	16.4	3,863	16.1	3,753	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	22,644	48.7	11,526	48.1	11,118	49.3	6,998	16.2	2,371	11.3	4,627	20.8
JSS/JHS	9,052	19.5	4,706	19.6	4,346	19.3	13,735	31.7	6,033	28.6	7,702	34.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,407	33.3	7,787	37	6,620	29.7
SSS/SHS	3,918	8.4	2,165	9.0	1,753	7.8	3,260	7.5	1,704	8.1	1,556	7.0
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,102	2.5	763	3.6	339	1.5
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	100	0.2	43	0.2	57	0.3	899	2.1	425	2.0	474	2.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	217	0.5	100	0.4	117	0.5	1,203	2.8	748	3.5	455	2.0
Tertiary	511	1.1	343	1.4	168	0.7	1,722	4.0	1,240	5.9	482	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIVITY

4.1   Introduction

This chapter analyses the economic activities such as; economically active and economically not active, the employed and the unemployed population in Bekwai Municipality. Also, the occupations as well as industry of the employed are also discussed. Even though the economic activity questions are asked of persons 5 years and older, the population 15 years and older is being considered for the purpose of this analysis.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 provide information on the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex in the Municipality. The Table indicates that 70 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active. Out of the economically active population, 95.6 percent are employed. The Table further show that out of the 30 percent who are economically not active, majority (48.3%) are in full time education, 22.3 percent engaged in home duties and 13.6 percent are too young/old to work. Of the unemployed (4.4%) population, higher proportion (62.0%) are seeking for work for the first time. Among the sexes, 71 percent of the males are economically active with 96 percent of the being employed. For the females, 69.1 percent are economically active out of which 95.3 percent are employed. The proportion of males (60.2%) who are in full time education is higher than the females 39.2%). On the other hand, females who reported that they were not economically active because they engaged in domestic duties are more (28.3%) than their male (14.4%) counterparts.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,765	100.0	31,307	100.0	38,458	100.0
Economically active	48,815	70.0	22,235	71.0	26,580	69.1
Employed	46,671	95.6	21,346	96.0	25,325	95.3
Worked	44,612	95.6	20,589	96.5	24,023	94.9
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,952	4.2	708	3.3	1,244	4.9
Did voluntary work without pay	107	0.2	49	0.2	58	0.2
Unemployed	2,144	4.4	889	4.0	1,255	4.7
Worked before, seeking work and available	814	38.0	298	33.5	516	41.1
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,330	62.0	591	66.5	739	58.9
Economically not active	20,950	30.0	9,072	29.0	11,878	30.9
Did home duties (household chore)	4,663	22.3	1,307	14.4	3,356	28.3
Full time education	10,125	48.3	5,465	60.2	4,660	39.2
Pensioner/Retired	599	2.9	475	5.2	124	1.0
Disabled/Sick	1,383	6.6	567	6.3	816	6.9
Too old/young	2,856	13.6	696	7.7	2,160	18.2
Other	1,324	6.3	562	6.2	762	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1   Age-Sex structure and Activity Status

Table 4.2 provides data on the population age 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status in the Municipality. The Table shows that the highest proportion of the economically active population occurred in the 15-19 year age group (76.8%) , followed by 60 years and older group (45.7%) and 20-24 age group (36.9%). Apart from the age group 15-19 (20.2%), the rest of the age cohorts have more than half of their population being employed.

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	69,765	100.0	46,671	66.9	2,144	3.1	20,950	30
15-19	12,400	100.0	2,503	20.2	375	3	9,522	76.8
20-24	9,164	100.0	5,089	55.5	691	7.5	3,384	36.9
25-29	7,773	100.0	6,055	77.9	423	5.4	1,295	16.7
30-34	6,745	100.0	5,835	86.5	203	3	707	10.5
35-39	6,209	100.0	5,537	89.2	137	2.2	535	8.6
40-44	5,388	100.0	4,879	90.6	83	1.5	426	7.9
45-49	4,692	100.0	4,306	91.8	62	1.3	324	6.9
50-54	4,294	100.0	3,817	88.9	50	1.2	427	9.9
55-59	2,932	100.0	2,571	87.7	30	1	331	11.3
60-64	2,528	100.0	1,969	77.9	52	2.1	507	20.1
65+	7,640	100.0	4,110	53.8	38	0.5	3,492	45.7
Male								
Total	31,307	100.0	21,346	68.2	889	2.8	9,072	29
15-19	6,223	100.0	1,207	19.4	159	2.6	4,857	78
20-24	3,922	100.0	2,146	54.7	270	6.9	1,506	38.4
25-29	3,324	100.0	2,680	80.6	182	5.5	462	13.9
30-34	2,976	100.0	2,665	89.5	85	2.9	226	7.6
35-39	2,776	100.0	2,563	92.3	51	1.8	162	5.8
40-44	2,484	100.0	2,306	92.8	29	1.2	149	6
45-49	2,186	100.0	2,039	93.3	25	1.1	122	5.6
50-54	1,954	100.0	1,786	91.4	28	1.4	140	7.2
55-59	1,403	100.0	1,274	90.8	14	1	115	8.2
60-64	1,171	100.0	929	79.3	27	2.3	215	18.4
65+	2,888	100.0	1,751	60.6	19	0.7	1,118	38.7
Female								
Total	38,458	100.0	25,325	65.9	1,255	3.3	11,878	30.9
15-19	6,177	100.0	1,296	21	216	3.5	4,665	75.5
20-24	5,242	100.0	2,943	56.1	421	8	1,878	35.8
25-29	4,449	100.0	3,375	75.9	241	5.4	833	18.7
30-34	3,769	100.0	3,170	84.1	118	3.1	481	12.8
35-39	3,433	100.0	2,974	86.6	86	2.5	373	10.9
40-44	2,904	100.0	2,573	88.6	54	1.9	277	9.5
45-49	2,506	100.0	2,267	90.5	37	1.5	202	8.1
50-54	2,340	100.0	2,031	86.8	22	0.9	287	12.3
55-59	1,529	100.0	1,297	84.8	16	1	216	14.1
60-64	1,357	100.0	1,040	76.6	25	1.8	292	21.5
65+	4,752	100.0	2,359	49.6	19	0.4	2,374	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the Municipality. The Table indicates that out of the total employed population of 46,671, more than half (53.1%) are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries. This is followed by service and sales workers (16.1%) and craft and related trades workers (11.6%).

For the male population, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation engages 53.6 percent of the male employed population whiles that of the female is 52.6 percent. Whiles the second main occupation for the employed males in the Municipality is craft and related trade (14.9%), that of the females is service and sales work (24.0%).

Table 4.3: Population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,671	100.0	21,346	100.0	25,325	100.0
Managers	753	1.6	336	1.6	417	1.6
Professionals	2,794	6.0	1,695	7.9	1,099	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	620	1.3	433	2.0	187	0.7
Clerical support workers	383	0.8	241	1.1	142	0.6
Service and sales workers	7,531	16.1	1,453	6.8	6,078	24.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	24,768	53.1	11,437	53.6	13,331	52.6
Craft and related trades workers	5,434	11.6	3,190	14.9	2,244	8.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,738	3.7	1,629	7.6	109	0.4
Elementary occupations	2,644	5.7	926	4.3	1,718	6.8
Other occupations	6	0.0	6	0.0	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Data in table 4.4 shows the industry of the employed 15 years by sex in Bekwai Municipality. The Table shows that more than half (53.4%) are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles represent 8 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.

Those in accommodation and food service activities are 4.4 percent while 2.6 percent of the employed population are in the construction industry. The transportation and storage industry constitute 2.9 percent.

Majority (54.5%) of the employed male population aged 15 years and older are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (13.8%) whiles the least (0.1%) is in water supply sewerage management and remediation activity industry.

In the same way, 52.5 percent of the employed female population aged 15 years and older are into agriculture, forestry and fishing industry followed by those in wholesale and retail, repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles follow with 18.9 percent.

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	46,671	100.0	21,346	100.0	25,325	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,919	53.4	11,630	54.5	13,289	52.5
Mining and quarrying	352	0.8	288	1.3	64	0.3
Manufacturing	3,737	8	1,625	7.6	2,112	8.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	55	0.1	44	0.2	11	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	79	0.2	30	0.1	49	0.2
Construction	1,204	2.6	1,160	5.4	44	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,423	13.8	1,647	7.7	4,776	18.9
Transportation and storage	1,369	2.9	1,317	6.2	52	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,040	4.4	232	1.1	1,808	7.1
Information and communication	103	0.2	86	0.4	17	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	168	0.4	108	0.5	60	0.2
Real estate activities	2	0	2	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	251	0.5	159	0.7	92	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	148	0.3	114	0.5	34	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	451	1	325	1.5	126	0.5
Education	2,421	5.2	1,423	6.7	998	3.9
Human health and social work activities	634	1.4	310	1.5	324	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	153	0.3	142	0.7	11	0
Other service activities	2,017	4.3	633	3	1,384	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

The employed population aged 15 years and older in Bekwai Municipality and their employment status and sex are shown in Table 4.5. The results indicate that majority (69.7%) are self-employed without employee(s) while those who are employees constitute 13.1 percent.

The table further indicates the employment status by sex in the Municipality. Of the total employed male population 64.7 percent are self-employed without employee(s) while employee constitutes 18.9 percent.

Again, 73.9 percent of females are in self-employment without employee(s). Contributing family workers are 10.4 percent whiles other employment status engages the least percentage of 0.1 percent.

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	46,671	100.0	21,346	100.0	25,325	100.0
Employee	6,134	13.1	4,044	18.9	2,090	8.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	32,543	69.7	13,821	64.7	18,722	73.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,715	3.7	920	4.3	795	3.1
Casual worker	795	1.7	580	2.7	215	0.8
Contributing family worker	3,895	8.3	1,260	5.9	2,635	10.4
Apprentice	1,208	2.6	557	2.6	651	2.6
Domestic employee (Househelp)	330	0.7	147	0.7	183	0.7
Other	51	0.1	17	0.1	34	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 presents information on the sector of the employment in Bekwai Municipality. The figure shows that private informal employment constitutes the majority of 88.9 percent with those in the Public (government) employment being 7.2 percent. Those in private formal represents 3.4 percent.

Figure 4.3: Employment Sector
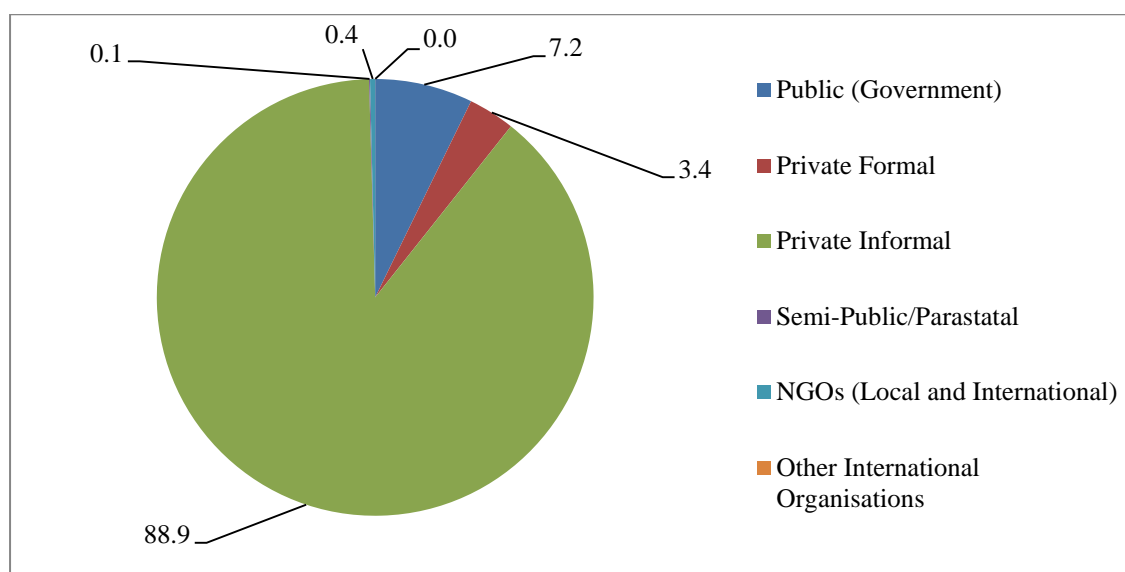
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 indicates the employment sector by sex of employed population in the Municipality. The results indicate that out of the total employed male population of 21,346, 84.4 percent are in private informal employment. Those in public (government) constitutes 9.8 percent with private informal being 5.1 percent.

The females in private informal employment constitute the majority of 92.7 percent. Those in the public employment and private informal employment are 5 percent and 2.1 percent respectively.

Table 4.6: Population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,671	100.0	21,346	100.0	25,325	100.0
Public (Government)	3,378	7.2	2,102	9.8	1,276	5.0
Private Formal	1,606	3.4	1,084	5.1	522	2.1
Private Informal	41,476	88.9	18,011	84.4	23,465	92.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	36	0.1	21	0.1	15	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	173	0.4	128	0.6	45	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

The chapter five discusses the ownership of mobile phone and internet facility usage of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality and the use of internet facility. It also provides data on ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers by households.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the mobile phones ownership in the Municipality. The Table indicates that out of the total population aged 12 years and older, 41.7 percent own mobile phones. Close to 50 percent of males aged 12 years and older own mobile phones. The corresponding figure for females is 36.9 percent.

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further provides information on the population 12 years and older using internet facility in the Bekwai Municipality. The Table indicates that 3.1 percent of the total population 12 years and older use internet facility. As indicated in the table, males (4.6%) are more likely to use the Internet than females (2.0%) in the Municipality.

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	78,815	100.0	32,829	41.7	2,483	3.1
Male	35,879	100.0	16,979	47.3	1,645	4.6
Female	42,936	100.0	15,850	36.9	838	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 provides information on household ownership of desktop or laptop computers in Bekwai Municipality. Out of the total households of 27,258, 1097 households are having desktop/laptop computers accounting for four percent of the total households in the Municipality. Male-headed households have a higher percentage (1.3%) of desktop/laptop computer ownership than female headed households (1.2%).

5.5   Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 indicates households having fixed telephone lines in Bekwai Municipality. The proportion of households who have fixed telephone in the Municipality is 1.3 percent of which males constitute 0.8 percent and females 0.5 percent.

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

Sex	Total Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27258	100.0	1097	4.0	355	1.3
Male	16233	100.0	829	5.0	218	1.3
Female	11025	100.0	268	2.0	137	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Person with disabilities (PWDs) are defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss or malfunction of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids) limitations or restriction cannot be improved.

This chapter presents information on the population of the Municipality with disabilities as well as the various types of disability. The activity status and other socio-demographic characteristics of persons with disability is also discussed in this chapter.

6.2 Population with Disability

The total disability population of the Municipality is 3890. This represents 3.3 percent of the total population. Out of the number with disability, male population represents 3.1 percent and female 3.5 percent (Table 6.1).

6.3 Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the types of disability for PWDs in the Bekwai Municipality. The Figure indicates that visual impairment (sight) is the highest (37.5%) form of disability in the Municipality. This is followed by PWDs with physical disability (29.9%) and emotional disability (17.9%) respectively. The other forms of disability which are not classified under various categories recorded the least of 9.9 percent.

Future 6.1: Types of Disability
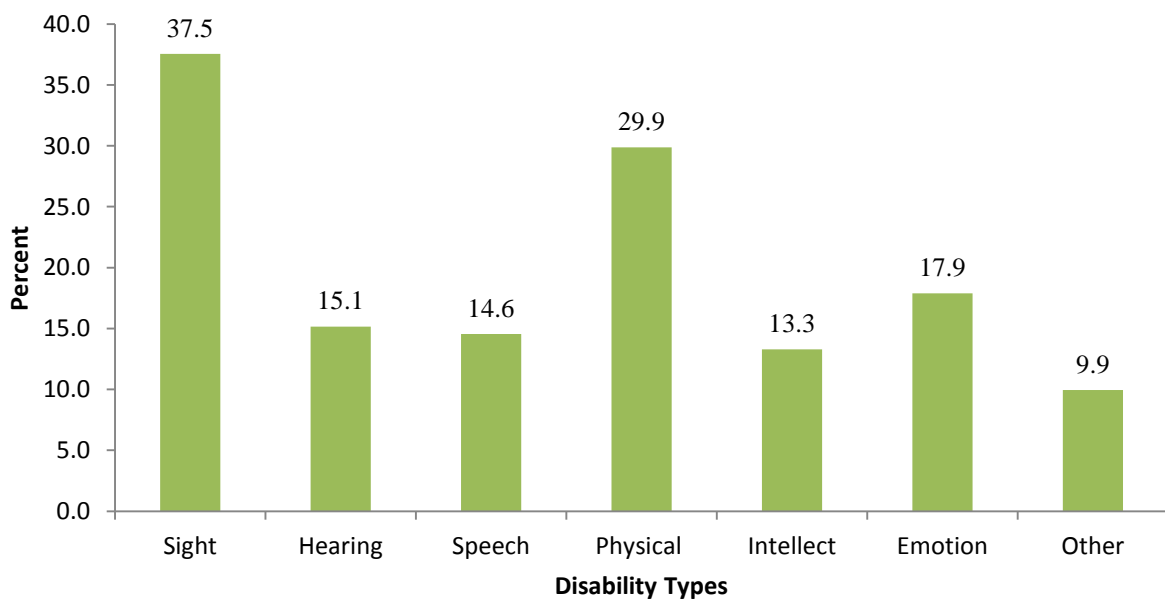
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Distribution of PWDs by Sex

Sight (visual) disability is the main form of disability for the sexes, accounting for 36.3%) for the males and 38.5 percent for the females. . This is again followed by the physical disability representing 30.1 and 29.7 percent for male and female respectively. (Table 6.1).

6.4   Distribution of PWDs by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 provide information on persons with disabilities by type of locality. The disability rate for the urban dwellers is 3.0 and that of the females is 3.4. Sight, physical and hearing constitutes the three forms of disability in both rural and urban dwellers in the municipality.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total	118,024	100.0	55,615	100.0	62,409	100.0
Without disability	114,134	96.7	53,918	96.9	60,216	96.5
With disability	3,890	3.3	1,697	3.1	2,193	3.5
Sight	1,460	37.5	616	36.3	844	38.5
Hearing	589	15.1	240	14.1	349	15.9
Speech	566	14.6	291	17.1	275	12.5
Physical	1,162	29.9	510	30.1	652	29.7
Intellect	517	13.3	244	14.4	273	12.4
Emotion	696	17.9	310	18.3	386	17.6
Other	387	9.9	171	10.1	216	9.8
Urban						
Total	20,747	100.0	9,516	100.0	11,231	100.0
Without disability	20,133	97	9,239	97.1	10,894	97
With disability	614	3	277	2.9	337	3
Sight	321	52.3	135	48.7	186	55.2
Hearing	75	12.2	30	10.8	45	13.4
Speech	67	10.9	38	13.7	29	8.6
Physical	151	24.6	75	27.1	76	22.6
Emotion	46	7.5	22	7.9	24	7.1
Other	50	8.1	18	6.5	32	9.5
Rural						
Total	97,277	100.0	46,099	100.0	51,178	100.0
Without disability	94,001	96.6	44,679	96.9	49,322	96.4
With disability	3,276	3.4	1,420	3.1	1,856	3.6
Sight	1,139	34.8	481	33.9	658	35.5
Hearing	514	15.7	210	14.8	304	16.4
Speech	499	15.2	253	17.8	246	13.3
Physical	1,011	30.9	435	30.6	576	31
Intellect	465	14.2	221	15.6	244	13.1
Emotion	650	19.8	288	20.3	362	19.5
Other	337	10.3	153	10.8	184	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
* Multiple types were recorded for some persons with disability

6.5   Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows the PWDs 15 years and older by their activity status and sex. The Table indicates that 46.6 percent of the PWDs are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and 51.2 percent are economically not active. The Table further indicates that persons with physical disability is least employed (36.2%) followed by intellectual disability (38.8%). Persons with intellectual disability accounts for the highest (3.4%) in the municipality followed by physical disability (2.3%).

Among the male disability population, those with hearing disability recorded the highest of proportion (58.3%) of the employed with the intellectual (42.1%) disability accounting for the lowest. On the other hand, other forms of disability recorded the highest proportion (52.6) of the employed female PWDs with physical disability being the lowest (32.4%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	69,765	100.0	46,671	66.9	2,144	3.1	20,950	30
No disability	66,551	100.0	45,172	67.9	2,076	3.1	19,303	29
With a disability	3,214	100.0	1,499	46.6	68	2.1	1,647	51.2
Sight	1,276	100.0	560	43.9	16	1.3	700	54.9
Hearing	489	100.0	246	50.3	9	1.8	234	47.9
Speech	408	100.0	209	51.2	8	2	191	46.8
Physical	1,021	100.0	370	36.2	23	2.3	628	61.5
Intellectual	410	100.0	159	38.8	14	3.4	237	57.8
Emotional	521	100.0	256	49.1	4	0.8	261	50.1
Other	298	100.0	157	52.7	1	0.3	140	47
Male								
Total	31,307	100.0	21,346	68.2	889	2.8	9,072	29
No disability	29,931	100.0	20,655	69	863	2.9	8,413	28.1
With a disability	1,376	100.0	691	50.2	26	1.9	659	47.9
Sight	531	100.0	245	46.1	5	0.9	281	52.9
Hearing	192	100.0	112	58.3	4	2.1	76	39.6
Speech	209	100.0	111	53.1	3	1.4	95	45.5
Physical	437	100.0	181	41.4	9	2.1	247	56.5
Intellectual	190	100.0	80	42.1	6	3.2	104	54.7
Emotional	220	100.0	119	54.1	1	0.5	100	45.5
Other	123	100.0	65	52.8	0	0	58	47.2
Female								
Total	38,458	100.0	25,325	65.9	1,255	3.3	11,878	30.9
No disability	36,620	100.0	24,517	66.9	1,213	3.3	10,890	29.7
With a disability	1,838	100.0	808	44	42	2.3	988	53.8
Sight	745	100.0	315	42.3	11	1.5	419	56.2
Hearing	297	100.0	134	45.1	5	1.7	158	53.2
Speech	199	100.0	98	49.2	5	2.5	96	48.2
Physical	584	100.0	189	32.4	14	2.4	381	65.2
Intellectual	220	100.0	79	35.9	8	3.6	133	60.5
Emotional	301	100.0	137	45.5	3	1	161	53.5
Other	175	100.0	92	52.6	1	0.6	82	46.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 provides information on disability population 3 years and older by sex, and education. The Table indicates that 40.8 percent of the PWDs, 3 years and older have never been to school, 47.6 percent have attained the basic education and 7.8 percent have attained tertiary Sec/SHS and higher. More than 40 percent of all the disability types have attained basic education. Persons with hearing disability recorded the highest proportion (49.3%) of those who have no formal education with those with emotional disability (33.1%) constituting the lowest. The Table further shows that 28.5 percent of the male disability population 3 years and older have no education as against 50.3 percent of the females. Again, 54.8 percent of the male disability have attended basic education as against 42 percent of the females. Similarly, more males (12.2%) with disability in the Municipality have attained Sec/SHS/Higher as compare to 4.3 percent of the female.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	107,843	18,015	10,060	66,836	12,932	100.0	16.7	9.3	62	12
No disability	104,095	16,487	9,916	65,051	12,641	100.0	15.8	9.5	62.5	12.1
With a disability	3,748	1,528	144	1,785	291	100.0	40.8	3.8	47.6	7.8
Sight	1,422	619	38	629	136	100.0	43.5	2.7	44.2	9.6
Hearing	568	280	24	236	28	100.0	49.3	4.2	41.5	4.9
Speech	528	251	33	218	26	100.0	47.5	6.3	41.3	4.9
Physical	1,130	505	28	512	85	100.0	44.7	2.5	45.3	7.5
Intellectual	492	224	20	224	24	100.0	45.5	4.1	45.5	4.9
Emotional	653	216	37	358	42	100.0	33.1	5.7	54.8	6.4
Other	371	124	18	204	25	100.0	33.4	4.9	55	6.7
Male										
Total	50,526	5,498	5,074	32,423	7,531	100.0	10.9	10	64.2	14.9
No disability	48,882	5,029	5,001	31,522	7,330	100.0	10.3	10.2	64.5	15
With a disability	1,644	469	73	901	201	100.0	28.5	4.4	54.8	12.2
Sight	600	170	18	325	87	100.0	28.3	3	54.2	14.5
Hearing	230	80	14	115	21	100.0	34.8	6.1	50	9.1
Speech	274	110	19	124	21	100.0	40.1	6.9	45.3	7.7
Physical	495	160	10	258	67	100.0	32.3	2	52.1	13.5
Intellectual	234	94	9	112	19	100.0	40.2	3.8	47.9	8.1
Emotional	293	76	18	169	30	100.0	25.9	6.1	57.7	10.2
Other	162	41	7	104	10	100.0	25.3	4.3	64.2	6.2
Female										
Total	57,317	12,517	4,986	34,413	5,401	100.0	21.8	8.7	60	9.4
No disability	55,213	11,458	4,915	33,529	5,311	100.0	20.8	8.9	60.7	9.6
With a disability	2,104	1,059	71	884	90	100.0	50.3	3.4	42	4.3
Sight	822	449	20	304	49	100.0	54.6	2.4	37	6
Hearing	338	200	10	121	7	100.0	59.2	3	35.8	2.1
Speech	254	141	14	94	5	100.0	55.5	5.5	37	2
Physical	635	345	18	254	18	100.0	54.3	2.8	40	2.8
Intellectual	258	130	11	112	5	100.0	50.4	4.3	43.4	1.9
Emotional	360	140	19	189	12	100.0	38.9	5.3	52.5	3.3
Other	209	83	11	100	15	100.0	39.7	5.3	47.8	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana is well endowed with natural resources and agriculture accounts for roughly one-quarter of GDP and employs more than half of the workforce, mainly small landholders. Agriculture in Ghana consists of a variety of agricultural products and is an established economic sector, and provides employment on a formal and informal basis. Agricultural crops, including yams, grains, cocoa, oil palms, kola nuts, and timber, form the base of Ghana's economy.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Chapter seven discusses households engaged in agriculture and the type of agriculture activities being carried out in the Municipality. The 2010 PHC defined agricultural household as a household in which any member engages in either crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agriculture households by locality in the Municipality. The Table indicates that the households engaged in agriculture in the Municipality is 65.5. Agricultural households in the urban locality constitute 24.0 percent of the total households and that of the rural localities constitutes 75.2 percent.

Table 7.1: Households in agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	27,258	100.0	5,168	100.0	22,090	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	17,854	65.5	1,238	24	16,616	75.2
Crop Farming	17,514	98.1	1,147	92.6	16,367	98.5
Tree Planting	94	0.5	22	1.8	72	0.4
Livestock Rearing	3,860	21.6	175	14.1	3,685	22.2
Fish Farming	6	0	1	0	5	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Majority of agriculture households (98.1%) in the municipality engage in crop farming, 21.6 percent engage in livestock, 0.5 tree planting whilst fish is hardly practice.

With regards to rural and urban variations the table reveals that high proportions of households engaged in agriculture in both urban (92.6%) and rural (98.5%) areas are into crop farming. The next leading agriculture activity in the municipality is livestock rearing 14.1 and 22.3 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. The trend for tree planting and fish farming in the urban and rural areas is the same as what pertains in the Municipality in general.

7.2.1 Distribution of Livestock, other and keepers

Table 7.2 provides information on the number of animals, the number of keepers and the average animal per keeper in the Municipality. There is a total number of 79,065 animals and 5,351 keepers. The average animal per keeper in the Municipality is 15. The distribution of livestock in the Municipality is such that, there are 46,494 chicken, 13,269 goats and 11,250 sheep. In addition there are 1,704 pigs, 1,325 cattle and 1,244 fishes.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock

Type of animal/keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	79,065	5,351	15
Beehives	6	1	6
Cattle	1,325	71	19
Chicken	46,494	2,482	19
Dove	649	51	13
Duck	845	68	12
Goat	13,269	1,317	10
Grass-cutter	145	12	12
Guinea fowl	535	44	12
Ostrich	6	1	6
Pig	1,704	57	30
Rabbit	653	39	17
Sheep	11,250	1,138	10
Silk worm	65	9	7
Snail	300	1	300
Turkey	221	16	14
Other	354	39	9
Fish farming	1,244	5	249
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	354	39	9
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITION

8.1   Introduction

The condition of houses play important role in measurement of standard of living of population at any given time. Provision of houses to increase the housing stock to meet demand of the increasing population has become the target of governments in Ghana in recent times. In view of this, the 2010 PHC solicited information on housing which included construction materials used for the buildings, room occupancy, tenancy arrangement and other domestic amenities. This chapter analyses the housing situation as pertain in the Bekwai Municipality within the context of the 2010 PHC.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 provides information on housing stock in the Municipality. The Table shows that Bekwai Municipal has a housing stock of 19,008 representing about 3.3 percent of total housing stock in Ashanti Region. There are 2,510 houses in the urban areas and 16,498 houses in the rural areas. Average population per house is 6.1 for the Municipality whereas that of the urban and the rural are 8.0 and 5.8 respectively. Finally the average household size is slightly higher (4.2) than that   for the region (4.1) (Table 8.1).

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	118,024	20,747	97,277
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	115,445	20,196	95,249
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	19,008	2,510	16,498
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	5,168	22,090
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6.1	8.0	5.8
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 presents information on occupied dwellings in the Municipality. The two main type of occupied dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses (56.9%) and separate house (31.2%). About half (54 percent) of male headed households live in compound houses. For the female headed households, 61.2 percent of them live in compound houses and 27.7 percent in separate houses.

In the urban locality, the compound houses are 65.7 percent of occupied dwelling units followed by separate houses with 18.6 percent. In the rural locality the compound houses represent 54.8 percent of all occupied dwellings units with separate houses accounting for 34.1 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Municipality Total Number	Municipality Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	8,497	31.2	33.5	27.7	18.6	34.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,307	4.8	4.7	4.9	6.2	4.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	1,144	4.2	4.4	3.9	7.0	3.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	15,505	56.9	54.0	61.2	65.7	54.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	341	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	101	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Tent	10,343	1,791	60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	16,304	58	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	67	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	160	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.3 presents information on ownership status of dwelling by Sex of household head and type of locality in the Municipality.

The Table indicates that majority of dwelling units (55.2%) in the Municipality are owned by household members. About one quarter (24.0%) are owned by relatives who are not household members and 16.3 percent are owned by other private individuals.

The Table indicates that 55.5 percent of the male headed households live in dwelling units by household members. This is followed by relatives not a household member (21.6%) while other private individuals recorded 17.6 percent. About half (54.7%) of female headed households live in dwelling units owned by a household member.

The same ownership pattern is observed in the urban and rural localities, where dwelling units owned by a household member is accounts for 59 percent in rural areas and that of urban localities is 39 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Municipality Total Number	Municipality Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	15,042	55.2	55.5	54.7	39.0	59.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	331	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.0	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	6,530	24.0	21.6	27.4	15.3	26.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	4,453	16.3	17.6	14.5	35.1	11.9
Private employer	83,610	20,482	246	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.9
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	93	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	464	1.7	2.1	1.1	5.2	0.9
Other	24,000	4,653	99	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the type of materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. It is shown from the Table that majority of the construction material used for the floor of dwelling units are cement block/concrete (59.1%). This is followed by mud/brick/earth (31.7%).In the rural locality, 52.8 percent of the construction materials for outer walls are concrete and 37.0 percent are also made of mud/brick/earth. In the urban areas the two main materials for outer walls are concrete (86.9%) and mud/brick/earth (8.6%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	29,158	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	9,254	31.7	8.6	37
Wood	200,594	27,438	314	1.1	0.7	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	382	1.3	1.1	1.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	44	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	364	1.2	1.2	1.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	17,233	59.1	86.9	52.8
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	1,258	4.3	1.2	5
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	55	0.2	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	36	0.1	0	0.2
Other	39,206	7,665	218	0.7	0.2	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials used for floor

Table 8.5 presents information on the type of materials used for the floor of dwellings in the Municipality. Concrete materials are the most commonly used for the floor of the dwelling units (79.2%) followed by Earth/mud (16.7%).

Cement/concrete is the main material for floor for both urban (87.4%) and rural (77.3%) localities.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Municipality		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	4,553	16.7	7	19
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	21,592	79.2	87.4	77.3
Stone	32,817	8,731	391	1.4	0.4	1.7
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	47	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	6,032	41	0.2	0.6	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	111	0.4	1.1	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	281	1	1.5	0.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	178	0.7	2	0.3
Other	15,567	2,624	64	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials used for Roofing

Table 8.6 presents information on the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The results indicate that in the Municipality the main material for roofing of dwelling units is metal sheet (92.5%). In both urban and rural localities metal sheet is the dominant material used for roofing of dwelling units in about nine out of ten cases.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	29,158	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	147	0.5	0.3	0.6
Wood	45,547	10,933	188	0.6	0.6	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	26,970	92.5	94.4	92.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	82	0.3	0.6	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	420	1.4	3.1	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	117	0.4	0.1	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	573	2	0.3	2.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	530	1.8	0.1	2.2
Other	35,935	5,517	131	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 present information on households and the number of rooms they use as sleeping rooms in the Municipality. About 62 percent of households in the Municipality sleep in one room depicting overcrowding. The Table further shows that 23.6 percent of 10 or more member households sleep in two rooms and 68.5 percent of the three member households also sleep in one room.

Table 8.7: Household 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
Total	27,258	100.0	61.9	21.4	8.6	4.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
1	5,233	100.0	91.9	5.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	3,692	100.0	78.8	16.6	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	3,561	100.0	68.5	21.0	7.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
4	3,510	100.0	62.8	24.4	7.7	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
5	3,320	100.0	53.5	28.6	10.2	4.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
6	2,701	100.0	45.3	31.6	12.4	6.3	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
7	1,810	100.0	38.3	30.9	16.6	8.8	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
8	1,279	100.0	29.6	31.2	20.2	11.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
9	742	100.0	25.6	30.6	19.4	13.5	5.0	3.2	1.5	0.4	0.8
10+	1,410	100.0	16.7	23.6	20.5	15.0	9.6	6.5	2.9	2.3	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 indicates that electricity is the major source of lighting in the Municipality with a percentage of 70.1. This is followed by the use of flashlight/touch which account for 17.2 percent. The use of kerosene lamp accounts for 10.8 percent.

In urban as well as rural localities, the use of electricity is the predominant source of lighting accounting for 89.8 and 65.6 percent respectively (Table 8.8). Kerosene lamp and flashlight/torch followed with 5.1 percent and 4.1 percent respectively. The use of kerosene lamp is higher in the rural areas accounting for 12.1 percent as compared to urban localities (5.1%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Municipality Total Number	Municipality Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	19,120	70.1	89.8	65.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	198	0.7	0.4	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,937	10.8	5.1	12.1
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	90	0.3	0.1	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	40	0.1	0	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	105	0.4	0.2	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	4,692	17.2	4.1	20.3
Firewood	13,241	1,484	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	10	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Main source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the Municipality. The main source of cooking fuel is wood accounting for 62.3 percent. The

use of charcoal is also quite popular in the Municipality accounting for 21.4 percent. In urban localities 49.4 percent use charcoal, 27.4 percent use gas and 15.7 percent use wood. In rural localities 73.2 percent use wood, 14.8 percent use charcoal and 5.1 percent gas.

8.6.3 Main Source of Cooking Space

Table 8.9 further shows the cooking space used by households in the Municipality. In the Municipality 35.3 percent of household use separate room for exclusive as a cooking space, 22.6 percent use separate rooms shared with other households whilst 12.6 percent use veranda. In urban locality 25.0 percent of households use separate room for exclusive use, 26.9 percent use separate room shared with other households and 27.3 percent, use veranda as a cooking space.

For the proportion of the population in the rural localities, 37.7 percent of households use separate room exclusively as cooking space, 21.6 percent use separate room shared with other, households and 12.4 percent use veranda.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,596	5.9	6.1	5.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	16,987	62.3	15.7	73.2
Gas	996,518	237,251	2,539	9.3	27.4	5.1
Electricity	29,794	7,952	71	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	70	0.3	0.5	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	5,827	21.4	49.4	14.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	133	0.5	0.3	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	20	0.1	0.2	0
Animal waste	2,332	427	8	0	0.2	0
Other	7,759	1,894	7	0	0.1	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	2,054	7.5	7.5	7.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	9,618	35.3	25	37.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	6,158	22.6	26.9	21.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	582	2.1	1	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,994	7.3	3.6	8.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	84	0.3	0.4	0.3
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	3,502	12.8	27.3	9.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,149	11.6	7.9	12.4
Other	21,007	3,961	117	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of water for drinking and for domestic use

8.7.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table 8.10 shows the sources of drinking water and water used for other domestic purposes in the Municipality. Quite a large proportion of households, (47.5%) use borehole/pump/tube well. This is followed by public tape/standpipe (23.5%) and pipe borne water outside

dwelling (14.2%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (4.0%). In the urban localities 44.3 percent of households use public tap/standpipe. Also, 17.3 percent, 13.9 percent and 12.5 percent use borehole/pump/tube well, pipe-borne inside dwelling and pipe -borne outside dwelling respectively. In the rural localities, the main source of drinking water for households is borehole/pump/tube well (54.5%), public tap/standpipe (18.6%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (14.5%).

8.7.2 Main Sources of Water for Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 also shows sources of water used for domestic purposes other than for drinking in the Municipality. Almost half of the households (47.4%) use borehole/pump/tube followed by public tap/standpipe (24.0%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (14.0%). In the urban localities public tap/standpipe is the dominant source (46.6%) of water, followed by bore hole/pump/tube well and pipe borne outside dwelling (14.8%). In rural localities 54.2 percent of households use borehole/pump/tube well whilst 18.7 percent use pipe borne outside dwelling.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	1,079	4	13.9	1.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,858	14.2	12.5	14.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	6,405	23.5	44.3	18.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	12,945	47.5	17.3	54.5
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,258	4.6	5.5	4.4
Rain water	39,438	1,457	28	0.1	0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	110	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	54	0.2	0.3	0.2
Satchet water	490,283	41,265	368	1.4	4.5	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	32	0.1	0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	230	0.8	1.1	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	46	0.2	0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	773	2.8	0	3.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	42	0.2	0	0.2
Other	3,972	850	30	0.1	0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	1,141	4.2	14.8	1.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,813	14	12.4	14.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	6,544	24	46.6	18.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	12,914	47.4	18.2	54.2
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,337	4.9	6	4.6
Rain water	39,916	2,376	49	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	114	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	56	0.2	0.3	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	255	0.9	1.1	0.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	72	0.3	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	841	3.1	0.2	3.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	57	0.2	0	0.3
Other	10,302	1,860	65	0.2	0.1	0.3

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facility

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet facilities used in the Municipality. More than half (55.2%) of households use public toilets for places of convenience. About a fifth of households also use pit latrine (22.4%), whilst those with no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field) constitute 5.5 percent. In urban areas 42.5 percent use public toilets, 23.6 percent use W.C and 20.5 percent use Pit Latrines. Also the use of KVIP in the urban localities is not widespread (8.0%) whilst open defecation constitutes 4.3 percent. In rural localities the use of public toilet is dominant (58.1%) followed by Pit latrine (22.9%), KVIP (7.3%), open defecation (5.8%) and WC (5.4%).

8.8.2 Bathing Facility

Table 8.11 indicates that in the Municipality more than a third of households (43.7%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their main facility for bathing. Also nearly one quarter of the population (24.9%) use own bathroom with exclusive use and 11.2 percent use shared open cubicle.

In the urban localities, shared separate bathroom in the same house (56.9%), own bathroom for exclusive use (19.5%), shared open cubicle (14.5%) are the main facility for bathing. In the rural areas, more than a third of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house (40.6%),26.1 percent own bathroom for exclusive use and an additional 19.4 percent shared open cubicle.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,507	5.5	4.3	5.8
W.C.	839,611	261,106	2,415	8.9	23.6	5.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	6,112	22.4	20.5	22.9
KVIP	572,824	98,434	2,025	7.4	8	7.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	108	0.4	1.1	0.2
Public toilet (WC,KVIP ,Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	15,039	55.2	42.5	58.1
Other	23,385	3,867	52	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	6,776	24.9	19.5	26.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	11,911	43.7	56.9	40.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,965	7.2	4.2	7.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,042	11.2	14.5	10.4
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	149	0.5	0.1	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	1,350	5	0.7	5.9
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,002	7.3	3.9	8.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	43	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows that in the Municipality, almost three-fourth of households (72.7%) use the Public dump (Open Space) for solid waste disposal. This is followed by the use of public dump (Container) (15.9%), burning (3.9%) and dumping indiscriminately (3.8%). In urban localities, more than half of households (57.7%) dispose of their solid waste by use of a public dump (Container) and public dump (open space) (30.6%). However in the rural localities, 80.5 percent of households use public dump (open space).

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 again indicates that 38.4 percent of households throw liquid waste onto the compound whilst 38.5 percent of households throw liquid waste onto the street. The use of drainage system is very low in the Municipality. In the urban areas, a third of households (32.2%) throw liquid waste into gutters, 24.3 percent throw liquid waste onto compounds 20.8 percent thrown onto the street/outside. However in rural localities, 42.6 percent of households throw liquid waste onto the street/outside, 41.7 percent throw liquid waste onto the compound and a tenth dispose of it into gutters (10.2%).

Table 8.12: Methods of Waste Disposal Method of Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal by Type of Locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	200	0.7	1	0.7
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,052	3.9	6.1	3.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	4,346	15.9	57.7	6.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	19,805	72.7	30.6	82.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,043	3.8	1.6	4.3
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	607	2.2	2.4	2.2
Other	53,805	7,540	205	0.8	0.5	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	346	1.3	3.3	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	1,502	5.5	15.2	3.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	391	1.4	3.6	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	10,488	38.5	20.8	42.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	3,924	14.4	32.2	10.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	10,463	38.4	24.3	41.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

9.1   Summary

The population of the Municipality is 118,024 with males and females representing 47.1 percent and 52.9 percent respectively.

The age structure of the population is dominated by young people, with about 41.0 percent under 15 years of age. The elderly population (65 years and above) accounted for 6.5 percent of the total population and therefore the age dependency ratio of the Municipality is as high as 90.0 being catered for by every 100 active population. Also the population of the area is higher in the rural areas that in urban localities such that 8 out of every ten people live in the rural areas.

The data show that the ethnic groups in the area is diverse with high in-migration from the Eastern, Western and Central regions. Akans are the predominant ethnic group however there are other ethnic groups of northern extraction like Dagarti, Kusasi and Kokomba.

Christians account for 84.8 percent of the population, followed by Muslims (8.7%) and Traditionalists (0.5%).Christian Females population (87.7%) is slightly higher than their male counterparts (81.2%) in the Municipality.

The total number of female 12 years and older is 78,815 constituting 66.8 percent. The total number of children surviving stood at 46,039 made up of 23,121 male (50.2%) and 22,918 (49.8%) female.

The results reveal that children constitute the highest proportion of household members (42.3%). This is manifested in both male (44.2%) and female (40.6%) members of the households. Although, female households are more than male households, male heads are more (29.8%) than female heads (18.2%).

The relationship of most household members to the head in both urban and rural localities is largely biological. The household structure in both urban and rural communities has always been based on nuclear family ties. Biological children, household heads and spouse have always constituted the largest proportion (27.2%) of the household membership. In as much as the nuclear family household appears to be the most common household structure, the extended family household structure is still very significant (20.3%)

Thirty-seven percent (38.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older had never married with 41.0 percent married. The data also shows that the proportion of rural female who were married (1,361) is higher than that of their male counterparts (17,506). Only small proportions of the age group 12 – 14 years are married (8%) and those in consensual unions is 0.3 percent.

The data revealed that the percentage of males who are married is higher than that of females. The proportion of females who are either widowed or divorced is higher than that of males.

Forty five percent of females have no education as compared to 33.4 percent for males. In addition, males who have no education and married (47.9%) are less than females who are married and have no education (58.2%).

Half of the population of males and females 12 years and older have attained basic education. The percentage of both male and female who have had tertiary education is very insignificant (1.1%). The general observation from the data is that half (50.8%) of the population (both male & female) end their education at the basic level, very few of them continue their education to the secondary, commercial, diploma or tertiary institutions.

In the Municipality 80.0 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate. Literacy in English and Ghanaian language is 71.0 percent.

The data on education shows that the level of education for the male population 3 years and older (10,937) is higher than the female population (9,320). Fifty two percent of females are attending primary school as compared to 51.3 percent of males. The number of female (2,212) population who attended primary education in the past is higher than that of the male (1,652). In addition, the number of female who completed JSS/JHS in the past is greater than the male who completed JSS/JHS. However, the number of the male population who are attending school is higher at all levels.

Seventy- percent (70%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 30.0 percent are economically not active. The percentage of economically active male population is 76.2 percent. Out of this 97.3 percent are employed. On the other hand, out of the 73.9 percent of economically active female population, 96.1 percent are employed.

The data indicates that out of the total employed population of 46,671, more than half (53.1%) are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries. This is followed by service and sales workers (16.1%) and craft and related trades workers (11.6%).

More than half (53.4%) are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles represent 8 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.

The results indicate that majority (69.7%) are self-employed without employee(s) while those who are employees constitute 13.1 percent. Of the total employed male population 64.7 percent are self-employed without employee(s) while employee constitutes 18.9 percent.

Again, 73.9 percent of females are in self-employment without employee(s). Contributing family workers are 10.4 percent whiles other employment status engages the least percentage of 0.1 percent.

The data shows that private informal employment constitutes the majority of 88.9 percent with those in the Public (government) employment being 7.2 percent. Those in private formal represents 3.4 percent.

About 42 percent of population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality.

Out of the total population owning mobile phone, more males (21.5%) own mobile phones compared with their female counter parts (20.1%). Out of the total households of 27,258, 1097 households are having desktop/laptop computers accounting for 4 percent of the total households in the Municipality.

The total disability population of the Municipality is 3890 representing 3.3 percent of the total population. Out of the number with disability, male population represents 3.1 percent and female 3.5. Visual impairment (sight) is the highest (37.5%) form of disability in the

Municipality. This is followed by physical disability (29.9%) and emotional disability (17.9%).

The results indicates that 65.5 percent households engaged in agriculture in the Municipality. Agricultural households in the urban locality constitute 24.0 percent of the total households and that of the rural localities constitutes 75.2 percent.

Majority of agriculture households (98.1%) in the municipality engage in crop farming, 21.6 percent engage in livestock, 0.5 tree planting whilst fish is hardly practice. The total number of animals is 79,065 with 5,351 keepers. The average animal per keeper in the Municipality is 15. The distribution of livestock is such that chicken (46,494) is the dominant followed by goats (13,269) and sheep (11,250).

Bekwai Municipal has a housing stock of 19,008 representing about 3.3 percent of total housing stock in Ashanti Region with average population per house is 6.1.

The two main type of occupied dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses (56.9%) and separate house (31.2%). The data indicates that majority of dwelling units (55.2%) in the Municipality are owned by household members, about a quarter (24.0%) are owned by relatives who are not household members and 16.3 percent are owned by other private individuals.

Majority of the construction material used for the floor of dwelling units are cement block/concrete (59.1%). This is followed by mud/brick/earth (31.7%).In the rural locality, 52.8 percent of the construction materials for outer walls are concrete and 37.0 percent are also made of mud/brick/earth. In the urban areas the two main materials for outer walls are concrete (86.9%) and mud/brick/earth (8.6%). Concrete materials are the most commonly used for the floor of the dwelling units (79.2%) followed by Earth/mud (16.7%). The main material for roofing of dwelling units is metal sheet (92.5%). In both urban and rural localities metal sheet is the dominant material used for roofing of dwelling units in about nine out of ten cases.

About 62 percent of households in the Municipality sleep in one room depicting overcrowding. Electricity is the major source of lighting in the Municipality with a percentage of 70.1. This is followed by the use of flashlight/touch which account for 17.2.

The main source of cooking fuel is wood accounting for 62.3 percent. The use of charcoal is also quite popular in the Municipality accounting for 21.4 percent.

In the Municipality 35.3 percent of household use separate room for exclusive as a cooking space, 22.6 percent use separate rooms shared with other households.

Quite a large proportion of households, (47.5%) use borehole/pump/tube well.

More than half (55.2%) of households use public toilets for places of convenience. About a fifth of households also use pit latrine (22.4%), whilst those with no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field) constitute 5.5 percent.

The result indicates that in the Municipality more than a third of households (43.7%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their main facility for bathing.

Also nearly one quarter of the population (24.9%) use own bathroom with exclusive use and 11.2 percent use shared open cubicle. Almost three-fourth of households (72.7%) use the

Public dump (Open Space) for solid waste disposal. This is followed by the use of public dump (Container) (15.9%), burning (3.9%) and dumping indiscriminately (3.8%). In urban localities, more than half of households (57.7%) dispose of their solid waste by use of a public dump (Container) and public dump (open space) (30.6%). However in the rural localities, 80.5 percent of households use public dump (open space).

Again the results indicate that 38.4 percent of households throw liquid waste onto the compound whilst 38.5 percent of households throw liquid waste onto the street. The use of drainage system is very low in the Municipality.

9.2   Conclusion

The age structure of the population is typical of a transition from high to low fertility. The population remains young and therefore has a high growth potential. During the transition from high to low fertility levels, populations tend to be characterized by large proportions in the reproductive years, leading to large numbers of children being born, even if these women have on average only 2.1 children each (replacement level). Women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) will constitute a comparatively large group in the population because they would have been born before the onset of fertility decline.

The factors that affect mortality are almost invariably interdependent. For instance, occupation is related to education; income is related to education and both income and education may influence diet and livelihoods. The variations in the indicators by socio-economic such as locality and district of residence, marital status, education, occupation and employment status of mothers exist in the country and would need to be addressed.

The working population of the district is dominated by people with no formal education and those with primary and middle school (basic) education. The educational background of the labour force in the district is a reflection of the structure of the economy: Over 75 percent are engaged in agriculture and related activities. The structure of the economy and the background of the labour force in the Municipality are not in consonance with the status of the country as a lower middle income country. Therefore, there will be the need for strategies to transform the economy.

Furthermore, nearly seven out of every ten employed population are self-employed without employees imply that the municipality economy is dominated by small scale enterprises with little avenues for employing other people. This is also due to the facts that over nearly seventy percent of the employed persons are in the private informal sector.

The disposal of both liquid and solid household waste, toilet and bathing facilities and sewerage are inadequate, and where available insufficient (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2011). Investment in solid waste disposal and drainage should be seen as part of the portfolio of investments in public health. Thus, sewerage disposal should be planned as a major health intervention. Its linkage to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) needs to be explored given that several diseases are linked to poor sanitation in the country.

9.3   Policy Implications

The rapid growth of the adolescent and youth population exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. In addition to increasing services and facilities to cope with large numbers of young people, the expansion of this segment of the population provides the following opportunities:

An adolescent and young adult population whose reproductive patterns, education and training should be targeted to enhance socio-economic development. Adolescent and young adults are prone, among other things, to higher-risk sex behaviour, leading to potential increases in prevalence of HIV/AIDS. These young people would need to be assisted to be creative and develop a high sense on positive work ethics.

Programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the aged population should be enhanced. For example, care facilities for the aged in the communities should be provided (see UNPD (Ghana), 2007). Policy options for this segment of the population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as employment opportunities for the elderly who are still capable of working. The national policy on the aged should also be vigorously pursued to ensure that the welfare of the elderly is enhanced, especially those who are not on formal pension schemes.

Illiteracy levels are high in the Municipality. Relatively smaller proportions of the population have attained a level higher than the junior secondary school. The large difference between JSS and SSS enrolment in the Municipality may be due to the high dropout rate as a result of examination failure, inability to pay for SSS education, or some enrolling in Vocational, Technical or Commercial Schools. There is therefore much more to do by way of focused planning, programme implementation and greater investment in education.

Deliberate efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) could be sources of providing such support services for PWDs.

On educational attainment, Government should build special schools with all the needed aids for PWDs especially those with intellectual difficulties and also provide subsidies for parents whose children attend these schools. Also skill development training centres should be built and equipped.

In the Municipality the proportion of rural dwellers is higher than that of the urban. Agriculture is the predominant occupation and The Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, should develop deliberate programs that will particularly assist the large proportion of the population who are engaged in agricultural production and related activities. Since the majority of the population in the district is engaged in basic agriculture, the Government and the Municipal Assembly should encourage agro-based enterprises that will add value to the raw materials produced by the sector, so as to raise the standards of living of the people.

The private sector plays an important role in providing employment opportunities in the Municipality. It should therefore be strengthened by providing it with direct support. Policies aimed at improving the private sector and creating an enabling environment, should therefore aim at improving the capacities of such enterprises to expand their ability to absorb extra labour. The self-employed without employees in the private informal sector, many of whom are not even properly registered, also raise problems of mobilisation for such social welfare issues as social security and health insurance, which are becoming important concerns for Government. Appropriate policies to integrate this sector into the various social sector

schemes will therefore need to be evolved; as such, integration can even have an indirect positive effect on the growth and expansion of such private sector enterprises.

A high proportion (92.9%) of households in the district lives in single rooms. The high average household size (5.0) and high room occupancy level may have health implications which need to be effectively addressed.

The proportion of the population with access to pipe-borne water is relatively low in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly should be encouraged to invest more of their resources in the provision of potable water in the form of pipe-borne water and boreholes or deep wells for the communities. This will help reduce the incidence of water borne diseases among the population in the Municipality.

The borehole has proved to be a good source of potable water in the Municipality. It is relatively cheaper to construct, especially for small communities. If the negative problems associated with borehole water in the localities, such as salinity and high iron content could be overcome, they could serve as an effective way of solving the potable water problem of many localities.

The use of gas for cooking is very limited. Charcoal and wood are overwhelmingly used. This may influence the depletion of forest cover in the region and a negative impact on rainfall and farming. In order not to completely deplete the forests, reafforestation programmes should be considerably intensified. The use of clean cook stove should be promoted to minimize emissions of unfriendly gasses into the atmosphere as well as minimize consumption of fuel wood.

Relatively high proportions of households have no toilet facility or use toilet facilities in other houses. The public toilets used by majority of people are usually in an unhygienic state and are badly managed. This is not a healthy situation. The Municipal Assembly should therefore encourage and assist communities and individuals to construct hygienic toilet facilities, such as the KVIP.

The Government and the Municipal Assembly should make conscious efforts towards increasing the number of health, education and communication facilities to improve and facilitate the living conditions of the people.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,253	100.0	27,916	100.0	64,337	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	4,543	4.9	1,427	5.1	3,116	4.8
Household with head and a spouse only	1,886	2	676	2.4	1,210	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	12,418	13.5	3,675	13.2	8,743	13.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	28,020	30.4	9,231	33.1	18,789	29.2
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,369	16.7	4,703	16.8	10,666	16.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,181	1.3	606	2.2	575	0.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,098	3.4	891	3.2	2,207	3.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,390	17.8	4,080	14.6	12,310	19.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,162	1.3	276	1	886	1.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,186	8.9	2,351	8.4	5,835	9.1

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	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	22,895	92,253	44,049	48,204	18,683	8,381	10,302
Households engaged in agricultural activities	10,997	50,386	23,769	26,617	18,683	8,381	10,302
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,744	49,213	23,158	26,055	18,158	8,071	10,087
Households engaged in crop farming	10,732	49,160	23,130	26,030	18,117	8,047	10,070
Households engaged in tree growing	29	144	79	65	73	41	32
Agro forestry (tree planting)	29	144	79	65	73	41	32
Alligator pepper	2	10	6	4	4	2	2
Apples	5	33	15	18	18	7	11
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	11	48	14	34	21	6	15
Avocado	4	12	5	7	6	3	3
Banana	3	8	6	2	4	3	1
Beans	98	547	285	262	201	95	106
Black pepper	43	181	78	103	80	32	48
Black berries	2	8	4	4	8	4	4
Cabbage	119	533	282	251	211	137	74
Carrot	75	377	180	197	145	78	67
Cashew	22	84	40	44	36	17	19
Cassava	6,857	32,378	15,041	17,337	11,717	4,804	6,913
Citronella	17	85	39	46	28	10	18
Citrus	131	649	305	344	215	123	92
Cloves	5	20	10	10	7	4	3
Cocoa	4,630	21,978	10,570	11,408	8,349	3,989	4,360
Coconut	46	222	112	110	77	34	43
Cocoyam	1,503	7,109	3,220	3,889	2,611	1,007	1,604
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	114	600	258	342	206	67	139
Coffee	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cola	3	12	6	6	3	2	1
Cotton	4	13	5	8	4	3	1
Cucumber	20	108	53	55	53	23	30
Egg plant	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Gallic	2	7	5	2	6	4	2
Garden eggs	165	818	395	423	312	162	150
Ginger	7	34	16	18	11	6	5
Groundnut	25	108	59	49	44	20	24
Guava	9	36	23	13	21	13	8
Kenaf	2	6	2	4	3	1	2

Table A2: 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
Lemon grass	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
Lettuce	24	108	54	54	40	29	11
Maize	3,066	14,748	7,074	7,674	5,423	2,433	2,990
Mango	5	38	20	18	8	3	5
Melon (agusi)	2	12	2	10	4	2	2
Millet	11	52	28	24	21	13	8
Mushroom	2	12	4	8	3	1	2
Nut meg	2	8	2	6	4	1	3
Oil palm	1,066	5,271	2,550	2,721	1,923	974	949
Okro	175	874	398	476	328	148	180
Onion	30	149	69	80	60	28	32
Pawpaw	14	59	32	27	25	5	20
Peas	3	11	4	7	7	1	6
Pepper	378	1,761	821	940	631	281	350
Pineapple	20	123	59	64	40	23	17
Plantain	6,578	31,032	14,359	16,673	11,281	4,589	6,692
Potatoes	2	9	8	1	2	2	0
Rice	128	708	345	363	262	144	118
Shallot	1	5	2	3	1	1	0
Sorghum	1	7	3	4	3	0	3
Soya beans	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Spinach	1	7	3	4	1	1	0
Sugarcane	49	235	112	123	82	47	35
Sweet pepper	1	7	3	4	2	1	1
Sweet potatoes	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
Tiger nut	2	10	2	8	4	0	4
Tobacco	5	19	4	15	10	3	7
Tomatoes	269	1,333	635	698	514	247	267
Water melon	8	37	15	22	15	7	8
Yam	658	3,130	1,455	1,675	1,116	470	646
Other	103	457	220	237	188	99	89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Bekwai	20,747	9,516	11,231	5,168	2,510
2	Poano	4,825	2,243	2,582	1,122	709
3	Dominase	4,396	2,062	2,334	983	625
4	Ofoase - Kokoben	4,127	1,957	2,170	1,135	519
5	Koniyaw	3,304	1,622	1,682	749	521
6	Boni (Behenase)	3,219	1,510	1,709	745	448
7	Anwiankwanta	3,154	1,463	1,691	780	480
8	Kokofu	2,660	1,191	1,469	659	456
9	Adjamesu	2,638	1,230	1,408	484	321
10	Ntinanko	2,488	1,205	1,283	545	388
11	Bogyawe	2,463	1,156	1,307	588	400
12	Essumeja	2,227	1,043	1,184	508	346
13	Kensere	2,059	948	1,111	464	427
14	Abodom	1,993	912	1,081	475	398
15	Huntado	1,887	909	978	451	285
16	Senfi	1,851	879	972	420	256
17	Edwenase	1,808	806	1,002	413	379
18	Kokotco	1,801	884	917	384	280
19	Asanso	1,674	777	897	379	259
20	Amoaful	1,659	783	876	444	258

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
															Age Group			
1	Bekwai	20,747	2,413	2,402	2,650	2,449	2,042	1,781	1,422	1,137	918	785	719	501	412	285	321	510
2	Poano	4,825	648	706	676	560	350	289	251	252	217	200	171	119	100	62	85	139
3	Dominase	4,396	581	572	557	452	385	310	271	225	222	174	172	98	85	67	95	130
4	Ofoase - Kokoben	4,127	575	530	510	407	322	262	262	241	237	169	151	82	91	57	94	137
5	Koniyaw	3,304	584	483	414	283	238	243	207	192	158	151	107	63	51	34	37	59
6	Boni (Behenase)	3,219	449	438	437	353	232	198	178	142	159	135	106	80	54	46	67	145
7	Anwiankwanta	3,154	432	450	415	336	304	277	221	193	132	101	79	60	52	13	36	53
8	Kokofu	2,660	369	336	334	307	189	191	155	136	109	98	105	64	56	62	49	100
9	Adjamesu	2,638	369	363	319	294	204	206	192	151	142	81	80	62	52	31	32	60
10	Ntinanko	2,488	338	353	378	249	211	156	133	121	106	114	77	62	54	39	43	54
11	Bogyawe	2,463	343	379	344	223	143	111	116	143	127	91	99	73	75	41	45	110
12	Essumeja	2,227	315	337	292	244	154	93	119	104	78	95	88	67	69	35	53	84
13	Kensere	2,059	279	298	288	217	161	121	86	90	83	67	85	68	50	30	59	77
14	Abodom	1,993	228	263	260	194	136	108	115	90	102	104	104	55	59	42	39	94
15	Huntado	1,887	291	247	220	192	138	152	123	109	67	52	85	45	35	29	43	59
16	Senfi	1,851	240	245	242	187	159	123	112	82	73	91	72	41	38	30	33	83
17	Edwenase	1,808	232	262	245	186	89	91	95	72	109	79	94	60	51	29	60	54
18	Kokotco	1,801	312	265	254	141	89	81	88	120	83	66	63	46	66	34	42	51
19	Asanso	1,674	214	261	221	174	119	119	85	76	64	76	60	52	28	21	35	69
20	Amoaful	1,659	210	184	193	213	188	118	89	82	58	59	65	50	31	23	41	55

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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