



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KWAEBIBIREM DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

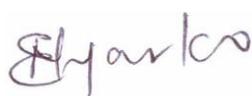
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCPEC:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
CERGIS:	Centre For Remote Sensing and Geographic Development
GOPDC:	Ghana Oil Palm Development Company
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African State
GLSS:	Ghana Living Standard Surveys
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service

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 Kwaebibirem District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 113,721 representing 4.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.0 percent and females represent 51.0 percent. More than fifty percent (57.3%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 96.2. The population of the district is youthful (39.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 80.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (84.8) than that of females (76.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 111.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the districts with the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (61.5 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 36.9 percent of the migrants are born elsewhere in another region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 111,525 with a total number of 27,650 households. The average household size in the district is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.0 percent. Spouses form about 11.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.1 percent have never married, 0.8 percent are in consensual unions, 0.0 percent are widowed, 0.0 percent are divorced and 2.0 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (59.9%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (39.2%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 54.6 percent while widowed males account for only 11.3 percent. . Among the married, 14.0 percent have no education while about 10.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (83.4%) are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 14.1 percent are

economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.1%) are economically not active with 5.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and Education

Of the population 11 years and above, 84.7 percent are literate and 15.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (43.3 %) than that of females (41.3%). Seven out of ten people (68.6%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and in the district, 19.0 percent has never attended school, below fifty percent are currently attending and **41.9** percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.0 percent are employed while 5.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.8%), 20.2% perform household duties and 6.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (64.2%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 39.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 19.0 percent in service and sales, 15.2 percent in craft and related trade, and 8.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 68.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 5.6 percent are contributing family workers, 4.0 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, females constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 85.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Of the population 12 years and above, 45.1 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 24.2 percent as compared to 20.9 percent of females. About 3.3 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 955 households representing 3.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.4%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 46.7 percent

followed by physical disability (27.6%). About 2.2 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 13.3 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 70.8 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (61.2%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 38.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Kwaebibirem District is 19,449 representing 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, Tenancy Arrangement and Ownership of Dwelling Units

Less than half (49.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 31.4 percent are separate houses and 11.8 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (61.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 21.1 percent are owned by private individuals; 12.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 51.9 percent with mud bricks/earth cement/ constituting 33.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (84.2%) and mud/earth (11.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room Occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (90.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 9.5 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 main 60.8 percent, kerosene lamp (28.4%) and flash light/ torch (9.0%) The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (50.3%). The proportion for rural (66.5%) is higher than that of urban (33.5%). The three main sources of water in the district are public tap and pipe borne water (20.6%), borehole (30.0%) and Pipe- borne outside dwelling accounting for 17.2 percent.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit latrine (48.1%), followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc) (20.5%). About 11.2 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (32.3%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 30.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste Disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 46.0 percent. About two in twenty households (6.3%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (53.0%) and onto the street (22.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kwaebibirem District is one of the 26 Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was first created in November 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1425, however in 2012; Denkyembour District was carved out of Kwaebibirem District, which has re-established it as a new District in June 2012 under the Legislative Instrument 2043. Kade is the capital of the district.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the population of the District is 113,721, with 42.7% percent of the total population residing in urban areas and 57.3 percent in rural areas.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Relief and Drainage

The general relief of the district is less than five hundred (500) meters above sea level, the major mountain range, the Atiwa is located in the North-West of the district. In between heights are extensive marshy-lands. The Birim river flows through the district from the North to the South, beside the Birim, other notable rivers are Kadepon, Pram, Subinsa and Apaam.

1.2.2 Climate

Kwaebibirem lies in the tropical zone and experiences double maxima rainfall regimes with two distinct dry and wet seasons. Temperature ranges between a minimum of 25 degree Celsius and a maximum of 30 degree Celsius, average temperature is usually between 26.5 to 27 degree Celsius.

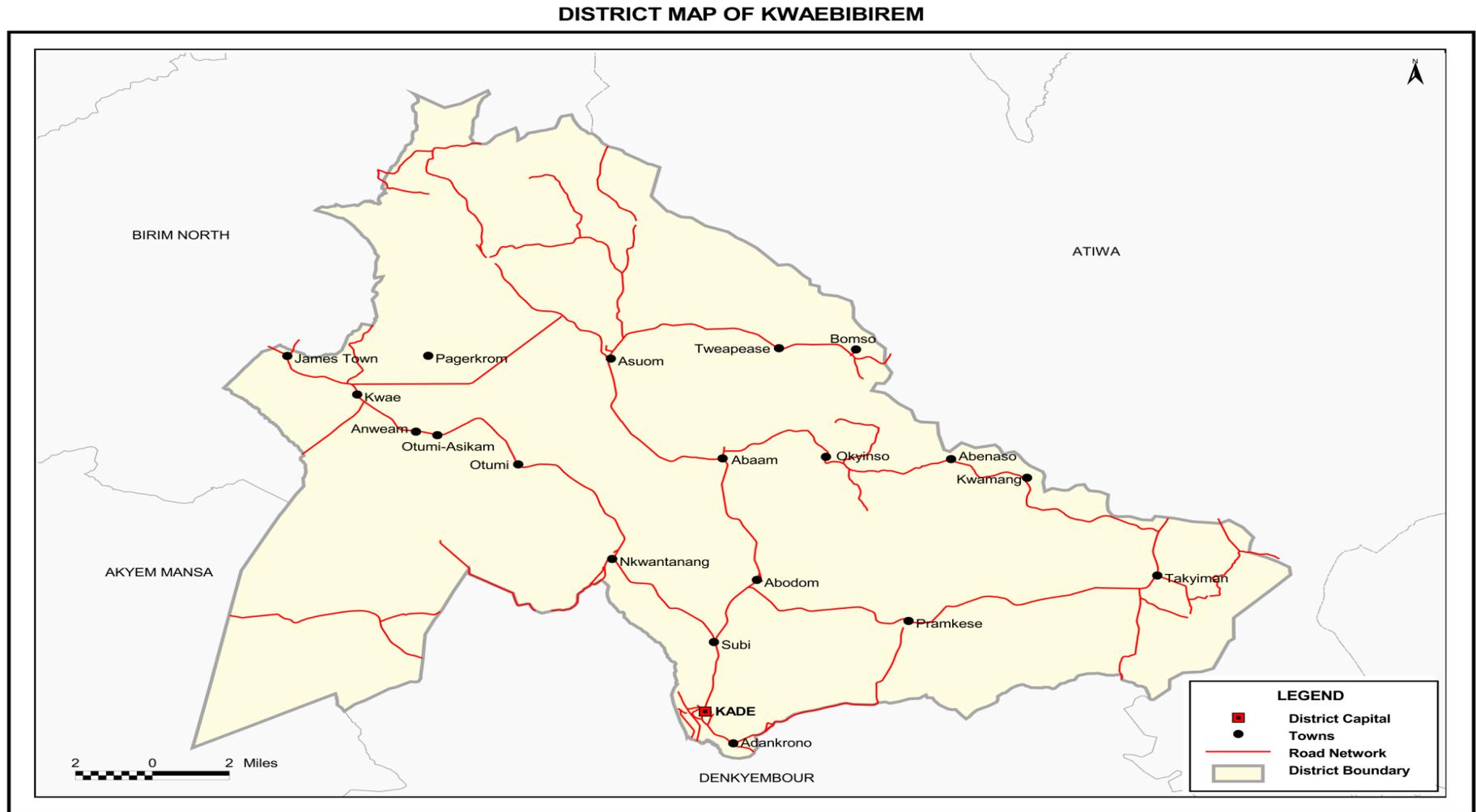
1.2.3 Vegetation

The District has Semi-Deciduous forest vegetation which consists of three-layer plants with a dense undergrowth. The vegetation has different species of trees, herbs, scrubs and weeds. However, human activities in the form of cultivation, lumbering and extraction of fuel wood, mining and others have drastically reduced the original vegetation.

1.2.4 Geological Resources.

There are three major soil associations in the Kwaebibirem District that have developed over the lower Birimean soil type, these are: The Bekwai-Oda, Birimean-Chichiwere, Atiwa-Asikuma-Asum Association. Gold, bauxite, diamond and other natural mineral resources are endowed in these soil associations in the district. It is also favourable for the cultivation of various food and cash crops.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Kwaebibirem



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The Political administrative structure is headed by the District Chief Executive who represents the Central Government and is responsible for the effective administration of political and socio-economic issues of the District. There are 39 Assembly members representing the various electoral areas and a Presiding member. The entire District is also divided into five towns and area Councils; namely Kade-kubease, Asuon, Nkwantanang, Kwae and Abaam. The District has one Member of Parliament.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy and traditional set-up.

The District is part of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area whose overlord is the Okyenhene. The district falls under Oseawuo, one of the four of the Akyem-Abuakwa States, with the Oseawuohene as the Divisional Head. The next in command to the Oseawuo are the Osabarimas, the Barimas and last in the traditional rank are the Odikros who are in charge of smaller settlements.

The major festivals celebrated are the Ohum Kan and Ohum Kyire during mid-year, as well as Ekaade during the last quarter of the year.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Religion

Akans constitute the largest ethnic group in the district, followed by Ewe, Ga-Adangbe, Mole Dagbon and the Guans in that order. Both patrilineal and matrilineal systems of kinship is practiced in the District due to the presence of diverse ethnic groups.

The 2010 PHC indicated that Christians (85%) are in the majority in the District followed by Muslims five percent. There are number of traditionalist (0.7), other religions (0.7%). Eight percent of the population have no religion in the District.

1.5 Economy

The Economy of the District is predominantly agrarian with both subsistence and commercial production of food and cash crops. Oil palm, cocoa and citrus is the major traditional cash crops cultivated.

Manufacturing industries in the district are typically in the form of small and medium scale, where activities such as handicraft making, saw milling, gari processing, palm oil extraction, distilling of alcohol, furniture fittings and fixtures are carried out. One large manufacturing company in the District is the Ghana Oil Palm Development Company (GOPDC) at Kwae. The Service sector also engages people in repair works, wholesale and retail businesses.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

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

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC.

The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number, distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District

Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be

misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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:

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 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

Population size, distribution and age structure are important indicators in the planning and implementation of developmental policies. This chapter presents a discussion on the population size and growth, composition and age-sex structure, nationality and religion, fertility, mortality and migration of Kwaebibirem District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution by Locality (Urban/Rural)

The distribution of population size of the District is presented in Table 2.1. The District has a total population of 113,721. This is made up of 55,746 (49%) males and 57,975 (51%) female.

In terms of population distribution by type of locality, 65,151 (57.3%) of the District's population reside in rural areas with 48,750 (42.7%) in the urban areas.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the population indicates that 44,867 (39.4%) of the population are 0-14 years, 63,110 (55.4%) constitute population 15-64 years and 5,744 which is five percent of the total population is 65 years and older.

This Age structure of the population of the District shows a youthful structure which is similar to the national one a characteristic of a developing country where the base of the population is broad with concentration of children at younger ages (0-14 years), the percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups (i.e. 15-64 years) with a smaller number of elderly (65 years and older) at higher ages.

Looking at the sex structure of the population in the District, for all ages, the male constitute 49.1 percent and female 50.9 percent. For age groups 0-14 years, the males are 20.2 percent against females 19.1 percent, 15-64 years the males are 26.5 percent and females 28.9 percent and 65 years and older, the male/female are two and three percent respectively.

The Age-Sex structure of the population of Kwaebibirem District agrees with the conventional pattern of the sex ratio decreasing at older ages. There are more females at higher ages than males which probably explains the fact that, females live longer than their male counterparts.

From Table 2.1, the sex ratio of the population in Kwaebibirem District is **96.2**, this means that, for every 100 females, there is a corresponding 96 males.

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

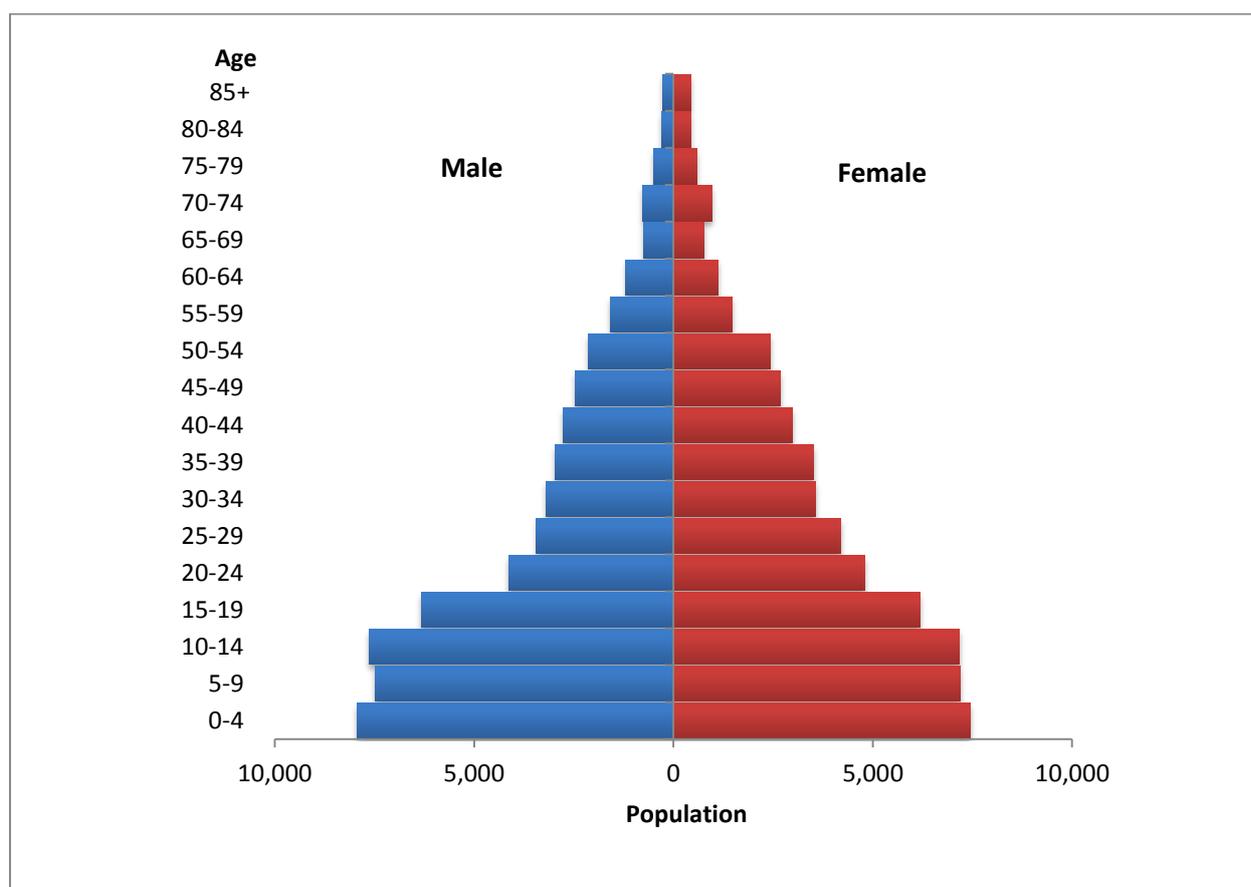
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	113,721	55,746	57,975	96.2	48,570	65,151
0 - 4	15,379	7,927	7,452	106.4	6,089	9,290
5-9	14,686	7,483	7,203	103.9	5,993	8,693
10-14	14,802	7,625	7,177	106.2	6,307	8,495
15 - 19	12,509	6,323	6,186	102.2	5,566	6,943
20 - 24	8,925	4,120	4,805	85.7	4,174	4,751
25 - 29	7,631	3,433	4,198	81.8	3,490	4,141
30 - 34	6,768	3,195	3,573	89.4	3,063	3,705
35 - 39	6,475	2,964	3,511	84.4	2,820	3,655
40 - 44	5,738	2,756	2,982	92.4	2,512	3,226
45 - 49	5,157	2,472	2,685	92.1	2,113	3,044
50 - 54	4,564	2,137	2,427	88.1	1,857	2,707
55 - 59	3,039	1,572	1,467	107.2	1,294	1,745
60 - 64	2,304	1,190	1,114	106.8	972	1,332
65 - 69	1,510	740	770	96.1	572	938
70 - 74	1,752	780	972	80.2	756	996
75 - 79	1,072	486	586	82.9	433	639
80 - 84	713	287	426	67.4	292	421
85 - 89	372	142	230	61.7	137	235
90 - 94	218	79	139	56.8	85	133
95 - 99	107	35	72	48.6	45	62
All Ages	113,721	55,746	57,975	96.2	48,570	65,151
0-14	44,867	23,035	21,832	105.5	18,389	26,478
15-64	63,110	30,162	32,948	91.5	27,861	35,249
65+	5,744	2,549	3,195	79.8	2,320	3,424
Age-dependency ratio	80.2	84.8	76		74.3	84.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A population pyramid is used to graphically present the age and sex structure of a given population at a point in time. Figure 2.1 represent the population structure of the Kwaebibirem District by age and sex.

The population of the Kwaebibirem District conforms to the conventional population pyramids of developing countries with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children (0-14) constitute 39.4% and a conical top of a small number of persons 65 years and older about five percent of the population.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent age (0-14 years and 65 years and older) to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years).

The age dependency ratio for both sexes in Kwaebibirem district is **80.2**. This implies that 100 people in the economically active age bracket of 15-64 years cater for more than 80 people in the economically not active bracket of 0-14 years and 65 years and older. (Table 2.2)

The age dependency ratio for males in the District is 84.8 percent and for females is 76 percent. In the urban areas of the District, it is 74 percent, while in the rural areas 84.8 percent.

Table 2.2: Age dependency by sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	90,358	43,962	46,396	94.8	38,748	42.9	51,610	57.1
0-14	34,168	17,494	16,674	104.9	13,625	39.9	20,543	60.1
15-64	50,902	24,209	26,693	90.7	23,212	45.6	27,690	54.4
65+	5,288	2,259	3,029	74.6	1,911	36.1	3,377	63.9
Age-dependency ratio	77.5	81.6	73.8		66.9		86.4	

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Introduction

The levels and changes of the three components of population dynamics (fertility, mortality and migration) are important for any socio-economic planning, policy adoption, and implementation.

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility can be explained as the actual birth performance within a population at a given time frame.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year.

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49 years.

The total fertility rate it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

From Table 2.3, the Total Fertility Rate of women in the Kwaebibirem District is 3.9. This means that on the average, a woman in the District would give birth to almost four children by the end of her child bearing age. This is higher than the Eastern Regional average rate of 3.5.

The General Fertility Rate of women in the District is 111.4. This is the total number of children born by women between the ages of 15-49 during last 12 months preceding the census night. The crude birth rate is 28.1 that is 28 live births to 100 women between the ages 15-45 years during the last 12 months preceding the census night.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	788,455	67,900	3.5	103.9	25.8
Birim South	119,767	35,212	3,259	3.9	114.3	27.2
Birim Municipal	144,869	45,720	3,411	3.1	90.1	23.5
West Akim Municipal	195,349	58,024	5,434	3.9	113.8	27.8
Suhum-Kraboia Coaltar	167,551	48,762	4,317	3.6	108	25.8
AkwapemSouth Municipal	123,501	38,447	3,091	3.3	95.5	25
Akwapem North	136,483	41,211	3,549	3.6	103.4	26
NewJuaben Municipal	183,727	62,150	3,612	2.4	68	19.7
Yilo Krobo	87,847	27,007	2,030	2.9	90.1	23.1
Lower Manya	89,246	29,546	2,190	3	87.4	24.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	30,675	2,254	3.1	89.5	23
Upper Manya	72,092	20,332	1,859	3.7	111.5	25.8
Fanteakwa	108,614	31,368	2,769	3.7	107.2	25.5
East Akim Municipal	167,896	51,132	3,807	3.1	89.9	22.7
Kwaebibirem	192,562	58,556	5,407	3.9	111.4	28.1
Akyem Mansa	97,374	27,417	2,735	4.3	122.3	28.1
Birim North	78,907	22,778	2,163	3.9	116.1	27.4
Atiwa	110,622	31,359	3,207	4.2	125.9	29
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	29,311	2,295	3.3	95	24.5
Kwahu South	69,757	20,311	1,872	3.8	114	26.8
Kwahu East	77,125	21,132	2,067	4.2	120.7	26.8
Kwahu North	218,235	58,005	6,572	4.4	132.3	30.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Survival rate of children

Table 2.3 indicates that as many as 26 children have ever been born to women aged 12-14years, 8 are males and 18 are females. Four out of eight males born to these women (12-14years) died while all eighteen (18) females survived. The highest number of child births took place between ages 15-19 of the female population. It has been observed that, among all the age groups in the District, female children have a higher survival rate than their male counterparts.

Table 2.4: 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	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	40,270	107,970	54,140	53,830	95,293	47,356	47,937
12 - 14	4,127	26	8	18	22	4	18
15 - 19	6,186	739	352	387	694	318	376
20 - 24	4,805	3,882	1,988	1,894	3,602	1,794	1,808
25 - 29	4,198	7,315	3,647	3,668	6,871	3,388	3,483
30 - 34	3,573	10,425	5,173	5,252	9,692	4,800	4,892
35 - 39	3,511	12,993	6,700	6,293	12,018	6,132	5,886
40 - 44	2,982	13,293	6,656	6,637	12,252	6,046	6,206
45 - 49	2,685	13,124	6,665	6,459	11,893	5,999	5,894
50 - 54	2,427	12,557	6,273	6,284	11,018	5,443	5,575
55 - 59	1,467	7,669	3,854	3,815	6,686	3,361	3,325
60 +	4,309	25,947	12,824	13,123	20,545	10,071	10,474

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Table 2.4 depicts mortality trends in the District. Crude death rate in the District is 6.4 which is lower than the Eastern regional average of 8.2. In all, there are 726 deaths in the District 12 months prior to the census exercise. The highest crude death rate in the region is in Yilo Krobo (13.6) and the lowest is 4.4 in Kwahu Afram Plains North.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Migration

The places of birth and duration of residence are important for understanding the movement pattern of the population in any community.

Table 2.5 talks about the birth place of migrants in the District and their place of residence. Out of the total population of the District, 31.1 percent are migrants. About a sixth (61.5%) of every ten migrants are born elsewhere in the region, more than a third (36.9%) are born elsewhere in another region. Less than two (1.5%) percent are migrants born outside Ghana.

With migrants born elsewhere in another region, Volta comes first with about a tenth of the entire migrant population and last is Upper West region with less than one (0.33%) percent.

Twelve percent of all migrants have stayed in the District for less than a year while 25 percent have stayed for more than 20 years. Nearly 31 percent (31.3%) of migrants from the Northern region have been in the District between 1-4 years. Migrants who have stayed less than 1 year 9 percent come from outside Ghana.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	35,421	12	25.1	16.4	21.5	25
Born elsewhere in the region	21,808	11.8	25	16.7	21	25.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	746	16.5	26.4	14.9	21.8	20.4
Central	3,279	11.5	22.1	15.8	21.6	29
Greater Accra	1,910	12.6	27.4	15.7	19.5	24.9
Volta	3,390	12.4	22.8	15.9	23.1	25.8
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	2,063	12.4	28.9	15	23	20.6
Brong Ahafo	533	13.5	31.3	21.2	20.5	13.5
Northern	652	9.8	31.3	15.8	18.4	24.7
Upper East	389	12.9	22.1	17.2	26.2	21.6
Upper west	119	19.3	28.6	15.1	18.5	18.5
Outside Ghana	532	9	28.2	15.8	30.5	16.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives. The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration.

This chapter examines the size, household composition and headship. The chapter also analyses the marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education of the various age categories.

3.2 Household size, structure and composition

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household.

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 18,098 households in the Ayensuano district with nearly more than ninety percent (92.9%) in the rural areas compared with just 7.1 percent in the rural areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.5 with the rural areas recording a greater number than the urban areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.3 comparing with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is same for the total district

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Household size	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	111,525	47,692	63,833
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	12,445	15,205
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household population by composition and sex

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. There is a total of 111,525 household population and 27650 household size in the District. The average household size in the district is 4.0. More than forty percent (43.40) of total household population are children, meaning they are the dominant household.

Close to a quarter (24.5) of household population are heads. About one in ten (11.3%) and (9.9%) of the total household population are spouses and grandchildren respectively. The least of household population composition and sex is adopted/foster children (0.3) less than one percent.

With the male total household population, more than a third (33.3%) are heads, 45 percent are children, and a tenth (10.2%) of the male household population are Grandchildren.

More than a third (33.3%) of the male household population are heads while less than a fifth (16.6%) of their female counterparts are heads. Also, a fifth (21.2%) of female household population are spouse (wives) as against just one percent of male spouse (husbands).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,525	100.0	54,720	100.0	56,805	100.0
Head	27,650	24.8	18,225	33.3	9,425	16.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,641	11.3	607	1.1	12,034	21.2
Child (son/daughter)	48,444	43.4	24,692	45.1	23,752	41.8
Parent/Parent in-law	696	0.6	98	0.2	598	1.1
Son/Daughter in-law	686	0.6	199	0.4	487	0.9
Grandchild	11,009	9.9	5,580	10.2	5,429	9.6
Brother/Sister	2,821	2.5	1,547	2.8	1,274	2.2
Step child	849	0.8	401	0.7	448	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	333	0.3	187	0.3	146	0.3
Other relative	4,781	4.3	2,293	4.2	2,488	4.4
Non-relative	1,615	1.4	891	1.6	724	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 shows the total household population by structure and sex in Kwaebibirem District according to the 2010 PHC.

More than a third (33.7%) of total households population are Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) while one (19.0) in five of total households are Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives). Single parent extended + non relative represents one percent of households in the District while five percent is made up of the heads only. The proportion of female Single parent Extended (17.4%) is more than that for the corresponding males (12.3%). The proportion of male head only households (6.8%) is twice that of females (3.1%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,525	100.0	54,720	100.0	56,805	100.0
Head only	5,470	4.9	3,726	6.8	1,744	3.1
Head and a spouse only	2,272	2.0	1,134	2.1	1,138	2.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	37,615	33.7	19,413	35.5	18,202	32.0
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	21,181	19.0	10,504	19.2	10,677	18.8
Extended + non relatives	1,772	1.6	892	1.6	880	1.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,832	3.4	1,955	3.6	1,877	3.3
Single parent Nuclear	13,758	12.3	5,909	10.8	7,849	13.8
Single parent Extended	16,649	14.9	6,740	12.3	9,909	17.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,100	1.0	495	0.9	605	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,876	7.1	3,952	7.2	3,924	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3: Household Composition by type of locality

The data compiled for household composition by type of locality. The total figure for household composition by type of locality in the District is 27650 and the urban/rural percentage share are (45.0%) and (54.9%) respectively. This means, there are large proportion of household Composition in the rural than urban locality in Kwaebibirem District.

Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only is the highest (27.3%) of the total figure, next is Head only (19.7%), then household with head and biological/adopted children only with (14.7%) of household composition by type of locality. Less than one percent (0.5%) constitutes household biological/adopted children relatives and non-relatives of the heads.

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Introduction

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population determined by biological, social, economic, legal and in many cases religious factors.

Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabitating unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the process and levels of fertility.

The marital status of persons aged 12 years and above in the Kwaebibirem District is discussed in this section.

3.3.2 Marital Status by Age and Sex

From Table 3.4, the total number of people in the District who are 12 years and older is 77370, the Married population is 41.6 percent while the never married is 39.1 percent. The Separated is two percent. Five percent of the population between ages of 12-14 years are married; none between the same age group is separated, divorced nor widowed. Less than one percent (0.8%) is in informal/consensual union/living together. Consensual union is high among the age groups 20-24 to 35-39, starting from 12.5% to 10.5%. The married proportion exceeds 50 percent from ages 30-34 to 60-64 years. The percentage of divorced is over 10 percent from ages 50-54 years and older.

Comparing the population Never married, the males (45.7%) are higher than the females of (33%), in terms of divorced, the female (6.5%) six percent is as twice as the males (3.2) three percent.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	77,370	100.0	39.1	7.5	41.6	1.9	4.9	4.9
12-14	8,516	100.0	94.3	0.8	4.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	12,509	100.0	90.2	2.9	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,925	100.0	65.5	12.7	19.4	1.4	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	7,631	100.0	36.1	16.8	42	2	2.6	0.5
30 - 34	6,768	100.0	16.5	14	61.4	2.4	4.6	1.1
35 - 39	6,475	100.0	7.8	10.5	70.8	2.4	6.4	2.1
40 - 44	5,738	100.0	4	8.2	73.4	3.4	8.2	2.9
45 - 49	5,157	100.0	3.1	6.6	72	3.9	9.9	4.6
50 - 54	4,564	100.0	1.8	5.1	70.1	3.2	11.4	8.3
55 - 59	3,039	100.0	1.6	3.5	68.4	3.5	12.2	10.8
60 - 64	2,304	100.0	1.9	2.5	63.3	2.3	13.1	16.9
65+	5,744	100.0	2.9	2.4	46.8	2.2	10.6	35.1
Male								
Total	37,100	100.0	45.7	6.7	41.5	1.4	3.2	1.5
12-14	4,389	100.0	94.5	0.6	4.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,323	100.0	94.4	0.8	4.6	0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,120	100.0	82.3	6.6	10.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,433	100.0	52.8	14.8	29.9	1.2	1.1	0.1
30 - 34	3,195	100.0	25.3	15.1	54.6	1.9	2.8	0.3
35 - 39	2,964	100.0	12	12.6	68.3	2.2	4.1	0.9
40 - 44	2,756	100.0	5.7	9.4	75.7	2.6	5.6	0.9
45 - 49	2,472	100.0	4.3	7.5	76.3	3.6	6.7	1.6
50 - 54	2,137	100.0	2.4	6.7	78.9	2.3	7.3	2.3
55 - 59	1,572	100.0	2.2	4.4	78.6	2.9	8.5	3.4
60 - 64	1,190	100.0	2.2	3.4	78.6	2.2	9.2	4.5
65+	2,549	100.0	3.8	3.3	71.5	2.5	8	10.9

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	40,270	100.0	33	8.3	41.8	2.3	6.5	8.1
12-14	4,127	100.0	94.1	0.9	4.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,186	100.0	85.9	5.1	7.9	0.8	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	4,805	100.0	51.1	18	27.1	2.2	1.3	0.4
25 - 29	4,198	100.0	22.3	18.4	51.8	2.7	3.8	0.8
30 - 34	3,573	100.0	8.7	13	67.5	2.9	6.1	1.8
35 - 39	3,511	100.0	4.2	8.8	73	2.6	8.3	3.1
40 - 44	2,982	100.0	2.4	7.2	71.2	4	10.6	4.6
45 - 49	2,685	100.0	2	5.7	67.9	4.1	12.9	7.3
50 - 54	2,427	100.0	1.2	3.7	62.3	4	15.1	13.6
55 - 59	1,467	100.0	1	2.6	57.5	4	16.1	18.7
60 - 64	1,114	100.0	1.5	1.5	47	2.5	17.1	30.3
65+	3,195	100.0	2.2	1.6	27.2	1.9	12.6	54.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status by Level of Education

Across the district the total population who are 12 years and older and level of education indicates that for those who are never married with no education are 4.5 percent while those with basic education represent nearly seventy percent (7.4%) and for those with tertiary education accounts for less than one percent (0.7%).

The males who are 12 years and older in the district with all manner of marital status with no education are 10.1 percent, basic education 69.8 percent and tertiary 1.2 percent in the district.

Those married with no education account for 14.0 percent, basic education 67.5 percent and those with tertiary education representing 5.9 percent in the district.

Females who are never married with no education account for 4.6 percent, 75.2 percent basic education and with tertiary representing just 2.0 percent. For the female population who are married 25.3 percent are with no education, 66.7 basic education and 1.9 percent tertiary education in the district.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴	
Both Sexes								
Total	77,370	100.0	15.7	68.7	10.1	1.7	2.9	0.7
Never married	30,264	100.0	4.5	73.4	18	0.9	2.5	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,822	100.0	15.4	75.1	6.3	1.5	1.4	0.3
Married	32,219	100.0	19.9	67.1	5.6	2.6	3.8	1
Separated	1,476	100.0	25.2	66.3	4	2	2.5	0
Divorced	3,786	100.0	28.5	64.6	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.3
Widowed	3,803	100.0	54.4	40.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.1
Male								
Total	37,100	100.0	10.1	69.8	12.5	2.2	4.2	1.2
Never married	16,956	100.0	4.3	72.1	18.6	1.1	2.9	1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,495	100.0	11.9	73.9	9.1	2.1	2.4	0.6
Married	15,386	100.0	14	67.5	7.5	3.3	5.9	1.7
Separated	530	100.0	20.9	66.8	5.7	2.1	4.5	0
Divorced	1,188	100.0	20.2	68.6	5.7	2.4	2.4	0.7
Widowed	545	100.0	36.3	51.2	3.9	2.9	5.3	0.4
Female								
Total	40,270	100.0	21	67.8	7.9	1.4	1.7	0.3
Never married	13,308	100.0	4.6	75.2	17.2	0.7	2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,327	100.0	18	75.9	4.2	1	0.7	0.2
Married	16,833	100.0	25.3	66.7	3.8	2	1.9	0.3
Separated	946	100.0	27.6	66.1	3.1	1.9	1.4	0
Divorced	2,598	100.0	32.3	62.7	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.1
Widowed	3,258	100.0	57.4	38.8	1.1	1	1.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Marital Status by Economic Activity Status

The discussion of persons 12 years older by their marital status and economic activity status is presented in Table 3.5. A total of 77370 people in the various marital status are enumerated in relation to their economic activity status. Married constitutes 41.6 percent,

From Table 3.6, nearly ninety percent (83.8%) of the married persons are employed, (28.2%) of the never married persons are employed, seven out of ten (77.7%) of every person in Informal/Consensual union is employed.

Of the never married population 68.1 percent are economically not active as against 14.1 percent for the married persons. With the males who are never married, 3.9 percent are unemployed as against an almost same percent for females (3.5%).

For all the categories of the marital statuses reported in the census 60.0 percent are employed, 3.0 percent unemployed and 36.9 percent being economically not active in the Kwaebibirem district.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	77,602	100.0	46,600	60.0	2,333	3.0	28,669	36.9
Never married	30,346	100.0	8,553	28.2	1,127	3.7	20,666	68.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,824	100.0	4,523	77.7	317	5.4	984	16.9
Married	32,347	100.0	27,101	83.8	670	2.1	4,576	14.1
Separated	1,485	100.0	1,176	79.2	53	3.6	256	17.2
Divorced	3,790	100.0	3,052	80.5	120	3.2	618	16.3
Widowed	3,810	100.0	2,195	57.6	46	1.2	1,569	41.2
Male								
Total	37,235	100.0	22,947	61.6	1,016	2.7	13,272	35.6
Never married	17,013	100.0	5,306	31.2	660	3.9	11,047	64.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,496	100.0	2,255	90.3	69	2.8	172	6.9
Married	15,453	100.0	13,605	88.0	219	1.4	1,629	10.5
Separated	536	100.0	452	84.3	11	2.1	73	13.6
Divorced	1,190	100.0	967	81.3	51	4.3	172	14.5
Widowed	547	100.0	362	66.2	6	1.1	179	32.7
Female								
Total	40,367	100.0	23,653	58.6	1,317	3.3	15,397	38.1
Never married	13,333	100.0	3,247	24.4	467	3.5	9,619	72.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,328	100.0	2,268	68.1	248	7.5	812	24.4
Married	16,894	100.0	13,496	79.9	451	2.7	2,947	17.4
Separated	949	100.0	724	76.3	42	4.4	183	19.3
Divorced	2,600	100.0	2,085	80.2	69	2.7	446	17.2
Widowed	3,263	100.0	1,833	56.2	40	1.2	1,390	42.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Nationality

Nationality is defined as a country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian Nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and Ghanaian by Naturalization. (2010 PHC)

Table 3.6 presents the percentage distribution of the population by nationality and sex of Kwaebibirem District, out of a total population of 113721, 96.0 percent are Ghanaian by birth, over one percent are Ghanaian with Dual nationality, and less than one percent are Ghanaian by naturalisation.

About one percent of the population are Non-Ghanaians (made up of ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and other).

Over 90 percent of the total in the district are Ghanaians. There is an insignificant number of non-Ghanaians in the district. This trend is similar in both sexes 9(thus in male/female).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,721	100.0	55,746	100.0	57,975	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	109,635	96.4	53,637	96.2	55,998	96.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,845	1.6	873	1.6	972	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	608	0.5	306	0.5	302	0.5
ECOWAS	897	0.8	546	1.0	351	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	414	0.4	208	0.4	206	0.4
Other	322	0.3	176	0.3	146	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

3.6.1 Literacy

In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he or she is not literate.

The distribution of the population aged 11 years and older and their literacy levels is displayed in Table 3.8.

In the Kwaebibirem District, out of a population of 80,064 aged 11 years and older, 84.7 percent are literate while 15.3 percent are not literate. From the total literate population (67813), 68.6 percent are persons literate in English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in Ghanaian language only 17.3 percent and English only 13.3 percent.

Among the age groups the population literate in English and Ghanaian languages are above sixty percent.

The proportion of literate males and females are 51.2 percent and 48.8 percent respectively. However, the proportion of illiterate females (69.2%) is more than twice that of males (30.8%).

Table 3.8: Language of Literacy

Age groups	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	12,251	67,813	100.0	13.3	17.3	68.6	0.2	0.6
11-14	245	10,965	100.0	19.9	11.2	68.3	0.1	0.5
15-19	381	12,128	100.0	12.9	8.4	77.9	0.1	0.7
20-24	685	8,240	100.0	13.4	13.2	72.5	0.3	0.6
25-29	1,006	6,625	100.0	13.9	18.5	66.5	0.3	0.8
30-34	1,017	5,751	100.0	13.3	23.5	62.2	0.5	0.5
35-39	1,224	5,251	100.0	12.5	26.3	60.4	0.3	0.5
40-44	1,159	4,579	100.0	11.9	25.6	61.8	0.2	0.6
45-49	1,028	4,129	100.0	10	23.3	66	0.2	0.5
50-54	1,061	3,503	100.0	9.3	22.8	67.2	0.1	0.6
55-59	658	2,381	100.0	9.4	21.6	68.5	0.3	0.2
60-64	747	1,557	100.0	8	21.1	70.5	0.3	0.2
65+	3,040	2,704	100.0	7	24.9	67.6	0.2	0.4
Male								
Total	3,774	34,709	100.0	12.7	13.2	73.1	0.2	0.7
11-14	123	5,649	100.0	19.6	11	68.8	0	0.5
15-19	161	6,162	100.0	12.8	7.4	79.3	0.1	0.5
20-24	220	3,900	100.0	11.9	10.2	76.9	0.3	0.7
25-29	282	3,151	100.0	12	13.5	73	0.3	1.2
30-34	336	2,859	100.0	12.3	17.7	68.6	0.6	0.8
35-39	384	2,580	100.0	12.9	20.5	65.4	0.3	0.8
40-44	381	2,375	100.0	12.2	18.9	67.8	0.2	0.8
45-49	323	2,149	100.0	10.1	15.6	73.2	0.2	0.8
50-54	307	1,830	100.0	9.5	14	75.4	0.1	1
55-59	217	1,355	100.0	10	14.6	74.9	0.2	0.3
60-64	196	994	100.0	7.4	13.3	78.7	0.3	0.3
65+	844	1,705	100.0	6.3	16.6	76.2	0.3	0.5
Female								
Total	8,477	33,104	100.0	13.9	21.6	63.9	0.2	0.4
11-14	122	5,316	100.0	20.3	11.3	67.7	0.1	0.5
15-19	220	5,966	100.0	13.1	9.5	76.4	0.1	0.9
20-24	465	4,340	100.0	14.9	15.9	68.5	0.3	0.5
25-29	724	3,474	100.0	15.7	23.1	60.6	0.3	0.4
30-34	681	2,892	100.0	14.2	29.2	56	0.4	0.2
35-39	840	2,671	100.0	12.2	31.9	55.6	0.2	0.1
40-44	778	2,204	100.0	11.5	32.7	55.3	0.2	0.3
45-49	705	1,980	100.0	9.8	31.6	58.2	0.3	0.2
50-54	754	1,673	100.0	9.1	32.3	58.3	0.1	0.2
55-59	441	1,026	100.0	8.8	30.9	59.9	0.3	0.1
60-64	551	563	100.0	8.9	35	56	0.2	0
65+	2,196	999	100.0	8	39.1	52.8	0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education and School Attendance

The Level of Education and School Attendance for Kwaebibirem District's population of 3 years and older are presented in table 3.9.

Current School Attendance

A total of 45,161 persons enumerated for both sexes from nursery (pre-school) to tertiary level recorded below fifty percent of the population currently attending school. The highest is primary (47.1%), followed by JSS/JHS (19.6%), and kindergarten (16.6%). The rest of the levels record far below a tenth of the total population.

For pre-school, the proportion of females (23.7%) is slightly higher than the males (22.9%).

Past School Attendance

A total of 45,631 persons have ever attended school in the past according to the 2010 population and housing census. Three out of every ten persons (31.4%) and (34.1%) respectively who have attended school in the past have either JSS/JHS or middle school as the highest level attained. None have been educated at the Nursery and kindergarten level. This may be attributed to the fact that the nursery and kindergarten education was not a compulsory requirement of Ghana's educational system at that time.

The proportion of females (22.9%) who attended Primary is almost twice that of the males (13.2%). This is the opposite for male tertiary graduates (4.6 %) which is more than twice its corresponding females (1.3%).

Table 3.9: Population three 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	45,161	100.0	23,617	100.0	21,544	100.0	45,631	100.0	22,779	100.0	22,852	100.0
Nursery	3,036	6.7	1,553	6.6	1,483	6.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	7,484	16.6	3,855	16.3	3,629	16.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	21,280	47.1	11,029	46.7	10,251	47.6	8,238	18.1	2,996	13.2	5,242	22.9
JSS/JHS	8,850	19.6	4,696	19.9	4,154	19.3	14,350	31.4	6,361	27.9	7,989	35.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	15,545	34.1	8,446	37.1	7,099	31.1
SSS/SHS	3,872	8.6	2,097	8.9	1,775	8.2	2,849	6.2	1,726	7.6	1,123	4.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,124	2.5	831	3.6	293	1.3
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	46	0.1	27	0.1	19	0.1	1,302	2.9	777	3.4	525	2.3
Post Middle/Secondary Certificate	154	0.3	72	0.3	82	0.4	881	1.9	589	2.6	292	1.3
Tertiary	439	1.0	288	1.2	151	0.7	1,342	2.9	1,053	4.6	289	1.3

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 and other purposes. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their population and thereby achieve their human development goals.

This chapter analyses the economic status of the population based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the total population. It further elaborates the proportion of the employed and unemployed, as well as the distribution with respect to occupation, industry, and sector in the Kwaebibirem district.

4.2 Economic activity status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activities of respondent during the 7 days preceding census night. Table 4.1 shows the activity status of persons 15 years and older in the District. Prior to the census night 72.2 percent are economically active as 27.8 percent are economically not active in the district. Of the economically active population 48.5 percent are males and 51.5 percent being females in the district. With respect to the economically not active population males constitute 45.0 percent while females account for 55.0 percent.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, persons employed is 95.0 percent and almost 5 percent are unemployed. Among the unemployed, first time job seekers recorded the highest percentage of almost 65 percent (64.2%). Those who did not work but had job to go back to are the least in the population, they form almost 4 percent (3.8%).

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	1,622,100	100.0	771,561	47.6	850,539	52.4
Economically active	1,170,486	72.2	568,158	48.5	602,328	51.5
<i>Employed</i>	<i>1,112,138</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>542,479</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>569,659</i>	<i>51.2</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>1,068,138</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>524,771</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>543,367</i>	<i>50.9</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>40,113</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>15,923</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>24,190</i>	<i>60.3</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>3,887</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>1,785</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>2,102</i>	<i>54.1</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>58,348</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>25,679</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>32,669</i>	<i>56.0</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>20,876</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>8,242</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>12,634</i>	<i>60.5</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>37,472</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>17,437</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>20,035</i>	<i>53.5</i>
Economically not active	451,614	27.8	203,403	45.0	248,211	55.0
Did home duties (household chore)	91,059	20.2	23,903	26.3	67,156	73.7
Full time education	224,693	49.8	124,129	55.2	100,564	44.8
Pensioner/Retired	17,529	3.9	12,050	68.7	5,479	31.3
Disabled/Sick	28,463	6.3	11,351	39.9	17,112	60.1
Too old/young	58,992	13.1	16,221	27.5	42,771	72.5
Other	30,878	6.8	15,749	51.0	15,129	49.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.3 Activity status by sex

The table 4.2 indicates that of the population who are 15 years and older, 66.7 percent are employed, 3.4 percent unemployed and 29.9 percent are economically not active in the district.

With respect to gender, 69.0 percent are employed in the district, 3.1 percent unemployed and nearly thirty percent (27.9 %) are economically not active. With respect to the age groups the table indicates that persons aged 40-44 years 91.5 percent are employed with least in this category occurring among persons aged 15-19 with 15.9 percent being employed.

The table further reveals that for persons ages 15-19 years 81.3 percent are economically not active with those in the age group 20-24 8.6 percent are unemployed. With respect to gender, males aged 40-44 years 94.4 percent are employed as against a low of 15.1 percent for persons 15-19 years. For the males unemployed persons 20-24 years 8.5 persons and its least for those aged more than 50 years with 1.0 percent. For the economically not active persons aged 15-19 have 82.9 percent and least occurring for the age group 40-44 years with 3.8 percent.

For the female population, persons 45-49 years 89.3 percent are employed, those aged 15-19 years 16.7 percent are employed and the highest persons not economically active are 15-19 years with 79.8 percent in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	69,061	100.0	46,056	66.7	2,325	3.4	20,680	29.9
15-19	12,549	100.0	1,991	15.9	350	2.8	10,208	81.3
20-24	8,947	100.0	4,610	51.5	770	8.6	3,567	39.9
25-29	7,650	100.0	5,951	77.8	436	5.7	1,263	16.5
30-34	6,783	100.0	5,811	85.7	264	3.9	708	10.4
35-39	6,493	100.0	5,817	89.6	142	2.2	534	8.2
40-44	5,755	100.0	5,263	91.5	116	2.0	376	6.5
45-49	5,176	100.0	4,750	91.8	93	1.8	333	6.4
50-54	4,579	100.0	4,156	90.8	55	1.2	368	8.0
55-59	3,048	100.0	2,727	89.5	30	1.0	291	9.5
60-64	2,320	100.0	1,815	78.2	49	2.1	456	19.7
65+	5,761	100.0	3,165	54.9	20	0.3	2,576	44.7
Male								
Total	32,835	100.0	22,656	69.0	1,013	3.1	9,166	27.9
15-19	6,355	100.0	957	15.1	131	2.1	5,267	82.9
20-24	4,131	100.0	2,079	50.3	352	8.5	1,700	41.2
25-29	3,445	100.0	2,809	81.5	199	5.8	437	12.7
30-34	3,200	100.0	2,879	90.0	112	3.5	209	6.5
35-39	2,974	100.0	2,797	94.0	62	2.1	115	3.9
40-44	2,765	100.0	2,610	94.4	50	1.8	105	3.8
45-49	2,479	100.0	2,341	94.4	39	1.6	99	4.0
50-54	2,146	100.0	2,014	93.8	22	1.0	110	5.1
55-59	1,578	100.0	1,469	93.1	16	1.0	93	5.9
60-64	1,199	100.0	984	82.1	17	1.4	198	16.5
65+	2,563	100.0	1,717	67.0	13	0.5	833	32.5
Female								
Total	36,226	100.0	23,400	64.6	1,312	3.6	11,514	31.8
15-19	6,194	100.0	1,034	16.7	219	3.5	4,941	79.8
20-24	4,816	100.0	2,531	52.6	418	8.7	1,867	38.8
25-29	4,205	100.0	3,142	74.7	237	5.6	826	19.6
30-34	3,583	100.0	2,932	81.8	152	4.2	499	13.9
35-39	3,519	100.0	3,020	85.8	80	2.3	419	11.9
40-44	2,990	100.0	2,653	88.7	66	2.2	271	9.1
45-49	2,697	100.0	2,409	89.3	54	2.0	234	8.7
50-54	2,433	100.0	2,142	88.0	33	1.4	258	10.6
55-59	1,470	100.0	1,258	85.6	14	1.0	198	13.5
60-64	1,121	100.0	831	74.1	32	2.9	258	23.0
65+	3,198	100.0	1,448	45.3	7	0.2	1,743	54.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.4 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The data show that the district has three major types of occupation namely skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, service and sales workers and crafts and related trades workers. The highest percentage (39.6%) of workers are employed in the skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery, followed by service and sales workers (19.0%) and crafts and related trades (15.2%).

The higher proportion of workers in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery type of occupation is probably due to the agrarian economic nature of the district. The distribution of occupation shows that about ten percent (9.5%) of the employed population 15 years and older are involved in managerial, professional, technical and associate professionals and clerical support types of occupations.

From Table 4.4, the occupational distribution among both sexes (male, female) indicates that more male workers (45.6%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than female workers (33.7%). On the other hand, service and sales and crafts and related trades form the majority of occupation among male workers. Less than half of the female population (27.1%) is engaged in these categories of occupation as compared to their male counterparts (43.3%).

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	77,442	100.0	38,534	100.0	38,908	100.0
Managers	1,567	2.0	570	1.5	997	2.6
Professionals	4,057	5.2	2,405	6.2	1,652	4.2
Technicians and associate professionals	1,146	1.5	898	2.3	248	0.6
Clerical support workers	641	0.8	394	1.0	247	0.6
Service and sales workers	14,722	19.0	2,415	6.3	12,307	31.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,697	39.6	17,575	45.6	13,122	33.7
Craft and related trades workers	11,802	15.2	5,228	13.6	6,574	16.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7,035	9.1	6,448	16.7	587	1.5
Elementary occupations	5,765	7.4	2,594	6.7	3,171	8.1
Other occupations	10	0.0	7	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.5 Industry

The employed population 15 years and older by sex engage in the industrial sector is captured in Table 4.2. Results from Table 4.2, shows that almost 50 percent (47.8%) of both sexes are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. However, 55.7 percent of the male population is engaged in this industry while that of female population is 40.2 percent.

Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry employ 7.1 percent of females and 22.6 percent of the male population. The District workforce are in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry which is dominated by females(22.6%) accommodation and food service activities (10.0%) industries are female dominated. Is observed that the more physically intensive industries such as construction, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage are male dominated.

Table 4.4: Persons 15 years and older by type of industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,910	100.0	22,579	100.0	23,331	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,966	47.8	12,580	55.7	9,386	40.2
Mining and quarrying	661	1.4	581	2.6	80	0.3
Manufacturing	5,725	12.5	2,410	10.7	3,315	14.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	22	0.0	19	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	57	0.1	35	0.2	22	0.1
Construction	925	2.0	905	4.0	20	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,882	15.0	1,605	7.1	5,277	22.6
Transportation and storage	1,325	2.9	1,287	5.7	38	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,532	5.5	192	0.9	2,340	10.0
Information and communication	33	0.1	22	0.1	11	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	230	0.5	156	0.7	74	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	671	1.5	326	1.4	345	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	234	0.5	187	0.8	47	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	351	0.8	268	1.2	83	0.4
Education	1,817	4.0	1,100	4.9	717	3.1
Human health and social work activities	300	0.7	132	0.6	168	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	207	0.5	149	0.7	58	0.2
Other service activities	1,685	3.7	533	2.4	1,152	4.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	284	0.6	91	0.4	193	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Information on population by the employment sector and sex is shown in Table 4.6. The percentage of the employed population who are engaged in the private informal sector is 85.5 percent. This means 9 out of every 10 of the employed population are engaged in the private informal sector. Approximately 80 percent (80.1 %) of males are engaged in private formal whiles 90.8 percent of females are employed in the same sector. The public employs a total 6.4 percent with males constituting 8.5 percent and females being 4.3 percent in the district

Non-Governmental Organisations (both local and International) employs less than 1 percent (0.3%).

Table 4.5: Persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,910	100.0	22,579	100.0	23,331	100.0
Public (Government)	2,928	6.4	1,922	8.5	1,006	4.3
Private Formal	3,399	7.4	2,386	10.6	1,013	4.3
Private Informal	39,262	85.5	18,083	80.1	21,179	90.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	158	0.3	97	0.4	61	0.3
NGOs (Local and International)	141	0.3	80	0.4	61	0.3
Other International Organisations	22	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Access to information and communication technology is essential in increasing individual's knowledge and awareness of the past, present and future happenings in all spheres of life and disciplines globally. The world is now linked together through advanced communication technology and access to information. The use of computer, mobile phone and internet facilities are fast becoming an integral part of a person's life for meaningful living.

Presently, sectors such as Health (medical), Banking, Security, Business, Entertainment, and Education depend heavily on information communication and technology (ICT) for successful outcomes. For instance, there are plans underway in Ghana to transform the agricultural sector through the use of ICT and make it attractive to the youth.

The relevance of ICT to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the economy cannot be overemphasized.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones and desk/laptop computers and internet facilities as well as ownership of fixed telephone lines by individuals and Households. This chapter presents information on persons 12 years and older in the Kwaebibirem District who have access, own or use any of the above facilities.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Household members 12 years and older were asked if they own mobile phones and table 5.1 present the findings. According to the 2010 PHC, a total of 34,910 persons 12 years and older representing 45.1 percent own mobile phones in the District. Out of the total number 24.2 percent are males compared to 20.9 percent females. It is observed that there is a marked difference in the rate of mobile phone ownership between the sexes. The rate of ownership among the males is higher than that of females.

5.3 Use of Internet

The table indicates the usage of internet usage in the Kwaebibirem District which depicts that the percentage of users is low with just about three percent (3.3%) out of the total population of 77,370 who are 12 years and older. Males who use the internet facility in the district constitute just 4.7 percent with females being less with 2.0 percent. Internet usage in the district can be described to be very low probably due to the unavailability of the facility in the district on the whole.

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	77,370	100.0	34,910	45.1	2,538	3.3
Male	37,100	48.0	18,716	24.2	1,741	4.7
Female	40,270	52.0	16,194	20.9	797	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership desktop/laptop computers

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of household ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the district and this is access the extent to which households use or own this facility that facilitates information flow in this modern times..

The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low in the District (Table 5.2), shows that less than four percent (3.7%) of the total population (27,650) have access or own laptop/desktop. The proportion of males is 2.7 percent compared with females (0.7%).

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

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,650	100.0	955	3.5
Male	18,225	65.9	760	2.7
Female	9,425	34.1	195	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability, according to the GSS refers to those who are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

This chapter analyses the data on persons living with disabilities (PLWDs) and types of disabilities in relation to socio-demographic characteristics such as age-sex, type of locality and economic status

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that in Kwaebibirem District, there are 4,708 persons with disabilities and this constitutes two (2.4%) percent of the total population. This comprise 2.4 percent males and females 2.5 percent.

6.3 Types of Disability

There are various types of disability. Table 6.1 also discusses the following types; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. In all sight disability is the most common (46.7%) in the District followed by physical disability (27.6%), speech disability (16.6%), hearing (15.0%), intellectual disability (11.6%), emotional (11.4%) and others (7.7%).

Speech and intellectual disabilities are highest among males (19.1%, 13.1%) than females (14.3%, 10.3%). On the other disabilities in sight, hearing, physical, emotional and others are common among females than males.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	113,721	100.0	55,746	100.0	57,975	100.0
No disability	110,770	97.4	54,313	97.4	56,457	97.4
With a disability	2,951	2.6	1,433	2.6	1,518	2.6
Sight	1,462	49.5	696	48.6	766	50.5
Hearing	424	14.4	195	13.6	229	15.1
Speech	437	14.8	239	16.7	198	13.0
Physical	782	26.5	336	23.4	446	29.4
Intellectual	285	9.7	162	11.3	123	8.1
Emotional	235	8.0	114	8.0	121	8.0
Other	230	7.8	107	7.5	123	8.1
Urban						
Total	48,570	100.0	23,158	100.0	25,412	100.0
No disability	47,480	97.8	22,644	97.8	24,836	97.7
With a disability	1,090	2.2	514	2.2	576	2.3
Sight	486	44.6	217	42.2	269	46.7
Hearing	104	9.5	49	9.5	55	9.5
Speech	152	13.9	88	17.1	64	11.1
Physical	334	30.6	135	26.3	199	34.5
Intellectual	114	10.5	72	14.0	42	7.3
Emotional	91	8.3	51	9.9	40	6.9
Other	90	8.3	41	8.0	49	8.5
Rural						
Total	65,151	100.0	32,588	100.0	32,563	100.0
No disability	63,290	97.1	31,669	97.2	31,621	97.1
With a disability	1,861	2.9	919	2.8	942	2.9
Sight	976	52.4	479	52.1	497	52.8
Hearing	320	17.2	146	15.9	174	18.5
Speech	285	15.3	151	16.4	134	14.2
Physical	448	24.1	201	21.9	247	26.2
Intellectual	171	9.2	90	9.8	81	8.6
Emotional	144	7.7	63	6.9	81	8.6
Other	140	7.5	66	7.2	74	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

In Kwaebibirem district disability is high in the rural population than the urban population. Out of the total population of 2,951 disabilities enumerated, persons with disability in rural areas are 1,861. In both localities the females are more than males in most impairments.

The table indicates that more urbanite males suffer emotional disability than females but to the contrary more rural disable persons are females.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activities

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and both sexes.

Almost four percent of the persons with disability in Kwaebibirem district are employed out of the total number of 2,485 enumerated. Among all, persons with sight has the highest number of employed persons accounting for 58.5 percent

Persons with sight (35.6%) and physical (61.3%) disabilities are economically not active in the district. score high in the not economically active group. Persons with emotional disability 36.8 are employed as against 61.1 percent who are economically not active.

With males with any form of disability, 60.2 percent are employed, 2.2 percent unemployed and 37.6 percent being economically not active. In the male category those with sight disability, 69.9 percent are employed and 29.2 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	69,061	100.0	46,056	66.7	2,325	3.4	20,680	29.9
No disability	66,575	100.0	44,710	67.2	2,275	3.4	19,590	29.4
With a disability	2,486	100.0	1,346	54.1	50	2.0	1,090	43.8
Sight	1,254	100.0	788	62.8	19	1.5	447	35.6
Hearing	345	100.0	189	54.8	10	2.9	146	42.3
Speech	283	100.0	149	52.7	8	2.8	126	44.5
Physical	710	100.0	260	36.6	15	2.1	435	61.3
Intellectual	215	100.0	77	35.8	7	3.3	131	60.9
Emotional	193	100.0	71	36.8	4	2.1	118	61.1
Other	199	100.0	72	36.2	6	3.0	121	60.8
Male								
Total	32,835	100.0	22,656	69.0	1,013	3.1	9,166	27.9
No disability	31,642	100.0	21,938	69.3	987	3.1	8,717	27.5
With a disability	1,193	100.0	718	60.2	26	2.2	449	37.6
Sight	589	100.0	412	69.9	5	0.8	172	29.2
Hearing	160	100.0	90	56.3	7	4.4	63	39.4
Speech	151	100.0	91	60.3	5	3.3	55	36.4
Physical	299	100.0	120	40.1	11	3.7	168	56.2
Intellectual	120	100.0	47	39.2	5	4.2	68	56.7
Emotional	93	100.0	38	40.9	2	2.2	53	57.0
Other	90	100.0	42	46.7	4	4.4	44	48.9
Female								
Total	36,226	100.0	23,400	64.6	1,312	3.6	11,514	31.8
No disability	34,933	100.0	22,772	65.2	1,288	3.7	10,873	31.1
With a disability	1,293	100.0	628	48.6	24	1.9	641	49.6
Sight	665	100.0	376	56.5	14	2.1	275	41.4
Hearing	185	100.0	99	53.5	3	1.6	83	44.9
Speech	132	100.0	58	43.9	3	2.3	71	53.8
Physical	411	100.0	140	34.1	4	1.0	267	65.0
Intellectual	95	100.0	30	31.6	2	2.1	63	66.3
Emotional	100	100.0	33	33.0	2	2.0	65	65.0
Other	109	100.0	30	27.5	2	1.8	77	70.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to the table 48.6 percent females with disability are employed with 49.6 percent being economically not active and 1.9 percent are unemployed. Among the various types of disability, females with sight disability, 56.2 percent are employed and 41.4 percent in the same category are economically not active. For females with physical disability 65.0 percent are employed and for those with speech disability 2.3 percent are unemployed in the district.

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

The Table 6.3 shows the disability population aged three years and older and their level education. It indicates the education levels of the disability population from pre-primary to sec/SHS and higher in the district.

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status of disabled persons is presented in Table 6.3. The Table shows that 31.7 percent of persons with sight disability have never been to school, 57.1 percent have basic education and for sec/SHS and higher they account for 11.7 percent. In the district in general 13.3 percent of all persons with a form of disability have never been to school, 65.2 percent have basic education while 11.4 percent have sec/SHS and higher certificate.

With respect to males with any form of disability, 9.3 have never been to school, 65.6 percent with basic education and 14.6 percent having sec/SHS and higher education. For the categories of disability, 32.8 percent males with speech disability have never been to school, 60.9 with emotional disability have never been to school and for sight they constitute 16.8 percent.

Males with all forms of disability, 17.2 percent have never been to school with 64.8 percent constituting those with basic education and 8.5 percent with sec/SHS and higher education. The table further reveals that for females with physical disability 51.1 percent have never been to school against 54.1 percent with sight disability who have basic education and again 6.9 percent with sight disability with sec/SHs and higher education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	105,020	13,994	10,553	68,449	12,024	100.0	13.3	10	65.2	11.4
No disability	102,132	13,079	10,453	66,863	11,737	100.0	12.8	10.2	65.5	11.5
With a disability	2,888	915	100	1,586	287	100.0	31.7	3.5	54.9	9.9
Sight	1,432	393	54	818	167	100.0	27.4	3.8	57.1	11.7
Hearing	417	163	14	200	40	100.0	39.1	3.4	48	9.6
Speech	421	162	29	201	29	100.0	38.5	6.9	47.7	6.9
Physical	776	312	15	397	52	100.0	40.2	1.9	51.2	6.7
Intellectual	276	97	15	140	24	100.0	35.1	5.4	50.7	8.7
Emotional	230	67	9	130	24	100.0	29.1	3.9	56.5	10.4
Other	223	71	4	130	18	100.0	31.8	1.8	58.3	8.1
Male										
Total	51,297	4,746	5,432	33,646	7,473	100.0	9.3	10.6	65.6	14.6
No disability	49,895	4,431	5,384	32,814	7,266	100.0	8.9	10.8	65.8	14.6
With a disability	1,402	315	48	832	207	100.0	22.5	3.4	59.3	14.8
Sight	683	132	23	413	115	100.0	19.3	3.4	60.5	16.8
Hearing	192	63	6	95	28	100.0	32.8	3.1	49.5	14.6
Speech	229	75	18	116	20	100.0	32.8	7.9	50.7	8.7
Physical	330	84	8	201	37	100.0	25.5	2.4	60.9	11.2
Intellectual	155	47	8	84	16	100.0	30.3	5.2	54.2	10.3
Emotional	111	18	3	73	17	100.0	16.2	2.7	65.8	15.3
Other	104	24	2	65	13	100.0	23.1	1.9	62.5	12.5
Female										
Total	53,723	9,248	5,121	34,803	4,551	100.0	17.2	9.5	64.8	8.5
No disability	52,237	8,648	5,069	34,049	4,471	100.0	16.6	9.7	65.2	8.6
With a disability	1,486	600	52	754	80	100.0	40.4	3.5	50.7	5.4
Sight	749	261	31	405	52	100.0	34.8	4.1	54.1	6.9
Hearing	225	100	8	105	12	100.0	44.4	3.6	46.7	5.3
Speech	192	87	11	85	9	100.0	45.3	5.7	44.3	4.7
Physical	446	228	7	196	15	100.0	51.1	1.6	43.9	3.4
Intellectual	121	50	7	56	8	100.0	41.3	5.8	46.3	6.6
Emotional	119	49	6	57	7	100.0	41.2	5	47.9	5.9
Other	119	47	2	65	5	100.0	39.5	1.7	54.6	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introductions

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Ghana and because agriculture is the mainstay of the Ghanaian economy, particularly in the rural areas, its importance cannot be over emphasised. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programs.

According to the 2010 PHC, majority of the economically active populations in the District are engaged in agriculture. The main vegetation cover, rich good soils, and climatic conditions is conducive for the production of a variety of cash and food crops. Help from the Oil Palm Research Institute (OPRI), and the University of Ghana Agricultural Research Station have given the District some added advantage in agriculture. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with the main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is the one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be in agricultural household if at least one of its members engage in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural alone. Table 7.1 shows that a percentage of 70.8 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. This is higher than the regional average of 59.2 percent.

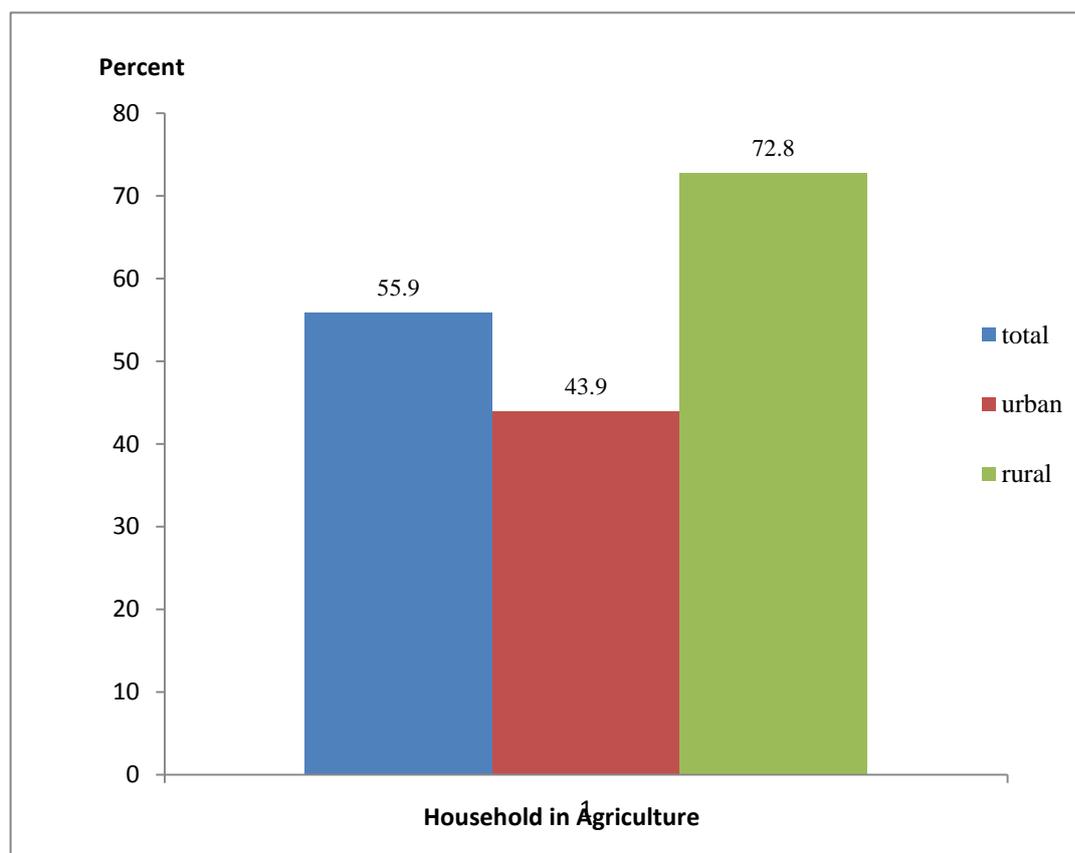
From a total of 19,578 households engaged in agriculture, 38.8 percent are in the urban areas and 61.2 percent are in the rural areas of the District.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	27,650	100.0	12,445	45.0	15,205	55.0
Households engages in Agriculture	19,578	100.0	7,596	38.8	11,982	61.2
Crop Farming	19,168	100.0	7,381	38.5	11,787	61.5
Tree Planting	92	100.0	25	27.2	67	72.8
Livestock Rearing	5,741	100.0	1,861	32.4	3,880	67.6
Fish Farming	11	100.0	4	36.4	7	63.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming

The type of agricultural activity engaged in by agricultural households in the District is presented in Table 7.1. Majority of agricultural households 19,168 (97.9%) are engaged in crop farming. The second dominant type of farming in agricultural households in the District is Livestock rearing 5741 (29.3%). Chicken, sheep and goat are the most common livestock reared in the District. Only 92 (0.5%) households are engaged in tree growing.

Fish farming employs just 11(0.1%) of agricultural households. The percentage of rural households engage in agriculture (78.8%) is higher than that of urban households (61.0%) engaged in agriculture/ farming activities.

Table 7.2: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of farming	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	27,650	100.0	12,445	100.0	15,205	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	19,578	70.8	7,596	61.0	11,982	78.8
Crop Farming	19,168	97.9	7,381	97.2	11,787	98.4
Tree Planting	92	0.5	25	0.3	67	0.6
Livestock Rearing	5,741	29.3	1,861	24.5	3,880	32.4
Fish Farming	11	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and the keepers in the District. A total of 127,723 livestock of different kinds are reared in the Kwaebirem District. The table shows that rearing of chicken is in the majority (66.9%) followed by goats (18.8%), sheep (6.9%), fish farming (0.8%), snails (0.8%) and pigs (0.9 %).

Table 7.3: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Quantity	Number of Keepers	Average per keeper
All livestock	127,723	8,773	15
Beehives	90	8	11
Cattle	1,158	45	26
Chicken	85,562	4,438	19
Dove	129	10	13
Duck	1,213	119	10
Goat	24,009	2,882	8
Grass-cutter	221	21	11
Guinea fowl	538	35	15
Ostrich	204	13	16
Pig	2,410	212	11
Rabbit	597	33	18
Sheep	8,915	843	11
Silk worm	239	24	10
Snail	1,000	1	1,000
Turkey	121	10	12
Other	261	68	4
Fish farming	1,039	9	115
Inland fishing	3	1	3
Marine fishing	14	1	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information about housing characteristics in the Kwaebibirem District. These include housing stock, type of materials used for dwelling unit, number of sleeping rooms occupied by household members, ownership of houses, fuel for cooking and nature of waste disposal (solid and liquid).

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The district household population (111,525) live in a total of 19,449 houses. The average household size for the district is 4.1 persons, lower than the national (4.5) and regional (4.2) averages. The average household size in the urban and rural areas is 3.9 and 4.3 persons respectively

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

Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	113,721	48,570	65,151
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	111,525	47,692	63,833
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	19,449	7,173	12,276
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	12,445	15,205
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Population per house	7.3	6.1	5.8	6.8	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The average population per house in the district stands at 5.8 persons, lower than the regional average of 6.1 persons. The district average households per house (1.4), in the urban areas the average is 1.7 and 1.2 in rural areas. However, the urban average household per house is higher than the rural areas.

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 indicates that there are 27,650 households in the district. Of this figure, 16,933 (61.2%) of households live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household. Ownership of dwelling by a relative other than household member is 12.6 percent while that of other private individual and other private agency each accounts for 21.1 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

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

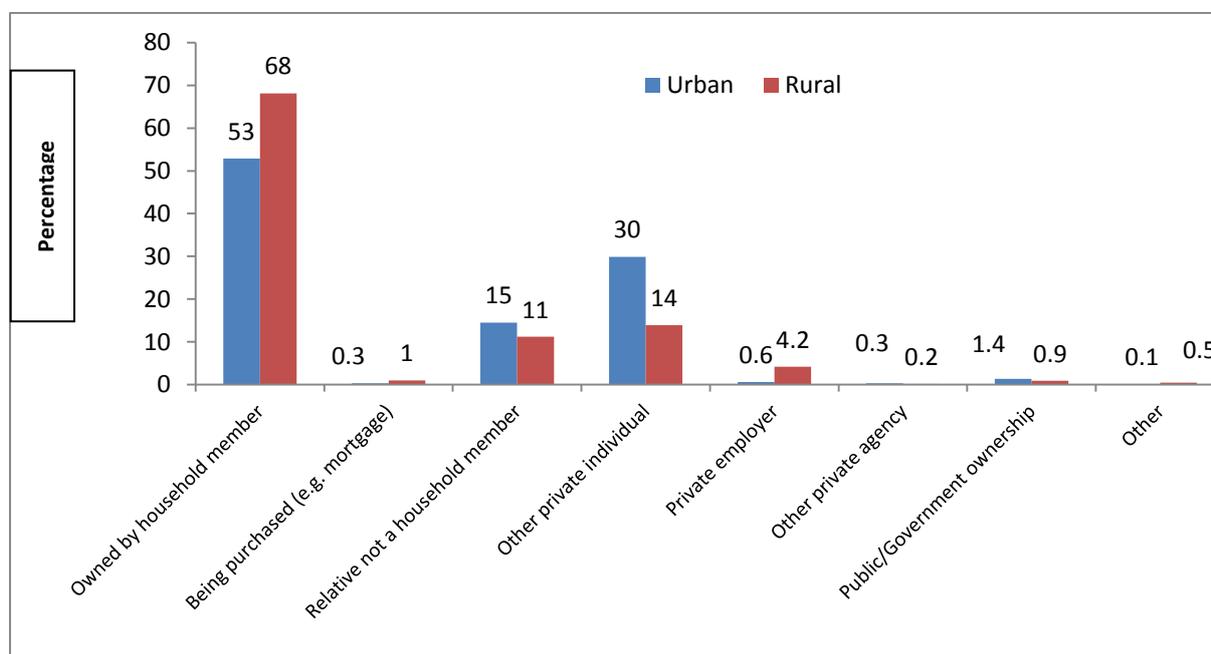
Ownership of dwelling	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	18,225	9,425	12,445	15,205
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	16,933	10,940	5,993	6,578	10,355
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	185	139	46	38	147
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	3,491	2,228	1,263	1,800	1,691
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	5,835	3,947	1,888	3,725	2,110
Private employer	83,610	6,862	722	626	96	78	644
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	70	50	20	37	33
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	320	230	90	178	142
Other	24,000	2,331	94	65	29	11	83

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the district, the proportion of female headed household ownership of dwelling is lower 9,425 (34.1%) than the male headed ownership of dwelling 18,225 (65.9%).

With reference to ownership of dwelling by a relative other than household member, female headed households account for 13.4 percent while the male headed households account for 12.2 percent.

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas, ownership by household member accounts for 53.0 percent compared to 68.0 percent in the rural areas.

Ownership of dwelling in urban areas by a relative rather than a household member and other private individual accounts for 58.6 percent compared to 25 percent in rural areas.

8.3.2 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows that, a total of 27,650 dwelling units (occupied) were identified in the district during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Of this number, 49.6% of household live in compound house type. Households who live in separate houses are 31.4 percent and semi-detached houses 11.8 percent

Within the male headed households in the district, 47.6 percent occupy compound houses while 32.4 percent and 12.3 percent occupy separate and semi-detached houses respectively. The three types of dwelling units together account for 92.3 percent of occupied dwelling units. In the female headed households in the district, 53.6 percent occupy compound houses while 29.4 percent and 10.9 percent occupy separate and semi-detached houses respectively.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	8,672	31.4	32.4	29.4	21.4	39.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	3,262	11.8	12.3	10.9	9.8	13.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	856	3.1	3.5	2.4	3.5	2.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	13,714	49.6	47.6	53.6	61.5	39.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	474	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	48	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	950	94	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	214	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	91	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	141	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Other	9,846	654	84	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Material of Outer Walls, Floor and Roof

8.4.1 Material of outer walls

The main construction material for outer walls in the District is cement block/concrete (51.9%). Other construction materials are palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia (0.2%) and mud/mud bricks or earth (0.7%).

In the urban areas, material commonly used are mud bricks or earth (20.6%) and cement blocks/ concrete (66.0%) compared to 2.9 percent of wood, 1.2 percent of metal steel/slate/asbestos, 0.1 percent of stone, 0.2 percent of palm leaf /thatch (grass)/raffia and 0.5 percent of burnt bricks.

In the rural areas, wood accounts for 3.0 percent, 0.8 percent of metal sheet/slate/asbestos, and 0.1 percent of stone compared to 1.0 percent of burnt bricks, 0.1% of palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia, (9.1%) landcrete and 0.6 percent of other materials.

It was also realised there is a small proportion (0.5%) of household using bamboo for house construction in the rural areas as compared to none (0.2%) in the urban areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	29,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	9,920	33.8	20.6	44
Wood	200,594	12,028	862	2.9	2.9	3.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	282	1.0	1.2	0.8
Stone	11,330	1,182	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	219	0.7	0.5	1.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	15,237	51.9	66	40.9
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	2,525	8.6	8.0	9.1
Bamboo	8,206	954	108	0.4	0.2	0.5
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	49	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	123	0.4	0.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor material

Materials used for floors of dwelling units in the district are mainly cement/concrete (84.2%) and earth/mud (11.9%). The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of the house (Table 8.5). Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect depending on the material. In the urban areas, 6.2 percent of households use earth/mud for floor compared to 16.5percent in the rural areas. However, majority of households in the urban areas (88.4%) use cement/concrete for floors compared to (80.8%) in the rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	27,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	3,297	11.9	6.2	16.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	23,349	84.2	88.4	80.8
Stone	32,817	6,076	466	1.7	3.1	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	710	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	104	0.4	0.5	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	88	0.3	0.4	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	213	0.8	0.7	0.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	79	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	15,567	1,246	105	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows the category of all construction materials for roofing in the locality. The materials comprise mud bricks, metal sheet, wood, slate/asbestos, bamboo, roofing tile, raffia and others.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	29,361	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	72	0.2	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,527	175	0.6	0.7	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	27,213	92.7	94.5	91.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	237	0.8	0.5	1.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	167	0.6	0.6	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	405	1.4	0.8	1.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	924	3.1	2.3	3.8
Other	35,935	2,643	143	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the total dwelling units in the district as shown by Table 8.6,(0.1%) used mud/bricks for roofing in the urban areas compared to (0.4%) in the rural areas. The table further shows that (0.7%) of dwelling units in urban areas use wood compared to (0.5%) in rural areas. Many more dwelling units (94.5%) use metal sheet in the urban than in rural areas (91.2%). The proportion of dwelling units that use slate/asbestos represents (0.5%) in the urban areas and (1.0%) in the rural areas.

The proportion of dwelling units that use cement/concrete for roofing is (0.6%) and (0.5%) in the urban and rural areas respectively. It can therefore be concluded that most of the households in both the rural and urban areas in the district do not use roofing tile. About

(2.3%) of the households in the urban area use thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to (3.8%) in the rural areas.

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons is an indication of the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit.

Out of 27,650 household's occupancy, (4.4%) occupied four rooms, three rooms (10.0%) and two rooms (23.6%). The highest proportion of household room occupancy in the district is 57.9 percent (1 room) while the lowest is 0.3 percent (8 rooms). This could be attributed to the fact that people are beginning to shift from the extended family system to a nuclear one.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	27,650	100.0	57.9	23.6	10	4.4	1.9	1	0.4	0.3	0.5
1	5,470	100.0	90.1	6.1	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
2	3,772	100.0	73.4	20.2	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
3	3,824	100.0	62.2	26.3	7.1	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
4	3,945	100.0	56.6	27.3	10	3.4	1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
5	3,478	100.0	47.9	31.8	13.4	3.9	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
6	2,610	100.0	40	32.8	16.2	6.4	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
7	1,755	100.0	30	36.1	19	8.3	3.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
8	1,157	100.0	22	32.3	20.1	14.7	7.1	1.8	1	0.7	0.2
9	692	100.0	17.8	27.9	25.1	14.3	7.2	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.7
10+	947	100.0	9.5	18.9	26.5	19.1	11.1	7	3.1	2.1	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

The 2010 Population and Housing Census captured lighting as part of housing facility. Table 8.8 shows that, electricity (mains), accounting for (60.8%) in the Kwabibirem District followed by kerosene lamp (28.4%) compared to (9.0%) Flashlight/Torch.

As expected, electricity (mains) (72.4%) is the most common source of lighting in the urban areas compared with 51.2 percent in the rural areas. Whereas flashlight/torch accounts for 12.6 percent in rural areas, the urban areas records about five (4.7%) percent.

The use of other sources of lighting (gas lamp, solar energy, candles, firewood, crops residue and others) is less than one percent (0.9%) in the district.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	16,798	60.8	72.4	51.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	198	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	7,840	28.4	20.9	34.5
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	74	0.3	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	94	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	2,494	9	4.7	12.6
Firewood	13,241	1,593	67	0.2	0.2	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	13	0	0.1	0
Other	11,739	932	47	0.2	0.3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The availability, accessibility and affordability of kerosene and kerosene lamp are necessary for lighting purposes in the district and should therefore engage the attention of planners and the local administration. In addition, the rural electrification programme needs to be intensified as the availability of electricity is not meant only for household lighting and cooking but also for the promotion of industrial and other economic activities, including preservation of food.

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

The distribution of cooking space and main source of cooking fuel used by households in the district is presented in Table 8.9. The table shows that, the main source of cooking fuel used by the various households both in rural and urban areas are wood, gas, electricity, kerosene, charcoal, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and other. In the district (3.1%) of the total households did not use any of the types of fuel (none, no cooking).

Wood is the dominant (66.5%) source of fuel for cooking in the rural areas compared to its use in the urban areas (33.5%). It is encouraging to notice that (76.6%) and (23.4%) of households use gas for cooking in both urban and rural areas respectively. The use of electricity for cooking is (16.9%) for urban and (83.1%) in the rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household					
Total	5,467,032	632,045	47,954	24,333	23,621
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	3,191	1,926	1,265
Wood	2,197,074	315,386	24,141	8,080	16,061
Gas	996,517	74,339	4,700	3,598	1,102
Electricity	29,794	3,438	332	56	276
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	272	134	138
Charcoal	1,844,278	203,053	15,084	10,438	4,646
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	186	69	117
Saw dust	8,000	548	32	22	10
Animal waste	2,332	147	11	8	3
Other	7,759	329	5	2	3
Cooking space used by household					
Total	5,467,032	632,045	47,954	24,333	23,621
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	3,902	2,163	1,739
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	18,865	8,487	10,378
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	3,375	1,682	1,693
Enclosure without roof	117,610	10,220	678	318	360
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,824	67,390	3,361	1,150	2,211
Veranda	74,525	7,798	360	247	113
Open space in compound	1,173,937	135,910	11,495	7,312	4,183
Other	1,115,463	87,662	5,719	2,833	2,886
Other	21,007	2,465	199	141	58

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of improved drinking water are an important aspect of the health of household members in the district. Water is considered as safe and potable when it is treated. Some of these water sources could be found within the households and outside the households. Households in the district derive their drinking water from diverse sources. However, three main sources are Pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap and bore-hole/pump/tube well which together, is used by 76.5 percent of households.

From Table 8.7,(5.0%) of households rely on river/stream sources of water. The households in the urban areas use (9.4%) of pipe-borne water outside dwelling as compared to (3.4%) of households in the rural areas. The total number of households that use pipe-borne water inside dwelling in the district is (6.5%), while (20.6%) of households in the district use public tap or stand pipes. A proportion of (15.4%) rural communities in the district rely on public tap or standpipes compared to (25.6%) in urban areas. Those who use bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic purposes is(30.3%) with the urban to rural proportions being (13.7%) and (47.4%) percent respectively. Only (2.1%) percent of households use unprotected wells for domestic activities compared to pipe-borne outside dwelling (17.3%) and public tap or stand pipe (19.7%)

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	47,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	3,095	6.5	9.4	3.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	8,260	17.2	23.1	11.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	9,858	20.6	25.6	15.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	14,391	30.0	12.0	48.6
Protected well	321,091	58,167	6,074	12.7	16.6	8.6
Rain water	39,438	7,948	126	0.3	0.3	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	147	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	81	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	2,892	6.0	9.3	2.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	103	0.2	0.4	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	528	1.1	1.1	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	2,247	4.7	1.3	8.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	114	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	3,972	259	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	47,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,338	7.0	10.4	3.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	8,320	17.3	23.0	11.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	9,429	19.7	24.7	14.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	14,541	30.3	13.7	47.4
Protected well	465,775	95,179	7,675	16.0	21.5	10.4
Rain water	39,916	7,577	187	0.4	0.4	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	200	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	150	0.3	0.5	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	1,017	2.1	2.7	1.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	50	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	2,851	5.9	2.0	10.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	152	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other	10,302	1,341	44	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and serves as an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of every household in the district.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	12,445	15,205
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	3,116	805	2,311
W.C.	839,611	55,161	1,153	788	365
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	13,312	5,449	7,863
KVIP	572,824	100,193	4,163	2,266	1,897
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	107	38	69
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit. Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	5,681	3,049	2,632
Other	23,385	2,185	118	50	68
Bathing facility					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	27,650	12,445	15,205
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	8,536	2,467	6,069
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	8,953	4,816	4,137
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	2,138	1,014	1,124
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	5,332	3,339	1,993
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	34	15	19
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	850	211	639
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,724	557	1,167
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	34	10	24
Other	16,276	1,635	49	16	33

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 shows the number of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. There are 3,116 households who do not have toilet facility in their dwelling units representing (11.3%). They resort to open spaces, beaches or fields or any places of convenience for them. The use of W.C. is not common in the district; only 1,158 households (4.2%) use it, while 107 households (0.4%) use Bucket/Pan, which is usually found in rural areas and sometimes in urban areas.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

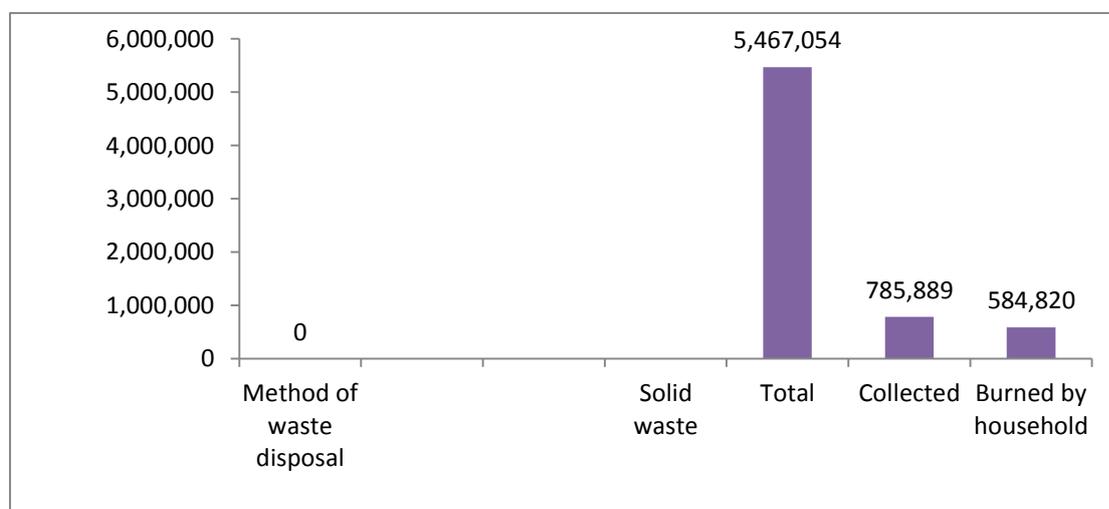
Waste disposal continues to be a challenge as populations grow coupled with industrial development of districts. Also, one of the most difficult challenges for both urban and rural areas in the district and region as a whole is failure to adopt modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.9 shows the main methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	47,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	1,154	2.4	2.2	2.6
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	9,467	19.7	20.4	19.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	8,186	17.1	28.1	5.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	23,390	48.8	41.9	55.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	3,273	6.8	3.3	10.4
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	2,161	4.5	3.5	5.6
Other	53,805	6,324	323	0.7	0.5	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	47,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	573	1.2	1.9	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	2,345	4.9	7.0	2.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	710	1.5	2.5	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	10,471	21.8	17.7	26.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	9,169	19.1	26.3	11.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	24,475	51.0	44.1	58.2
Other	38,294	5,108	211	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

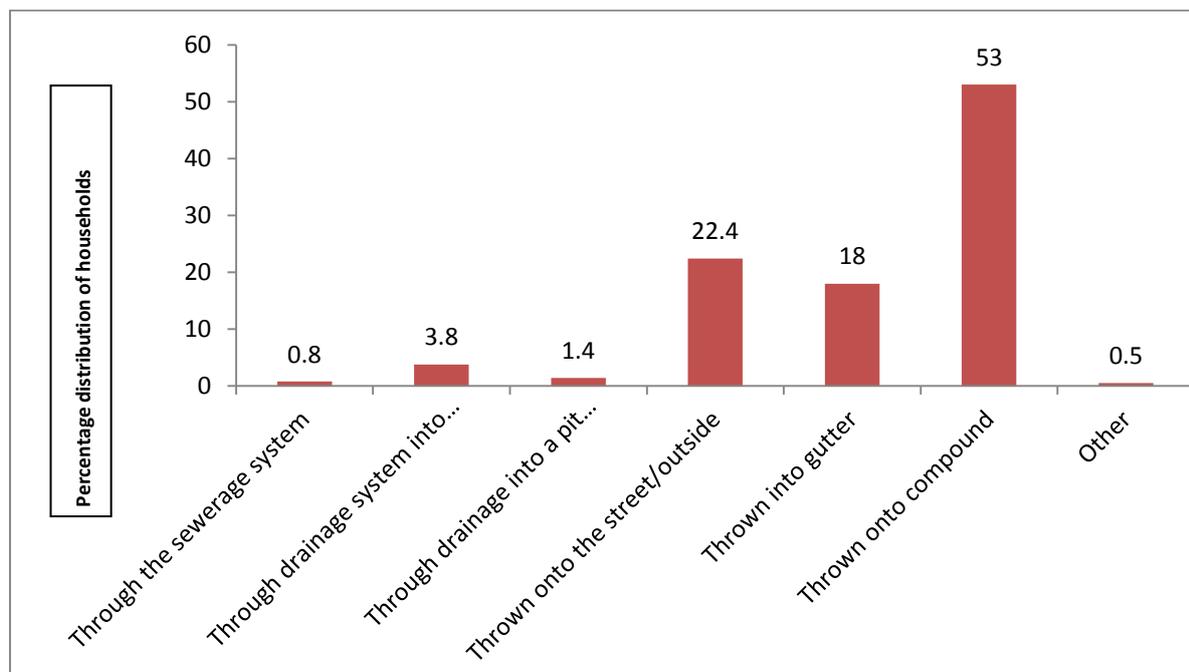
Figure 8.2 shows the different methods of rubbish disposals in the district. The figure shows that (6.4%) of the population disposes rubbish by dumping it indiscriminately while (46%) disposes of waste in public dump or open space, (19.1%) of the household population disposes of waste in approved public dump (container) and (20.5%) does that by burning.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by methods of rubbish disposal

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows (53%) of the households' population dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them on their compound with (43.7%) and (60.7%) doing so respectively in the urban and rural areas. (22.4%) of households throw their waste onto the street/outside. Less than one percent of the population(0.8%) disposed their wastes through the sewerage system, (3.8%) through a drainage system into a gutter, (1.4%) and (18.1%) thrown into a pit through drainage (soak away) and gutters respectively.

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of households by methods of liquid waste disposal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are usually driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels. This chapter presents the findings and recommendations emanating from the report using the 2010 PHC.

9.2 Summary of key findings

9.2.1 Population size, composition and age sex structure.

The total population of the District is 113,721. The female population represents 50.9 percent of the district's population while the males form 49.1 percent. The proportion of the population between ages 15-64 (economically active group) is 55.5 percent whereas 44.5 percent are within the dependent age group. Almost fifty seven percent 57.3% of the total population in the District are rural dwellers with 42.7 percent living in urban areas.

The age structure of the District follows the Regional pattern, that of a youthful population. Persons under 15 years constitute 39.4 percent of the total population of the District. The District has an age dependency ratio of 80.2

The total fertility rate for the District is 3.4., relatively lower compared to other districts like Kwahu Afram Plains South (4.7) and Upper West Akyem (4.2). The crude death rate (Number of deaths per 1,000 populations) in the District is 5.6.

A large proportion of migrants in the District are from other localities in the Eastern Region

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The District has a total of 20,304 households according to the 2010 population and housing census. Households with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children which is the nuclear type constitutes the largest proportion (5,608) with the majority being in the urban areas. The average household size is 3.9 with the average household per house being 1.6.

Three quarters (24.8%) of the household population are heads, with 33.3 percent being males and 16.6 percent females. Children (son and daughter) constitute the largest number of all household members in the district accounting for 43.3 percent.

Approximately 2 out of every 5 (39.1%) persons aged 12 years and older in the District have never been married while slightly more than that (41.6%) are married. The proportion in consensual union is over seven (7.5%) percent. Those who have ever married constitutes more than a tenth (11.7%) of the household population, this include those separated (1.9%), divorced (4.9%) and widowed (4.9%).

On the other hand, a higher proportion of females between the ages 35-39 are in a marital union (73.0 percent married and 8.8 percent in consensual union) compared to males (68.3% married and 12.6% in consensual union).

Ghanaian by birth constitutes the largest percentage (96.2%) of the population in the District, followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (1.6%), Ghanaians by naturalization (0.5%). The rest are non-Ghanaians (1.7%).

The major religious affiliation in the district are Christianity, followed by Islam, Traditionalist then others.

In the Kwaebibirem District, 84.7 percent are literates whereas 15 percent are non (not literates). The highest literate (68.6%) population in the District are literates in both English and a Ghanaian language, followed by literates (26.9%) in English only, then literate (8.6%) in Ghanaian language only.

The highest level of currently school attendance is the primary with 47.1 percent. JSS/JHS (31.4%) or Middle School (34.1%) is the highest level of past school attendance.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Seventy-two percent (72.2%) of the population 15 years and older in the District are economically active and 27.8 percent are economically not active.

Under economically active population, 95 percent are employed whereas five percent are unemployed. With the economically active population, 48.5 percent are males and 51.5 percent are females.

Fifty-one (51.2%) percent of females aged 15 years and older are employed while 48.8 percent males are employed, for the unemployed, females constitute 56 percent and males constitute 44 percent. Males who are economically not active are 45 percent whereas females are 55percent.

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (39.6%) are the major occupation in the District, followed by Service and sales workers (19.0%), then Crafts and related trades workers (15.2%). With the major occupation, males constitute 45.6 percent and females 33.7 percent.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

From a total population 77,370 of persons 12 years and older, 45.1 percent (34,910) owned mobile phones and only three percent have access or use internet facility. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older own or have access to fixed telephone lines and desktop /laptop

9.2.4 Disability

In all, 2.4 percent of the total population of the District has one form of disability or the other with a slight variation among males and females. Disability also is more pronounced in the rural areas than the urban areas. The six major types of disability reported in the population in Ghana according to the 2010 PHC are all found in the District. Sight and physical disability are the most common, constituting 46.7 percent and 27.6 percent respectively. Fifty-four percent of persons with disability are economically active and 45.9 are economically not active. Out of 4,620 people with disability of school going age, only 31.2

percent have ever attended school. Educational status and literacy rate are generally low among the population with disability in the District.

9.2.5 Agricultural Activity

About a third (70.8%) of the households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. Rural households are in the majority (78.8%) compared to urban households (61.0%). For types of farming, Crop farming (94.7%) is the major agricultural activity undertaken, followed by livestock rearing (31.6).

9.2.6 Housing

The total stock of houses in the District is 19,449. The average household size of the district is 4.1 persons. The rural areas have a higher proportion of houses (12,276) than the urban areas (7,173). Ownership of dwelling by a relative other than household member is 12.6 percent while that of other private individual and other private agency each accounts for 21.1 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. The common dwelling unit in the District is compound houses, (49.6%), More than half (61.2%) of the housing stocks in the district are owned by a household member and majority of the population (57.9%) live in single rooms.

With respect to utilities, 60.8 percent of the households in the district use electricity from the national grid as their main source of lighting while 28.4 percent use kerosene lamp. The main source of fuel used by household for cooking in the District is wood (50.3%), then charcoal (31.5%).

The main source of water for drinking is bore hole/pump/tube well (30.0%), followed by public tap/standpipe (20.6%), then pipe borne water outside dwellings (17.2%) etc.

Pit latrine (48.1%) is the most commonly used toilet facility in the District. Shared separate bathroom in the same house (32.4%) is the main bathing facility used by households. Public dumps in open space (46.0) is the most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the District, followed by Burned by household (20.5%). The three most commonly use methods of disposing off liquid waste in the district are, Thrown onto compound (53.0%), thrown onto the street/outside (22.4%), followed by thrown onto gutter (18.1%).

9.3 Conclusion

The Kwaebirem District is one of the 26 administrative Districts with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities. These include agricultural production, trading, mining and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the District are based on modern and traditional institutions.

The population characteristics of the District are diverse in several respects. Residents are of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic, religious background. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to increase its human resource and socio-economic development very fast. The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility, mortality and migration processes. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another.

Persons of Ghanaian parentage (born in the district) constitutes a large percentage of the population in the District, there is a presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the District, though very small.

Majority of the population live in the rural part of the District. Levels of education and literacy rates are lower among rural dwellers and also women. Household sizes are quite smaller in the District, with rural households having larger proportions than urban households.

Persons with disability in the district are low in the district but Literacy rates among them is relatively low.

The employment characteristics of the population indicates low skills among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others.

Levels of unemployment are high among the youth in the district. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the district with more than half of the population being engaged in crop farming.

Most of the households in the district depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping is concerned. Majority of all dwellings in the district are owned by private individual household members and this is dominant in rural households than their urban households. Access to amenities and facilities such as water and electricity within the dwellings is relatively high in the District.

Access to ICT is also low in the district but ownership of mobile phones is on the increase.

9.4 Policy Recommendation

The characteristics of the population of the District as observed the Ghana 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the District, first and foremost.

Population Policy of the District must be considered to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the District. There should be conscious effort at human resource development because educational and other socioeconomic characteristic that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low.

Since the District has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the District. The higher unemployment levels among the active population in the District suggest that serious consideration for job creation needs more attention of policy makers in the District. The District Assembly needs to institute critical measures targeted at agro based industries to transform the rural environment and also create jobs.

Environmental pollution such as deforestation through the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal, indiscriminate dumping of solid waste, land degradation through mining activities and the use of the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities, remain a problem in the District. The Kwaebibirem District Assembly should enforce policies and byelaws to curb these menaces.

The District assembly should also rationalize and update byelaws to ensure efficient management of the environment regarding disposal of liquid and solid wastes at the household level, and enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Kade	24,493	11,541	12,952	6,453	3,121
2	Asuom	13,697	6,546	7,151	3,498	2,273
3	Abaam	5,284	2,539	2,745	1,309	997
4	Nkwantanang	5,096	2,532	2,564	1,185	782
5	Pramkese	4,472	2,190	2,282	957	666
6	Abodom	3,940	1,902	2,038	1,098	708
7	Takyiman	3,883	1,917	1,966	974	766
8	Adankrono	3,695	1,802	1,893	888	535
9	Otumi	3,335	1,560	1,775	832	591
10	Kwae	3,278	1,650	1,628	795	589
11	Bomso	2,873	1,351	1,522	651	552
12	Tweapease	2,712	1,308	1,404	536	585
13	Anweam	2,087	1,020	1,067	497	350
14	Subi	1,798	889	909	440	305
15	Abenaso	1,793	883	910	394	313
16	James Town	1,704	815	889	420	363
17	Kwamang	1,612	815	797	373	352
18	Otumi-Asikam	1,506	768	738	404	284
19	Pagerkrom	1,462	837	625	451	300
20	Okyinso	1,349	673	676	372	334

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Groups															
			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	Kade	24,493	2,958	2,915	3,216	2,989	2,262	1,872	1,624	1,488	1,244	1,008	879	571	452	238	358	419
2	Asuom	13,697	1,708	1,712	1,775	1,551	1,114	859	799	789	712	666	565	413	288	208	230	308
3	Abaam	5,284	747	679	629	481	440	403	309	303	305	229	207	162	120	68	73	129
4	Nkwantanang	5,096	676	687	687	545	358	356	331	240	251	210	206	148	112	58	95	136
5	Pramkese	4,472	587	634	598	522	284	262	255	240	210	239	171	114	95	74	76	111
6	Abodom	3,940	547	466	532	416	291	262	243	224	204	202	154	118	92	53	62	74
7	Takyiman	3,883	527	484	485	397	260	248	261	238	174	178	182	119	101	68	55	106
8	Adankrono	3,695	529	468	461	438	328	256	238	199	157	175	146	80	63	39	47	71
9	Otumi	3,335	454	482	450	316	207	193	178	216	158	143	115	100	98	66	61	98
10	Kwae	3,278	458	426	434	334	290	247	204	184	176	156	119	75	52	30	42	51
11	Bomso	2,873	381	353	426	326	187	178	148	136	146	121	140	91	61	56	52	71
12	Tweapease	2,712	390	363	356	311	187	140	132	142	157	121	98	90	60	45	55	65
13	Anweam	2,087	348	293	279	230	154	114	136	107	109	95	61	46	32	18	21	44
14	Subi	1,798	243	244	200	203	176	128	97	89	106	95	77	41	27	23	17	32
15	Abenaso	1,793	314	259	209	169	113	122	98	94	73	81	74	37	42	31	36	41
16	James Town	1,704	232	272	225	152	99	110	89	113	91	84	83	53	26	25	20	30
17	Kwamang	1,612	272	240	210	147	105	86	93	86	79	65	65	47	30	26	23	38
18	Otumi-Asikam	1,506	248	215	205	168	98	99	97	89	66	69	62	26	21	8	16	19
19	Pagerkrom	1,462	156	162	172	130	129	125	125	125	97	88	62	36	8	2	20	25
20	Okyinso	1,349	169	133	177	132	88	92	86	80	70	83	64	46	29	23	38	39

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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