



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KWAHU SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

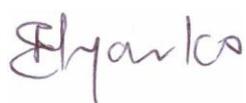
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Kwahu South 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

CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
EU:	European Union
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information, Communication and Technology
ICPD:	International Conference on Population and Development
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWD:	Persons with Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UN:	United Nations
WC:	Water Close

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kwahu South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 69,757 representing 2.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.4 percent and females represent 52.6 percent. More than seventy percent (72.9%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 90.3. The population of the district is youthful (50.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (90.8) than that of females (85.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.8. The General Fertility Rate is 114.0 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 26.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 12.6 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 (53.4 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 12.0 percent of the migrants are from the Greater Accra region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 68,182 with a total number of 16,725 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 38.1 percent. Spouses form about 9.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 23.3 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.9 percent have never married, 4.9 percent are in consensual unions, 6.7 percent are widowed, 7.1 percent are divorced and 1.7 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, 24.1 percent have no education while about 7.3 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (84.7%) are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 12.8 percent are

economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (63.1%) are economically not active with 4.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.5 percent are literate and 20.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (86.0 %) than that of females (73.8%). Seven out of ten people (66.6%) 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, 39.1 percent are currently attending and 41.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 71.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.7 percent are employed while 5.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (43.6%), 20.5% perform household duties and 9.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 46.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 18.3 percent in service and sales, 14.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 9.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 68.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.4 percent are contributing family workers, 1.3 percent are casual workers and 0.4 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 89.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 47.5 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 50.6 percent as compared to 49.4 percent of females. About 4.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 812 households representing 4.9 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 5.8 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 (5.0%) than females (6.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 51.1 percent

followed by physical disability (28.2%). About 7.7 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, 38.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 63.5 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (70.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 47.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (94.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Kwahu South District is 14,087 representing 3.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (52.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 37.2 percent are separate houses and 5.2 percent are semi-detached houses. Less than half (45.0%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 31.1 percent are owned by private individuals; 16.3 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 61.4 percent with mud bricks/earth cement/ constituting 32.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (70.1%) and mud/earth (26.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (86.6 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (87.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.6 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 53.1 percent, flashlight/touch (28.4%) and kerosene lamp (17.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (54.7%). The proportion for rural (61.2%) is higher than that of urban (38.5%). The three main sources of water in the district are public tap and pipe borne water (25.0%), borehole (24.7%) and river/stream accounting for 20.9 percent.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (37.7%), followed by pit latrine (23.8%). About 12.1 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (34.8%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 34.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 47.5 percent. About two in twenty households (13.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.3%) and onto the street (28.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kwahu South District is one of the twenty-six (26) districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was established in 1988 under L.I 1988, Act 1742. Mpraeso is the district capital.

1.1.1 Location and Size

The district shares common boundaries with Kwahu East to the North, Asante-Akim South to the West, the Kwahu West Municipality and East Akim District to the South and Fanteakwa District to the East. Specifically, it lies between latitudes 6°35' N and 6° 45'N and longitude 0° 55' W and 0° 20'W.

1.1.2 Population

The total population of the district is 69,757 made up of 33,094 males and 36,663 females. It occupies a total land area of 795.76 square kilometers and has a population density of 88 persons per square kilometer.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Relief and Drainage

The District lies within three physiographic regions namely the Southern Voltarian Plateau consisting of a series of escarpments. Notable among them is the Kwahu Scarp rising from 220m to 640m above sea level. This scarp has two prominent mountainous peaks- the Odweanoma and Apaku. The second physiographic region is the Forest Dissected Plateau which consists of steep sided Birimian rocks rising to heights up to 240m above sea level. The third physiographic region, the Plains, stretches into the Southern Voltaian Plateau, rising from 60m to 150m above sea level. Among the major rivers that drain the district are the Afram and Pra rivers. The river Afram is a major tributary of the Volta and flows through the northern border of the district with the Afram plains. The Pra River takes its source from Kwahu Twenedruase and flows through Kwahu Praso where it leaves the district.

1.2.2 Climate

Kwahu South District lies within the wet semi equatorial region. It experiences the double maxima rainfall pattern- major and minor seasons. The major rainy season starts from April, reaching its peak in July. On the other hand, the minor rainy season starts from September, ending in October/November. Annual average rainfall is between 1,580mm and 1,780mm. Rainfall intensity however, decreases towards the Voltarian Basin. Mean monthly temperature ranges from as high as 30°C in the dry season to about 26°C in the wet season. It is worthy to note that the relatively higher altitude has moderating influence on the local temperature. Relative humidity ranges between 75% and 80%.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The district lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone. The vegetation is dense with most trees shedding their leaves in the dry season. Trees of economic value like *Milicia excelsa*(Odum), *Sterculia rhinopetala*(Wawa), *Entandrophragma cylindricum*(Sapele), etc are found in the forest. The forest is made up of three layers namely the upper, middle and

lower layers. A greater part of the natural vegetation has been altered due to man's activities on the land.

The forests however, are still in their natural state in the reserve areas. Some of the forests include the Southern scarp forest (146.38km²), Oworobong South forest (35.54km²) reserves among others. .

Together, the reserves cover a total of 181.92km² according to recent records obtained from the Forestry Department of Kwahu South District.

1.2.4 Soils

A classification of soils in the district reveals that they belong to the Forest Ochrosols, and consist of fine sandy loams, congregational loams, non-gravel sandy clay loams and iron pans. These soils possess good chemical properties of clay and appreciable amount of humus, making them generally fertile for the production of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, plantain, yams, etc. From the above description of relief, drainage, climate, vegetation and soils, it would be realized that the district has great potentials for agriculture, tourism and stone quarrying.

1.3 Political /Administrative Structure

The Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 established the district assembly as the highest political and administrative authority with the mandate to initiate development and coordinate all activities aimed at sustained development within the area of its jurisdiction.

The District Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive who serves as the political head and the District Coordinating Director who serves as the administrative head. The Assembly has a total membership of 40. Out of this number, 12 representing 1/3 of membership have been appointed by government in accordance with Act 462. A number of established sub-committees function as operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of specific activities of the assembly

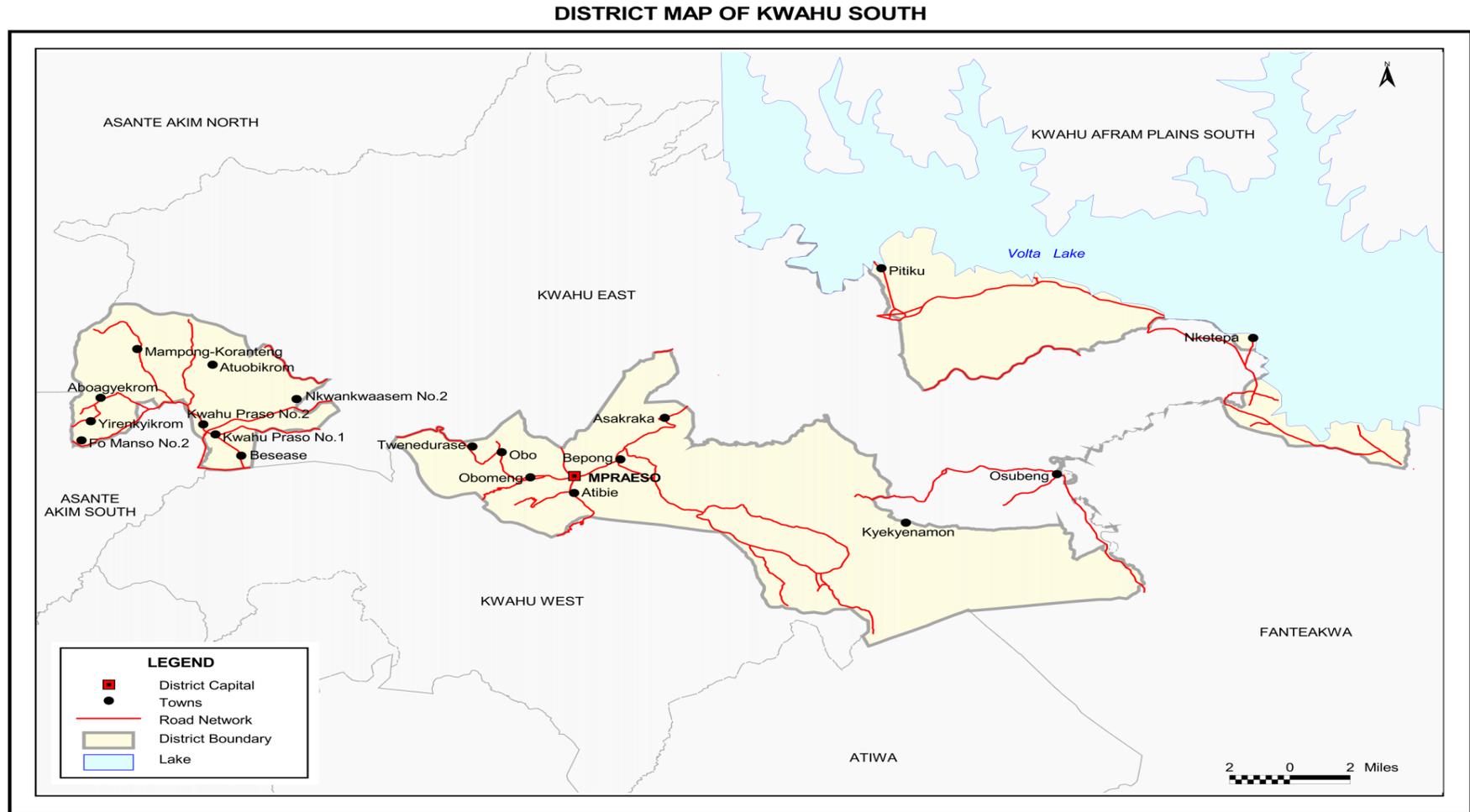
1.4 Culture and Social Structure

Kwahu South District is a heterogeneous community occupied predominately by Kwahus who form 63.9% as evidenced in 2010 PHC. Other significant ethnic groups are Ewes (10.5%).Dangme (7.7%) Ashanti (2.9%). There are also people from the northern regions and other parts of Ghana. It is worthy to note that majority of migrants have lived in the district for a greater part of their lives.

Christianity is the dominant religion and constitutes 79.4% of the population. Those with no religious affiliation are 12.2% while Muslims constitute 6.45%. Traditionalists and others can also be found..

Kwahus are Akans. And are noted for celebration of Easter, when all well-meaning citizens of the land come back home to join their relatives to celebrate the occasion. The occasion is also used to resolve family problems and to celebrate funerals. These could be developed to serve as tourist attractions.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kwahu South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy of the District

The economy of the Kwahu South District Assembly is predominantly agrarian, offering over 44.7% employment to the working population. Other sectors of the economy are service and industry which are mainly small scale. Majority of farmers in the Kwahu South District practice subsistence farming. The rocky and hilly topography of the land does not allow much agricultural mechanization to be practiced. In low lying areas along the Afram River however, some agric mechanization has started. Crops such as plantain, cassava, cocoyam, yam, etc are grown in areas such as Bepong, Ntomem, Asakraka and Kwahu Praso. Vegetables like onions, garden eggs, tomatoes and pepper are grown in communities such as Nketepa, Amarte and Kwahu Amanfrom. With respect to grains, the commonest ones grown by farmers include maize and beans. Fruits like banana, oranges and pineapple are grown at Bepong, Ntomem and their environs.

Commercial Activity

Apart from farming, the main economic activity of the people in the district is pottery as most women are engaged in pottery making particularly grinding bowls: shallow dishes with strong, inverted rims and ridges on the interior used to grind vegetables with a small wooden pestle. Petty trading is also very common as most of the populace engage in small scale buying and selling.

1.5.2 Mining

The District is endowed with some mineral resources of economic importance and quantities. Notable among them are gold, bauxite, manganese, granite stone and clay. The bulk of these mineral resources remain untapped and could be found in the following locations; Besease, Odumase, Obemeng, Asikam for gold, mount Odweanoma for both bauxite and manganese and Nkyenkyene, Amate, New Oworobong for granite stone.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from

individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

Information on age composition and sex structure allows for proper planning of programmes and policy implementation. In order to deepen our decentralization process it is imperative for us to have statistics on age composition, the sex structure, the population distribution, the age dependency, migration, fertility and mortality etc.

2.2 Population by Age, Sex and Locality

2.2.1 Population Size and Distribution (Urban/rural) and sex ratio

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by locality of residence and sex. The district has a population of 69,757, constituting 2.6 percent of the population in Eastern Region. There are more females 36,663 (52.6%) than males 33,094. (47.4%). The age group with the highest proportion of the total population in the district is 0-4, constituting 13.8 percent and the age group with the lowest proportion is 95-99 representing two percent. While the sex ratio for all ages is 90.3, the age group with the highest sex ratio is 15-19 constituting 109.0. The age dependency ratio for the rural localities is 88.22 and for the urban localities it is 86.8

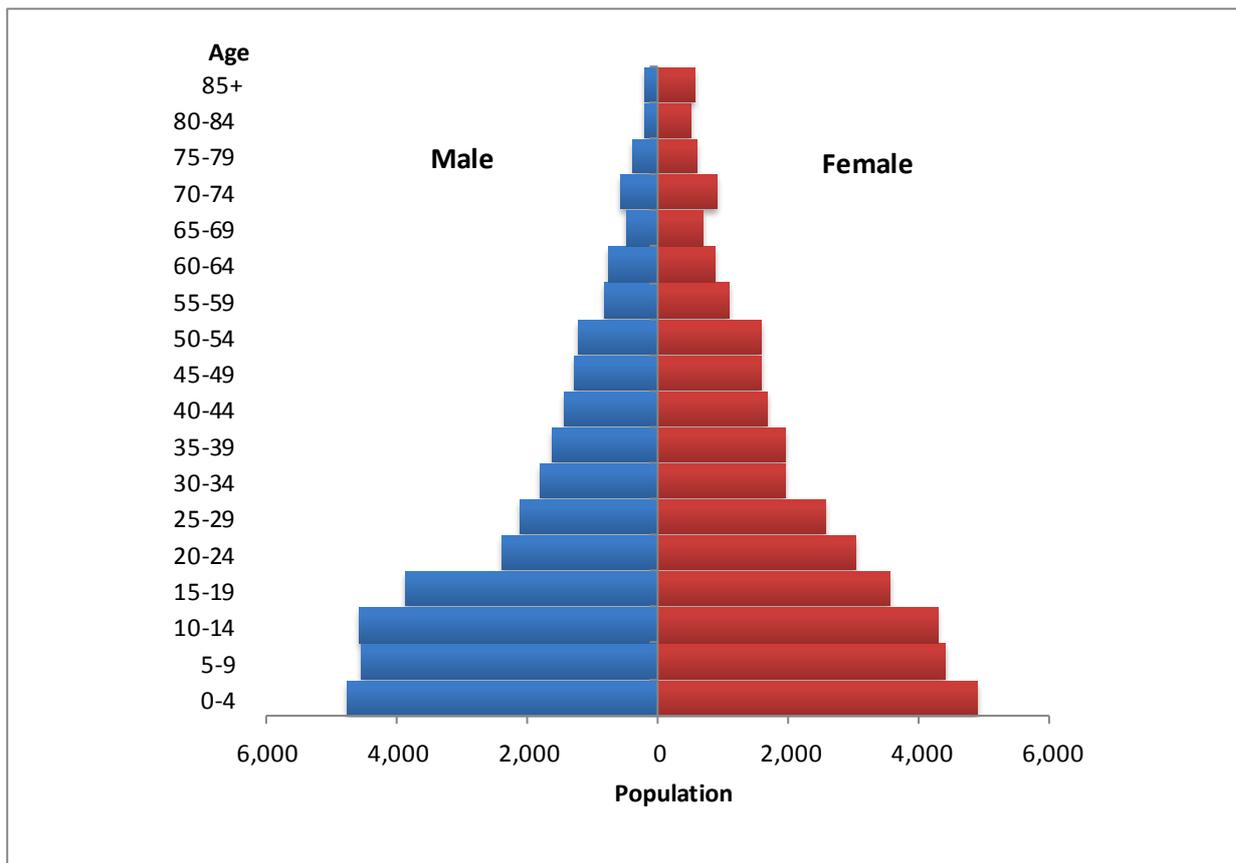
Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	69,757	100.0	33,094	36,663	90.3	18,874	50,883
0 - 4	9,650	13.8	4,757	4,893	97.2	2,225	7,425
5-9	8,961	12.8	4,544	4,417	102.9	2,189	6,772
10-14	8,884	12.7	4,585	4,299	106.7	2,460	6,424
15 - 19	7,407	10.6	3,863	3,544	109.0	2,099	5,308
20 - 24	5,417	7.8	2,400	3,017	79.5	1,477	3,940
25 - 29	4,687	6.7	2,109	2,578	81.8	1,197	3,490
30 - 34	3,747	5.4	1,808	1,939	93.2	950	2,797
35 - 39	3,572	5.1	1,622	1,950	83.2	865	2,707
40 - 44	3,093	4.4	1,426	1,667	85.5	764	2,329
45 - 49	2,860	4.1	1,296	1,564	82.9	810	2,050
50 - 54	2,799	4.0	1,229	1,570	78.3	831	1,968
55 - 59	1,932	2.8	835	1,097	76.1	621	1,311
60 - 64	1,624	2.3	750	874	85.8	490	1,134
65 - 69	1,169	1.7	482	687	70.2	372	797
70 - 74	1,487	2.1	574	913	62.9	537	950
75 - 79	1,000	1.4	401	599	66.9	389	611
80 - 84	699	1.0	206	493	41.8	279	420
85 - 89	397	0.6	128	269	47.6	148	249
90 - 94	248	0.4	61	187	32.6	113	135
95 - 99	124	0.2	18	106	17.0	58	66
All Ages	69,757		33,094	36,663	90.3	18,874	50,883
0-14	27,495	39.4	13,886	13,609	102.0	6,874	20,621
15-64	37,138	53.2	17,338	19,800	87.6	10,104	27,034
65+	5,124	7.3	1,870	3,254	57.5	1,896	3,228
Age- dependency ratio	87.83		90.88	85.17		86.8	88.22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 gives a graphical presentation of age-sex structure of the district. The figure shows a youthful structure that is characteristic of a developing country such as Ghana. The pyramid is broad at the base, indicating majority of the population falls within the very young age group of 0-4 years. The pyramid narrows gradually from the base to the top indicating a gradual reduction in the population until it peaks at age 85 and older. Another feature of the district population pyramid is that there are more females in the older age groups than the males as you approach the peak.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The levels and changes of the three components of population change- fertility, mortality and migration- are important for socioeconomic planning and policy formulation. In developing countries such as Ghana, where population registers are non-existent, censuses provide the more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources. Censuses, however, may not capture all aspects of the components of population as surveys do. This section of the report examines levels of fertility, mortality and migration in the district, using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.3.1 Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility levels in the district.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime.

Current fertility

Table 2.2 shows reported fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district and region. The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

The table shows that 67,900 births occurred in the district in the 12 months preceding the census. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.8 children per woman, which is higher than the regional average of 3.5. The table also presents other fertility measures. The General Fertility Rate which indicates the number of births per 1000 women of reproductive age is 114.0 compared with the regional average of 103.9. Similarly, district's Crude Birth Rate of 26.8 per 1000 population is higher than that of the regional average of 25.8 per 1000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68.0	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.0	87.4	24.0
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95.0	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114.0	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Cumulative (lifetime) fertility

The mean number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents in the reproductive age group. Table 2.3 shows children ever born and children surviving to the female population 12 years and older by age of mother. Overall, the table indicates that the district' average of completed family size for women aged 12 to 60 years and older is 3.1 children per woman. The average number of children ever born increases with age with the figure far higher among older women.

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

Age	Number of Female	Average CEB	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	25536	3.146	80349	40124	40225	69406	34219	35187
12-14	2482	0.005	12	9	3	9	6	3
15-19	3544	0.183	648	306	342	587	263	324
20-24	3017	0.939	2832	1408	1424	2594	1249	1345
25-29	2578	2.049	5283	2752	2531	4898	2511	2387
30-34	1939	3.155	6117	2969	3148	5753	2771	2982
35-39	1950	4.071	7939	3955	3984	7393	3646	3747
40-44	1667	4.792	7989	4005	3984	7299	3667	3632
45-49	1564	5.114	7998	4033	3965	7188	3593	3595
50-54	1570	5.365	8423	4256	4167	7423	3740	3683
55-59	1097	5.622	6167	3091	3076	5307	2625	2682
60+	4128	6.526	26941	13340	13601	20955	10148	10807

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. This section provides information on household deaths within the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Table 2.4 presents the causes of death by district in the Eastern Region. Out of a total of 879 deaths recorded in the Kwahu South District, about 10 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide which is slightly lower than the regional average of 10.4 percent.

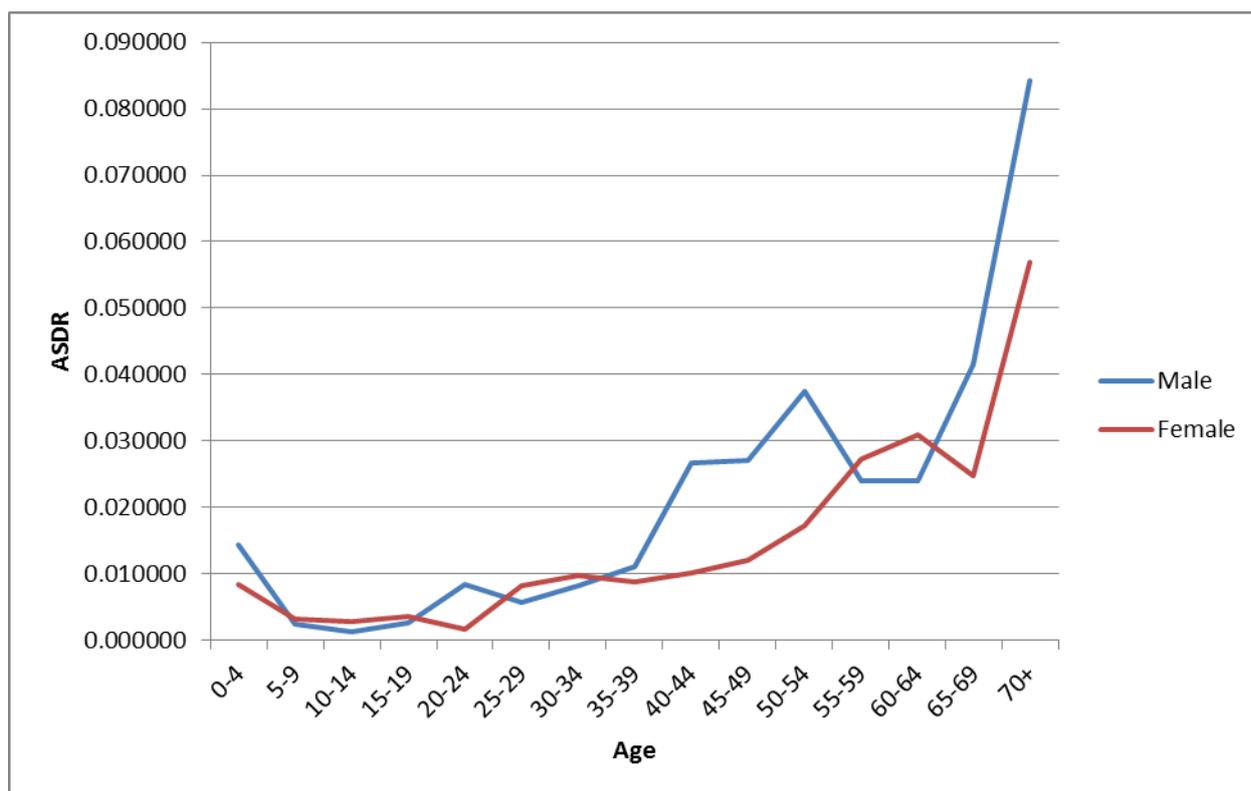
Table 2.4: Household deaths by district

Region/district	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Eastern	21,519	2,240	10.4	19,279	89.6
Birim south	1,351	153	11.3	1,198	88.7
Birim Municipal	966	118	12.2	848	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	99	11.4	767	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	35	5.5	605	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	46	10.3	402	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	106	8.0	1,211	92.0
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	11.2	964	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	9.0	1,090	91.0
Lower Manya	940	63	6.7	877	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	85	10.0	768	90.0
Upper Manya	607	32	5.3	575	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	73	8.0	838	92.0
East Akim Municipal	1,427	235	16.5	1,192	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	78	10.7	649	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	53	6.6	752	93.4
Birim North	595	83	13.9	512	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	94	8.8	970	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	58	8.8	601	91.2
Kwahu South	879	85	9.7	794	90.3
Kwahu East	992	138	13.9	854	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	92	20.2	363	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	62	9.4	600	90.6
Akwapim South	357	61	17.1	296	82.9
Ayensuano	733	49	6.7	684	93.3
Denkyembuor	443	53	12.0	390	88.0
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	60	11.1	479	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age specific death rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths per year per 1,000 population of a given age group by sex. Mortality varies considerably by age and sex. Figure 2.2 shows the expected “U” pattern with the lowest mortality rates occurring in the 10 – 19 year age group. As expected mortality is high in first years of life, especially among males then falls sharply and reaches its minimum at age 10-14. Thereafter it rises steadily with advancing age, but slightly higher among the female population. While mortality picks up momentum among males by age 35, whereas that of females starts 10 years later, that is from age 45.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district.

Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless census information on birthplace and duration of residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district. At the district level, migration may involve the movement of people between the district and other localities in the Eastern Region (intra-regional migration) or the movement of people between the district and other regions in Ghana

Data on place of birth and place of enumeration provides information on migratory movement of the population. Table 6.6 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrant in the district. According to the table majority of migrants in the district are born elsewhere in the Eastern Region constituting 53.4 percent. This is followed by migrants from Greater Accra Region constituting 12.0 percent. In terms of duration of residence, migrants from the Volta Region are in the majority of those who have stayed in the district for up to 20 years or more accounting for 39.0 percent. This is followed by migrants from the Upper East, 25.5 percent. About 9.4 percent of migrants, born in the Northern Region have stayed in the district for less than one year

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrant

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	25,304	13.9	28.1	16.3	18.2	23.5
Born elsewhere in the region	13,511	14.1	27.9	16.1	18.3	23.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	416	14.7	32.7	15.6	21.4	15.6
Central	751	14.5	32.1	16.9	14.9	21.6
Greater Accra	3,021	14.7	29.7	16.7	20.6	18.4
Volta	2,629	12.0	22.2	12.4	14.4	39.0
Eastern	0	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,974	16.1	31.7	14.5	18.1	19.5
Brong Ahafo	574	15.2	33.8	17.4	16.4	17.2
Northern	869	9.7	26.1	24.9	20.9	18.4
Upper East	809	12.0	26.0	15.3	21.3	25.5
Upper west	149	9.4	32.9	24.2	12.1	21.5
Outside Ghana	601	12.0	29.6	27.5	17.6	13.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be judged by the social characteristics of the population. Social characteristics include household groups and their characteristics such as the living arrangements, education, religious affiliation, and marital characteristics among others. This chapter assesses the social characteristics of the population in the district. In this chapter, attention will be focused on the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education in the municipality.

3.2 Household size, Structure and Composition

The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (GSS: Eastern Regional report PHC 2010). The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household formation is distinguished in Ghana based on the nuclear and extended family system. The former consists of the father, mother and children whether adopted or biological and the extended family is structured around the parents, siblings and other relatives. This section of the report provides information on the household characteristics of Kwahu South District

Table 3.1 indicates the household size by locality of residence of Kwahu South District. The total household population of the district is 68,182 and total number of households is 16,725. The average number of households per house in The District is 1.2 with a higher average of 1.4 for the urban localities and a slightly lower figure of 1.1 for rural areas. The district has an average household size of 4.1, same as the region. The average number of households per house in the district is 1.2.

Table 3.1: Household Size by Locality.

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	68,182	18,349	49,833
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	4,770	11,955
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household size and headship

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of household size by sex of household head in the Kwahu East District. The data shows that there are 16,725 households with a household population of 68,182 in the district. Majority (58.0%) of all households are headed by males with about 42.0 percent headed by females. The average household size for the district is 4.1. It is observed that the average household size is higher in female headed households than male

headed households (5.1; 3.3) respectively. The distribution further shows that one-member households constitute the highest proportion of all households in the district (20.6 %), followed by two member household (14.6%) and four member household (13.5%). Household with nine members have the lowest proportion (2.7%). The proportion of households headed by males (22.4%) is relatively higher than those headed by females (18.1%) in one-member households. Males dominate as heads in all households with the exception of two to four member households where relatively higher proportions are headed by females. The dominance of the as heads of households in the district confirm the traditional notion that males are the head of the house and also the bread winner of a family.

Table 3.2: Household size by sex of household head

Household Size	Both Sexes		Male Head		Female Head	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	68,182	100.0	32,334	100.0	35,848	100.0
Total households	16,725	100.0	9,707	100.0	7,018	100.0
1	3,448	20.6	2,175	22.4	1,273	18.1
2	2,443	14.6	1,255	12.9	1,188	16.9
3	2,211	13.2	1,139	11.7	1,072	15.3
4	2,251	13.5	1,225	12.6	1,026	14.6
5	1,923	11.5	1,136	11.7	787	11.2
6	1,484	8.9	918	9.5	566	8.1
7	1,025	6.1	631	6.5	394	5.6
8	723	4.3	477	4.9	246	3.5
9	457	2.7	272	2.8	185	2.6
10+	760	4.5	479	4.9	281	4.0
Average household size	4.1		3.3		5.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition by sex is presented in Table 3.3. The table shows that about a fifth (24.5%) of all household members are household heads, almost the same as the regional average (24.0%). Again, a little more than a third of all household members are children (38.1%). Grandchildren constitute 13.2 percent of all household members and 9.4 percent are spouses. Though the proportions of other relatives (6.8%), siblings (3.3%) and parent/parent-in-law (0.9%) of the heads are relatively low, they are indications of the fact that the extended family living arrangements exist in the district. Adopted/fostered children constitute the lowest proportion of all household members (0.3%).

For the sexes, there are more males than females who are heads of household (24.5% and 19.6% respectively) and also there are more male children (39.9%) than female children (36.4)

Table 3.3: Household composition by sex

Region/District/Sub-district/Relationship to head	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,182	100.0	32,334	100.0	35,848	100.0
Head	16,725	24.5	9,707	30.0	7,018	19.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,429	9.4	492	1.5	5,937	16.6
Child (son/daughter)	25,959	38.1	12,909	39.9	13,050	36.4
Parent/Parent in-law	622	0.9	68	0.2	554	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	440	0.7	158	0.5	282	0.8
Grandchild	9,028	13.2	4,475	13.8	4,553	12.7
Brother/Sister	2,266	3.3	1,249	3.9	1,017	2.8
Step child	327	0.5	183	0.6	144	0.4
Adopted/Foster child	194	0.3	94	0.3	100	0.3
Other relative	4,661	6.8	2,206	6.8	2,455	6.9
Non-relative	1,531	2.3	793	2.5	738	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

The household population by structure and sex are presented in Table 3.4. Head with spouse(s) and biological/adopted children (nuclear) constitute the highest proportion of all households (23.3%), followed by single parent extended household made up of head with children and relative (s) of head (19.8%) and extended household (15.5%). The table further shows that about one in ten (10.4%) of households are single parent nuclear and households with head and other composition but no spouse (11.9%). Households consisting of single parent extended with non-relatives constitute the lowest proportion of households (1.8%).

For the sexes, a higher proportion of males (6.7%) than females (3.6%) live in single person households and for nuclear family heads the proportion is 25.4 males to 21.5 females while for the Extended with non- relatives head and spouse only households it is 2.1% to 1.9%, for both sexes. Females dominate in single parent nuclear (11.3%) compared with males (9.4)

Table 3.4: Household structure by sex

Region/District/Sub-district/Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,182	100.0	32,334	100.0	35,848	100.0
Head only	3,448	5.1	2,175	6.7	1,273	3.6
Head and a spouse only	1,358	2.0	685	2.1	673	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	15,907	23.3	8,205	25.4	7,702	21.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	13,287	19.5	6,629	20.5	6,658	18.6
Extended + non relatives	1,472	2.2	737	2.3	735	2.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,725	4.0	1,365	4.2	1,360	3.8
Single parent Nuclear	7,099	10.4	3,035	9.4	4,064	11.3
Single parent Extended	13,507	19.8	5,252	16.2	8,255	23.0
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,298	1.9	582	1.8	716	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,081	11.9	3,669	11.4	4,412	12.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital status by age

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The data reveals that the age group 12-14 years has the highest percentage of its population never married (97.1%), followed by the age group 15-19 years (90.0%). These young cohorts may still be in school or training and therefore not ready for marriage. However, the data again shows that a small proportion of them are married and this raises concern for their education and general welfare. Generally the proportion married increases with age and peaks at the 45-49 year age group and then declines with the older ages. On the other hand the proportions of the divorced and widowed are substantially higher at the older ages (55 years and older) and more common among females than males. For example more than half (54.6%) of females aged 65 years and older are widowed compared to about one in ten (11.1%) of their male counterparts.

Table 3.5: Marital status of population 12 years and older by sex and age-group

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	47,417	100.0	37.9	4.9	41.8	1.7	7.1	6.7
12 – 14	5,155	100.0	97.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	7,407	100.0	90.0	3.7	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 – 24	5,417	100.0	59.7	11.8	26.5	0.8	1.0	0.2
25 – 29	4,687	100.0	32.1	11.8	50.6	2.0	2.9	0.6
30 – 34	3,747	100.0	17.1	7.8	66.3	2.2	5.3	1.2
35 – 39	3,572	100.0	8.8	5.9	73.1	2.5	7.6	2.1
40 – 44	3,093	100.0	5.7	4.4	72.7	2.9	10.7	3.5
45 – 49	2,860	100.0	4.0	2.4	73.7	2.8	12.5	4.6
50 – 54	2,799	100.0	2.9	1.8	67.4	3.5	16.5	8.0
55 – 59	1,932	100.0	2.4	1.3	63.8	2.8	17.4	12.3
60 – 64	1,624	100.0	2.7	1.3	56.2	3.1	18.2	18.4
65+	5,124	100.0	2.3	0.8	38.0	2.6	17.4	38.8
Male								
Total	21,881	100.0	46.3	4.2	42.0	1.4	4.4	1.6
12 – 14	2,673	100.0	97.2	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	3,863	100.0	95.9	1.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 – 24	2,400	100.0	77.0	7.7	14.3	0.4	0.6	0.0
25 – 29	2,109	100.0	46.1	11.9	39.2	0.9	1.8	0.1
30 – 34	1,808	100.0	23.8	8.7	61.2	2.0	3.8	0.5
35 – 39	1,622	100.0	13.2	5.5	72.7	2.2	5.7	0.6
40 – 44	1,426	100.0	8.3	5.2	74.4	3.2	7.6	1.2
45 – 49	1,296	100.0	5.8	3.2	79.9	2.6	7.4	1.1
50 – 54	1,229	100.0	4.3	2.0	78.0	2.8	10.7	2.1
55 – 59	835	100.0	3.6	1.4	78.7	1.7	11.4	3.2
60 – 64	750	100.0	4.1	1.9	75.5	3.9	9.2	5.5
65+	1,870	100.0	3.5	0.9	68.4	3.0	12.8	11.3

Table 3.5: Marital status of population 12 years and older by sex and age-group (Cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	25,536	100.0	30.6	5.6	41.5	2.0	9.4	10.9
12 – 14	2,482	100.0	97.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	3,544	100.0	83.5	6.8	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
20 – 24	3,017	100.0	46.0	15.0	36.3	1.1	1.3	0.3
25 – 29	2,578	100.0	20.6	11.6	59.9	2.9	3.8	1.0
30 – 34	1,939	100.0	10.9	7.0	71.1	2.4	6.8	1.8
35 – 39	1,950	100.0	5.2	6.2	73.4	2.7	9.2	3.3
40 – 44	1,667	100.0	3.5	3.8	71.3	2.6	13.3	5.5
45 – 49	1,564	100.0	2.6	1.7	68.5	3.0	16.7	7.5
50 – 54	1,570	100.0	1.7	1.7	59.0	4.1	21.0	12.5
55 – 59	1,097	100.0	1.5	1.3	52.4	3.6	22.0	19.1
60 – 64	874	100.0	1.5	0.8	39.7	2.5	26.0	29.5
65+	3,254	100.0	1.7	0.7	20.6	2.3	20.1	54.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4 Marital status and Level of Education

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of population aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education for the Kwahu South District. About 73.0 percent of the population who have never married have had basic education. For those in informal/consensual unions, 66.5 percent have had basic education while 16.3 percent have no education. Among those married, quite a sizeable proportion (62.7%) have had basic education whilst 24.1 percent have no education. The situation is not different among those separated or divorced. However, among those widowed, 65.7 percent have no education while 30.2 percent have had basic level education.

For the sexes, majorities of both males (63.2%) and females (62.3%) who are married have had basic education. A higher proportion of females 69.4 percent than males 37.1 percent who are widowed compared with 69.4% males and 37.1% females who are divorced have no education. However, there are more males than females with tertiary education across all the categories of marital status.

Table 3.6: Marital status and population 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic1	Secondary2	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma3	Tertiary4
Both Sexes								
Total	47,417	100.0	21.0	64.2	8.0	2.0	3.6	1.2
Never married	17,948	100.0	7.3	73.0	13.6	1.9	3.2	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,333	100.0	16.3	66.5	8.7	2.5	4.7	1.3
Married	19,802	100.0	24.1	62.7	4.8	2.2	4.4	1.7
Separated	829	100.0	28.0	62.1	4.7	1.8	2.9	0.5
Divorced	3,351	100.0	35.1	56.7	3.0	1.9	2.7	0.5
Widowed	3,154	100.0	65.7	30.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.1
Male								
Total	21,881	100.0	14.2	67.5	9.7	2.2	4.3	2.0
Never married	10,141	100.0	8.4	72.0	14.0	1.6	2.8	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	913	100.0	14.2	64.6	10.7	3.1	5.0	2.3
Married	9,194	100.0	19.0	63.2	5.9	2.8	6.1	3.0
Separated	317	100.0	19.6	69.1	5.7	2.2	2.5	0.9
Divorced	955	100.0	20.2	68.1	4.6	2.8	3.0	1.3
Widowed	361	100.0	37.1	52.9	3.6	3.0	2.8	0.6
Female								
Total	25,536	100.0	26.7	61.4	6.5	1.8	3.1	0.5
Never married	7,807	100.0	5.8	74.3	13.2	2.4	3.6	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,420	100.0	17.6	67.7	7.3	2.2	4.4	0.7
Married	10,608	100.0	28.6	62.3	3.9	1.7	3.0	0.6
Separated	512	100.0	33.2	57.8	4.1	1.6	3.1	0.2
Divorced	2,396	100.0	41.0	52.1	2.4	1.6	2.6	0.3
Widowed	2,793	100.0	69.4	27.2	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.5 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.6 represents population of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the Kwahu South District. From the table, 61.4 percent of the population are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 35.3 percent are economically not active. Married people form the largest proportion 84.7 percent of those employed, followed by those separated 79.5 percent. Persons in Informal/Consensual Union are in the majority of those unemployed, 7.5 percent while the widowed are in the least constituting 1.1 percent. Majority of persons who are never married are economically not active 63.1 percent. With regard to the sexes, more males, 63.1 percent than females 59.9 percent are employed while more females, 36.3 percent than males 34.1 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.7: 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	47,417	100.0	29,106	61.4	1,592	3.4	16,719	35.3
Never married	17,948	100.0	5,851	32.6	775	4.3	11,322	63.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,333	100.0	1,771	75.9	175	7.5	387	16.6
Married	19,802	100.0	16,767	84.7	491	2.5	2,544	12.8
Separated	829	100.0	659	79.5	26	3.1	144	17.4
Divorced	3,351	100.0	2,452	73.2	89	2.7	810	24.2
Widowed	3,154	100.0	1,606	50.9	36	1.1	1,512	47.9
Male								
Total	21,881	100.0	13,804	63.1	619	2.8	7,458	34.1
Never married	10,141	100.0	3,710	36.6	397	3.9	6,034	59.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	913	100.0	799	87.5	51	5.6	63	6.9
Married	9,194	100.0	8,099	88.1	135	1.5	960	10.4
Separated	317	100.0	261	82.3	10	3.2	46	14.5
Divorced	955	100.0	726	76.0	22	2.3	207	21.7
Widowed	361	100.0	209	57.9	4	1.1	148	41.0
Female								
Total	25,536	100.0	15,302	59.9	973	3.8	9,261	36.3
Never married	7,807	100.0	2,141	27.4	378	4.8	5,288	67.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,420	100.0	972	68.5	124	8.7	324	22.8
Married	10,608	100.0	8,668	81.7	356	3.4	1,584	14.9
Separated	512	100.0	398	77.7	16	3.1	98	19.1
Divorced	2,396	100.0	1,726	72.0	67	2.8	603	25.2
Widowed	2,793	100.0	1,397	50.0	32	1.1	1,364	48.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.8 shows population by nationality and sex in the district. It can be observed that the population of the district is mainly Ghanaian by birth (95.7%). Ghanaians with dual nationality constitute 1.7 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization less than one percent (0.6%). The rest of the population comprising ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans constitute only 2.0 percent of the population. Approximately 96 percent (95.7) of males in the district are Ghanaians by birth, slightly lower than the female proportion of 95.9 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
Total	69,757	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	66,749	95.7	95.4	95.9
Dual Nationality	1,199	1.7	1.8	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	412	0.6	0.6	0.6
ECOWAS	713	1.0	1.2	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	438	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other	246	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.9 shows population by religion and sex in the district. The table shows that majority (80.1%) of the population is Christian, 6.5 percent are adherents of the Islamic faith and 1.2 percent practice traditional religion. A little more than one in ten (12.2%) of the population have no religion. Among the Christians, the highest proportion is members of pentecostal/charismatic churches (31.0%), followed by other Christians (21.7%) and protestants (19.8%). Catholic account for 6.9 percent. There were more female than male members in all the categories of Christianity with the exception of Catholic where there are relatively more males 7.0 percent than females 6.8% percent. Males also dominate among adherents of traditional religion 16.0% compared with 8.9% females.

Table 3.9: Religious Affiliation by sex

Religion	Both Sexes			
	Number	Percent	Male	Female
Total	69,757	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	8,544	12.2	16.0	8.9
Catholic	4,823	6.9	7.0	6.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	13,798	19.8	18.9	20.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,699	31.1	28.2	33.7
Other Christians	15,115	21.7	20.7	22.5
Islam	4,504	6.5	7.2	5.8
Traditionalist	862	1.2	1.4	1.1
Other (Specify)	412	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

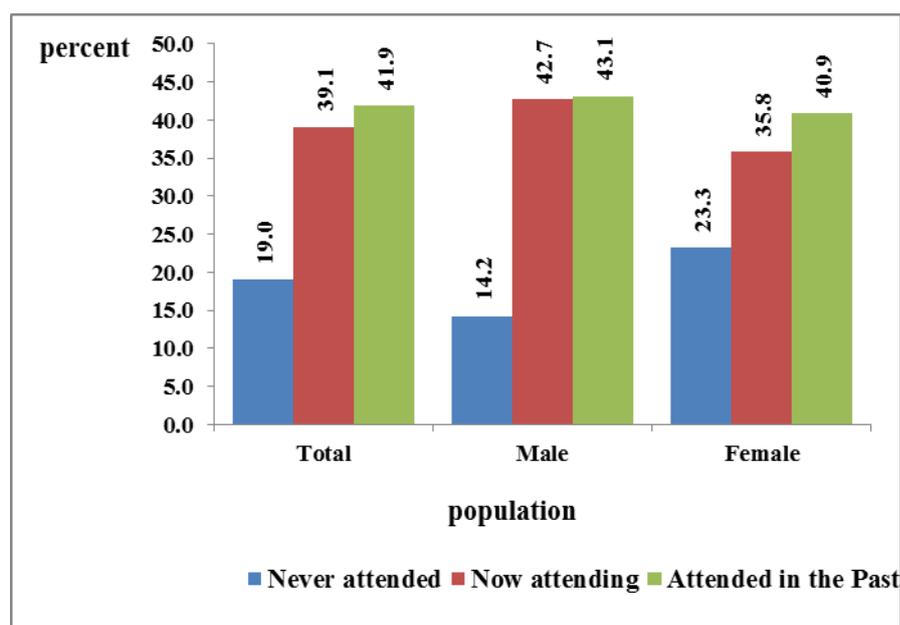
3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as literacy enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life.

Figure 3.1 below illustrates statistics on school attendance in Kwahu South District. About 19.0 percent of the population has never attended school, 39.1 percent are currently in school while 41.9 percent have attended school in the past. With regard to the sexes, there are more males currently in school, 42.7 percent than females 35.8 percent. The proportion of males who have attended school in the past is 43.1 percent compared with 40.9 percent females.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to literacy status by age and sex, the table again shows that the proportion of the population who are literate in English only is higher at the younger ages of 11-14 years, among adolescents (15-19 years) and among young adults (20-29 years) compared with the older age groups. On the other hand, literacy in Ghanaian language only is higher among both male and female in the older age groups. The proportion that is literate in English and Ghanaian languages only for both males and females among all ages ranges from 56.5 to 74.3 percent but the figures for males are higher than those for females in all the age categories.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	10,026	38,976	100.0	12.5	20.4	66.6	0.1	0.4
11-14	284	6,456	100.0	18.9	14.3	66.4	0.0	0.4
15-19	433	6,974	100.0	14.5	10.7	74.3	0.1	0.4
20-24	644	4,773	100.0	14.4	14.9	69.9	0.1	0.7
25-29	771	3,916	100.0	12.5	21.6	65.2	0.2	0.5
30-34	782	2,965	100.0	11.9	26.4	61.2	0.2	0.4
35-39	822	2,750	100.0	9.6	33.2	56.5	0.2	0.5
40-44	725	2,368	100.0	9.8	30.8	59.0	0.1	0.3
45-49	624	2,236	100.0	8.9	28.5	62.2	0.1	0.4
50-54	595	2,204	100.0	7.6	25.9	66.1	0.2	0.2
55-59	469	1,463	100.0	5.7	23.7	70.2	-	0.4
60-64	612	1,012	100.0	4.2	25.0	70.5	0.1	0.2
65+	3,265	1,859	100.0	5.6	26.3	67.8	0.1	0.3

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	3,161	19,558	100.0	12.0	16.2	71.3	0.1	0.4
11-14	166	3,345	100.0	19.1	14.1	66.4	0.1	0.3
15-19	246	3,617	100.0	13.9	9.0	76.7	0.1	0.3
20-24	275	2,125	100.0	14.1	12.3	72.8	0.1	0.7
25-29	296	1,813	100.0	11.3	17.9	70.0	0.3	0.6
30-34	311	1,497	100.0	11.9	20.4	67.4	0.2	0.1
35-39	324	1,298	100.0	9.2	25.7	64.1	0.3	0.7
40-44	268	1,158	100.0	9.3	23.8	66.4	0.1	0.3
45-49	205	1,091	100.0	9.0	19.9	70.5	0.2	0.5
50-54	181	1,048	100.0	6.9	18.1	74.5	0.2	0.3
55-59	122	713	100.0	5.0	16.8	77.4	-	0.7
60-64	137	613	100.0	4.2	17.5	77.8	0.2	0.3
65+	630	1,240	100.0	4.7	19.1	75.8	0.1	0.3
Female								
Total	6,865	19,418	100.0	13.0	24.6	62.0	0.1	0.4
11-14	118	3,111	100.0	18.7	14.5	66.4	0.0	0.4
15-19	187	3,357	100.0	15.1	12.6	71.7	0.1	0.5
20-24	369	2,648	100.0	14.7	17.0	67.6	0.1	0.7
25-29	475	2,103	100.0	13.6	24.8	61.1	0.0	0.5
30-34	471	1,468	100.0	11.9	32.6	54.8	0.1	0.6
35-39	498	1,452	100.0	9.8	40.0	49.8	0.1	0.3
40-44	457	1,210	100.0	10.3	37.4	52.0	0.1	0.2
45-49	419	1,145	100.0	8.7	36.8	54.2	-	0.3
50-54	414	1,156	100.0	8.3	32.9	58.4	0.3	0.2
55-59	347	750	100.0	6.4	30.1	63.3	-	0.1
60-64	475	399	100.0	4.3	36.6	59.1	-	-
65+	2,635	619	100.0	7.4	40.5	51.7	-	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex for Kwahu South District. , Majority (24,956), representing 90.7 percent have attended school at the basic level (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 6.7 percent are at the Senior High School level. Only 1.1 percent have had tertiary level education and less than one percent (0.7%) have attended vocational/technical/commercial school. The proportion of males who have had tertiary education in the past (5.9) percent is much higher than that of females (2.2 percent)

From the table, 26,786 persons 3 years and older have attended school in the past in the district. Overall, past school attendance follows a similar pattern as current school attendance. Majority of the residents in the district have had basic education (Primary, JSS/SHS and Middle) in the past 82.5% 8.4 percent post middle/SSS/SHS education and only 4.0 percent have attended tertiary institutions in the past. . For the sexes, a higher proportion of females 26.0 percent than males 16.2 percent have attended primary school) more males 6.0 percent than females 5.3 percent have attended secondary/senior high school. Again 5.9 percent of males have had tertiary education than females 2.2 percent. This observation suggests that more females than males in the district tend to discontinue with education after the basic level.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,956	100.0	12,906	100.0	12,050	100.0	26,786	100.0	13,023	100.0	13,763	100.0
Nursery	1,440	5.8	694	5.4	746	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,157	16.7	2,109	16.3	2,048	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	12,416	49.8	6,398	49.6	6,018	49.9	5,687	21.2	2,105	16.2	3,582	26.0
JSS/JHS	4,620	18.5	2,482	19.2	2,138	17.7	7,946	29.7	3,669	28.2	4,277	31.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,454	31.6	4,474	34.4	3,980	28.9
SSS/SHS	1,676	6.7	955	7.4	721	6.0	1,512	5.6	781	6.0	731	5.3
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	2.2	397	3.0	201	1.5
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	169	0.7	63	0.5	106	0.9	786	2.9	428	3.3	358	2.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	192	0.8	41	0.3	151	1.3	742	2.8	405	3.1	337	2.4
Tertiary	286	1.1	164	1.3	122	1.0	1,061	4.0	764	5.9	297	2.2

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 relevant to governments in the management of their populations and resources in order to provide their needs and thereby achieve their human development goals. They also help in examining population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies can be adopted. Population and development interrelationship has been a major area of research and policy concern in developing countries including Ghana. Rapid population increase compounds economic stagnation and associated unemployment problems. The various international conferences on population and development are indications of the importance of the subject to the international community. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), organized by the United Nations and its agencies was a landmark event in this regard and its official document titled “Programme of Action” continues to be a reference for population policies.

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of Kwahu South District are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity, occupation, and industry, sector of employment and employment status of the employed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Economic activity status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status in the district. The table reveals that 71.2 percent of the population is economically active. Of this active population, 94.7 percent are employed and only 5.3 percent are unemployed. For the 28.8 percent of the population not economically active, 43.6 percent are in full time education /students, 16.3 percent are too old/young to work and 20.5 percent are performing home duties /household chore.

4.2.2 Economic activity status by sex

For the sexes, Table 4.1 reveals that a higher proportion of males (73.3%) compared with females (69.5%) are economically active and there relatively more males (95.6%) than females (94 .0%) who are employed. The economically not active population accounts for 28.8 percent of the population of which the proportion of males in this category is 26.7 percent compared with 30.5 percent in the female population.

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,262	100.0	19,208	100.0	23,054	100.0
Economically active	30,105	71.2	14,079	73.3	16,026	69.5
<i>Employed</i>	28,523	94.7	13,463	95.6	15,060	94.0
<i>Worked</i>	26,269	92.1	12,543	93.2	13,726	91.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,158	7.6	882	6.6	1,276	8.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	96	0.3	38	0.3	58	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,582	5.3	616	4.4	966	6.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	548	34.6	193	31.3	355	36.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,034	65.4	423	68.7	611	63.3
Economically not active	12,157	28.8	5,129	26.7	7,028	30.5
Did home duties (household chore)	2,492	20.5	601	11.7	1,891	26.9
Full time education	5,299	43.6	2,942	57.4	2,357	33.5
Pensioner/Retired	440	3.6	346	6.7	94	1.3
Disabled/Sick	1,114	9.2	435	8.5	679	9.7
Too old/young	1,986	16.3	434	8.5	1,552	22.1
Other	826	6.8	371	7.2	455	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.3 Economic activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 represents population 15 years and older by sex and age. According to the table, out of a total population of 42,262 in the Kwahu South District who are 15 years and over, 67.5 percent are employed, 3.7 percent are unemployed while 28.8 percent are economically not active. The age group in the district with the highest proportion of persons employed is 35-39 constituting 90.5 percent, closely followed by 45-49 who are 90.4 percent. Persons 20-24 years are in the majority of those unemployed (8.9 percent) probably because majority of them are still in school. The least unemployed age group is those 65 years and older (0.4 percent) who are possibly in retirement. Majority of persons 15-19 age group (72.6 percent) are economically not active in view of the fact that several of them are either still in school or too young to work. With regard to the sexes, 70.1 percent of males are employed compared with 65.3 percent of their female counterparts. There are more females who are unemployed in the district (4.2 percent) as against 3.2 percent males. Again 30.5 percent of the female population 15 years and older in the district are economically not active, significantly higher than the male proportion of 26.7 percent

The economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex is shown in Table 4.2. The data show that young adults (20-29 years) constitute close to a quarter (24.9%) of the employed population, while a little more than one in ten (22.8%) of adults in the age cohorts 30-39 years are also employed. The elderly population in the age group 60-64 years constitutes the lowest proportion of the employed population (4.3%). Adolescents (15-19 years) and young adults (20-29 years) constitute the majority (66.7%) of the unemployed population. The reason for the unemployment status of the youth may be that most of them are still in school or training. In a similar vein, adolescents (15-19 years) constitute the highest proportion of the not economically active (44.3%), followed by the age group 20-24 years (13.5%). The age group 35-39 years and 45-49 years represent the lowest proportions of the economically inactive population (1.9%). A similar pattern of activity status by age is observed for the sexes.

Table4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	42,262	100.0	28,523	67.5	1,582	3.7	12,157	28.8
15-19	7,407	100.0	1,735	23.4	291	3.9	5,381	72.6
20-24	5,417	100.0	3,296	60.8	481	8.9	1,640	30.3
25-29	4,687	100.0	3,749	80.0	279	6.0	659	14.1
30-34	3,747	100.0	3,279	87.5	158	4.2	310	8.3
35-39	3,572	100.0	3,233	90.5	107	3.0	232	6.5
40-44	3,093	100.0	2,779	89.8	72	2.3	242	7.8
45-49	2,860	100.0	2,586	90.4	46	1.6	228	8.0
50-54	2,799	100.0	2,489	88.9	64	2.3	246	8.8
55-59	1,932	100.0	1,667	86.3	27	1.4	238	12.3
60-64	1,624	100.0	1,219	75.1	39	2.4	366	22.5
65+	5,124	100.0	2,491	48.6	18	0.4	2,615	51.0
Male								
Total	19,208	100.0	13,463	70.1	616	3.2	5,129	26.7
15-19	3,863	100.0	933	24.2	94	2.4	2,836	73.4
20-24	2,400	100.0	1,531	63.8	172	7.2	697	29.0
25-29	2,109	100.0	1,791	84.9	118	5.6	200	9.5
30-34	1,808	100.0	1,628	90.0	81	4.5	99	5.5
35-39	1,622	100.0	1,516	93.5	45	2.8	61	3.8
40-44	1,426	100.0	1,331	93.3	25	1.8	70	4.9
45-49	1,296	100.0	1,205	93.0	19	1.5	72	5.6
50-54	1,229	100.0	1,130	91.9	27	2.2	72	5.9
55-59	835	100.0	743	89.0	10	1.2	82	9.8
60-64	750	100.0	573	76.4	20	2.7	157	20.9
65+	1,870	100.0	1,082	57.9	5	0.3	783	41.9
Female								
Total	23,054	100.0	15,060	65.3	966	4.2	7,028	30.5
15-19	3,544	100.0	802	22.6	197	5.6	2,545	71.8
20-24	3,017	100.0	1,765	58.5	309	10.2	943	31.3
25-29	2,578	100.0	1,958	76.0	161	6.2	459	17.8
30-34	1,939	100.0	1,651	85.1	77	4.0	211	10.9
35-39	1,950	100.0	1,717	88.1	62	3.2	171	8.8
40-44	1,667	100.0	1,448	86.9	47	2.8	172	10.3
45-49	1,564	100.0	1,381	88.3	27	1.7	156	10.0
50-54	1,570	100.0	1,359	86.6	37	2.4	174	11.1
55-59	1,097	100.0	924	84.2	17	1.5	156	14.2
60-64	874	100.0	646	73.9	19	2.2	209	23.9
65+	3,254	100.0	1,409	43.3	13	0.4	1,832	56.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It can be deduced from the table that 46.5 percent of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 18.3 percent are service and sales workers and 14.9 percent are craft and related trade workers . A higher proportion of males (55.0 percent) than females (38.9 percent) are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers

Table 4 3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,523	100.0	13,463	100.0	15,060	100.0
Managers	781	2.7	341	2.5	440	2.9
Professionals	1,490	5.2	851	6.3	639	4.2
Technicians and associate professionals	452	1.6	283	2.1	169	1.1
Clerical support workers	338	1.2	204	1.5	134	0.9
Service and sales workers	5,233	18.3	993	7.4	4,240	28.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	13,268	46.5	7,408	55.0	5,860	38.9
Craft and related trades workers	4,245	14.9	1,801	13.4	2,444	16.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,116	3.9	1,095	8.1	21	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,597	5.6	484	3.6	1,113	7.4
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Three major industrial activities are performed in the district. These are in order of importance: agriculture, forestry and fishing (46.9%) , wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.1%) and manufacturing (10.4%).

Majority of males (55.9%) work in agriculture forestry and fishing, 7.5 in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 7.4 percent in transport and storage. For females, a higher proportion is employed in agriculture forestry and fishing (38.8), followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (25.8%), and manufacturing (13.9%) respectively.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,523	100.0	13,463	100.0	15,060	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,374	46.9	7,528	55.9	5,846	38.8
Mining and quarrying	132	0.5	91	0.7	41	0.3
Manufacturing	2,961	10.4	871	6.5	2,090	13.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	17	0.1	15	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	78	0.3	47	0.3	31	0.2
Construction	703	2.5	681	5.1	22	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,891	17.1	1,003	7.5	3,888	25.8
Transportation and storage	1,013	3.6	997	7.4	16	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,443	5.1	205	1.5	1,238	8.2
Information and communication	64	0.2	48	0.4	16	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	114	0.4	59	0.4	55	0.4
Real estate activities	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	216	0.8	126	0.9	90	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	112	0.4	88	0.7	24	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	352	1.2	273	2.0	79	0.5
Education	1,209	4.2	691	5.1	518	3.4
Human health and social work activities	442	1.5	182	1.4	260	1.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	99	0.3	98	0.7	1	0.0
Other service activities	1,159	4.1	385	2.9	774	5.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	136	0.5	67	0.5	69	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

Table 4.5 shows population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The data shows that majority (68.6%) of the workforce in the district are self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee (14.4%) contributing family worker (8.4%) Less than one percent of the employed population is domestic workers/house helps (0.4%). For the sexes, the proportion of female self-employed without employees (73.2%) are more than that of their male counterparts (63.6%). On the other hand, a higher percentage of males than females are employees (19.8% and 9.6%) respectively. The same trend could be observed for male and female self-employed with employees (5.4% and 3.6%) respectively.

Table 4.5: Population 15years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,523	100.0	13,463	100.0	15,060	100.0
Employee	4,116	14.4	2,668	19.8	1,448	9.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,581	68.6	8,559	63.6	11,022	73.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,271	4.5	723	5.4	548	3.6
Casual worker	365	1.3	267	2.0	98	0.7
Contributing family worker	2,396	8.4	940	7.0	1,456	9.7
Apprentice	655	2.3	240	1.8	415	2.8
Domestic employee (Househelp)	106	0.4	49	0.4	57	0.4
Other	33	0.1	17	0.1	16	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Sectors covered in the 2010 population and housing census are public/government, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (local and international) and other International organizations.

Table 4.6 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. From the table there are more females 92.6 percent than males 86.8 percent employed in the private informal sector but more males 9.2 percent than females 5.6 percent in the formal sector. . Employment with other international organizations is virtually non-existent in the district.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,523	100.0	13,463	100.0	15,060	100.0
Public (Government)	2,082	7.3	1,243	9.2	839	5.6
Private Formal	737	2.6	492	3.7	245	1.6
Private Informal	25,631	89.9	11,685	86.8	13,946	92.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	16	0.1	10	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	53	0.2	33	0.2	20	0.1
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	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 people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them even at the global level. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet has become so critical to global integration. . Many sectors of the economy such as education are now depend on Information Communication Technology (ICT). The banking sector and other businesses also depend heavily on ICT. ICT facilities also enable individuals and groups to use the social media for all kinds of entertainment. The relevance of ICT to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the national and district economies can therefore not be overemphasized.

This chapter examines mobile phone ownership, use of the Internet, and desktop/laptop computers in Kwahu South District.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Table 5.1 presents population 12 years and older having mobile phone by sex. The district has a total population of 47,417 persons aged 12 and older. Of this number, 22,537 have mobile phones, representing 47.5 percent of the population. For the sexes, more males (50.6%) than females (49.4%) have mobile phones

5.3 Use of Internet

Of all the total district population, 1,935 persons 12 years and older use the Internet constituting about 4.0 percent of the total population 12 years and older. The proportion using Internet varies with sex. The proportion of males who use Internet is almost twice that of females (66.3% against 33.7%). This wide difference could be attributed to the fact that females in the district are less literate compared with their male counterparts, giving that internet usage can be linked to literacy and education.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by having mobile phone and using the internet by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,417	100.0	22,537	47.5	1,935	4.1
Male	21,881	46.1	11,401	50.6	1,282	66.3
Female	25,536	53.9	11,136	49.4	653	33.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 represents households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of household head. In the Kwahu South District, only 812 households out of the total of 16,725 households own desktop/laptop computers. This figure comes up to 4.9 percent. Generally, male-headed households have more access to desktop or laptop computers in the district (74.8%) than female-headed households (25.2%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,725	100.0	812	4.9
Male	9,707	58.0	607	74.8
Female	7,018	42.0	205	25.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability can be defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Persons with disability are usually marginalized as they are often regarded as unproductive, incapable of contributing to society and also stigmatized. In most Ghanaian societies, disabled persons are characterized by lack of access to health, education, and other social services that would ideally support and protect them. Economically PWDs are classified among the poorest of the poor. For the first time in the country, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on persons with disability. This chapter examines the population with disability, types of disability, and the economic activity status of PWDs in the municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The table shows that there are 4,066 persons with some form of disability, and this constitutes 5.8 percent of the total population of the district. Of all Persons with Disability in the district, 6.6 percent are female and 5.0 percent are male. The most significant type of disability in the district is sight disability which accounts for a little over 50 percent of all disability cases in the district. Next to this is physical disability, 28.2 percent and emotional disability 15 percent. Persons with more than one form of disability constitute 4.8 percent. With regard to locality distribution, 7.7 percent of all disability cases can be found in urban areas while 5.1 percent are in rural areas. Females constitute the highest proportion of DWDs in urban areas with sight disability (50.7 percent) compared with 40.8 percent males. The least form of disability in urban localities, persons with more than one form of disability, has more males than females (4.9 percent and 3.7 percent) respectively. In the rural area on the other hand, out of the total number of PWDs, 5.8 percent are female and 4.5 percent are male. Again just like the urban localities, more females 54.2 percent than males 52.4 percent have sight disability. There are more males however, with speech disability than females in both the rural and urban areas. For the urban it is 7.9 percent male and 6.1 percent female while in the rural localities, it is 9.4 percent male and 8.5 percent female respectively.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
All Localities				
Total	69,757	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	65,691	94.2	95.0	93.4
With disability	4,066	5.8	5.0	6.6
Sight	2,079	51.1	48.6	52.9
Hearing	579	14.2	13.0	15.1
Speech	361	8.9	10.7	7.6
Physical	1,145	28.2	27.8	28.4
Intellectual	421	10.4	11.7	9.4
Emotional	611	15.0	14.6	15.4
Other	197	4.8	4.6	5.0
Urban				
Total	18,874	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	17,426	92.3	93.5	91.3
With disability	1,448	7.7	6.5	8.7
Sight	679	46.9	40.8	50.7
Hearing	216	14.9	13.0	16.1
Speech	115	7.9	10.9	6.1
Physical	497	34.3	33.3	34.9
Intellectual	150	10.4	12.7	8.9
Emotional	343	23.7	22.6	24.3
Other	60	4.1	4.9	3.7
Rural				
Total	50,883	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	48,265	94.9	95.5	94.2
With disability	2,618	5.1	4.5	5.8
Sight	1,400	53.5	52.4	54.2
Hearing	363	13.9	13.0	14.5
Speech	246	9.4	10.6	8.5
Physical	648	24.8	25.1	24.5
Intellectual	271	10.4	11.2	9.7
Emotional	268	10.2	10.5	10.0
Other	137	5.2	4.5	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents persons 15 years and older with disability and economic activity status a sex in the Kwahu South District. From the table, out of a total of 3,641 persons with disability in the district, 49.9 percent are employed, 3.7 percent are unemployed and 28.8 percent are economically not active. Persons with sight disability constitute the majority of all PWDs who are employed 53.2 percent, followed closely by persons with emotional disability whose proportion is 49.6 percent. About 5.8 percent of all PWDs with emotional disability are unemployed compared with 2.3 percent of those with sight and hearing disability both of which are slightly lower than those having Other Forms of disability in the district. Persons with Hearing Disability have the least proportion 1.1 percent of those unemployed. On the other hand persons with physical disability form the majority 67.3 percent of PWDs who are economically not active followed by intellectual disability, 61.1 percent. In all 70.1 percent of all male PWDs in the district are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed and 26.7 percent are economically not active. There are fewer female PWDs who are employed (65.3) percent while 4.2 percent are unemployed.

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	42,262	100.0	28,523	67.5	1,582	3.7	12,157	28.8
No disability	38,621	100.0	26,706	69.1	1,498	3.9	10,417	27.0
With a disability	3,641	100.0	1,817	49.9	84	2.3	1,740	47.8
Sight	1,940	100.0	1,032	53.2	44	2.3	864	44.5
Hearing	527	100.0	222	42.1	6	1.1	299	56.7
Speech	261	100.0	102	39.1	6	2.3	153	58.6
Physical	1,044	100.0	323	30.9	18	1.7	703	67.3
Intellectual	334	100.0	122	36.5	8	2.4	204	61.1
Emotional	548	100.0	272	49.6	32	5.8	244	44.5
Other	166	100.0	81	48.8	4	2.4	81	48.8
Male								
Total	19,208	100.0	13,463	70.1	616	3.2	5,129	26.7
No disability	17,769	100.0	12,653	71.2	590	3.3	4,526	25.5
With a disability	1,439	100.0	810	56.3	26	1.8	603	41.9
Sight	731	100.0	458	62.7	13	1.8	260	35.6
Hearing	193	100.0	95	49.2	2	1.0	96	49.7
Speech	136	100.0	59	43.4	2	1.5	75	55.1
Physical	411	100.0	148	36.0	7	1.7	256	62.3
Intellectual	133	100.0	54	40.6	1	0.8	78	58.6
Emotional	206	100.0	112	54.4	7	3.4	87	42.2
Other	61	100.0	33	54.1	1	1.6	27	44.3
Female								
Total	23,054	100.0	15,060	65.3	966	4.2	7,028	30.5
No disability	20,852	100.0	14,053	67.4	908	4.4	5,891	28.3
With a disability	2,202	100.0	1,007	45.7	58	2.6	1,137	51.6
Sight	1,209	100.0	574	47.5	31	2.6	604	50.0
Hearing	334	100.0	127	38.0	4	1.2	203	60.8
Speech	125	100.0	43	34.4	4	3.2	78	62.4
Physical	633	100.0	175	27.6	11	1.7	447	70.6
Intellectual	201	100.0	68	33.8	7	3.5	126	62.7
Emotional	342	100.0	160	46.8	25	7.3	157	45.9
Other	105	100.0	48	45.7	3	2.9	54	51.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Out of a total population of 3,985 persons with disability, 38.4 percent have never attended school, 48.1 percent have had basic education while 11.3 percent have had SHS or Higher education. Of all categories of disability, the one with the highest proportion of persons who have never attended school is persons with hearing disability constituting 54.6 percent, followed closely by persons with intellectual disability, 52.7 percent. Persons with Emotional Disability represent the least proportion of all categories of disability that have never been to school. Persons with Other Disabilities are in the majority of all disability categories 53.9 percent who have had basic education and the least is those with hearing disabilities, 36.2 percent. With regard to SHS and Higher Level Education, persons with sight disability are in the majority with 14.5 percent. As far as both sexes are concerned, 23.3 percent of the females have never attended school compared with a significantly lower proportion of 14.2 percent for males. 58.6 percent of male PWDs with sight disability have had basic education compared with 40.8 percent for their female counterparts. As far as SHS and Higher level

Education is concerned 16.3 percent males have had higher education, significantly higher than the female proportion of 7.9 percent.

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	63,880	12,138	5,597	39,123	7,022	100.0	19.0	8.8	61.2	11.0
No disability	59,895	10,608	5,512	37,205	6,570	100.0	17.7	9.2	62.1	11.0
With a disability	3,985	1,530	85	1,918	452	100.0	38.4	2.1	48.1	11.3
Sight	2,061	755	26	982	298	100.0	36.6	1.3	47.6	14.5
Hearing	577	315	12	209	41	100.0	54.6	2.1	36.2	7.1
Speech	328	152	8	152	16	100.0	46.3	2.4	46.3	4.9
Physical	1,122	547	24	480	71	100.0	48.8	2.1	42.8	6.3
Intellectual	393	207	16	146	24	100.0	52.7	4.1	37.2	6.1
Emotional	586	198	6	307	75	100.0	33.8	1.0	52.4	12.8
Other	191	68	6	103	14	100.0	35.6	3.1	53.9	7.3
Male										
Total	30,230	4,301	2,803	19,128	3,998	100.0	14.2	9.3	63.3	13.2
No disability	28,615	3,940	2,752	18,189	3,734	100.0	13.8	9.6	63.6	13.0
With a disability	1,615	361	51	939	264	100.0	22.4	3.2	58.1	16.3
Sight	795	155	18	466	156	100.0	19.5	2.3	58.6	19.6
Hearing	216	75	6	108	27	100.0	34.7	2.8	50.0	12.5
Speech	161	59	5	83	14	100.0	36.6	3.1	51.6	8.7
Physical	450	132	13	257	48	100.0	29.3	2.9	57.1	10.7
Intellectual	176	72	13	72	19	100.0	40.9	7.4	40.9	10.8
Emotional	226	41	3	137	45	100.0	18.1	1.3	60.6	19.9
Other	75	16	2	46	11	100.0	21.3	2.7	61.3	14.7
Female										
Total	33,650	7,837	2,794	19,995	3,024	100.0	23.3	8.3	59.4	9.0
No disability	31,280	6,668	2,760	19,016	2,836	100.0	21.3	8.8	60.8	9.1
With a disability	2,370	1,169	34	979	188	100.0	49.3	1.4	41.3	7.9
Sight	1,266	600	8	516	142	100.0	47.4	0.6	40.8	11.2
Hearing	361	240	6	101	14	100.0	66.5	1.7	28.0	3.9
Speech	167	93	3	69	2	100.0	55.7	1.8	41.3	1.2
Physical	672	415	11	223	23	100.0	61.8	1.6	33.2	3.4
Intellectual	217	135	3	74	5	100.0	62.2	1.4	34.1	2.3
Emotional	360	157	3	170	30	100.0	43.6	0.8	47.2	8.3
Other	116	52	4	57	3	100.0	44.8	3.4	49.1	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is vital to Ghana’s national economy and is expected to play a lead role in the drive to reducing poverty in the country. It also serves as the backbone of a country's development policy to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). Like other areas in Ghana, majority of residents in Kwahu South District engage in agriculture. This chapter examines households in agriculture and type of agricultural activities in the district.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or if one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activities alone

7.2.1 Households in agriculture

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show the distribution of household by agricultural activities. From the table 63.5 percent of all households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. Of this number, 94.5 percent are into crop farming, 37.6 percent into livestock keeping, five percent into tree planting and a very insignificant proportion of 0.1 percent is into fish farming.

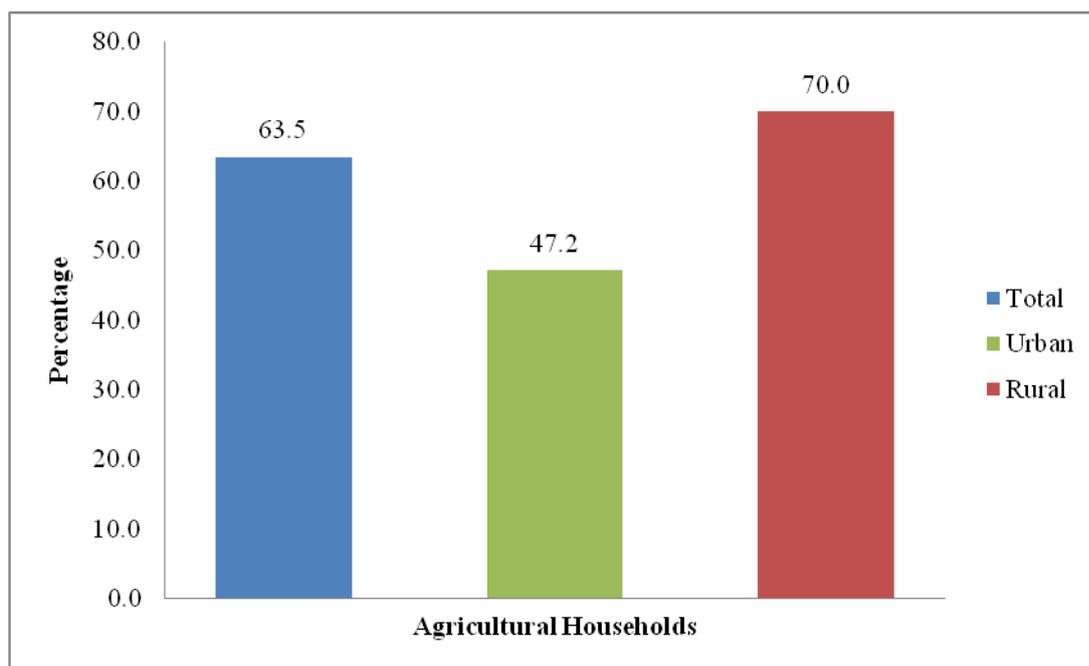
Table 7.1: Size of Households by agricultural activities

Households	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
			Percent	Percent
Total	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	10,616	63.5	47.2	70.0
Crop Farming	10,034	94.5	93.6	94.8
Tree Planting	58	0.5	0.5	0.6
Livestock Rearing	3,989	37.6	28.0	40.2
Fish Farming	9	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 below presents agricultural households by locality in the Kwahu South District. Of all the 65.5 percent of households into agriculture in the district, 70.0 percent are in the rural areas while 47.2 percent of such households are in the urban areas.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of Agricultural households by locality

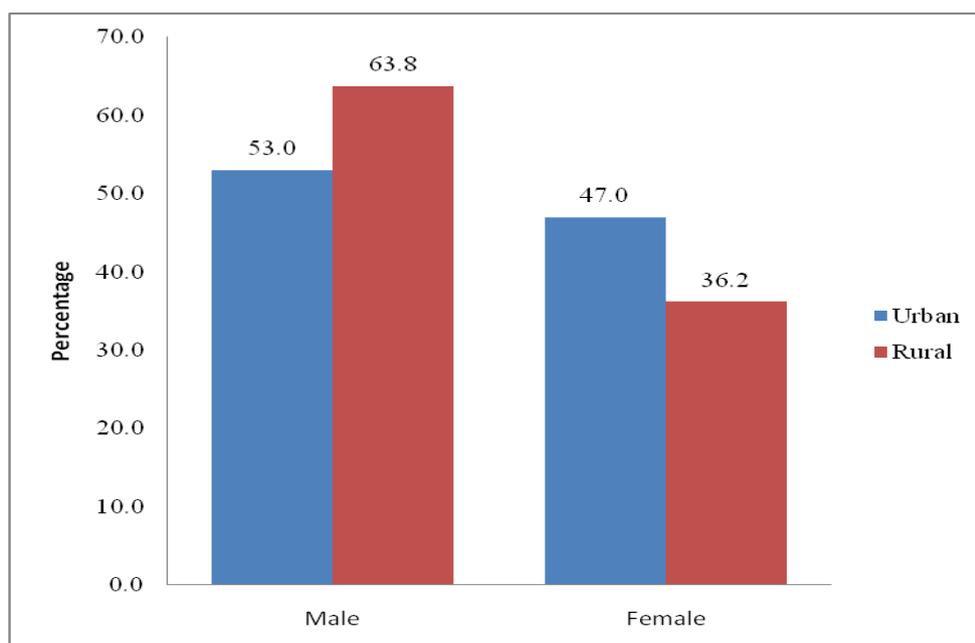


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.3 Sex of agricultural household head by locality

Figure 7.2 shows the distribution of agricultural households by locality and sex of household head. The figure shows that majority (53.0%) of agricultural household heads in urban areas are male. Female headed agricultural households on the other hand are 47.0 percent in urban areas and 36.2 percent in rural areas.

Figure 7.2: Households in agriculture by type of locality and sex of head



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census there are a total of 98,923 livestock in the district (Table 7.2). Of this number, chicken constitutes more than half (61.1%) of the total livestock population, followed by goat (19.3%) and cattle (5.8%). The average number of animal per keeper is 16 for the district. In the bird category the most popular ones kept are chicken, duck and guinea fowl. There are 60,430 chickens with an average of 22 birds per keeper, 1,742 ducks with an average of 11 birds per keeper, 1,564 guinea fowls and ostriches with an average of 19 birds per keeper. In the category of ruminant, the commonest animals reared are goat, cattle, sheep and pig. There are 19,055 goats with an average of 9 animals per keeper, 5,716 cattle with an average of 43 cattle per keeper, 4,571 sheep with an average of 9 animals per keeper and 2,357 pigs with an average of 11 animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	98,923	6,235	16
Beehives	54	5	11
Cattle	5,716	132	43
Chicken	60,430	2,741	22
Dove	382	12	32
Duck	1,742	159	11
Goat	19,055	2,211	9
Grass-cutter	424	22	19
Guinea fowl	1,564	83	19
Ostrich	30	4	8
Pig	2,357	209	11
Rabbit	362	34	11
Sheep	4,571	524	9
Silk worm	15	3	5
Snail	1,240	6	207
Turkey			
Turkey	339	34	10
Other	252	53	5
Fish farming	390	3	130
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Other	252	53	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the major problems facing Ghanaians and various Governments have acknowledged the need to increase housing delivery to the population. These concerns have led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus, the second time questions on housing have been asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions in the Kwahu South District. Specifically the chapter examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, sources of lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking and domestic use.

8.2 Housing stock and Households

8.2.1 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households in the Kwahu South District. According to the table, the total housing stock in the district is 14,087, constituting 3.3 percent of the total housing stock in the Eastern region. The distribution of housing units varies with the type of locality in the district. There are 3,451 housing units in the urban areas compared with 10,636 housing units in rural areas. Thus the rural areas' share of the district' housing stock is 75.5 percent against 24.5 percent for the urban localities.

8.2.2 Households and Household Size

Again in table 8.1, there is a total of 16,725 households in the district with an average of 1.6 households in every house. There are 68,182 household members with an average of 4.8 persons per house and an average household size of 4.1 persons in every household. The average number of households per house in the urban area is 1.4, higher than the rural area which has 1.1. Similarly the population per house in the urban localities is 5.3, higher than the rural area which is 4.7. On the other hand, the average household size of the rural area 4.2 is higher than that of the urban area 3.8.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	69,757	18,874	50,883
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	68,182	18,349	49,833
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	14,087	3,451	10,636
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	4,770	11,955
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	4.8	5.3	4.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

8.3.1 Types of dwelling units

Table 8.2 presents type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. There are a total 16,725 dwelling units in the district. Compound houses constitute the most common type of dwelling unit in the district accounting for more than half (52.6%) of all dwelling units, followed by separate houses (37.2%) and semi-detached house (5.2%). Other dwelling-units, flat/apartment, both hut/building (same or different compound), tent, improvised home (kiosk/container etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building-together constitute 10.4 percent of total dwelling units in the district.

With regard to locality, compound house accounts for over half (62.9%) of all dwelling units in the urban areas of the district, followed by separate houses (33.0%) and semi-detached houses (5.0%). On the other hand 49.0 percent of all occupied dwelling units in the rural areas are separate house, followed closely by compound house (41%). Another 6.6 percent of rural dwellings are huts/buildings (same compound).

For the sexes, 53.2 percent of all female headed households occupied compound houses compared with about 44.0 percent of male headed households. In contrast, a higher proportion of male headed households (39.5 percent) than female headed households (34.1percent) occupy separate houses. The proportions of male headed households occupying huts/building in same compound (6.3%) and huts/building in different compound (0.4 percent) are higher compared with the female headed households in similar type of houses accounting for 3.3 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	6,224	37.2	39.5	34.1	25.4	41.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	866	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	600	3.6	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	7,899	47.2	43.6	52.3	62.9	41.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	840	5.0	6.3	3.3	1.1	6.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	61	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Tent	10,343	950	19	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,055	60	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	40	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	103	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Other	9,846	654	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Holding and tenancy

Table 8.3 presents Type of holding and tenancy arrangement by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that the highest proportion of dwelling units in the district is owner occupied (45.0%), 31.1 percent occupied on “rent-free” basis (owned by a relative who not a member of household) and 23.9 percent rented properties. It is observed that the proportions of owner occupied housing units and rented properties headed by males (45.1% and 25.9%) respectively are higher than those headed by females (43.8% and 21.2%) respectively.

Table 8.3: Type of holding and tenancy arrangement by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of holding and tenancy arrangement	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent				
Total	16725	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	7448	44.5	45.1	43.8	29.5	50.5
Renting	4001	23.9	25.9	21.2	30.0	21.5
Rent-free	5198	31.1	28.5	34.7	40.2	27.4
Perching	52	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Squatting	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are variations in holding and tenancy arrangement among the localities in the district. Approximately 51.0 percent of all tenancy arrangements in the rural areas are owner occupied (50.5%), 27.4 percent are occupied on rent-free basis (owned by a relative who is not a member of household) while 21.5 percent are rented properties. The highest proportion of holding and tenancy arrangement in the urban areas is that occupied on rent-free basis (40.2%), followed by rented properties (30%) and owner occupied (29.5%).

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main materials for construction of the outer walls

The table 8.4 below shows the main construction materials for the outer wall of dwelling unit in the district. As shown in the table, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth are the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Of the two construction materials, cement blocks/concrete account for 61.4 per cent of all types of materials used for wall construction followed by mud brick/earth (32.4%). Only 3.6 percent of households use landcrete as construction material for the outer walls. Wood, metal/sheet/slate/asbestos, stone and burnt bricks constitute 2.3 percent of construction material for dwelling units, while bamboo, palm leaf/thatch (grass), raffia are the least types of construction material in district.

With regard to locality of residence, approximately 84.0 percent of all construction materials used for the outer wall of dwelling units in the urban areas of the district is cement/concrete which is higher than the rural proportion of 53.0 percent. The proportion of outer wall of dwellings in rural areas constructed with mud brick/earth (39.8%) is three times higher than those in urban areas 12.9%. Furthermore, the use of landcrete for the construction of the outer wall of dwelling unit is higher in rural areas (4.3%) compared with the urban areas 1.7%. The other materials for the outer wall construction which includes wood, stone, bamboo and others constitute 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent of total material used for the construction of the outer wall in the urban and rural areas respectively.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	18,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	6,055	32.4	12.9	39.8
Wood	200,594	12,028	266	1.4	0.6	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	80	0.4	0.2	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	30	0.2	0.3	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	50	0.3	0.4	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	11,470	61.4	83.7	53.0
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	666	3.6	1.7	4.3
Bamboo	8,206	954	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	22	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main materials for construction of the Floor

The various types of materials used for the floor in the district are presented in Table 8.5. As indicated by the table the most commonly used material for the construction of the floor of the dwelling unit is cement/concrete (70.1%), followed by earth/mud (26.1%). The remaining type of material used for the construction of the floor of dwelling unit which includes stone, burnt brick, wood, vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles, terrazzo/terrazzo tiles and others in total constitutes only 3.8 percent of all construction materials floors. A larger percentage of the floor of dwelling units in urban areas is constructed with cement/concrete (80.2%) compared with dwelling units in the rural areas (66.1%). Mud/earth is used more as construction material for floors in rural areas 30.6 percent than urban areas 14.8 percent.

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	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	4,367	26.1	14.8	30.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	11,726	70.1	80.2	66.1
Stone	32,817	6,076	221	1.3	1.5	1.2
Burnt brick	6,537	710	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	83	0.5	0.9	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	144	0.9	1.0	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	133	0.8	1.1	0.7
Other	15,567	1,246	22	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows the type of materials used for roofing in the district. As indicated in the table, metal sheet is the main roofing material in the district constituting 86.6 percent, followed by thatch /palm leaf or raffia (8.7%). Roofing tile is the least material used for roofing in the district (0.1%). Metal sheet remains the main roofing material in both urban (91.2%) and rural areas (84.9%) respectively. However, more dwelling units in the urban areas are roofed with slate/asbestos (5.2%) than rural areas (0.8%), while the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia is more prevalent in the rural (11.7%) than urban areas(0.7%) respectively.

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	18,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	109	0.6	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,527	67	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	16,168	86.6	91.2	84.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	377	2.0	5.2	0.8
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	197	1.1	1.8	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	36	0.2	0.1	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	1,625	8.7	0.7	11.7
Other	35,935	2,643	68	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in the district. Out of the 16,725 households in the district, a higher proportion occupies one sleeping room (49.9%), followed by those occupying two sleeping rooms (28.6%) and three sleeping rooms (12.2%), while nine rooms occupancy constitute the lowest proportion

(0.4%). Overall the number of sleeping rooms available to households does not increase with household size, indicating some overcrowding in sleeping arrangement.

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	16,725	100.0	49.9	28.6	12.2	4.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
1	3,448	100.0	87.7	8.6	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
2	2,443	100.0	60.6	31.4	5.6	1.4	0.4	0.5	*	0.1	0.1
3	2,211	100.0	53.8	31.4	11.0	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
4	2,251	100.0	45.5	35.5	12.8	4.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
5	1,923	100.0	35.9	38.5	15.1	6.3	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
6	1,484	100.0	30.1	38.0	18.5	7.4	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
7	1,025	100.0	23.2	34.9	22.6	10.7	5.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
8	723	100.0	19.9	35.5	22.3	10.2	7.6	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.7
9	457	100.0	10.9	31.9	29.5	15.8	4.2	4.8	1.8	0.4	0.7
10+	760	100.0	8.6	21.2	25.9	17.9	11.7	5.3	3.8	2.5	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

As indicated in Table 8.8 a higher proportion of urban households use electricity as their main source of lighting than rural households. Approximately 70.0 percent of households in the urban areas use electricity (main) as their main source of lighting compared with 46.3 percent of rural households. On the other hand more rural households (35.8%) than urban households (9.9%) use flashlight/touch. It may be noted however, that, more urban households (18.4%) than rural households (16.5%) use kerosene lamp for lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	8,863	53.0	69.9	46.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	88	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	2,854	17.1	18.4	16.5
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	26	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	88	0.5	0.7	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	4,749	28.4	9.9	35.8
Firewood	13,241	1,593	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	447	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	932	18	0.1	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 The Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 indicates the main source of cooking fuel in the district. The three main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district are wood (54.7%), charcoal (30.7%) and gas (9.3%). Together, firewood and charcoal account for 85.4 percent of all the sources of cooking fuel in the district with far-reaching implication for the environment. The use of

firewood as cooking fuel dominates in the rural areas accounting for 61.2% percent as against 38.5% in the urban localities. However, the urban households use more charcoal (39.2%) and gas (16.0%) as against the rural areas which depend less on gas (6.6%) and charcoal (28.6%).

8.6.3 Cooking Space

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of cooking space facility used by households in the district. The data indicates that 48.6 percent of all households have separate rooms in dwelling units exclusively designated as cooking space, 17.3 percent cook on the verandah, while 10.6 percent use open space in compound for cooking. Another 8.5 percent use structure without wall and 8.3 percent share separate rooms for cooking with other households. The use of verandah as coking space is relatively higher among urban households (19.8%) than rural households (16.3%). While the use open compound in house is higher among rural (12.0%) than urban households (12.0%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	711	4.3	4.3	4.2
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	9,149	54.7	38.5	61.2
Gas	996,518	74,339	1,553	9.3	16.0	6.6
Electricity	29,794	3,438	34	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	91	0.5	0.7	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	5,101	30.5	39.8	26.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	71	0.4	0.3	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	548	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	920	5.5	5.2	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	7,819	46.8	46.4	46.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,393	8.3	9.5	7.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	243	1.5	1.0	1.6
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	67,390	1,417	8.5	7.8	8.7
Verandah	74,525	7,798	174	1.0	1.7	0.8
Open space in compound	1,173,946	135,910	2,887	17.3	19.8	16.3
Other	1,115,464	87,662	1,827	10.9	8.3	12.0
Other	21,007	2,465	45	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other domestic use

8.7.1 Main Source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the main sources of drinking water for households in the district. All three pipe-borne water sources together constitute (25.0%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.7%), and river/stream (20.9%). Bottled water (0.2%) and tanker supply/vendor provider (0.1%) constitute the lowest source of drinking water for households.

There are wide differences in the main sources of drinking water by locality of residence. River/stream is the main source forming the highest proportion for urban households (15.7%) while in rural areas it is borehole/pump/tube well (30.9%). The proportion of urban households that use pipe-borne water inside the dwelling is 13.4 percent compared with 8.1% in rural areas for drinking purposes. The use of sachet water for drinking is also relatively higher in urban areas (14.7%) compared with the rural areas (6.6%). The proportion of urban households that use protected well (15.1%) and rain water (8.8%) for drinking is also higher than rural households (6.4% and 1.7% respectively). It is interesting to note that there is no tanker or vendor that supplies water in the rural areas of the district.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	964	5.8	8.1	4.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	1,612	9.6	13.4	8.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,600	9.6	3.2	12.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	4,137	24.7	9.3	30.9
Protected well	321,091	58,167	1,480	8.8	15.1	6.4
Rain water	39,438	7,948	616	3.7	8.8	1.7
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	135	0.8	2.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	35	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,493	8.9	14.7	6.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	10	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	664	4.0	6.9	2.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	140	0.8	2.1	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	3,494	20.9	15.7	23.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	339	2.0	0.3	2.7
Other	3,972	259	6	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.1 Main source of water for other domestic use

As indicated in Table 8.11, the main sources of water for other domestic purposes are river/stream (26.0%), followed by bore-hole (25.3%) and protected wells (11.3%). Protected well dominates as a source for urban households (18.1%) while the rural households depend more on borehole/pump/tube well (31.4%). Equal proportions of urban households (23.6%) and rural households (23.6%) use pipe-borne water (from all three sources) for other domestic purposes. However, more urban households (9.3%) than rural households (5.1%) use pipe-borne water inside dwelling (11.1%) and outside dwelling (7.4%) whereas more rural households use public tap/standpipe (11.1%) than urban households (3.2%).

Table 8.11: Main source of water for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	1,050	6.3	9.3	5.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	1,417	8.5	11.1	7.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	1,477	8.8	3.2	11.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	4,224	25.3	9.9	31.4
Protected well	465,775	95,179	1,894	11.3	18.1	8.6
Rain water	39,916	7,577	583	3.5	8.4	1.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	111	0.7	1.7	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	970	5.8	10.1	4.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	208	1.2	3.4	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	4,355	26.0	24.0	26.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	395	2.4	0.3	3.2
Other	10,302	1,341	25	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

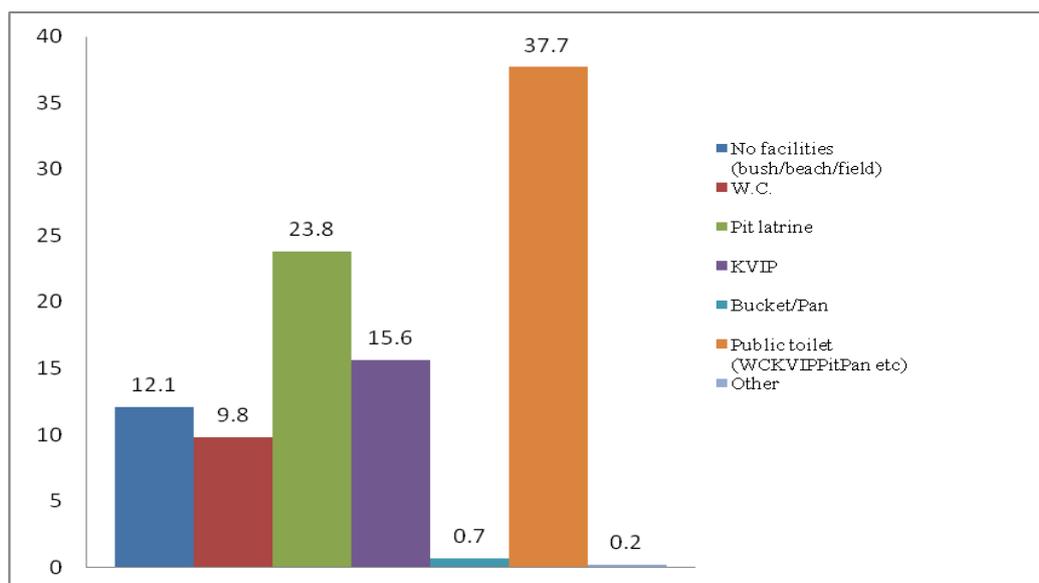
The distribution of households by type of bathing and toilet facility according to place of residence and districts is presented in this section.

8.8.1 Types of Toilet Facilities

As shown in Table 8.12 and Figure 8.3, the three main facilities available to households in the district are public toilet (37.7%), pit latrine (23.8%) and KVIP (15.6%). Close to another ten percent of the households in the district use WC (9.8%) while other households use bucket/pan (0.7%) and other types of toilet facilities (0.2%). In addition, a little above 12 percent (12.1%) of households in the district do not have toilet facilities. These household probably resort to open defecation that constitute a serious health and sanitation challenge to the people as well as the environment.

The distribution of type of toilet facility for the localities in Table 8.15 reveals that the use of public toilet by households is significant in both the urban (39.2%) and rural (37.1%). The use of KVIP and W.C facilities is more prevalent in the urban (23.6% and 16.7%) respectively. The proportion of households without toilet facility is higher in the rural than urban areas (14.6% and 6.0%) respectively.

Figure 8.1: Type of toilet facilities for dwelling units



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Types of Bathing Facilities

Table 8.13 shows the different types of bathing facilities available to households in the district. The commonest type is shared separate bathroom in the same house (34.8%), followed by bathroom in dwelling unit for exclusive use by household members (34.3%), private open cubicle (9.4%) and shared open cubicle (9.1%). There are also a number of households that use the open space around house (8.5%). Public bath house is the least common type of bathing facility accounting for less than one percent (0.1%). In terms of bathing facility by locality of residence, close to half (49.3%) of all households in the urban areas use shared separate bathroom in the same house, while 28.1 percent have their own bathroom for exclusive use. In contrast, a greater proportion of households in the rural areas (36.8%) have their own bathroom for exclusive use while 29.0 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Table 8.13: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	2,031	12.1	6.0	14.6
W.C.	839,611	55,161	1,638	9.8	16.7	7.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	3,981	23.8	13.2	28.0
KVIP	572,824	100,193	2,613	15.6	23.6	12.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	122	0.7	1.0	0.6
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	6,304	37.7	39.2	37.1
Other	23,385	2,185	36	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	5,737	34.3	28.1	36.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	5,814	34.8	49.3	29.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,571	9.4	4.3	11.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	1,528	9.1	7.4	9.8
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	535	3.2	1.4	3.9
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,421	8.5	9.1	8.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	70	0.4	0.1	0.6
Other	16,276	1,635	37	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.14 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal by locality in the district. From the table, 47.5 percent of households use public dumping (open space) to dispose of solid waste, 20.4 percent use public dump (container) and 10.0 percent of households burn their solid waste. Another 6.1 percent of households bury their solid waste, while 13.0 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house collection of solid waste constitutes only 2.2 percent.

For the localities, the most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) in both urban and rural areas, although the proportion is higher in rural areas (49.3%) than urban areas (42.9%). Similarly, whereas 34.3 percent of households in urban areas dump their solid waste in designated public dump container, 14.8 percent of their rural counterparts dump their waste in public containers. In the rural localities, about 16.4 percent of households resort to indiscriminate dumping of their solid waste while 4.6 percent of their urban counterparts use similar waste disposal methods.

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal by District

As shown in Table 8.14 almost half (48.3%) of households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compound, 28.6 percent throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside the dwelling while 16.3 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters. Less than one percent (0.8%) of liquid waste disposal is through the sewerage system. In terms of locality, the most

common method of liquid waste disposal in both urban and rural areas is by throwing onto the compound, although more than half (55.0%) of rural households use this method compared with 31.4 percent of urban households. On the other hand, more urban households (27.6%) than rural households (11.7%) throw their liquid waste into a gutter

Table 8.14: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	376	2.2	3.3	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	1,674	10.0	7.6	11.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	3,406	20.4	34.3	14.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	7,943	47.5	42.9	49.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	2,177	13.0	4.6	16.4
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,017	6.1	6.0	6.1
Other	53,805	6,324	132	0.8	1.5	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	16,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	129	0.8	0.4	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	671	4.0	6.2	3.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	320	1.9	1.9	1.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	4,785	28.6	32.1	27.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	2,718	16.3	27.6	11.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	8,070	48.3	31.4	55.0
Other	38,294	5,108	32	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census pertaining to Kwahu South District. Conclusions and policy implications resulting from the findings are also discussed.

9.2 Summary of key findings

Demographic characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census puts the total population of the Kwahu South District at 69,757, representing 2.6 percent of the total population of Eastern Region. The distribution of the population by locality indicated that majority (72.9%) of the people in the district lived in rural areas and the remaining 27.1 percent lived in urban areas. Thus the district is largely rural. The sex ratio for the district was 90.3. This means that there were about 90 males for every 100 females in the district. An overwhelming majority of the district's population (95.7%) was Ghanaian by birth, 1.7 percent had dual nationality and less than one percent (0.6%) was Ghanaian by naturalization.

The district has a youthful age structure with 39.4 percent of the population under age 15 years and about one in five persons (18.4%) young adults (15-24 years). The elderly population accounted for 9.7 percent of the total population which is far higher than the national average of 4.7. The age dependency of 87.8 dependents (child and old age) per 100 working population was quite high and larger than the regional average of 82 dependents per 100 working population.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district was 3.8 children per woman, which was slightly higher than the regional average of 3.5. The crude birth rate was 26.8 per 1000 population and a general fertility rate of 114 per women in the reproductive age, which were both higher than the respective regional rates 25.8 and 103.9 respectively. The average of completed family size was 3.1 children per woman. Comprehensive data on the level mortality in district was not available. Notwithstanding, the 2010 PHC recorded a total of 879 household deaths within the 12 months preceding the census. Children under five years constituted the highest share of all the recorded deaths (17.2%).

The total number of migrants in the district in according to the 2010 PHC is 25,304. Out of this number, 53.4 percent are born elsewhere in the Eastern Region, 44.2 percent are born in another region in Ghana and approximately 2.4 percent were born outside Ghana. The largest number of migrants who moved to the district from other regions comes from the Greater Accra Region (3,021), followed by Volta Region (2,629) and Ashanti Region (1,974). The smallest number moved from Upper West Region (149).

Social characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census there are a total of 16,725 households in the district. The proportion of households headed by males (47.0%) was relatively lower than that of females (53.0%). A total of 68,182 persons live in the 16,725 households in the district. The average household size of the district is about four (4) persons per household.. Single person households constitute the highest proportion of all households in the district (20.6 %), followed by two member household (14.6%) and four member households (13.5%). Household with nine members constitute recorded the lowest proportion (2.7%).

With regard to the composition of the household, about a fifth (24.5%) of all household members are household heads, almost the same as the regional average (24.0%). Again, a little more than a third of all household members were children (38.1%). Grandchildren constituted 13.2 percent of all household members and 9.4 percent were spouses. Though the proportions of other relatives (6.8%), siblings (3.3%) and parent/parent-in-law (0.9%) of the heads were relatively low, they are indications of the fact that the extended family living arrangements still persist in the district. Adopted/fostered children constituted the lowest.

Head with spouse(s) and biological/adopted children (nuclear) constituted the highest proportion of all households (23.3%) in the district, followed by single parent extended household consisting of head with children and relative (s) of head (19.8%) and the extended household (15.5%). Another one in ten (10.4%) of households were single parent nuclear and households with head and other composition but no spouse (11.9%). Households consisting of single parent extended with non-relatives constitute the lowest proportion of all households (1.8%).

Out of the total population 12 years and older, 38.0 percent have never married, 41.8 percent are married, 4.9 percent are in informal/consensual union and 15.5 percent are separated (1.7%), divorced (7.1%) or widowed (6.7%). Majority (67.7%) of those who have never married are economically not active. This could be due to the fact that those people may be in school or training. Majority (84.7%) of those married are employed but 12.8 percent of them are not economically active. The dominant religion in the district is Christianity (79.5%), followed Islam (6.5%) and traditional religion (1.2%). About 12.0 percent of the population have no religion. For the sexes, majorities of both males (63.2%) and females (62.3%) who are married have basic education. However, a higher proportion of females (69.4%) than males (37.1%) who are widowed have no basic education. The report shows that majority (57.6%) of the employed population and 30.8 percent of the unemployed are married, whereas only 15.2 percent of the economically not active populations are married.

The analysis of the data on literacy and education shows that majority (79.5%) of the population 11 years and older in the district are literate. Literacy is higher among males (86.1%) than females (73.9%). About 20.4 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, and 12.5 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. A total of 24,956 persons 3 years and older currently attend school in the district. Of those who were attending school, majority (90.7%) are in basic school (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 6.7 percent are at the Senior High School level. Only 1.1 percent attend school at the tertiary level.

Economic characteristics

Out of a total population 42,262 15 years and over in the district, 67.5 percent are employed, 3.7 percent are unemployed, and 28.8 percent are economically not active. Majority of the employed persons are in the 35-39 year age group constituting 90.5 percent.

Persons 65 years and older are only 0.4 percent in employment probably due to old age and retirement. Over 72.0 percent of persons in the 15-19 year age group are economically not active as many of them would possibly be in school or learning a trade.

The major industries in the district are agriculture, forestry and fishing (46.9%), wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.1%) and manufacturing (10.4%). About 74.0 percent of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 18.3 percent are service and sales workers and 14.9 percent are craft and related trade workers . A higher proportion of males 55.0% than females 38.9% are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Majority (68.6%) of the workforce in the district are self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee (14.4%) and self-employed with employees (5.4%). Less than one percent of the employed population is domestic workers/house helps (0.6%) or is engaged in the other categories of employment status (0.1%). The proportion of female self-employed without employees (73.2%) is more than that of their male counterparts (63.6%).

The private informal sector provided employment for majority (89.9%) of the employed population, followed by public (Government) sector (7.3%). A higher proportion of females (92.6%) than males (86.8%) are employed in private in formal sector (The public/government provides employment for 9.2% males, higher than 5.6% female).

Information Communication Technology

Findings in the report show that about 48.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district have mobile phones. Slightly more males (50.1%) than female (49.9 percent) have mobile phones. On access to internet facilities, only 4.1 percent of the population use the internet. Only 4.9 percent of households in the in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

Persons with disability

On disability, there are a total of 4,066 persons with disability (PWDs) in the district representing 5.8 percent of the total population. There are more PWDs in urban localities (7.7%) than the rural population (5.1%) and among the female population (6.6%) than the male population (5.0%).

Visual disability is the most common type of disability among PWDs (51.1%), followed by physical disability (28.2%) and emotional disabilities (15.0%). Significant proportions of PWDs also have speech disability (8.9%), and intellectual disabilities (11.7%).

With regard to participation in economic activities in the district, 49.9 percent of persons with disability are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 47.8 percent are economically not active. On disability and level of education, 38.4 percent of persons with disability have never been to school, 48.1 percent have had basic education and 11.3 percent have had SHS or higher education. Persons with hearing disability are in the majority (54.6 percent) of those who have never attended school, 53.9 percent of persons with Other Disability are in the majority of those with basic education while persons with sight disability dominate in the proportion of PWDs with tertiary education.

Agricultural activities

A total of 10,616 households engage in agricultural activities in the district, representing 63.5 percent of all households about 70 percent of agricultural households are in the rural areas, In terms of locality, agricultural households account for 47.2% of all households in urban areas as against a higher percentage of 70.0% in the rural areas. Majority (94.5%) of agricultural

households engage in crop farming and 37.6 percent engage in livestock rearing. Less than one percent engage in tree farming and fish farming. Majority of farmers in the district (94.5 percent) are into crop farming. There is total livestock population of 98,923 in the district. Of this number, chicken are in the majority accounting for more than half of the livestock population (61.1 percent), followed by goat (19.3%) and cattle (5.8%). There are also 6,235 keepers with an average of 16 animals per keeper.

Housing conditions

The total housing stock in the district is 14,087, constituting 3.3 percent of all housing units in the Eastern Region. The distribution of housing units by locality shows that majority (75.5%) are located in the rural areas.

Compound houses constitute the most common type of dwelling units in the district, accounting for more than half (52.6%) of all dwelling units, followed by separate houses (37.2%) and semi-detached houses (5.2%). Cement blocks/concrete (61.4%) and mud brick/earth (32.4%) are the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls of dwelling units in the district. The same materials are used for the floor of dwelling units with cement accounting for a higher proportion (70.1%) than earth/mud (26.1%). Metal sheet is the main roofing material used for dwelling units in the district as a whole (86.7%).

On holding and tenancy, 45.0 percent of dwelling units in the district are Owner occupied, 31.1 percent are occupied on “rent-free” basis (owned by a relative who was not a member of household) and 23.9 percent are rented properties. The proportions of owner occupied housing units and rented properties headed by males (45.1% and 28.5% respectively) are higher than those headed by females (43.8% and 21.2%) respectively, The total number of households in the district is 16,725 with an average of 1.6 households in every house. There are 68,182 household members with an average of 4.8 persons per house and an average household size of 4.1 persons in every household. Both the average households per house 1.4 and population per house 5.3 are relatively higher in urban areas. On the other hand, the average household size is higher in the rural area 4.2. A higher proportion of households occupy one sleeping room (49.9%) and very few occupy five or more rooms. In all the number of sleeping rooms available to households do not increase with household size, a possible indicating of some level of overcrowding in sleeping arrangements.

The report indicates that the main sources of lighting for households are electricity, flashlight/torch, and kerosene lamp. More than half (53.0%) of all households in the district use electricity as their main source of lighting, 28.4 percent use flashlight/torch and 17.1 percent use kerosene lamp. . The three main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district are wood (54.7%), charcoal (30.7%) and gas (9.3%). Together, firewood and charcoal account for 85.4 percent of all the sources of cooking fuel in the district with far-reaching implication for the environment.

Across all households in the district, 48.6 percent use separate rooms in dwelling units exclusively designated as a cooking space, 17.3 percent cook on the verandah, while 10.6 percent cook in open space in compound. The use of verandah as cooking space is a phenomenon quite significant in urban households constituting 19.8 percent and in the rural area, open compound in the house as cooking space is widely used representing 12 percent.

There are three main drinking water sources in the district. These were pipe-borne water (25.0%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.7%), and river/stream (20.9%). At then locality level, River/steam is the main source for urban households (15.7%) while in rural areas it is

borehole/pump/tube well constituting (30.9%). The main sources of water for other domestic purposes are river/stream (26.0%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (25.3%) and protected wells (11.3%).

Generally, the availability of sanitation facilities in the district is inadequate. Close to 40.0 percent of households use public toilets; more than one in five households (23.8%) use pit latrine and 15.6 percent use KVIP. Only about one in every ten (9.8%) households have access to water closet (W.C). Another 12.1 percent of households have no toilet facilities and therefore resort to using the bush/beach/ field. Majority (65.7%) of dwelling units do not have bathroom for exclusive use by household members.

On management of solid and liquid waste in the district, dumping of solid waste in open space is the commonest method of disposal of solid waste by households in the district accounting for (47.5%), followed by dumping in public containers (20.4%) and burning of solid waste (10.0%). Solid waste collected from house constitutes only 2.2 percent while 13.0 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Regarding the management of liquid waste, almost half (48.3%) of households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compound,

9.3 Conclusion

The demographic characteristics of the district shows that an overwhelming majority of the population lives in rural areas. The district's age structure shows a youthful population with high a proportion of children under 15 years. This youthful nature of the population coupled with the relatively high fertility level indicates a high potential for population growth. Another feature of the population structure is the significant proportion of the widowed, elderly (60 years and older) persons and the economically not active with a resultant high dependency ratio in the district.

Households in the district are predominantly male-headed and household sizes are relatively low. In terms of structure, nuclear family households are the most common in the district.

Majority of the literate population in the district are male. School attendance at the basic level is high but remains low especially at the tertiary level.

Majority of the employed population are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers making agriculture the major industry in the district. However, like other districts in Ghana, the agricultural sector remains subsistent with small holder production units as well as low levels of technology, production, distribution and limited access to markets for farmers and producers.

Although a substantial proportion of residents have access to the mobile phone, access to the internet remains a huge challenge and the little that is available is largely skewed in favor of the male population. Disability is a challenge and sight disability dominates all other forms of disability in the district. Age has been identified as a major factor associated with disability risk. Persons with disability are concentrated among the youngest and oldest age groups. Education and literacy rates among PWDs are comparatively lower than those without disability.

From the room occupancy rates available, one can say there is overcrowding in majority of dwelling in the district. Majority of dwellings especially in urban areas are owner occupied.. Access of households to amenities and facilities such as electricity, good drinking water, toilet and bathing spaces is inadequate. Also facilities for disposal of both solid and liquid

household waste in the district are inadequate and pose serious environmental sanitation challenges.

9.4 Policy Implications

A key finding of the report is that the district's age structure is youthful with a high potential for growth, particularly in the context of the high fertility of women. To manage future population growth, there is the need for The District Assembly to re-assess the family planning services in the district with the aim of strengthening the service to reduce the level of fertility in the subsequent years to come.

The report also shows that in both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of females than males were widowed. This finding has implication for policy measures aimed at the provision of social services for the aged in the municipality.

School attendance at the basic level of education is high, although universal attendance has not yet been achieved. However, participation in post basic level of education is low and favors males. Therefore policy measures to promote gender parity in education in the district should be strengthened.

The level of participation of PWDs in education and other economic activities is low. To enhance educational opportunities for PWDs, policy measures should be taken to expand and improve the provision of specialized schools for children with disability in the district. The skills of PWDs in the district must be developed and build their capacity to make them more employable and less vulnerable in society.

The private informal sector and private formal sector are the main sources of employment for majority of the population in the municipality. This situation however presents some revenue mobilization challenges to the district. Since most of the private sector businesses operating in the district are sole proprietors and not properly registered, effective monitoring for the purpose of revenue mobilization becomes difficult. In addition, majority of the employed population are self-employed without employee indicating that the economy in the district is dominated by small-scale enterprises with little avenue for creating jobs for other people.

The use of mobile phones is quite extensive in the district covering over forty percent of the population 12 years and older. However, the low rate of usage of the Internet reveals the digital divide between the district and the rest of the world. Concerted efforts are therefore needed to close this gap. In order to increase access to the Internet, the municipality needs to set up internet centers in public places such as the community center and a library as part of its development plan.

From the findings there is the need to improve housing conditions in the district. Access of households to good drinking water is fairly adequate in the municipality. Over half of households have access to pipe- borne water. Unlike access to drinking water, housing conditions were poor in other areas including poor access to drainage and improved toilet and bathing facilities. There is the need for the municipality in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders to device strategies to promote the construction and use of domestic latrines and bathing facilities access disposal of both solid and liquid household wastes in the district is inadequate. Investment in waste disposal and sanitation should therefore be seen as part of public health measures in the district. Sanitation by-laws should also be enforced at the community and household levels.

Households in the district rely mainly on firewood and charcoal for cooking and the use of gas is limited to a substantially low proportion of urban households. The reliance on firewood and charcoal has implications for the environment. There is therefore the need by the district to devise strategies to promote and encourage households to shift to the use of gas as fuel for cooking.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	16,725	4,770	11,955
Household with head and a spouse only	679	167	512
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	3,227	681	2,546
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1,819	387	1,432
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	155	44	111
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	549	155	394
Head only	3,448	1,127	2,321
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,091	568	1,523
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,248	761	1,487
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	163	45	118
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,346	835	1,511

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial number	Community name	Total	Sex		Households	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Obo	6,811	2,983	3,828	1,821	977
2	Bepong	6,424	3,006	3,418	1,469	1,089
3	Mpraeso	5,639	2,546	3,093	1,480	1,385
4	Besease	4,410	2,068	2,342	845	736
5	Obomeng	3,970	1,865	2,105	977	487
6	Kwahu-praso no.2	3,738	1,831	1,907	959	864
7	Asakraka	3,167	1,587	1,580	899	912
8	Atibie	2,423	1,135	1,288	621	591
9	Twenedurase	2,075	989	1,086	568	352
10	Kwahu-praso no.1	2,016	945	1,071	505	411
11	Atuobikrom	1,986	1,004	982	358	331
12	Osubeng	1,757	823	934	432	344
13	Nketepa	1,711	870	841	402	415
14	Pitiku	1,389	724	665	280	168
15	Yirenyikrom	1,366	648	718	306	311
16	Aboagyekrom	1,263	611	652	293	296
17	Nkwankwaasem no. 2	1,189	505	684	290	229
18	Mampong-koranteng	1,000	464	536	240	188
19	Kyekyemon	947	527	420	176	190
20	Fo manso no. 2	891	440	451	237	286

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

Serial number	Community name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Obo	6,811	741	727	789	744	653	547	398	334	272	320	322	225	180	106	147	306
2	Bepong	6,424	852	824	930	716	421	352	297	299	246	265	264	201	136	129	210	282
3	Mpraeso	5,639	632	638	741	639	403	298	255	232	246	225	245	195	174	137	180	399
4	Besease	4,410	631	658	599	454	296	268	258	250	176	148	152	117	94	72	89	148
5	Obomeng	3,970	478	433	547	538	332	284	224	176	150	160	153	132	81	64	78	140
6	Kwahu-praso no.2	3,738	570	521	460	355	228	210	171	199	175	173	184	107	112	68	93	112
7	Asakraka	3,167	421	377	340	316	269	230	193	177	160	161	119	67	87	59	57	134
8	Atibie	2,423	250	234	288	219	243	185	135	131	101	109	130	91	76	53	64	114
9	Twenedurase	2,075	243	227	247	217	183	166	127	118	109	89	107	48	45	41	46	62
10	Kwahu-praso no.1	2,016	253	236	242	238	204	121	104	101	93	82	91	57	42	42	48	62
11	Atuobikrom	1,986	331	318	278	216	141	152	123	90	85	59	58	30	46	17	16	26
12	Osubeng	1,757	251	241	223	174	127	110	83	82	83	58	81	58	47	42	38	59
13	Nketepa	1,711	252	213	236	187	126	103	74	95	82	67	67	37	53	29	34	56
14	Pitiku	1,389	199	221	181	181	125	95	73	74	65	64	38	21	11	10	12	19
15	Yirenyikrom	1,366	229	205	181	118	82	95	82	77	68	71	55	26	29	12	16	20
16	Aboagyekrom	1,263	169	173	168	143	66	78	64	77	58	50	47	40	30	32	28	40
17	Nkwankwaasem no. 2	1,189	182	175	167	135	60	51	32	45	46	56	48	45	40	17	28	62
18	Mampong-koranteng	1,000	166	122	139	99	68	51	46	44	42	37	39	36	28	22	25	36
19	Kyekyemon	947	171	140	133	86	73	64	54	63	51	28	32	12	10	9	5	16
20	Fo manso no. 2	891	176	112	97	75	55	51	51	43	39	49	45	29	24	14	12	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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