



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### KWABRE EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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

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

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

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
L.I	Legislative Instrument
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MM	Millimetres
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kwabre East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 115,106 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.7 percent and females represent 52.3 percent. Forty two percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 91.2. The population of the district is youthful (39.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 74.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (78.6) than that of females (71.1).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 102.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.6 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 15.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 84.6 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (69.8 percent) living in the district were born in Ashanti region while 28.9 percent were born elsewhere in another Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Brong Ahafo constitute 26.1 percent followed by Central Region with 13.1 percent and Northern Region, 12.9 percent.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 113,350 with a total number of 27,122 households. The average household size in the district is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 43.8 percent. Spouses form about 10.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.6 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

About four in ten (36.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 44.9 percent have never married, 9.3 percent are in consensual unions, 4.2 percent are widowed, 3.7 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, almost half of the females in the district (48.3% are married compared to 24.0 of their male counterparts. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.1 percent while widowed males account for only 9.9 percent. Among the married, 18.1 percent have no education while about 4.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Close to eighty percent (78.6%) of the married population are employed, 4.7 percent are unemployed and 16.7

percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (63.9%) are economically not active with 6.0 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.1 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 86.7 percent are literate and 13.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (92.4 %) than that of females (81.7%). Seven out of ten people (73.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (45,704) in the district, 10.9 percent has never attended school, 43.4 percent are currently attending school and 45.7 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 67.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 90.6 percent are employed while 9.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage of them are students (52.0%), 23.4% perform household duties and 3.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 8.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 33.5 percent in service and sales, 25.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 68.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.4 percent are contributing family workers, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.7 percent.

### **Information and Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 61.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 66.6 percent as compared to 56.3 percent of females. About 6.5 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. A total of 2,340 households representing 8.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 2.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.4%) than males (2.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 30.2 percent

followed by physical disability (22.5%). About 2.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability in both the urban and rural localities while on the other hand, there are more males with emotional disability in both urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 29.2 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

A total of about 19.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (83.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 26.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (90.8%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry keeping (chicken) is the most dominant of all livestock activities in the district.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Kwabre East District is 13,022 representing 2.3 percent of the total number of houses in Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.7

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

Over half (53.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 21.1 percent are separate houses and 7.6 percent are semi-detached houses. About 32.5% of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 34.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 30.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.5 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (1.0%) 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 district is Cement blocks/Concrete, accounting for 88.6 percent with Mud brick/Earth constituting 7.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (60.8%) and mud/earth (8.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (94.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (96.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are Electricity (mains) 81.1 percent; flashlight/torch (11.8%), and kerosene lamp (4.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is Charcoal (59.9%). The proportion for urban (64.6%) is higher than that of rural (53.4%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, protected well, public tap/standpipe and pipe borne water outside dwelling. Over half of households (52.0%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 40.5 percent followed by pit latrine (20.9%). About 7.2 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. More than half of households (51.4%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 62.0 percent. Almost four in ten households (3.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (37.8%) and onto the compound (29.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Kwabre East District is one of the thirty Administrative Districts of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It was historically part of Kwabre Sekyere District until it was carved out in 1988. It became Kwabre East District after Afigya Kwabre District was carved out of the Kwabre District in 2007. The District was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1894. Its capital, Mampong, is approximately 14.5 kilometers from Kumasi. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the District's population stands at 115,556, with 47.7 percent of males while the remaining proportion are females.

The name Kwabre comes from the Akan word " Kwae a abre" meaning a rich and thick forest. The District is known for its cultural heritage as well as its endowment in unique craftworks and natural resources. It is also described as an ultimate tourist destination in Ashanti Region. This has attracted most tourists to the District.

### 1.2 Physical Features

Kwabre East District has a total land area of 123 square kilometres constituting about 0.51 percent of the total land area of the Ashanti Region (24,370.5 square kilometres). It lies within latitudes 6<sup>0</sup>45' and 6<sup>0</sup>50' North and longitudes 1<sup>0</sup>30' and 1<sup>0</sup>35' West. The District shares boundaries with Sekyere South District to the North, Kumasi Metropolis to the South, Ejisu Juaben District to the East and Afigya Kwabre District to the West. This is shown in Figure 1.1.

#### 1.2.1 Climate

The vegetation of the District is semi-deciduous forests. The District is located within the Wet Semi-Equatorial Climatic Region with double rainfall pattern. The first rainy season begins from April to June with the heaviest rainfall occurring in June. The second rainy season is from September to October. The double rainfall pattern in the District encourages the cultivation of both vegetables and food crops two times in a year. The dry season begins in November and ends in February. The average annual rainfall is between 125mm and 175mm with relative humidity of 75-80 percent during the rainy season and 70-72 percent during the dry season. The mean annual temperature is about 30<sup>0</sup>C with the lowest around 26.1<sup>0</sup>C.

#### 1.2.1 Vegetation

The topography of the District shows diverse patterns with land heights ranging between 305-335 meters above sea level in the eastern portion with large isolated hilly outcrops, while the western boundary is generally undulating with areas below 290 meters above sea level.

The District is also well drained with a number of streams taking their source from the eastern highland flowing southeast and the rocky lulls of the west and depicting dendritic patterns. Notable streams are Akawsua, Anyinasu, Daku Wiwi, Ayiresua, Owai, Atonsu, Akasu, Krowa and Afiam almost all of which are perennial.

### **1.2.3 Relief and Drainage**

The main rock types found in the District are biotite, granite and grandiotites. The weathered products of these rocks are fine textured granitic soils found in areas like Antoa, Abira, Sakora Wonoo, Wadie Adwumakase and Kenyase. Biotite gneiss and granitised biotites have formed a number of large rocky outcrops in Kenyase and Aboaso.

Soils of varied complex associations are found in the District. These include the Kumasi - Offin and Bomso-Offin compound associations, Boaman Simple Associations and Nyanoa - Tinkong Simple Association. The Kumasi Offin compound Association supports food crops like plantain, cocoyam and maize. The Boaman Simple Association and Nyanoa-Tinkong Simple Association support cocoa and other tree crops.

The District is endowed with low-grade alluvial gold deposits sited at Sakora Wonoo and on the banks of Bomonwe stream at the outskirts of Adanwomase. Diamonds have also been sited at Safo and Kasaam in the north eastern part of the District. Clay and sand deposits are found in the central portion of the District.

## **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The Kwabre District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and policy making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central Government at the local level. The assembly has a political head who is the District Chief Executive. The District also has one electoral constituency at the national level and 31 electoral areas with 44 Assembly members out of which 31 are elected by universal adult suffrage and 13 are appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District.

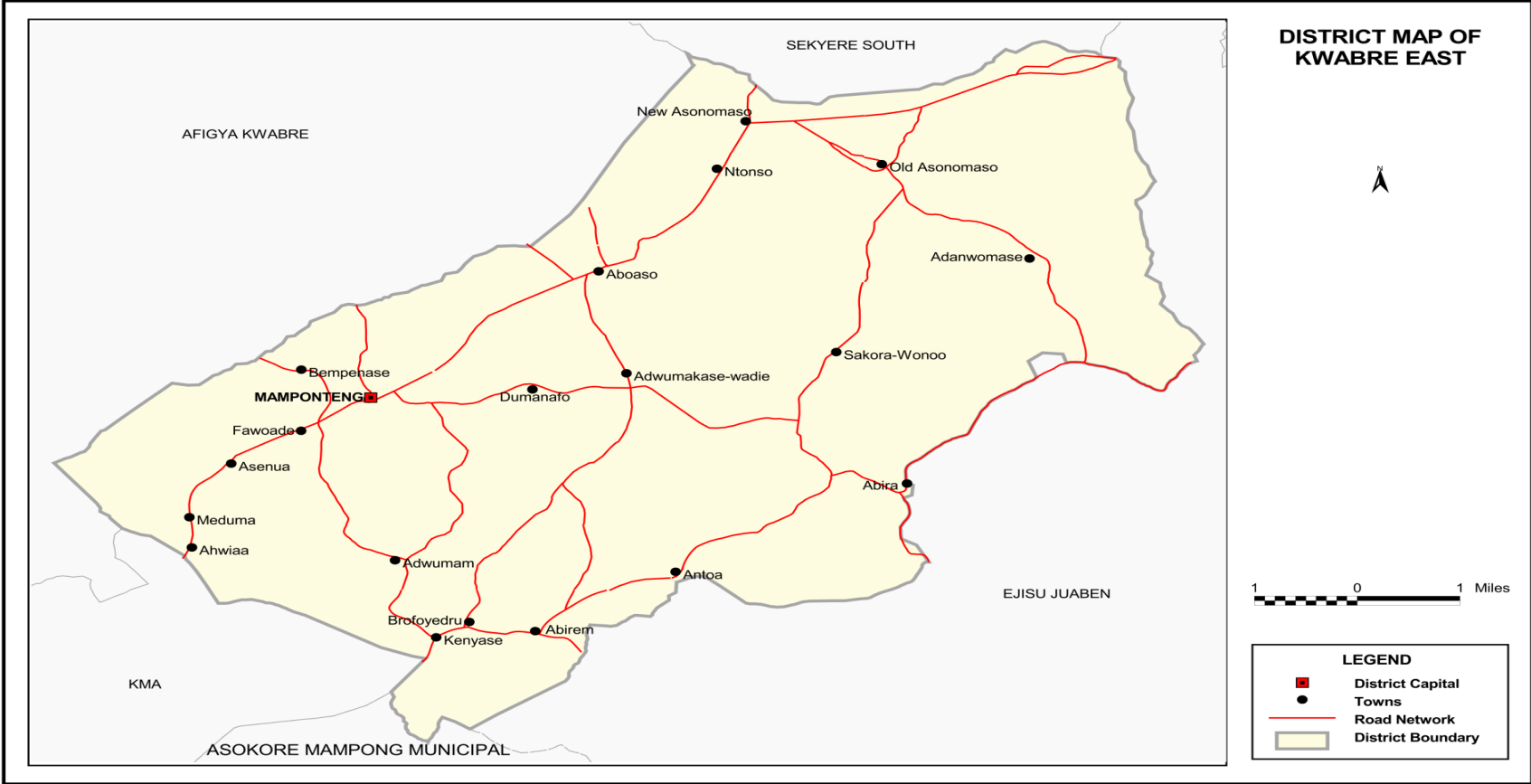
## **1.4 Social Structure**

The famous Antoa shrine is located within the District. Also Abira is noted for training of fetish priests. Some traditional rulers in the District are 'Abrempong' who fall directly under the Asantehene, the King of Asantes, while other chiefs such as Swedru come under the jurisdiction of Kumasi Traditional Chiefs and owe much allegiance to them. The third category of traditional rulers falls under paramount chiefs such as Mampong and Nsuta.

Land in the District is owned by the traditional authorities. Those who want to engage in farming are given the land to farm on either the abunu or abusa system.

The District to a large extent is homogenous with Akans forming about 69.8 percent of the total population according to the 2010 PHC. In terms of religion, Christians dominate, comprising 78.5 percent of the population. The Moslem population is also significant and represents 16.5 percent while Traditional religion constitutes 0.5 percent.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Kwabre East District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.5 Economy and Living Conditions**

The District is the home of kente, the traditional Akan cloth with different varieties. Also, other traditional cloths are made within the District. There is a weaving industry at Adanwomase. Other kente weaving settlements include Sakora Wonoo, Abira, Kasaam and Bamang. Ntonso is also noted for its famous Adinkra industry. Every year many tourists visit these settlements to acquaint themselves with information about the industry. Ahwiaa is also noted for wood carvings and attracts a lot of tourists.

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had



oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analogy to

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of

collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey**

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that: 97 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent. Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups. There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

#### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

#### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

##### **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**

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: 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. Did not work, but had jobs to return to 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 disabilities 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 Organization of the Report**

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

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while

chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

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

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it is important that statistics be provided on the size, spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population). Chapter two presents the demographic characteristics of Kwabre East District. This includes population size and distribution, fertility, mortality and migration.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The data in Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and the type of locality in the District. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the entire district's population stands at 115,556, with males and females comprising 47.7 percent and 52.3 percent respectively of the entire population and a sex ratio of 91 males for every 100 females. The population is predominantly urban, representing 58 percent while the rural population constitutes 42 percent. The District has 39.3 percent of its population being children, 0 to 14 years, 57.3 percent are between 15 to 64 years and only 3.4 percent are 65 years and above. The working age population, 15-64 years have more females than males.

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

Age Group	Sex					Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Sex ratio	Urban	Rural	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
All Ages	115,556	55,106	60,450	52.3	91.2	67,052	48,504	42
0 - 4	16,292	8,279	8,013	49.2	103.3	9,083	7,209	44.2
5 - 9	14,987	7,615	7,372	49.2	103.3	8,461	6,526	43.5
10 - 14	14,138	6,946	7,192	50.9	96.6	8,223	5,915	41.8
15 - 19	12,752	6,178	6,574	51.6	94	7,692	5,060	39.7
20 - 24	11,499	5,200	6,299	54.8	82.6	6,856	4,643	40.4
25 - 29	10,378	4,516	5,862	56.5	77	6,248	4,130	39.8
30 - 34	8,560	3,968	4,592	53.6	86.4	5,095	3,465	40.5
35 - 39	7,188	3,408	3,780	52.6	90.2	4,250	2,938	40.9
40 - 44	5,274	2,638	2,636	50	100.1	3,065	2,209	41.9
45 - 49	3,869	1,835	2,034	52.6	90.2	2,207	1,662	43
50 - 54	3,154	1,492	1,662	52.7	89.8	1,829	1,325	42
55 - 59	1,996	932	1,064	53.3	87.6	1,090	906	45.4
60 - 64	1,525	690	835	54.8	82.6	861	664	43.5
65 - 69	1,040	417	623	59.9	66.9	583	457	43.9
70 - 74	1,147	425	722	62.9	58.9	581	566	49.3
75 - 79	750	252	498	66.4	50.6	384	366	48.8
80 - 84	465	152	313	67.3	48.6	246	219	47.1
85 - 89	289	92	197	68.2	46.7	155	134	46.4
90 - 94	179	50	129	72.1	38.8	97	82	45.8
95 - 99	74	21	53	71.6	39.6	46	28	37.8
All Ages	115,556	55,106	60,450	52.3	91.2	67,052	48,504	42
0-14	45,417	22,840	22,577	49.7	101.2	25,767	19,650	43.3
15-64	66,195	30,857	35,338	53.4	87.3	39,193	27,002	40.8
65+	3,944	1,409	2,535	64.3	55.6	2,092	1,852	47
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>			<b>71.1</b>	<b>79.6</b>	

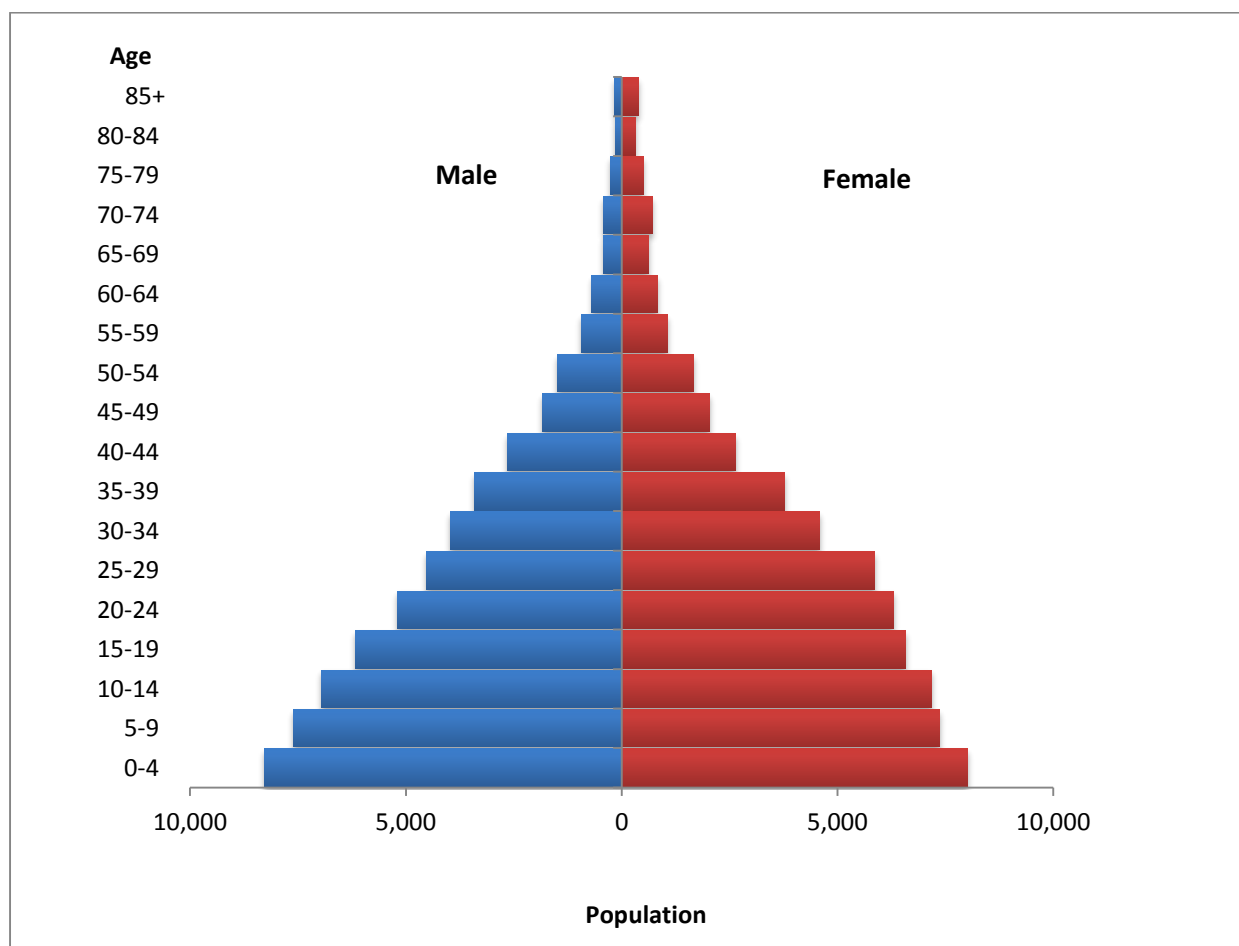
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (generally those below age 15 years and those above age 64 years) to those in the working age population (15-64 years). The dependency ratio for the District is 74.6. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age population there are almost 75 dependants. This means that almost every working age person in the District takes care of one person. There are more male dependants than females and also, more dependants in rural areas than in urban areas.

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure (Population Pyramid)

Age and sex are critical variables, either directly or indirectly, in almost every population research and analysis. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census shows that the District's age structure and sex composition follow the national pattern. This is graphically represented in Figure 2.1. The Figure shows that the age and sex structure of the District has a broader base. Both sexes indicate a broad base which narrows as the population age peaks after age 45 years. There are more males than females between age group 0-9 years. However, from Figure 2.1, there are more females than males in the other age groups. This also confirms the sex ratio where between the age group 0-9 years there are more males than females but it is the reverse after this age group.

**Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid of Kwabre East**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

Throughout the world, there is evidence that attests to differences in the indicators for Fertility, Mortality and Migration of population dynamics. These differences are the result of a complex interplay of demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. It has been established that specific factors such as educational attainment, occupation, marital status, place of residence and the quality of health facilities exert some influence on fertility, mortality and migration (Central Region Analytical Report, 2013).

### **2.4.1 Fertility**

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women between ages 15-49 years in a given year. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) on the other hand, 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 the TFR, GFR and CBR in the Districts in Ashanti Region. The Kwabre East District has a TFR of 3.4 and it is slightly above the Regional rate of 3.3. TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. This means that for every 1,000 women within the reproductive age (15-49) in the Kwabre East District, an average of three children are born alive. The GFR for the District is 102.6 per 1,000 women. GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years.

Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population. The District recorded a CBR of 28.2 per 1,000 population in 2010. The factors responsible for fertility differentials for the districts may be due to differences in contraceptive use, access to contraceptives, educational attainment and age at marriage among others things.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>4,780,380</b>	<b>1,274,380</b>	<b>122,878</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>
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	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	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
<b>Kwabre East</b>	<b>115,556</b>	<b>31,777</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
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 Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4	118	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	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	153	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

Table 2.3 depicts the total number of children ever born alive and children surviving for females 12 years and older in the District. The total number of females aged 12 years and older is 42,073 and have given birth to 95,621 children. The number of males (48,165) children ever born is more than females (47,456). The mean children ever born to women aged 12 years and older is 2.3. The distribution of age specific mean children ever born increased with age of women. The lowest mean children ever born is one child among women aged 20-24 years and it gets to the peak of 6 children among women aged 60 years and older.

Table 2.3 also indicates that the number of children surviving is 84,911 comprising 42,222 males and 42,689 females. The mean children surviving is two. The highest mean children surviving is among the age group 60 years and older.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean
All									
Ages	42,073	95,621	48,165	47,456	2.30	84,911	42,222	42,689	2.0
0-14	4,200	13	5	8	0.00	12	5	7	0.0
15-19	6,574	521	259	262	0.10	483	231	252	0.1
20-24	6,299	3,796	1,912	1,884	0.60	3,473	1,696	1,777	0.6
25-29	5,862	9,105	4,648	4,457	1.60	8,536	4,283	4,253	1.5
30-34	4,592	12,258	6,270	5,988	2.70	11,463	5,818	5,645	2.5
35-39	3,780	13,467	6,812	6,655	3.60	12,559	6,299	6,260	3.3
40-44	2,636	11,211	5,662	5,549	4.30	10,325	5,168	5,157	3.9
45-49	2,034	9,390	4,736	4,654	4.60	8,499	4,240	4,259	4.2
50-54	1,662	8,499	4,264	4,235	5.10	7,547	3,747	3,800	4.5
55-59	1,064	5,719	2,883	2,836	5.40	4,910	2,407	2,503	4.6
60+	3,370	21,642	10,714	10,928	6.40	17,104	8,328	8,776	5.1

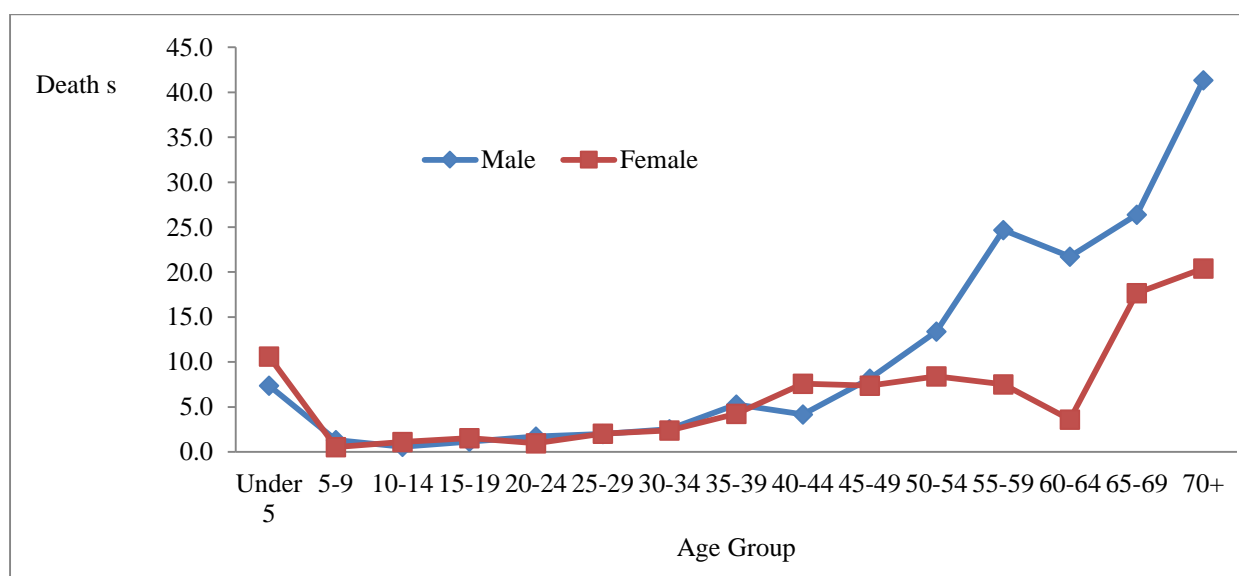
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. Mortality therefore plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Also, the level and pattern of mortality shows the health status of the population.

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Figure 2.2 shows the ASDR in the District. Because mortality varies greatly by sex and race, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population. The figure shows that, the death rate for males increases from age 45 years onwards as compared to that of females. Female death rate is however higher with under 5 year age group as compared to males.

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year and it can be affected by many population characteristics, particularly age structure. Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by districts in the Ashanti Region. KEDA reports a total of 526 deaths in households and a CDR of 4.6 per 1,000 population. The average CDR for the District is however lower than the Regional rate of 5.8 per 1,000 population.

Death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide is 15.4 percent of total household deaths for the District which is higher than the Regional average of 11.9 percent. Death by other causes such as natural death, sickness and so on is 84.6 percent for the District and 88.1 percent for the Region.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate	Death due to			
				Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide (%)	All other causes	All other causes (%)
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>4,780,380</b>	<b>27,948</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>88.1</b>
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7	121	11.7	910	88.3
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4	108	11	874	89
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1	43	9.9	390	90.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6	57	9.2	560	90.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9	109	12.4	769	87.6
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6	68	10	612	90
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9	53	11.6	402	88.4
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2	110	11.3	866	88.7
<b>Kwabre East</b>	<b>115,556</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>84.6</b>
Afigya Sekyere Mampong	94,009	630	6.7	70	11.1	560	88.9
Municipal	88,051	620	7	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5	25	5.4	441	94.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7	49	9	496	91
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1	28	9.7	262	90.3
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2	235	15	1,336	85
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7	51	11	414	89
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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



### 2.4.3 Migration

Data on the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants is presented in Table 2.5. The Table shows that, 60,505 migrants are in KEDA. About 43.2 percent of migrants have resided in the District between 1-4 years, 22.3 percent have resided between 5-9 years while together, 17.6 percent have resided for ten years or more. Majority of migrants who live in the District for a period of 1-4 years are from Western Region (47.2%) while the least proportion are from the Northern Region (39.2%). For migrants who live in the District for less than a year, the highest proportion are from the Greater Accra Region with the least proportion from the Central Region. On the whole, only a few proportion of migrants live in the District for 20 years and above.

**Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (percent)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	60,505	15.5	43.2	22.3	12.9	4.7
Born elsewhere in the region	42,254	15.7	44.7	23	12.6	4
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>						
Western	1,880	16	47.2	20.3	12.6	4
Central	2,291	13.7	42.4	22	15.5	6.5
Greater Accra	996	21.8	44.9	15.7	12.3	5.3
Volta	1,097	15.2	40.1	22.2	13.9	8.5
Eastern	1,656	14.9	40.6	22.5	14.4	7.7
Ashanti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brong Ahafo	4,561	15.8	40	22.6	15.4	6.1
Northern	2,251	14.4	39.2	21.2	15.4	9.7
Upper East	1,994	17.1	43.2	24.3	10.1	5.4
Upper west	742	17.8	39.9	17.5	16.4	8.4
Outside Ghana	783	16.1	38.1	21.8	15.3	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

Household formation is distinguished in Ghana based on the nuclear and extended family system. The former consists of the father, mother and children whether adopted or biological and the latter is structured around the parents, siblings and other relatives. The basic objective of this chapter is to analyse household size, composition, structure using data from the 2010 PHC. Analysis of household structure is also carried out on the basis of age, sex, marital status, literacy, education, occupation and other social and economic characteristics of household heads.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to the head of household.

##### 3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 presents the household size by locality. According to the data, the District has a total household population of 113,350 with 65,701 in urban and 47,649 in rural areas. In addition, there are 27,122 households in the District comprising of 15,768 urban households and the remaining, 11,354 are rural households. The mean/average number of household per house is 2.1 for the District. The average household size in the District (4 persons) is the same for both urban and rural areas (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	113,350	65,701	47,649
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	15,768	11,354
Average households per house	1.6	2	2.1	2.3	1.9
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex in Kwabre East District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The total household population in KEDA is 113,350. Of this; child(ren) of the head have a high proportion of 43.8 percent followed by heads 23.9 percent. Son/daughter in-law and adopted/foster children have the least proportion of 0.3 percent each. Male child(ren) have the highest proportion of 45.7 percent in households, followed by male heads 30.4 percent. Among males, parent/parent in-law forms the least proportion of households with 0.2 percent. For females, child(ren) (son/daughter) have the highest proportion of 42 percent, followed by both head and spouse (wife/husband) 18 percent each. Son/daughter in-law and adopted/foster child has the least proportion of 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,350	100.0	54,095	100.0	59,255	100.0
Head	27,122	23.9	16,455	30.4	10,667	18.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,529	10.2	886	1.6	10,643	18.0
Child (son/daughter)	49,617	43.8	24,709	45.7	24,908	42.0
Parent/Parent in-law	926	0.8	130	0.2	796	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	353	0.3	134	0.3	219	0.4
Grandchild	8,859	7.8	4,303	8.0	4,556	7.7
Brother/Sister	4,827	4.3	2,615	4.8	2,212	3.7
Step child	591	0.5	298	0.6	293	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	322	0.3	141	0.3	181	0.3
Other relative	7,066	6.2	3,382	6.3	3,684	6.2
Non-relative	2,138	1.9	1,042	1.9	1,096	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure and Sex

The household population by structure and sex is presented in Table 3.3. The major household structures identified are, nuclear family (head, spouse(s) and children) being the highest with a proportion of 29.6 percent. The rest are single parent extended 17.8 percent and extended household (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives) being 16.9 percent. Head and spouse only, single parent and extended household and non-relatives recorded the lowest proportions of 1.8 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. For the male population, nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) has the highest proportion of 31.5 percent, followed by extended (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives), 17.7 percent. Head and a spouse only and single parent extended and non-relative(s) forms the least proportions of 1.9 percent and 1.4 percent respectively. For the female population, nuclear (head, spouse(s), children) has the highest proportion of 27.8 percent, followed by single parent extended with a proportion of 20.8 percent. Head and spouse only have the least proportion of 1.7 percent.

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,350	100.0	54,095	100.0	59,255	100.0
Head only	4,723	4.2	3,300	6.1	1,423	2.4
Head and a spouse only	1,986	1.8	1,011	1.9	975	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	33,513	29.6	17,045	31.5	16,468	27.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	19,188	16.9	9,547	17.7	9,641	16.3
Extended + non relatives	2,301	2.0	1,154	2.1	1,147	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,898	3.4	1,921	3.6	1,977	3.3
Single parent Nuclear	15,468	13.7	6,188	11.4	9,280	15.7
Single parent Extended	20,116	17.8	7,816	14.5	12,300	20.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,880	1.7	765	1.4	1,115	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,277	9.1	5,348	9.9	4,929	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

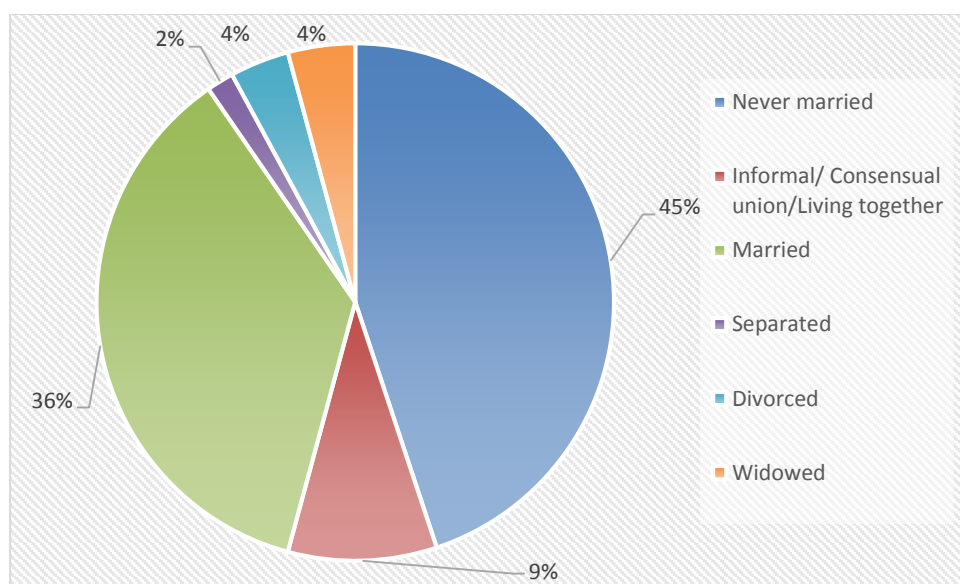
### 3.3 Marital Status

This section focuses on analysis of marriage and marital characteristics in Kwabre East District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Distribution of marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services (Central Region analytical report, 2013). Marital status is an important factor in population analysis because it particularly affects contraceptive use and fertility.

#### 3.3.1 Marital Characteristics

Figure 3.1 provides information on marital status for persons twelve years and older. More than one-third (36.0%) of the population in the District are married and forty-five percent have never married. The population who are in informal or consensual union are almost one-tenth (9.0%) and the least proportion of two percent are separated.

**Figure 3.1: Marital status for persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the marital status by sex and age. From the data, the proportion of the age group (12-14 years) who are never married is 97.1 percent while only two percent are married.

Age group 65 years and above have the highest proportion of widowed persons with 42.2 percent. The Table also reveals that most males between 20 to 24 years are never married (88.9%) compared to 57.7 percent of females of the same age group. This indicates that females tend to marry earlier than males. Again, 51.7 percent of males in the age group (30-34) are married with 18.5 percent living together in informal or consensual union. The comparable data for females are 63.2 percent are married and 15.8 percent are in informal/consensual union.

The data further reveals that males aged 65 years and above have a lower proportion of 9.9 percent widowed population compared to women, 60.1 percent indicating that life expectancy for females 65 years and older is higher than males of the same age group.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	78,365	100.0	44.9	9.3	36.2	1.7	3.7	4.2
12-14	8,226	100.0	97.1	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,752	100.0	94.2	2.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	11,499	100.0	71.8	11.6	14.9	0.8	0.7	0.1
25 - 29	10,378	100.0	40.9	17.5	37.8	1.5	1.9	0.4
30 - 34	8,560	100.0	18.2	17.0	57.9	2.2	3.7	1.1
35 - 39	7,188	100.0	7.9	13.6	68.7	3.1	5.0	1.7
40 - 44	5,274	100.0	4.1	10.7	71.8	3.1	7.0	3.3
45 - 49	3,869	100.0	3.4	8.0	70.8	3.6	8.3	5.9
50 - 54	3,154	100.0	2.1	6.3	66.6	4.3	11.2	9.6
55 - 59	1,996	100.0	1.4	4.4	65.8	4.3	11.0	13.2
60 - 64	1,525	100.0	1.8	3.1	55.8	3.7	12.6	23.0
65+	3,944	100.0	3.1	2.8	38.0	2.6	11.3	42.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,292	100.0	52.6	8.4	35.4	0.9	1.8	0.9
12-14	4,026	100.0	97.2	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,178	100.0	96.9	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	5,200	100.0	88.9	5.4	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	4,516	100.0	59.3	15.6	24.0	0.6	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	3,968	100.0	27.1	18.5	51.7	1.0	1.5	0.2
35 - 39	3,408	100.0	11.7	14.6	69.5	1.7	2.1	0.4
40 - 44	2,638	100.0	6.0	11.8	75.5	1.6	4.1	1.1
45 - 49	1,835	100.0	4.8	9.2	77.4	2.1	5.0	1.5
50 - 54	1,492	100.0	3.0	8.2	78.3	2.7	5.5	2.3
55 - 59	932	100.0	1.9	5.5	82.3	2.3	5.3	2.8
60 - 64	690	100.0	2.6	4.3	78.0	2.9	7.2	4.9
65+	1,409	100.0	4.8	5.1	69.6	2.3	8.3	9.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	42,073	100.0	38.4	10.0	36.9	2.4	5.3	7.0
12-14	4,200	100.0	96.9	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,574	100.0	91.6	3.9	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	6,299	100.0	57.7	16.8	22.9	1.2	1.2	0.2
25 - 29	5,862	100.0	26.8	18.9	48.3	2.1	3.2	0.7
30 - 34	4,592	100.0	10.4	15.8	63.2	3.2	5.6	1.9
35 - 39	3,780	100.0	4.5	12.7	68.0	4.3	7.5	2.9
40 - 44	2,636	100.0	2.2	9.6	68.1	4.7	9.9	5.5
45 - 49	2,034	100.0	2.2	6.9	64.8	4.9	11.3	9.8
50 - 54	1,662	100.0	1.3	4.6	56.0	5.7	16.3	16.1
55 - 59	1,064	100.0	0.9	3.5	51.3	6.0	16.0	22.3
60 - 64	835	100.0	1.2	2.0	37.5	4.3	17.0	38.0
65+	2,535	100.0	2.2	1.5	20.4	2.7	13.0	60.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

This section provides information on marital status and level of education for the Kwabre East District. Education is an important aspect of societal development.

In Table 3.5, it could be inferred that 13.7 percent of persons 12 years and older in the District have no education. Together, 86.3 percent of persons in this age group have attained some level of education (thus, basic to tertiary). There is much more disparity in

educational levels attained in the District. The proportion of basic level education is 61.5 percent of the total educational levels attained. The educational levels of persons 12 years and older declined sharply after secondary education.

In terms of the proportion of the never married population, only 4.5 percent of them have no education while that of the married population is 18.1 percent. Generally, it is observed that only 11.3 percent of the married people in the District have up to secondary education.

Overall, it can be observed that males who have attained some level of formal education are more than females. Together, about nine in ten males have acquired some level of education (92.2%) while females are 81.2 percent. Proportionately, males with basic education (62.5%) are slightly higher than females (60.7%) however, there is a high concentration of basic education for persons who have never married and those in consensual union for both sexes.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Vocational /Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	78,365	100.0	13.7	61.5	16.8	1.6	4.2	2.2
Never married	35,223	100.0	4.5	62.9	24.9	1.1	4.1	2.5
<b>Informal/Consensual union/Living together</b>								
together	7,274	100.0	11.1	72.3	11.8	1.6	2.4	0.8
Married	28,383	100.0	18.1	60.5	11.3	2.3	5.3	2.5
Separated	1,348	100.0	20.9	67.6	6.8	1.4	2.4	0.9
Divorced	2,875	100.0	29.4	59.6	5.5	1.9	3.1	0.5
Widowed	3,262	100.0	63.7	30.7	2.2	0.6	2.4	0.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,292	100.0	7.8	62.5	19.9	1.6	4.9	3.3
Never married	19,073	100.0	3.8	62.7	25.4	1.0	4.1	3.0
<b>Informal/Consensual union/Living together</b>								
together	3,051	100.0	7.2	71.2	15.1	2.1	3.3	1.1
Married	12,861	100.0	12.5	59.9	14.0	2.5	6.8	4.3
Separated	331	100.0	11.5	70.4	11.5	0.9	3.9	1.8
Divorced	659	100.0	17.6	67.5	8.6	2.3	3.1	0.9
Widowed	317	100.0	36.6	52.4	5.3	0.9	3.5	1.3
<b>Female</b>								
Total	42,073	100.0	18.8	60.7	14.1	1.5	3.7	1.2
Never married	16,150	100.0	5.2	63.1	24.2	1.2	4.3	2.0
<b>Informal/Consensual union/Living together</b>								
together	4,223	100.0	13.9	73.1	9.5	1.3	1.7	0.5
Married	15,522	100.0	22.8	61.0	9.1	2.0	4.0	1.1
Separated	1,017	100.0	24.0	66.7	5.2	1.6	1.9	0.6
Divorced	2,216	100.0	32.9	57.2	4.6	1.8	3.2	0.3
Widowed	2,945	100.0	66.6	28.4	1.9	0.6	2.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

<sup>1</sup> Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

<sup>2</sup> Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

<sup>3</sup> Post Middle/Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing University Diploma, HND, etc

<sup>4</sup> Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

### 3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area depends on factors such as the structure of the population and the proportion of the economically active population.

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and economic activity status. Among this population, more than one-half are employed, 5.7 percent are unemployed and 39.5 percent are economically not active. Among the never married population, 30.1 percent are employed and six percent are unemployed. The population that are never married also have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the District (63.9%). Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual union, 74.4 percent are employed, 9.7 percent are unemployed and 15.9 percent are economically not active.

Among the married population majority are employed (78.6%) while only 4.7 percent are unemployed. Also, about 16.7 percent of the married population are economically not active. The male-female differentials reveal that for all the marital status categories, a higher proportion of males (58.6%) than females (51.6%) are employed. The percentage of males who have never married (34.7%) but are employed are slightly above that of females (24.7%).

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	78,365	100.0	42,921	54.8	4,453	5.7	30,991	39.5
Never married	35,223	100.0	10,611	30.1	2,116	6.0	22,496	63.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,274	100.0	5,409	74.4	709	9.7	1,156	15.9
Married	28,383	100.0	22,295	78.6	1,334	4.7	4,754	16.7
Separated	1,348	100.0	1,027	76.2	68	5.0	253	18.8
Divorced	2,875	100.0	2,045	71.1	156	5.4	674	23.4
Widowed	3,262	100.0	1,534	47	70	2.1	1,658	50.8
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,292	100.0	21,222	58.5	1,682	4.6	13,388	36.9
Never married	19,073	100.0	6,623	34.7	1,127	5.9	11,323	59.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,051	100.0	2,674	87.6	154	5.0	223	7.3
Married	12,861	100.0	11,033	85.8	348	2.7	1,480	11.5
Separated	331	100.0	257	77.6	15	4.5	59	17.8
Divorced	659	100.0	474	71.9	30	4.6	155	23.5
Widowed	317	100.0	161	50.8	8	2.5	148	46.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	42,073	100.0	21,699	51.6	2,771	6.6	17,603	41.8
Never married	16,150	100.0	3,988	24.7	989	6.1	11,173	69.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,223	100.0	2,735	64.8	555	13.1	933	22.1
Married	15,522	100.0	11,262	72.6	986	6.4	3,274	21.1
Separated	1,017	100.0	770	75.7	53	5.2	194	19.1
Divorced	2,216	100.0	1,571	70.9	126	5.7	519	23.4
Widowed	2,945	100.0	1,373	46.6	62	2.1	1,510	51.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Data on nationality status of the population and sex are presented in Table 3.7. From the Table, 95.8 percent of the population are Ghanaians which includes Ghanaian by birth (95.0%) and Ghanaian by naturalisation (0.8%). Those with dual nationality constitutes 2.1 percent of the population. Together, males have a proportion of 95.7 percent with Ghanaian by birth (94.9%) and Ghanaian by naturalisation (0.8%). Together, females also constitutes 96 percent who are Ghanaians by birth (96.0%) and by naturalisation (0.8%). Nationals from Africa other than ECOWAS forms the least proportion of the population in the District.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,556	100.0	55,106	100.0	60,450	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	109,809	95.0	52,288	94.9	57,521	95.2
Dual Nationality	2,415	2.1	1,149	2.1	1,266	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	913	0.8	433	0.8	480	0.8
ECOWAS	1,341	1.2	707	1.3	634	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	623	0.5	302	0.5	321	0.5
Other	455	0.4	227	0.4	228	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that the dominant religious group in Kwabre East District is Christianity (78.5%) followed by Islam (16.5%). Traditionalists form 0.5 percent of the entire population while those without religious affiliation constitutes 3.9 percent of the population. Among the Christians, the Pentecostal/Charismatic group has the highest proportion of 29.6 percent, followed by Protestant (18.2%) and then Catholic (11.1%) with all other Christian groupings constituting 19.6 percent. Females appear to be more affiliated to religious groups than their male counterparts.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,556	100.00	55,106	100.00	60,450	100.0
No Religion	4,510	3.9	3,003	5.4	1,507	2.5
Catholic	12,818	11.1	6,030	10.9	6,788	11.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,049	18.2	9,429	17.1	11,620	19.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	34,196	29.6	15,626	28.4	18,570	30.7
Other Christians	22,692	19.6	10,711	19.4	11,981	19.8
Islam	19,085	16.5	9,654	17.5	9,431	15.6
Traditionalist	541	0.5	320	0.6	221	0.4
Other (Specify)	665	0.6	333	0.6	332	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



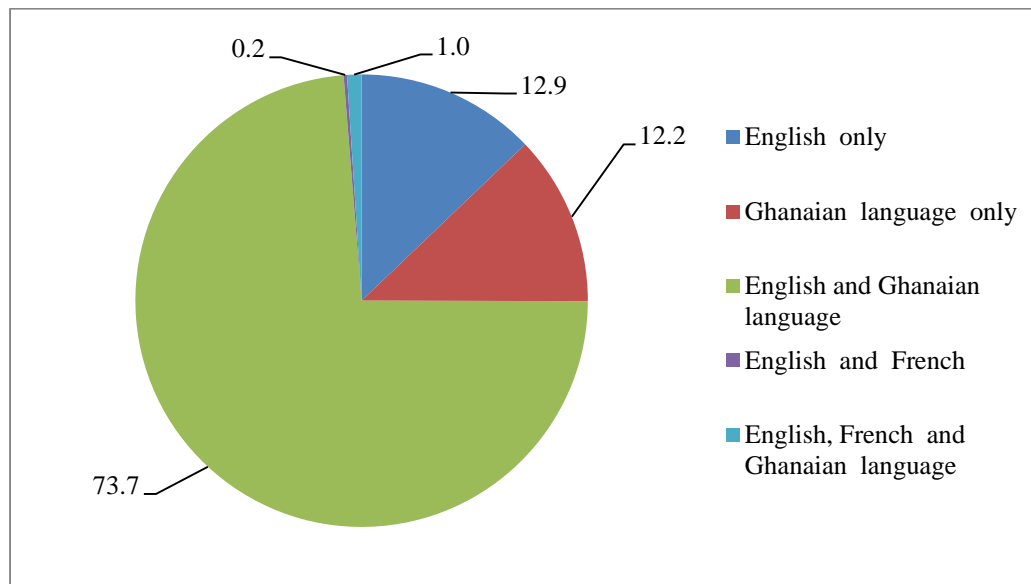
### 3.6 Literacy and Education

The acquisition of knowledge and skills through education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development. The government and development partners over the years have made significant efforts to improve equitable access to quality education at all levels. The question on literacy relates to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A respondent was therefore 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.

#### 3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for Kwabre East District. From the data, 73.7 percent are literates in English and Ghanaian language being the highest proportion of literates while those who are literates in English and French constitutes the least proportion. Thus, English and French has the least proportion of 0.2 percent.

**Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

From Table 3.9, about 2,842 of the District's male population 11 years and older are not literates while 34,772 are literates. More males (76.7%) than females (70.7%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females than males are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.9. However, just an insignificant proportion of both sexes are literate in English and French. Literacy in French is abysmally low for both males and females and across all age groups.

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

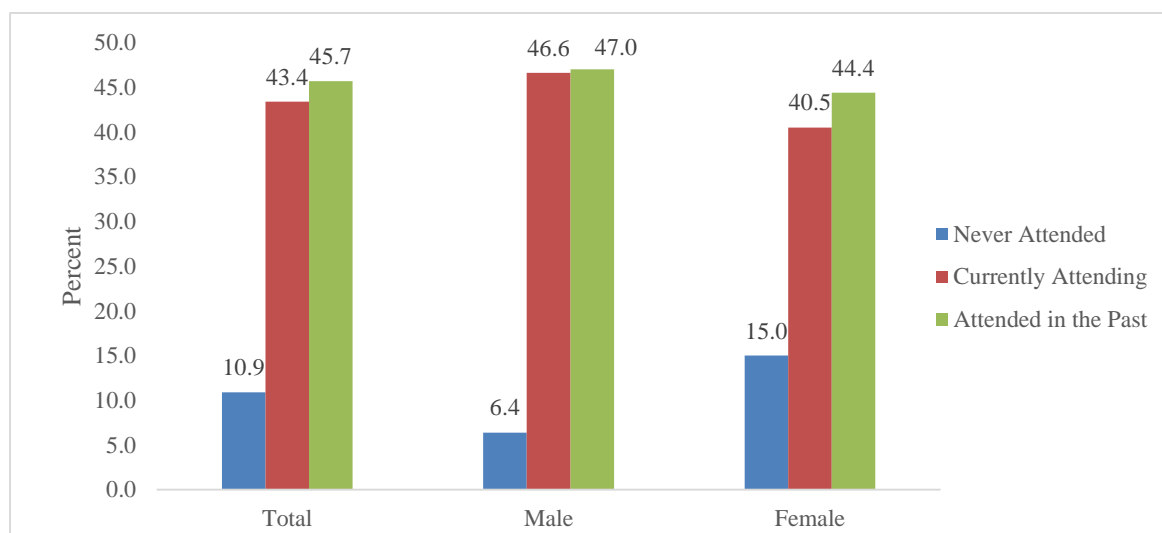
Age group/sex	None(not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	10,784	70,249	100.0	12.9	12.2	73.7	0.2	1.0
10-14	183	10,711	100.0	16.8	7.1	74.7	0.1	1.2
15-19	464	12,288	98.7	11.9	5.1	81.5	0.2	0.0
20-24	884	10,615	100.0	13.0	9.1	76.4	0.2	1.2
25-29	1,116	9,262	100.0	13.8	14.1	70.9	0.3	0.9
30-34	1,088	7,472	100.0	13.8	18.1	67.0	0.3	0.9
35-39	1,118	6,070	100.0	12.6	18.7	67.6	0.3	0.8
40-44	903	4,371	100.0	10.9	19.8	68.1	0.4	0.9
45-49	694	3,175	100.0	9.5	18.1	71.3	0.2	0.9
50-54	586	2,568	100.0	9.6	16.9	72.5	0.4	0.6
55-59	518	1,478	100.0	8.6	13.5	77.0	0.1	0.9
60-64	614	911	100.0	7.7	11.9	79.1	0.3	1.0
65+	2,616	1,328	100.0	7.8	16.3	75.4	0.1	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	2,842	34,772	100.0	12.6	9.3	76.7	0.3	1.1
10-14	58	5,290	100.0	16.9	6.8	74.9	0.2	1.3
15-19	148	6,030	100.0	11.7	4.5	82.5	0.2	1.1
20-24	259	4,941	100.0	12.0	6.7	79.7	0.2	1.4
25-29	317	4,199	100.0	13.7	10.1	74.7	0.4	1.1
30-34	295	3,673	100.0	13.6	13.9	71.1	0.4	1.1
35-39	325	3,083	100.0	12.8	14.3	71.6	0.3	0.9
40-44	291	2,347	100.0	10.5	14.7	73.1	0.6	1.1
45-49	192	1,643	100.0	9.7	11.6	77.4	0.3	1.0
50-54	173	1,319	100.0	9.2	11.3	77.8	0.5	1.2
55-59	133	799	100.0	8.6	8.5	81.5	0.1	1.3
60-64	113	577	100.0	6.6	5.7	85.8	0.3	1.6
65+	538	871	100.0	8.0	11.8	79.3	0.1	0.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	7,942	35,477	100.0	13.2	15.0	70.7	0.2	0.9
10-14	125	5,421	100.0	16.6	7.5	74.6	0.1	1.1
15-19	316	6,258	100.0	12.1	5.6	80.5	0.2	1.5
20-24	625	5,674	100.0	13.9	11.2	73.7	0.2	1.0
25-29	799	5,063	100.0	13.9	17.4	67.8	0.2	0.8
30-34	793	3,799	100.0	14.0	22.1	63.0	0.2	0.7
35-39	793	2,987	100.0	12.4	23.3	63.4	0.2	0.6
40-44	612	2,024	100.0	11.3	25.7	62.2	0.2	0.6
45-49	502	1,532	100.0	9.3	25.1	64.8	0.1	0.8
50-54	413	1,249	100.0	10.1	22.9	66.9	0.2	0.0
55-59	385	679	100.0	8.5	19.3	71.7	0.0	0.4
60-64	501	334	100.0	9.6	22.5	67.7	0.3	0.0
65+	2,078	457	100.0	7.2	24.7	67.8	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Education

School attendance profile for the District’s population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.3. About 45.7 percent of the total population had attended school in the past or were in school with a little over 40 percent being in school at the time of the census while about one-tenth have never attended school. Slightly more males than females have attended school in the past in the District: 47 percent for males and 44.4 percent for females. Meanwhile, the proportion of females who have never attended school are more than their male counterparts.

**Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 provides information on the level of education for both past and present. In the Kwabre East District, 45,704 persons three years and older are currently in school. Males who are currently attending school (23,251) are more than females (22,453). On the other hand, 48,090 persons of the same age group have attended school in the past with 23,485 males and 24,605 females.

The proportion of males who attended the various levels of education are higher than the proportion of females except for Primary school, JHS and Vocational/Technical/Commercial where the proportion of females are higher than the proportion of males.

Comparing those currently attending school to those who attended in the past, apart from Primary school, persons who attended school in the past are higher at all the levels than persons who are currently attending school.

**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	45,704	100.0	23,251	100.0	22,453	100.0	48,090	100.0	23,485	100.0	24,605	100.0
Nursery	3,027	6.6	1,543	6.6	1,484	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	6,759	14.8	3,502	15.1	3,257	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	20,331	44.5	10,279	44.2	10,052	44.8	5,599	11.6	1,935	8.2	3,664	14.9
JSS/JHS	8,512	18.6	4,205	18.1	4,307	19.2	17,714	36.8	8,035	34.2	9,679	39.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,421	25.8	6,450	27.5	5,971	24.3
SSS/SHS	5,390	11.8	2,828	12.2	2,562	11.4	6,159	12.8	3,331	14.2	2,828	11.5
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,593	3.3	1,067	4.5	526	2.1
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	126	0.3	69	0.3	57	0.3	1,110	2.3	527	2.2	583	2.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	188	0.4	86	0.4	102	0.5	936	1.9	474	2.0	462	1.9
Tertiary	1,371	3.0	739	3.2	632	2.8	2,558	5.3	1,666	7.1	892	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning purposes. They form part of the indicators that guide the authorities in allocating resources in order to satisfy the needs of their populations and thereby achieve the development goals for the general population of their localities. Participation in economic activity helps improve an individual's well-being.

This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, the economically active and the economically not active population. Each of these population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, sector and status of employment.

### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

For the 2010 PHC, economically active population consists of those persons 15 years and older who either worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the Census Night. This includes persons who are in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who are unemployed. Persons who are unemployed are persons 15 years and older who are actively looking for work and are available for work. The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not in search of work within the seven days preceding the census night.

Out of the total population of the Kwabre East District, there are 70,139 persons 15 years and older, representing 60.7 percent of the total population. Table 4.1 shows that out of this population 67.3 percent are economically active and 32.7 percent are economically not active. Economically active males constitute (70.7%) and the economically not active males are (29.3%). Of the female population, the economically active constitutes 64.3 percent whereas the economically not active are 35.7 percent. There are also more unemployed females than males.

**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	70,139	100.0	32,266	100.0	37,873	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	47,171	67.3	22,806	70.7	24,365	64.3
<b>Employed</b>	42,739	90.6	21,130	92.7	21,609	88.7
<i>Worked</i>	40,473	94.7	20,268	95.9	20,205	93.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,178	5.1	831	3.9	1,347	6.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	88	0.2	31	0.1	57	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	4,432	9.4	1,676	7.3	2,756	11.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,686	38.0	547	32.6	1,139	41.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,746	62.0	1,129	67.4	1,617	58.7
<b>Economically not active</b>	22,968	32.7	9,460	29.3	13,508	35.7
Did home duties (household chore)	5,374	23.4	1,170	12.4	4,204	31.1
Full time education	11,933	52.0	6,164	65.2	5,769	42.7
Pensioner/Retired	578	2.5	419	4.4	159	1.2
Disabled/Sick	810	3.5	339	3.6	471	3.5
Too old/young	2,246	9.8	548	5.8	1,698	12.6
Other	2,027	8.8	820	8.7	1,207	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, about 60.9 percent of the population are employed, 6.3 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitutes 32.7 percent. The data shows a gradual rise from 14.1 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 87.1 percent at age 40-44 years. It then decreases gradually from age 45-49 until it reaches age 65 years and older.

Between age 15-19 years, the proportion of the economically not active is only 81.2 percent. This may be due to the fact that these group of people are expected to be in school. This proportion decreases sharply from 81.2 percent at age 15-19 to as low as 9.2 percent at age 40-44 years. The data by males and females show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more males who are employed (65.5%) than females (57.1%).

**Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status**

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,139	100.0	42,739	60.9	4,432	6.3	22,968	32.7
15-19	12,752	100.0	1,804	14.1	595	4.7	10,353	81.2
20-24	11,499	100.0	5,806	50.5	1,355	11.8	4,338	37.7
25-29	10,378	100.0	7,562	72.9	1,049	10.1	1,767	17.0
30-34	8,560	100.0	6,982	81.6	521	6.1	1,057	12.3
35-39	7,188	100.0	6,152	85.6	341	4.7	695	9.7
40-44	5,274	100.0	4,592	87.1	198	3.8	484	9.2
45-49	3,869	100.0	3,363	86.9	119	3.1	387	10.0
50-54	3,154	100.0	2,608	82.7	96	3.0	450	14.3
55-59	1,996	100.0	1,549	77.6	72	3.6	375	18.8
60-64	1,525	100.0	885	58.0	57	3.7	583	38.2
65+	3,944	100.0	1,436	36.4	29	0.7	2,479	62.9
<b>Male</b>								
Total	32,266	100.0	21,130	65.5	1,676	5.2	9,460	29.3
15-19	6,178	100.0	905	14.6	267	4.3	5,006	81.0
20-24	5,200	100.0	2,753	52.9	525	10.1	1,922	37.0
25-29	4,516	100.0	3,603	79.8	352	7.8	561	12.4
30-34	3,968	100.0	3,533	89.0	162	4.1	273	6.9
35-39	3,408	100.0	3,122	91.6	113	3.3	173	5.1
40-44	2,638	100.0	2,408	91.3	86	3.3	144	5.5
45-49	1,835	100.0	1,678	91.4	50	2.7	107	5.8
50-54	1,492	100.0	1,296	86.9	41	2.7	155	10.4
55-59	932	100.0	778	83.5	36	3.9	118	12.7
60-64	690	100.0	433	62.8	27	3.9	230	33.3
65+	1,409	100.0	621	44.1	17	1.2	771	54.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	37,873	100.0	21,609	57.1	2,756	7.3	13,508	35.7
15-19	6,574	100.0	899	13.7	328	5.0	5,347	81.3
20-24	6,299	100.0	3,053	48.5	830	13.2	2,416	38.4
25-29	5,862	100.0	3,959	67.5	697	11.9	1,206	20.6
30-34	4,592	100.0	3,449	75.1	359	7.8	784	17.1
35-39	3,780	100.0	3,030	80.2	228	6.0	522	13.8
40-44	2,636	100.0	2,184	82.9	112	4.2	340	12.9
45-49	2,034	100.0	1,685	82.8	69	3.4	280	13.8
50-54	1,662	100.0	1,312	78.9	55	3.3	295	17.7
55-59	1,064	100.0	771	72.5	36	3.4	257	24.2
60-64	835	100.0	452	54.1	30	3.6	353	42.3
65+	2,535	100.0	815	32.1	12	0.5	1,708	67.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

The types of occupations engaged in by persons 15 years and older in the Kwabre East District in 2010 are shown in Table 4.3. From the Table it can be seen that 33.5 percent are engaged in the service and sales occupation followed by craft and related trade workers, 25.4 percent. The occupation with the least proportion of the employed population is clerical support workers which employs only 1.7 percent of this population.

There are 49.4 percent of females engaged in the service and sales occupation while thirty eight percent of males are engaged in the craft and related trade workers' occupation. Male managers in the District constitute (2.9%) and the female managers are only 2.7 percent.

**Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,739	100	21,130	100	21,609	100
Managers	1,178	2.8	603	2.9	575	2.7
Professionals	3,094	7.2	1,769	8.4	1,325	6.1
Technicians and associate professionals	819	1.9	592	2.8	227	1.1
Clerical support workers	726	1.7	425	2	301	1.4
Service and sales workers	14,307	33.5	3,641	17.2	10,666	49.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	3,535	8.3	1,534	7.3	2,001	9.3
Craft and related trades workers	10,849	25.4	8,027	38	2,822	13.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,306	7.7	3,236	15.3	70	0.3
Elementary occupations	4,919	11.5	1,298	6.1	3,621	16.8
Other occupations	6	0	5	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

The types of industry in which all persons 15 years and older are engaged is shown in Table 4.4. The three major industries that engages the highest number of workers in the District are wholesale and retail (35.5%), manufacturing, (14.0%) and agriculture forestry and fishing (9.1%). Industries such as electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, information and communication, water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities and a host of others employ only an insignificant proportion of the population.

Majority of the males in the District are engaged in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, with a proportion of 24.7 percent. This is followed by manufacturing (15.7%) and transportation, storage (14.6%). Real estate activities engages the least proportion of males.

A significant proportion of females in the District are engaged in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, with a proportion of 45.9 percent. This is followed by manufacturing (12.4%) and accommodation and food service activities (11.4%).



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

Industry	Both sexes		Male			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,739	100.0	21,130	100.0	21,609	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	3,873	9.1	1,839	8.7	2,034	9.4
Mining and quarrying	152	0.4	138	0.7	14	0.1
Manufacturing	6,003	14.0	3,315	15.7	2,688	12.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	58	0.1	49	0.2	9	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	74	0.2	43	0.2	31	0.1
Construction	2,853	6.7	2,793	13.2	60	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,157	35.5	5,228	24.7	9,929	45.9
Transportation and storage	3,157	7.4	3,084	14.6	73	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,761	6.5	291	1.4	2,470	11.4
Information and communication	112	0.3	91	0.4	21	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	341	0.8	189	0.9	152	0.7
Real estate activities	11	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	349	0.8	234	1.1	115	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	185	0.4	144	0.7	41	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	511	1.2	348	1.6	163	0.8
Education	2,489	5.8	1,282	6.1	1,207	5.6
Human health and social work activities	577	1.4	231	1.1	346	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	336	0.8	301	1.4	35	0.2
Other service activities	3,531	8.3	1,408	6.7	2,123	9.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	208	0.5	111	0.5	97	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

The employment status of employed persons 15 years and older is shown in Table 4.5. Majority of employed persons in the District are self-employed without employees (62.0%). This is followed by employees (20.0%) and then self-employed with employees (7.7%). Persons engaged as domestic employees (house help) are the least with a proportion of (0.4%).

Females are more likely to be engaged as self-employed without employees (72.0%) than their male counterparts (51.9%). However, there are more male employees (27.2%) and self-employed with employees (9.7%) compared to females which are 13 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. Domestic employees (house help) constitutes the least for both males (0.5%) and females (0.4%).

**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	42,739	100.0	21,130	100.0	21,609	100.0
Employee	8,567	20.0	5,749	27.2	2,818	13.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	26,517	62.0	10,962	51.9	15,555	72.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,295	7.7	2,053	9.7	1,242	5.7
Casual worker	926	2.2	705	3.3	221	1.0
Contributing family worker	730	1.7	207	1.0	523	2.4
Apprentice	2,454	5.7	1,319	6.2	1,135	5.3
Domestic employee (house help)	191	0.4	98	0.5	93	0.4
Other	59	0.1	37	0.2	22	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population 15 years and older and the employment sector they are engaged in. The data shows that majority of these persons are engaged in the private informal sector with a significant proportion of 86 percent. The sector that engages the least proportion of the employed population is the semi-public/parastatal with a proportion of (0.1%).

The private informal sector employs a significant proportion of both sexes. About eighty two percent of males are in the private informal sector while a greater proportion, 89.4 percent of females are in this sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,739	100.0	21,130	100.0	21,609	100.0
Public (Government)	2,811	6.6	1,534	7.3	1,277	5.9
Private Formal	2,926	6.8	1,968	9.3	958	4.4
Private Informal	36,738	86.0	17,419	82.4	19,319	89.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	39	0.1	29	0.1	10	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	219	0.5	175	0.8	44	0.2
Other International Organisations	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an integral component of socio-economic development of persons in the District. ICT access and usage in the District have been growing by leaps and bounds in recent times, particularly mobile phones and internet access. This chapter therefore presents a description of the extent of ICT usage in the District. Based on the 2010 PHC results, this chapter discusses the population 12 years and older having mobile phone, using internet facility and households having desktop/laptop computers.

#### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones and their usage of the internet by sex is shown in Table 5.1. There are 78,365 persons of this age cohort in the District. About sixty-one percent of this population have mobile phones. There is a slight disparity between mobile phone ownership in the District by sex distribution. As shown in the Table, about two-thirds of males compared to 56.3 percent of females own mobile phones.

#### 5.3 Use of Internet

The 2010 PHC recorded 6.5 percent users of internet facility out of 78,365 persons 12 years and older in the Kwabre East District. This indicates that less than ten percent of this population have access to the internet.

In terms of sex distribution, the situation is not different with regards to access to the internet compared to mobile phone usage. The situation however worsened, as the proportion of males (8.9%) increased and females dipped to 4.5 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,365	100.0	47,870	61.1	5,110	6.5
Male	36,292	100.0	24,163	66.6	3,217	8.9
Female	42,073	100.0	23,707	56.3	1,893	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer is presented in this section. The data in Table 5.2 shows that only 8.6 percent of households in the District have either a desktop or laptop computer. Slightly more female-headed households have access to desktop or laptop computers than males. The proportion owned by males is about one-tenth compared to 6.4 percent for females.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,122	100.0	2,340	8.6
Male	16,455	100.0	1,657	10.1
Female	10,667	100.0	683	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **DISABILITY**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Disability is now considered a development issue because of its direct relationship with poverty. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Information on disabilities and types of disability will enable the planning, monitoring and evaluation of disability related interventions and disability MDG-related programmes and policies. This chapter presents data on type of disabilities in the District by locality, sex and economic activity status of people with disabilities in the District.

#### **6.2 Population with Disability**

Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is shown in Table 6.1. According to the 2010 PHC results, about 2.3 percent of the population in Kwabre East District have various forms of disabilities. The proportions of male and female PWDs are 2.2 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas.

#### **6.3 Type of Disability**

Table 6.1 shows six common forms of disability that were reported by the population of the District. Sight is the highest form of disability representing 30.2 percent of the population with disability. This is followed by physical disability (22.5%), and emotional (21.0%). The least form of disability in the District is hearing with a proportion of 10.7 percent.

The data further shows that females suffer more from sight (31.5%) related disability than their male counterpart (28.6%). Physical disability is almost the same for both males and females with 22 percent and 22.8 percent respectively.

#### **6.4 Disability by Locality**

Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is shown in Table 6.1. There are 1,577 persons with disability in the urban localities of Kwabre East District while in the rural localities the number is 1,097 persons. In the urban areas, persons with disabilities are 2.4 percent while those in the rural areas make up 2.3 percent. For each type of disability, the urban localities slightly recorded higher percentages than rural areas as indicated in Table 6.1. For example, while rural localities have 30.5 percent PWDs with sight disability, the urban areas have 29.9 percent.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
Total	115,556	100.0	55,106	100.0	60,450	100.0
No disability	112,882	97.7	53,886	97.8	58,996	97.6
With a disability	2,674	2.3	1,220	2.2	1,454	2.4
Sight	807	30.2	349	28.6	458	31.5
Hearing	286	10.7	117	9.6	169	11.6
Speech	335	12.5	207	17.0	128	8.8
Physical	601	22.5	269	22.0	332	22.8
Intellectual	411	15.4	192	0.3	219	0.4
Emotional	561	21.0	271	22.2	290	19.9
Other	557	20.8	265	21.7	292	20.1
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	67,052	100.0	31,943	100.0	35,109	100.0
No disability	65,475	97.6	31,235	97.8	34,240	97.5
With a disability	1,577	2.4	708	2.2	869	2.5
Sight	472	29.9	199	28.1	273	31.4
Hearing	136	8.6	58	8.2	78	9.0
Speech	177	11.2	105	14.8	72	8.3
Physical	321	20.4	149	21.0	172	19.8
Intellectual	255	16.2	114	0.4	141	0.4
Emotional	365	23.1	168	23.7	197	22.7
Other	364	23.1	178	25.1	186	21.4
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	48,504	100.0	23,163	100.0	25,341	100.0
No disability	47,407	97.7	22,651	97.8	24,756	97.7
With a disability	1,097	2.3	512	2.2	585	2.3
Sight	335	30.5	150	29.3	185	31.6
Hearing	150	13.7	59	11.5	91	15.6
Speech	158	14.4	102	19.9	56	9.6
Physical	280	25.5	120	23.4	160	27.4
Intellectual	156	14.2	78	0.3	78	0.3
Emotional	196	17.9	103	20.1	93	15.9
Other	193	17.6	87	17.0	106	18.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the District. The District has a PWD population of 2,121, out of which 42.1 percent of them are employed and 4.9 percent are unemployed. The rest, 53 percent are economically not active. The highest form of disability, sight (713) has majority of its population being economically not active (60.7%) while the employed forms 36 percent. Among all the forms of disability, only persons with emotional disability have their employed population being more than the economically not active.

There are more females with intellectual disability among PWDs who are employed (38.3%) than their male counterparts (30.4%) and likewise for emotional disability.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	70,139	100.0	42,739	60.9	4,432	6.3	22,968	32.7
No disability	68,018	100.0	41,846	61.5	4,328	6.4	21,844	32.1
With a disability	2,121	100.0	893	42.1	104	4.9	1,124	53.0
Sight	713	100.0	257	36.0	23	3.2	433	60.7
Hearing	234	100.0	98	41.9	9	3.8	127	54.3
Speech	233	100.0	91	39.1	10	4.3	132	56.7
Physical	519	100.0	154	29.7	22	4.2	343	66.1
Intellectual	328	100.0	114	34.8	29	8.8	185	56.4
Emotional	420	100.0	203	48.3	21	5.0	196	46.7
Other	367	100.0	205	55.9	13	3.5	149	40.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	32,266	100.0	21,130	65.5	1,676	5.2	9,460	29.3
No disability	31,336	100.0	20,706	66.1	1,631	5.2	8,999	28.7
With a disability	930	100.0	424	45.6	45	4.8	461	49.6
Sight	296	100.0	122	41.2	8	2.7	166	56.1
Hearing	90	100.0	47	52.2	3	3.3	40	44.4
Speech	139	100.0	60	43.2	5	3.6	74	53.2
Physical	220	100.0	74	33.6	9	4.1	137	62.3
Intellectual	148	100.0	45	30.4	16	10.8	87	58.8
Emotional	202	100.0	93	46.0	10	5.0	99	49.0
Other	165	100.0	92	55.8	5	3.0	68	41.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	37,873	100.0	21,609	57.1	2,756	7.3	13,508	35.7
No disability	36,682	100.0	21,140	57.6	2,697	7.4	12,845	35.0
With a disability	1,191	100.0	469	39.4	59	5.0	663	55.7
Sight	417	100.0	135	32.4	15	3.6	267	64.0
Hearing	144	100.0	51	35.4	6	4.2	87	60.4
Speech	94	100.0	31	33.0	5	5.3	58	61.7
Physical	299	100.0	80	26.8	13	4.3	206	68.9
Intellectual	180	100.0	69	38.3	13	7.2	98	54.4
Emotional	218	100.0	110	50.5	11	5.0	97	44.5
Other	202	100.0	113	55.9	8	4.0	81	40.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 2,554 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. From this number, about 29.2 percent have never attended school. Among PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS which accounts for 49.5 percent of all PWDs in the District. The lowest proportion in the educational levels attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school and it accounts for 4.2 percent. Among the various types of PWDs who have never attended school, hearing and physical disabilities recorded 45.8 percent and 42.7 percent respectively being the highest proportions. Persons with intellectual and emotional disabilities recorded the

highest proportion of all PWDs who attained Basic education (49.5 percent and 49.6 percent respectively).

Among the male PWDs in the District, about 17.6 percent have never attended school while females on the other hand are 38.8 percent. A higher proportion of males than females of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education (56 percent and 44.1 percent respectively) compared to 20.9 percent of males and 13.9 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3).



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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	105,321	100.0	11,527	10.9	9,786	9.3	64,577	61.3	19,431	18.4
No disability	102,767	100.0	10,780	10.5	9,679	9.4	63,313	61.6	18,995	18.5
With a disability	2,554	100.0	747	29.2	107	4.2	1,264	49.5	436	17.1
Sight	786	100.0	271	34.5	18	2.3	328	41.7	169	21.5
Hearing	271	100.0	124	45.8	8	3.0	112	41.3	27	10.0
Speech	314	100.0	107	34.1	18	5.7	147	46.8	42	13.4
Physical	578	100.0	247	42.7	11	1.9	249	43.1	71	12.3
Intellectual	396	100.0	142	35.9	16	4.0	196	49.5	42	10.6
Emotional	524	100.0	141	26.9	32	6.1	260	49.6	91	17.4
Other	510	100.0	94	18.4	37	7.3	286	56.1	93	18.2
<b>Male</b>										
Total	49,927	100.0	3,191	6.4	5,045	10.1	30,904	61.9	10,787	21.6
No disability	48,771	100.0	2,987	6.1	4,982	10.2	30,257	62.0	10,545	21.6
With a disability	1,156	100.0	204	17.6	63	5.4	647	56.0	242	20.9
Sight	338	100.0	68	20.1	10	3.0	175	51.8	85	25.1
Hearing	109	100.0	32	29.4	5	4.6	61	56.0	11	10.1
Speech	194	100.0	58	29.9	14	7.2	94	48.5	28	14.4
Physical	257	100.0	64	24.9	5	1.9	140	54.5	48	18.7
Intellectual	182	100.0	55	30.2	13	7.1	88	48.4	26	14.3
Emotional	252	100.0	54	21.4	20	7.9	126	50.0	52	20.6
Other	236	100.0	30	12.7	21	8.9	135	57.2	50	21.2

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>										
Total	55,394	100.0	8,336	15.0	4,741	8.6	33,673	60.8	8,644	15.6
No disability	53,996	100.0	7,793	14.4	4,697	8.7	33,056	61.2	8,450	15.6
With a disability	1,398	100.0	543	38.8	44	3.1	617	44.1	194	13.9
Sight	448	100.0	203	45.3	8	1.8	153	34.2	84	18.8
Hearing	162	100.0	92	56.8	3	1.9	51	31.5	16	9.9
Speech	120	100.0	49	40.8	4	3.3	53	44.2	14	11.7
Physical	321	100.0	183	57.0	6	1.9	109	34.0	23	7.2
Intellectual	214	100.0	87	40.7	3	1.4	108	50.5	16	7.5
Emotional	272	100.0	87	32.0	12	4.4	134	49.3	39	14.3
Other	274	100.0	64	23.4	16	5.8	151	55.1	43	15.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\* Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

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

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the District providing some form of income and employment to the rural populations. Its contribution to the socio-economic development of the District cannot be overlooked. This chapter presents data on households engaged in agricultural activities according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

#### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Table 7.1 presents data on households by agricultural activities and locality. According to the 2010 PHC, nearly one-fifth of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural areas, a little over a quarter of households are engaged in agriculture while in the rural areas the proportion is as low as 13.6 percent.

#### 7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The types of agricultural activities in the District are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (90.8%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.2%). Agriculture activities mainly practiced is crop farming and livestock rearing. Crop farming in urban and rural areas have proportions 88.3 percent and 92.5 respectively of agricultural households. Almost the same proportion of agricultural households in both localities engage in livestock rearing in the District.

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

Household type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	27,122	100.0	15,768	100.0	11,354	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	5,153	19.0	2,144	13.6	3,009	26.5
Crop Farming	4,677	90.8	1,893	88.3	2,784	92.5
Tree Planting	50	1.0	28	1.3	22	0.7
Livestock Rearing	965	18.7	406	18.9	559	18.6
Fish Farming	9	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of animals reared in the District. From the distribution, the number of animal species kept in the District is 49,317. Out of this number, there are 1,252 keepers and an average of 39 livestock or other animals per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top two are 8.1 percent of goat with 14.8 percent of keepers, 8.3 percent of sheep with 17.8 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat and sheep are 22 and 18 respectively. Chicken and guinea fowls are also reared in the District.

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

Livestock/other animals/Keepers	Number of Livestock/ other Animals		Number of keepers		Average Livestock/other Animals per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock/ other animals	49,317	100.0	1,252	100.0	39
Beehives	8	0.0	2	0.2	4
Cattle	1,402	2.8	99	7.9	14
Chicken	34,537	70.0	596	47.6	58
Dove	466	0.9	9	0.7	52
Duck	269	0.5	22	1.8	12
Goat	4,014	8.1	185	14.8	22
Grass-cutter	201	0.4	12	1.0	17
Guinea fowl	39	0.1	6	0.5	7
Ostrich	37	0.1	2	0.2	19
Pig	992	2.0	27	2.2	37
Rabbit	173	0.4	15	1.2	12
Sheep	4,113	8.3	223	17.8	18
Silk worm	58	0.1	5	0.4	12
Snail	5	0.0	1	0.1	5
Turkey	245	0.5	14	1.1	18
Other	201	0.4	28	2.2	7
Fish farming	2,557	5.2	6	0.5	426
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	201	0.4	28	2.2	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

#### 8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC provides an official count of all structures within the nation. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programs to meet Ghana's housing needs. For instance, information obtained from the census on housing, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. This helps in making well informed decisions on policies and interventions on housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Kwabre East District of Ashanti Region.

#### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of houses and households in the Kwabre East District. The Table shows that the District has a housing stock of 13,022 houses. Of this number, 6,978 houses are in the urban localities of the District and the remaining 6,044 are in the rural localities. The Table further shows that there are 113,350 households in the District. The District has an average of 2.1 households per house; this is higher than the National average of 1.6 and that of the Regional average of 2.

Population per house in the District is 8.7; this is also higher than the National figure of 7.1 and the Regional figure of 8.1. The average household size in the District is 4.2; this is the same for both the urban and rural localities. This average is higher than the Regional average of 4.1 but lower than the National average of 4.4.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	115,556	67,052	48,504
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	113,350	65,701	47,649
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	13,022	6,978	6,044
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	15,768	11,354
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	8.7	9.4	7.9
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Houses in Ghana are built with different types of materials. In addition, ownership and tenancy arrangements vary. This section looks at ownership of houses and types of dwelling units in the Kwabre East District of the Ashanti Region.

### 8.3.1 Ownership Status

Data on ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality for the District is presented in Table 8.2. As shown by the data, dwelling units owned by other private individuals form the highest with 34.2 percent while dwelling units owned by household member forms only 32.4 percent. On the other hand, dwellings owned by other private / public agencies and public / government together are as low as 0.7 percent.

There are differences in ownership status by sex and type of locality. Majority of the male-headed households live in houses owned by other private individuals (36.5%). Compared to the male headed households 35.2 percent of female headed households live in houses owned by a relative who is not a household member.

In terms of locality, dwellings owned by a relative who is not a household member in rural localities (32.8%) exceed those in urban localities (28.9%). Ownership by household members is higher in rural areas because it is easier to access raw materials and it is also cheaper to build as compared to urban areas.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	8,779	32.4	32.5	32.2	29.6	36.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	263	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	8,292	30.6	27.6	35.2	28.9	32.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	9,273	34.2	36.5	30.6	38.7	27.9
Private employer	83,610	20,482	261	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.3
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	58	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	134	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	24,000	4,653	62	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units

According to the data in Table 8.3, there are a total of 27,122 occupied dwelling units in the Kwabre East District. The most predominant type of occupied dwelling unit is the compound house (53.4%). Separate house is the next with a proportion of 21.1 percent. Huts/Buildings (different compound) and the use of the tents are the least common among the populace in the District.

Sex differentials show that compound houses constitute the highest proportion (50.5%) of dwelling units, with households headed by males. On the other hand, this proportion is 57.7 percent for female headed households. Separate housing units are the next dominant occupied dwelling units for households headed by males and females with the proportions of 22.5 percent and 18.9 percent respectively. With urban-rural localities, about 56.4 percent of all

urban dwelling units are compound houses compared to the proportion of 49.2 percent of rural dwelling units that are compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Total		Head of Household		Locality	
			Number	Percent	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	5,718	21.1	22.5	18.9	20.0	22.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,072	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	3,035	11.2	12.0	10.0	11.4	10.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	14,476	53.4	50.5	57.7	56.4	49.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	218	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	39	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,791	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	100	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	72	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	1,356	5.0	5.3	4.5	3.5	7.0
Other	9,846	1,951	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

This section describes the main types of construction materials used for the outer walls, the floor and roof of dwelling units in the District.

### 8.4.1 Material for Wall

Main materials for outer wall are materials that various households use for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units and this is summarized in Table 8.4. In the entire District, dwelling units with cement block/concrete as the material for outer walls is the main and it constitutes 88.6 percent. Mud brick/earth is the next most used material for outer walls of dwellings with a proportion of 7.8 percent. The least material used are palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia, stone, burnt bricks, bamboo and so on.

Rural-urban analysis reveals a similar pattern as in the case of District analysis. Thus, outer walls are predominantly made of cement block/concrete. The urban localities have a proportion of (89.1%) and that of the rural localities is (87.9%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,617	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	2,245	7.8	7.0	9.0
Wood	200,594	27,438	182	0.6	0.6	0.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	259	0.9	1.0	0.8
Stone	11,330	2,014	42	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	135	0.5	0.3	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	25,342	88.6	89.1	87.9
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	350	1.2	1.6	0.7
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch(grass) / Raffia	38,054	1,768	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	40	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Main Construction Materials for Floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The dominant material used for the floor of dwellings is cement/ concrete which constitutes 81.8 percent of all materials used by households. This is followed by earth/mud with 9.9 percent. It is also of interest to note that in the District, terrazzo/terrazzo tiles used for the floors constitute 3.3 percent which is higher than both the National and Regional averages of 1.6 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. Burnt bricks and wood are the least materials used for floors in the District with 0.1 percentage point each.

For the urban and rural distributions, again cement/concrete is the highest with 82.1 percent and 81.4 percent respectively. Burnt bricks and wood are the least materials used for floors in urban localities and in rural localities it is wood.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	2,676	9.9	8.9	11.2
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	22,181	81.8	82.1	81.4
Stone	32,817	8,731	68	0.3	0.2	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	24	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	559	2.1	2.2	1.8
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	658	2.4	2.5	2.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	900	3.3	3.7	2.8
Other	15,567	2,624	33	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 8.4.3 Materials for Roof

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. Metal sheet is the dominant material for roofing in the District, with 94.9 percent. All other materials constitute less than six percent. This pattern is observed with reference to urban and rural distributions. Metal sheets again dominates with 95 percent and 94.7 percent respectively for both urban and rural.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,617	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	45,547	10,933	132	0.5	0.4	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	27,155	94.9	95.0	94.7
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	358	1.3	1.1	1.4
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	724	2.5	2.6	2.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	55	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	54	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	35,935	5,517	79	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons occupying them indicates the space available per person and the extent to which overcrowding can be said to take place. The number of sleeping rooms provide an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious and communicable diseases.

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of sleeping rooms per household size. According to the data, 66.7 percent of the total households in the District live in single rooms compared to 0.3 percent of households who live in nine or more rooms. Overall, as the number of rooms increases the proportion of households living in such rooms diminishes. In terms of household size, the data further shows that as household size increases, the corresponding proportion of occupants of single room decreases. Thus for instance, while there are as high as 96 percent of one member households occupying single rooms, the proportion decreases to as low as 12.7 percent for households with the size 10 persons and more. Generally, this trend is reversed as the number of rooms increases. In other words with two or more sleeping rooms, as household size increases, so also the corresponding proportion of the number of rooms occupied by the household decreases.

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

Household size	Number	Total	Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	27,122	100.0	66.7	17.6	7.4	4.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
1	4,723	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	3,687	100.0	83.1	14.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
3	3,948	100.0	77.2	15.6	5.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	3,943	100.0	70.2	18.8	6.4	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
5	3,456	100.0	59.5	24.0	8.7	4.9	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2
6	2,680	100.0	49.4	27.1	12.2	6.2	2.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
7	1,777	100.0	38.4	28.8	16.4	8.9	3.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.2
8	1,120	100.0	28.8	28.1	20.2	10.6	7.6	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
9	707	100.0	21.8	25.5	21.1	16.0	8.8	4.5	1.0	1.3	0.1
10+	1,081	100.0	12.7	17.0	17.4	19.0	13.3	9.1	5.5	2.5	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

## 8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

### 8.6.1 Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 discusses the main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the District. A substantial proportion of dwelling units have their source from the main grid, thus electricity (main), and this constitutes 81.1 percent of the various lighting sources. This is followed by flashlight/torch with quite a sizeable proportion of 11.8 percent. Solar energy, crop residue and firewood are the least sources of lighting for the District. For the urban and rural distribution, the data shows that electricity (main) recorded the highest with 84.8 percent for urban areas and 75.9 percent for rural areas. It is however interesting to note that rural communities use a higher proportion of solar energy (0.2.0%) compared to the urban proportion of 0.1 percent.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	21,990	81.1	84.8	75.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	185	0.7	0.4	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,287	4.7	3.8	6.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	64	0.2	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	33	0.1	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	284	1.0	1.0	1.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	3,213	11.8	9.3	15.4
Firewood	13,241	1,484	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	43	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel for households in the District. The highest proportion of households use charcoal (59.9 %) as the main source of cooking fuel. This is followed by wood 18.2 percent and gas 13.2 percent. The use of animal waste, saw dust, kerosene and electricity are very negligible.

For the urban and rural distribution, the main source of cooking fuel is charcoal just as in the case of the District. The proportions of urban households using charcoal is 64.6 percent and rural households are 53.4 percent. The second most common source of cooking fuel for households in the rural areas is wood with 23 percent.

## 8.6.3 Cooking Space

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9, reveals that 32.7 percent of households cook on their verandas in the District. As high as 24.1 percent have separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space and 16.9 percent use separate room shared with other household(s). Households that cook in the open space in compound are 14.2 percent. Bedroom/hall/living room) and enclosures without roof are less likely to be used as cooking spaces by households in the District.

The use of the veranda for cooking is predominant in both the urban and rural areas just as in the case of the District with the urban areas recording 35.5 percent and the rural areas recording 28.9 percent. In urban areas, 25.1 percent have separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space and the proportion for the rural areas is 22.7 percent.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	2,049	7.6	7.9	7.1
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	3,588	13.2	6.2	23.0
Gas	996,518	237,251	4,933	18.2	20.2	15.3
Electricity	29,794	7,952	96	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	106	0.4	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	16,258	59.9	64.6	53.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	51	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	30	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	2,447	9.0	9.3	8.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	6,524	24.1	25.1	22.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,597	16.9	14.1	20.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	197	0.7	0.6	0.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	469	1.7	1.0	2.7
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	99	0.4	0.4	0.3
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	8,870	32.7	35.5	28.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,857	14.2	13.9	14.7
Other	21,007	3,961	62	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of households. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water is often classified as improved or unimproved. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipes, and boreholes, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater. Sources considered unimproved include unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks.

### **8.7.1 Main Source of Drinking Water**

The main source of water for drinking purposes in the District is presented in Table 8.10. As shown by the data, most households depend on borehole or pump tube well as their main source of water for drinking which forms about one-half. The next most used source of drinking water is from protected wells which is 18.2 percent. The least used sources are unprotected spring, rain water, tanker supply/vendor provided and a host of others.

About 41.7 percent of households in urban localities and 59.2 percent of rural localities have bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. The next most common source of drinking water is protected well with 18.7 percent in urban localities and 17.5 percent in rural localities.

### **8.7.2 Main Source of Water for other Domestic use**

The quality of water for domestic use is an indicator for the health and sanitation status of members of households. Table 8.10 further shows the main source of water used by households for other domestic purposes. A proportion of 52 percent of dwelling units in the District have their source of water for domestic uses from bore-hole/pump/tube well. In addition, protected well is also widely used and it forms about one-fifth of all the sources. The least used sources are unprotected spring, rain water, tanker supply/vendor provided and a host of others.

About 45.2 percent of dwellings in urban localities have bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for other domestic uses and in rural localities the proportion is 61.4 percent. The next most common source of water for domestic use is protected well with a proportion of 22.4 percent and 19.2 percent respectively for both urban and rural localities.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	865	3.2	3.4	2.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,327	12.3	14.8	8.7
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,959	10.9	14.1	6.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	13,297	49.0	41.7	59.2
Protected well	321,091	80,800	4,937	18.2	18.7	17.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	40	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	94	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	71	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	1,338	4.9	5.8	3.7
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	21	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	50	0.2	0.1	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	46	0.2	0.1	0.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	56	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other	3,972	850	19	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	850	3.1	3.3	2.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,098	11.4	13.7	8.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,915	10.7	13.8	6.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	354,585	14,097	52.0	45.2	61.4
Protected well	465,775	101,863	5,712	21.1	22.4	19.2
Rain water	39,916	2,376	41	0.2	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	98	0.4	0.5	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	5,110	40	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	95	0.4	0.2	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	588,590	65,730	89	0.3	0.2	0.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,547	69	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	10,302	1,860	10	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

## 8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

Availability of toilet and bathing facilities in dwelling units is a good indication of an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal. It is a critical factor of the sanitary condition of households in dwelling units. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on bathing and toilet facilities. This section examines the availability of these facilities in the District.

### 8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the use of toilet facilities by localities of households in the District. Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) is the most widely used facility by households in the District with a proportion of 40.5 percent. The second facility with the highest household usage is pit latrine with a proportion of about one-fifth. The use of bucket/pan by households is not common in the District and for that matter recorded an insignificant proportion of 0.1 percent.

With urban and rural distributions, the facilities mostly used by households is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) with a proportion of 42.4 percent and 37.8 percent for urban and rural localities respectively. The second facility with the highest household usage in urban localities is WC with a proportion of 22.3 percent of households using this facility and in rural localities the second most widely used facility is the pit latrine with a proportion of 22.1 percent of households using the facility. Bucket/pan is less used in both localities in the District.

### 8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of bathing facility used by households and type of locality. From the data, shared separate bathroom in the same house is the main bathing facility used by households in the District and so it is with urban and rural localities. A little more than one-half (51.4%) of households in the District use this type of facility with proportions 54.2 and 47.6 percent of urban and rural households respectively. Own bathroom for exclusive use is the next facility mostly used by households and this constitutes 21.9 percent. In both localities, bathroom in another house, public bath house and river/pond/lake/dam are less used.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,963	7.2	4.2	11.4
W.C.	839,611	261,106	5,354	19.7	22.3	16.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	5,660	20.9	20.0	22.1
KVIP	572,824	98,434	3,069	11.3	10.7	12.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	35	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	10,980	40.5	42.4	37.8
Other	23,385	3,867	61	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	5,952	21.9	22.9	20.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	13,947	51.4	54.2	47.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,456	5.4	4.7	6.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,883	14.3	13.4	15.7
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	233	0.9	0.3	1.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	269	1.0	0.8	1.3
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,340	4.9	3.7	6.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	13	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	16,276	2,861	29	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

In every community there is the need to properly dispose of solid and liquid wastes in order to get rid of dirt, curb the incidence of diseases and guarantee the well-being of members of the community. This section looks at ways by which household dispose of wastes in the District.

### 8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of household's disposal of solid waste in the District. About 62 percent of households in the District dispose of their solid waste using the public dump (open space). This is followed by public dump (container) with a proportion of 14.2 percent. About one-tenth (11.5%) of households bury or burn their solid wastes. Less than five percent (3.7%) of household have their solid wastes collected. Indiscriminate dumping is less used in the District with a proportion of 3.5 percent.

In terms of urban-rural distribution more than one-half of households (57.2%) in urban areas dispose of their solid waste by dumping at the public dump (open space). This is followed by public dump (container), 20.8 percent and ten percent (10.0%) are burnt by households. The picture in rural localities is a little different from that of the urban areas. In rural areas of the District, the main method of solid waste disposal by households is the public dump (open space) and it constitutes 68.7 percent.

### 8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of household's disposal of liquid waste. More than one-third (37.8%) of households throw their liquid wastes onto street/outside. The next method used by households is by throwing their liquid wastes into gutters, 17.5 percent while ten percent of households throw theirs through the drainage system into gutters. Only a small proportion of households (2.3%) throw their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

In terms of urban-rural distribution, more than one-third of households (36.9%) in urban areas dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street or outside. In addition, quite a proportion of households also dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto the compound and this accounts for about a quarter (25.1%) of other methods used by households. The picture in rural localities is similar to urban areas. In rural areas, the three major methods of liquid waste disposal by households are liquid waste thrown onto the street or outside (39.0%), liquid waste thrown onto the compound (34.6%) and by throwing into gutters (14.8%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	1,001	3.7	3.6	3.8
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	3,118	11.5	10.0	13.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	3,856	14.2	20.8	5.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	16,826	62.0	57.2	68.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	936	3.5	3.3	3.6
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	1,269	4.7	4.6	4.8
Other	53,805	7,540	116	0.4	0.5	0.3
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	27,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	613	2.3	2.7	1.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	2,715	10.0	12.6	6.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	851	3.1	3.1	3.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	10,242	37.8	36.9	39.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	4,758	17.5	19.5	14.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	7,896	29.1	25.1	34.6
Other	38,294	3,550	47	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC is to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy interventions and programmes at National, Regional and District levels in areas such as education, housing, and transport for socio-economic development of the Kwabre East District. It critically examined the social and cultural characteristics of the District in relation to the general well-being of the people of the District.

### **9.2 Summary of findings**

#### **Demographic Characteristics**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the entire district's population stands at 115,556, with males and females comprising of 47.7 percent and 52.3 percent respectively of the entire population and a sex ratio of 91 males for every 100 females. The population is predominantly urban, representing 58 percent while the rural population constitutes 42 percent. The District has 39.3 percent of its population being children, 0 to 14 years, 57.3 percent are between 15 to 64 years and only 3.4 percent are 65 years and above. The working age population, 15-64 years have more females than males. Death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide is 15.4 percent of total household deaths for the District which is higher than the Regional average of 11.9 percent.

#### **Social Characteristics**

The mean/average number of household per house is 2.1 for the District. The total household population in the District is 113,350, of this; child(ren) of the head have a high proportion of 43.8 percent followed by heads 23.9 percent. Male child(ren) have the highest proportion of 45.7 percent in households, followed by male heads 30.4 percent. Among males, parent/parent in-law forms the least proportion of households with 0.2 percent. For females, child(ren) (son/daughter) have the highest proportion of 42 percent, followed by both head and spouse (wife/husband) 18 percent each. Son/daughter in-law and adopted/foster child has the least proportion of 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

The rest are single parent extended 17.8 percent and extended household (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives) being 16.9 percent. Head and spouse only, single parent and extended household and non-relatives recorded the lowest proportions of 1.8 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. For the male population, nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) has the highest proportion of 31.5 percent, followed by extended (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives), 17.7 percent. For the female population, nuclear (head, spouse(s), children) has the highest proportion of 27.8 percent, followed by single parent extended with a proportion of 20.8 percent. The proportion of the age group (12-14 years) who are never married is 97.1 percent while only two percent are married.

Age group 65 years and above has the highest proportion of widowed population with 42.2 percent. Again, 51.7 percent of males in the age group (30-34) are married with 18.5 percent



living together in informal or consensual union. The comparable data for females are 63.2 percent are married and 15.8 percent are in informal/consensual union.

The analysis further reveals that males aged 65 years and above have a lower proportion of 9.9 percent widowed population compared to women, 60.1 percent indicating that life expectancy for females 65 years and older is higher than males of the same age group.

The proportion of basic level education is 61.5 percent of the total educational levels attained. In terms of the proportion of the never married population, only 4.5 percent of them have no education while that of the married population is 18.1 percent. Among the never married population, 30.1 percent are employed and six percent are unemployed. Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual union, 74.4 percent are employed, 9.7 percent are unemployed and 15.9 percent are economically not active.

Those with dual nationality constitutes 2.1 percent of the population. Males have a proportion of 95.7 percent with Ghanaian by birth (94.9%) and Ghanaian by naturalisation (0.8%). The Traditionalists form 0.5 percent of the entire population while those without religious affiliation constitutes 3.9 percent of the population. Slightly more males than females have attended school in the past in the District: 47 percent for males and 44.4 percent for females.

### **Economic Characteristics**

Out of the total population of the District, there are 70,139 persons 15 years and older, representing 60.7 percent of the total population. Of the female population, the economically active constitutes 64.3 percent while the economically not active are 35.7 percent. Male managers in the District constitutes (2.9%) and female managers are only 2.7 percent. About eighty two percent of males are in the private informal sector while a greater proportion, 89.4 percent of females are in this sector. The three major industries that engages the highest number of workers in the District are wholesale and retail (35.5%), manufacturing, (14.0%) and agriculture forestry and fishing (9.1%).

### **Information Communication Technology**

There are 78,365 persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the District. About sixty-one percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. The 2010 PHC recorded 6.5 percent users of internet facilities out of 78,365 persons 12 years and older in the District. This indicates that less than ten percent of the population 12 years and older have access to the internet. Only 8.6 percent of households in the District have either a desktop or laptop computer.

### **Disability**

The proportions of male and female PWDs are 2.2 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. Sight is the highest form of disability representing 30.2 percent of the population with disability. The least form of disability in the District is hearing with a proportion of 10.7 percent. Physical disability is almost the same for both males and females with 22 percent and 22.8 percent respectively.

In the urban areas, persons with disabilities are 2.4 percent while those in the rural areas make up 2.3 percent. For example, while rural localities have 30.5 percent PWDs with sight disability, the urban areas have 29.9 percent.

The District has a PWD population of 2,121, out of which 42.1 percent of them are employed and 4.9 percent are unemployed. The rest, 53 percent are economically not active. Persons with intellectual and emotional disabilities recorded the highest proportion of all PWDs who attained Basic education (49.5 percent and 49.6 percent respectively).

Among the male PWDs in the District, about 17.6 percent have never attended school while females on the other hand are 38.8 percent. A higher proportion of males than females of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education (56 percent and 44.1 percent respectively) compared to 20.9 percent of males and 13.9 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education.

### **Agricultural Activities**

Crop farming in urban and rural areas have proportions 88.3 percent and 92.5 respectively of agricultural households. Almost the same proportion of agricultural households in both localities engage in livestock rearing in the District. The two top ruminants are 8.1 percent of goat with 14.8 percent of keepers, 8.3 percent of sheep with 17.8 percent of keepers.

### **Housing Conditions**

Dwelling units owned by household member forms only 32.4 percent. Compared to the male headed households 35.2 percent live in houses owned by a relative who is not a household member. Compound houses constitute the highest proportion (50.5%) of dwelling units, with households headed by males. This proportion is 57.7 percent for female headed households. Separate housing units are the next dominant occupied dwelling units for households headed by males and females with the proportions of 22.5 percent and 18.9 percent respectively. With urban-rural localities, about 56.4 percent of all urban dwelling units are compound houses compared to the proportion of 49.2 percent of rural units that are compound houses.

Metal sheet is the dominant material for roofing in the District, with 94.9 percent. Metal sheets again dominates with 95 percent and 94.7 percent respectively for both urban and rural. About 66.7 percent of the total households in the District live in single rooms compared to 0.3 percent of households who live in nine or more rooms. For the urban and rural distribution, the data shows that electricity (main) recorded the highest with 84.8 percent for urban areas and 75.9 percent for rural areas.

The proportions of urban households using charcoal is 64.6 percent and rural households are 53.4 percent. In terms of cooking space, about 32.7 percent of households cook on their verandas in the District. Households that cook in the open space in compound are 14.2 percent. In urban areas, 25.1 percent have separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space and the proportion for the rural areas is 22.7 percent.

About 41.7 percent of households in urban localities and 59.2 percent of rural localities have bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. The next most common source of drinking water is protected well with 18.7 percent in urban localities and 17.5 percent in rural localities.

With urban and rural distribution, the facilities mostly used by households is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) with a proportion of 42.4 percent and 37.8 percent for urban and rural localities respectively. The second facility with the highest household usage in urban localities is WC with a proportion of 22.3 percent of households using the facility and in rural localities the second most widely used facility is the pit latrine with a proportion of 22.1 percent of households using the facility. About 62 percent of households in the District

dispose of their solid waste using the public dump (open space). Less than five percent (3.7%) of households have their solid wastes collected. Indiscriminate dumping is less used in the District with a proportion of 4.7 percent.

### **9.3 Conclusions**

From the data generated, it is observed that District has a youthful population. The youthful population suggests that there are lots of potential workers in the future. The population size has been affected by immigration and high fertility. The high fertility rates suggest the low patronage of contraceptives and other family planning methods.

The dependency ratio for the District is high which means that the working age population in the District are being overburdened. The incidence of marriage is very high among those with basic education. Most of those who complete basic education do not have plans to go higher but rather get married.

Despite the fact that Ghana is being surrounded by neighbouring French speaking countries, the proportion of people who are literate in French in the District is not encouraging. This is an indication that the language is not seriously being studied in our schools.

Majority of people in the District are self-employed with most being in wholesale and manufacturing. The main source of drinking water for drinking and other domestic purposes is borehole and most of the people use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

### **9.4 Policy Implications**

The data collected has provided the basis and platform for several policies and when implemented will improve the standard of the people living in the District.

- ❖ Education must be made attractive to avoid children dropping out from school to work. There must be vocational and technical education to secure the youth in employment after school. Pre-primary departments should be established in the basic schools so as to establish a solid educational foundation for children in the District. Also teaching of French in the District should be encouraged.
- ❖ The District Health Directorate should try to intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to check the rate of population growth especially among teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres and health posts to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.
- ❖ Sanitation bye-laws and policies should be intensified as well as more rubbish containers should be provided to the various communities. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open space defecation.
- ❖ The District assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities to reduce the number of people depending on only borehole for both drinking and domestic purposes.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	113,350	100.0	65,701	100.0	47,649	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	4,723	4.2	2,715	4.1	2,008	4.2
Household with head and a spouse only	1,986	1.8	1,210	1.8	776	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	15,468	13.6	8,751	13.3	6,717	14.1
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	33,513	29.6	19,832	30.2	13,681	28.7
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	19,188	16.9	11,087	16.9	8,101	17.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,301	2.0	1,362	2.1	939	2.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,898	3.4	2,267	3.5	1,631	3.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,116	17.7	11,401	17.4	8,715	18.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,880	1.7	1,129	1.7	751	1.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	10,277	9.1	5,947	9.1	4,330	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Total	105,321	11,527	3,027	6,759	25,930	38,647	13,142	1,236	3,356	1,517	180
No disability	102,767	10,780	2,990	6,689	25,538	37,775	12,853	1,211	3,276	1,478	177
With a disability	2,554	747	37	70	392	872	289	25	80	39	3
Sight	786	271	6	12	83	245	103	11	32	22	1
Hearing	271	124	1	7	38	74	18	0	7	0	2
Speech	314	107	9	9	68	79	27	2	7	5	1
Physical	578	247	2	9	57	192	35	8	22	4	2
Intellectual	396	142	4	12	60	136	34	1	4	2	1
Emotional	524	141	15	17	82	178	72	3	12	4	0
Other	510	94	15	22	109	177	63	3	17	10	0
Male											
Total	49,927	3,191	1,543	3,502	12,214	18,690	7,226	596	1,793	1,016	156
No disability	48,771	2,987	1,521	3,461	12,037	18,220	7,072	582	1,742	995	154
With a disability	1,156	204	22	41	177	470	154	14	51	21	2
Sight	338	68	3	7	38	137	48	7	21	9	0
Hearing	109	32	1	4	15	46	5	0	5	0	1
Speech	194	58	8	6	44	50	17	2	5	4	0
Physical	257	64	1	4	27	113	27	3	13	4	1
Intellectual	182	55	4	9	25	63	21	1	2	2	0
Emotional	252	54	9	11	37	89	38	1	10	3	0
Other	236	30	7	14	42	93	31	2	10	7	0
Female											
Total	55,394	8,336	1,484	3,257	13,716	19,957	5,916	640	1,563	501	24
No disability	53,996	7,793	1,469	3,228	13,501	19,555	5,781	629	1,534	483	23
With a disability	1,398	543	15	29	215	402	135	11	29	18	1
Sight	448	203	3	5	45	108	55	4	11	13	1
Hearing	162	92	0	3	23	28	13	0	2	0	1
Speech	120	49	1	3	24	29	10	0	2	1	1
Physical	321	183	1	5	30	79	8	5	9	0	1
Intellectual	214	87	0	3	35	73	13	0	2	0	1
Emotional	272	87	6	6	45	89	34	2	2	1	0
Other	274	64	8	8	67	84	32	1	7	3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	27,122	113,350	54,095	59,255	8,096	3,824	4,272
Households engaged in agricultural activities	5,153	25,739	12,197	13,542	8,096	3,824	4,272
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	4,694	23,028	10,784	12,244	7,287	3,346	3,941
Households engaged in crop farming	4,677	22,953	10,756	12,197	7,229	3,326	3,903
Households engaged in tree growing	50	237	90	147	136	54	82
Agro forestry (tree planting)	50	237	90	147	136	54	82
Apples	3	25	11	14	6	2	4
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	5	35	8	27	10	5	5
Avocado	1	6	4	2	6	4	2
Banana	5	17	10	7	6	4	2
Beans	17	111	65	46	31	18	13
Black pepper	3	11	7	4	3	2	1
Cabbage	9	42	20	22	13	8	5
Carrot	184	911	400	511	369	169	200
Cashew	7	33	14	19	8	4	4
Cassava	2,830	13,816	6,422	7,394	4,394	1,818	2,576
Citronella	19	98	47	51	35	20	15
Citrus	79	423	225	198	139	88	51
Cloves	2	3	2	1	2	2	0
Cocoa	1,525	7,812	3,648	4,164	2,387	1,180	1,207
Coconut	16	87	40	47	25	11	14
Cocoyam	253	1,249	574	675	391	157	234
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	12	64	22	42	19	6	13
Coffee	1	3	3	0	1	1	0
Cola	1	9	4	5	2	2	0
Cotton	1	5	2	3	1	1	0
Cucumber	5	27	13	14	8	3	5
Garden eggs	29	154	74	80	38	21	17
Ginger	4	24	9	15	4	2	2
Groundnut	10	53	26	27	16	8	8
Guava	8	45	19	26	16	9	7
Kenaf	9	40	20	20	20	8	12
Lemon grass	3	19	9	10	4	1	3
Lettuce	38	192	83	109	67	29	38
Maize	1,250	6,319	2,997	3,322	1,939	867	1,072
Mango	6	38	23	15	7	6	1
Melon (agusi)	2	21	12	9	2	2	0
Millet	4	17	8	9	5	3	2
Mushroom	2	13	4	9	4	3	1
Nut meg	3	20	10	10	9	3	6
Oil palm	309	1,540	749	791	479	269	210
Okro	31	168	82	86	42	22	20
Onion	7	42	22	20	8	5	3

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	6	38	23	15	10	4	6
Peas	5	19	11	8	7	5	2
Pepper	55	309	153	156	79	38	41
Pineapple	11	53	25	28	23	12	11
Plantain	1,296	6,441	3,010	3,431	1,988	833	1,155
Rice	15	84	40	44	21	10	11
Rubber	2	12	8	4	3	2	1
Shallot	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
Shea tree	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Soya beans	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Spinach	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
Sugarcane	24	138	72	66	39	28	11
Tomatoes	82	438	228	210	122	81	41
Water melon	4	20	10	10	6	4	2
Yam	121	678	308	370	168	70	98
Other	54	279	146	133	71	44	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

Serial Number	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Meduma	7,148	7,506	14,654	3,360	1,467
2	Ahwiaa	6,112	6,822	12,934	3,315	1,233
3	Mamponteng	4,987	5,701	10,688	2,419	765
4	Kenyase	3,448	4,063	7,511	1,694	730
5	Aboaso	3,492	3,826	7,318	1,648	967
6	Fawoade	3,004	3,260	6,264	1,472	720
7	Ntonso	2,806	2,956	5,762	1,355	871
8	Asenua	2,328	2,498	4,826	1,139	582
9	Bempenase	2,049	2,163	4,212	1,066	620
10	Abirem	1,717	1,837	3,554	703	400
11	Abira	1,438	1,720	3,158	887	331
12	Antoa	1,402	1,565	2,967	672	285
13	Adwumam	1,244	1,318	2,562	637	291
14	New asonomaso	1,162	1,333	2,495	551	416
15	Adanwomase	1,087	1,229	2,316	576	191
16	Dumanafu	1,091	1,148	2,239	531	290
17	Adwumakase-wadie	983	1,246	2,229	479	275
18	Brofoyedru	1,015	1,053	2,068	393	235
19	Sakora-wonoo	980	996	1,976	498	277
20	Old asonomaso	900	1,031	1,931	405	271

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



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

Serial Number	Community name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Meduma	14,654	2,010	1,901	1,757	1,620	1,511	1,465	1,103	976	658	471	389	234	174	107	99	179
2	Ahwiaa	12,934	1,620	1,536	1,580	1,461	1,383	1,201	1,112	856	637	412	365	222	161	125	88	175
3	Mamponteng	10,688	1,427	1,394	1,371	1,237	1,034	974	737	621	494	359	292	167	159	98	123	201
4	Kenyase	7,511	1,016	919	892	1,000	846	672	538	396	304	247	221	114	93	68	76	109
5	Aboaso	7,318	982	911	919	842	723	632	499	462	352	286	202	141	107	66	74	120
6	Fawoade	6,264	897	772	736	742	624	629	504	426	281	187	145	100	73	47	46	55
7	Ntonso	5,762	842	754	735	590	543	542	464	414	276	177	149	81	56	43	45	51
8	Asenua	4,826	663	584	558	469	524	500	397	325	253	165	140	82	52	33	28	53
9	Bempenase	4,212	647	515	505	461	422	394	289	265	218	131	111	77	44	38	44	51
10	Abirem	3,554	626	485	412	352	377	303	288	193	144	105	80	64	38	25	27	35
11	Abira	3,158	452	461	390	339	319	256	199	142	108	115	98	61	46	28	52	92
12	Antoa	2,967	393	371	385	338	275	211	185	176	137	110	92	64	62	40	38	90
13	Adwumam	2,562	416	363	320	258	227	216	167	142	114	69	61	42	36	31	44	56
14	New asonomaso	2,495	384	375	322	238	212	230	206	165	120	73	66	37	17	15	18	17
15	Adanwomase	2,316	296	281	274	277	244	208	184	159	106	88	71	44	35	14	15	20
16	Dumanafu	2,239	321	335	273	227	194	193	146	128	107	64	64	48	34	29	34	42
17	Adwumakase-wadie	2,229	347	302	300	226	184	183	141	101	104	83	62	41	38	31	29	57
18	Brofoyedru	2,068	320	289	253	219	183	190	124	157	105	59	59	26	18	14	23	29
19	Sakora-wonoo	1,976	209	249	226	222	197	139	128	98	90	80	78	53	60	39	40	68
20	Old asonomaso	1,931	288	268	261	195	178	132	126	114	96	65	55	32	29	13	38	41

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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