2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT

Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL 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 Afram Plains North 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.
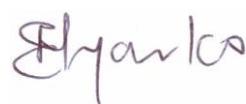
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Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African State

GLSS: Ghana Living Standard Surveys

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

JHS: Junior High School

KVIP: Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organization

PHC: Population and Housing Census

PWDs: Persons with Disabilities

SHS: Senior High School

SREOPD: Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

SSS: Senior Secondary School

UNWPADP: United Nations World Program of Action for Disabled Persons

W.C: Water Closet

WHO: World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kwahu Afram Plains North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 102,423 representing 3.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 52.9 percent and females represent 47.1 percent. Almost Eighty- six percent (86.1%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 112.3. The population of the district is youthful (52.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 91.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.7) than that of females (86.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 123.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 20 deaths per 1000 population while for the females the highest death rate of 10 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (48.3 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 21 percent were born elsewhere in the Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East constitute 6.0 percent the least for the district.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 100,568 with a total number of 20,062 households. The average household size in the district is 4.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 48.3 percent. Spouses form 11.8 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 38.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (50.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.2 percent have never married,5.4 percent are in consensual unions, 2.9 percent are widowed, 2.4 percent are divorced and 2.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, nearly three- quarters of females (72.1%) are married compared to a little less than half of males (49.2%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 45.7 percent while widowed males account for only 12.1 percent. . Among the married, nearly fifty percent (43.9%) have no

education while 27.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than ninety percent (92.6%) of the married population are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed and 6.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (36.2%) are economically not active with 1.5 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 89.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 59.5 percent are literate and 19.2 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (33.3 %) than that of females (26.1%). Six out of ten people (60.6%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 39.4 percent has never attended school, 33.3 percent are currently attending and 24.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 85.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 14.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.6%), 24.0 percent perform household duties and 7.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (63.7%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 70.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.0 percent in service and sales, 14.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 3.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 70.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 16.2 percent are contributing family workers, 1.4 percent are casual workers and 1.0 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and Self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 22.9 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 27.5 percent as compared to 17.8 percent of females. A little over two percent (2.1%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 522 households representing 2.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.7 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 higher (1.9%) than females (1.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.3 percent followed by physical disability (23.1%). About 2.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than females in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 49.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 72.0 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 55.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (88.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Kwahu Afram Plains North District is 20, 062 representing 4.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 29.3 percent are compound houses and 9.4 percent are Huts/ Buildings (same compound). More than Eighty percent (84.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 32.4 percent are owned by other private individuals; 8.1 percent are owned by a relative not a member of the household and only 5.9 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 74.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting 20.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Earth/Mud (49.4%) and Cement (49.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/Palm leaf or Rafia and Metal sheets (48.3%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (41.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 2.3 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 Flashlight/Torch 42.4% Kerosene lamp (28.3%), and electricity (26.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (74.4%). The proportion for rural (70.6%) is higher than that of urban (29.4%). The four main sources of water in the district are River/ stream

(37.7%) Public tap/ Standpipe (21.2%), Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (17.6%) and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (16.0%).

The most important toilet facility used in the district is No facility(bush/beach/field) accounting for 46.7 percent, Pit latrine 27.3 percent and public toilet(WC, KVIP/Pit Pan etc.) representing 14.1 percent. More than a quarter of the population in the district has no toilet facility. More than third of households (35.7%) in the district use own bathrooms for exclusive use and 15.0 percent use Shared separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is Dumped indiscriminately (27.1%) followed by Public dump (open space) with 19.8 percent and Burned by household (18.1%). About seven in ten households (79.7%) throw their liquid waste onto their compound and 11.1 percent throw onto the street. The most prominent method of liquid waste disposal is onto the compound of households

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District started as Kwahu North until 1988 when it became a Sub-district of the Kwahu District Council. In 1989, the District was inaugurated and established Donkorkrom as its District Capital. The District gained its legal status with the Legislative Instrument LI 1415 of 1993 that gave it the name Afram Plains. The legislative Instrument LI 1826 however, changed its name from Afram Plains to Kwahu North District which is now divided into Kwahu Afram Plains North and South. The Kwahu Afram Plains North district capital is Donkorkrom, which is 347km from Koforidua, 405km from Accra and 258km from Kumasi.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and Size

Kwahu Afram Plains North has a total land area of approximately 2,341.3 km^2. The District is bounded by five districts namely, Kwahu Afram Plains South to the south, to the east with the Volta River, to the west with two Districts in the Ashanti Region precisely the Sekyere-East and Asante-Akim Districts, to the north with two districts in the Brong Ahafo Region namely Sene and Atebubu.

1.2.2   Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating and rises about 60 meters to 120 meters above sea level. The only high ground is the Donkorkrom Plateau. The District is drained by the Afram River in the west, the Volta River in the east and the Obosom River in the north which flows continually throughout the year and is used for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Several other seasonal streams are found in the District. The pattern of flow of these rivers is largely dendritic in nature and flows in the north-south direction.

1.2.3   Climate

The District falls within the savannah vegetation zone comprising the savannah transitional zone and savannah woodland which is characterized by short deciduous fire resistant trees often widely spaced and a ground flora composed of grass of varying heights which is associated with two main rainfall seasons occurring in June and October. The first rainy season starts from May to June and the second from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 1,150mm and 1,650mm. The dry seasons are distinct starting between November and late February. Temperatures are high ranging from 36.60C to 36.80C on the average between February and March respectively while December and January have low temperatures between 19.09C and 20.10C. The relative humidity is high throughout the year, ranging from 68.2% to 71.6% in the dry season and 81.6% to 71.6% in the wet season.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kwahu Afram Plains North District

DISTRICT MAP OF KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH

Kwaekese Adiembra Amankwa Krom
DONKORKROM Agodekeh Tonu
Amankwa Tonu

Atiwelame/Burkina Asonkope
Mem Kyemfre Caterpillar Tornu
Gasoe Kope
Brumben

VOLTA LAKE

Avukope
Dadesen Kope

Edavor Kope
Kokrobuta (Adamu Kope)

Havorkope

Vuvla Kope

Lavakope (Asiedikope)

5 0 5 Miles

LEGEND
District Capital
Towns
Road Network
District Boundary
Lake
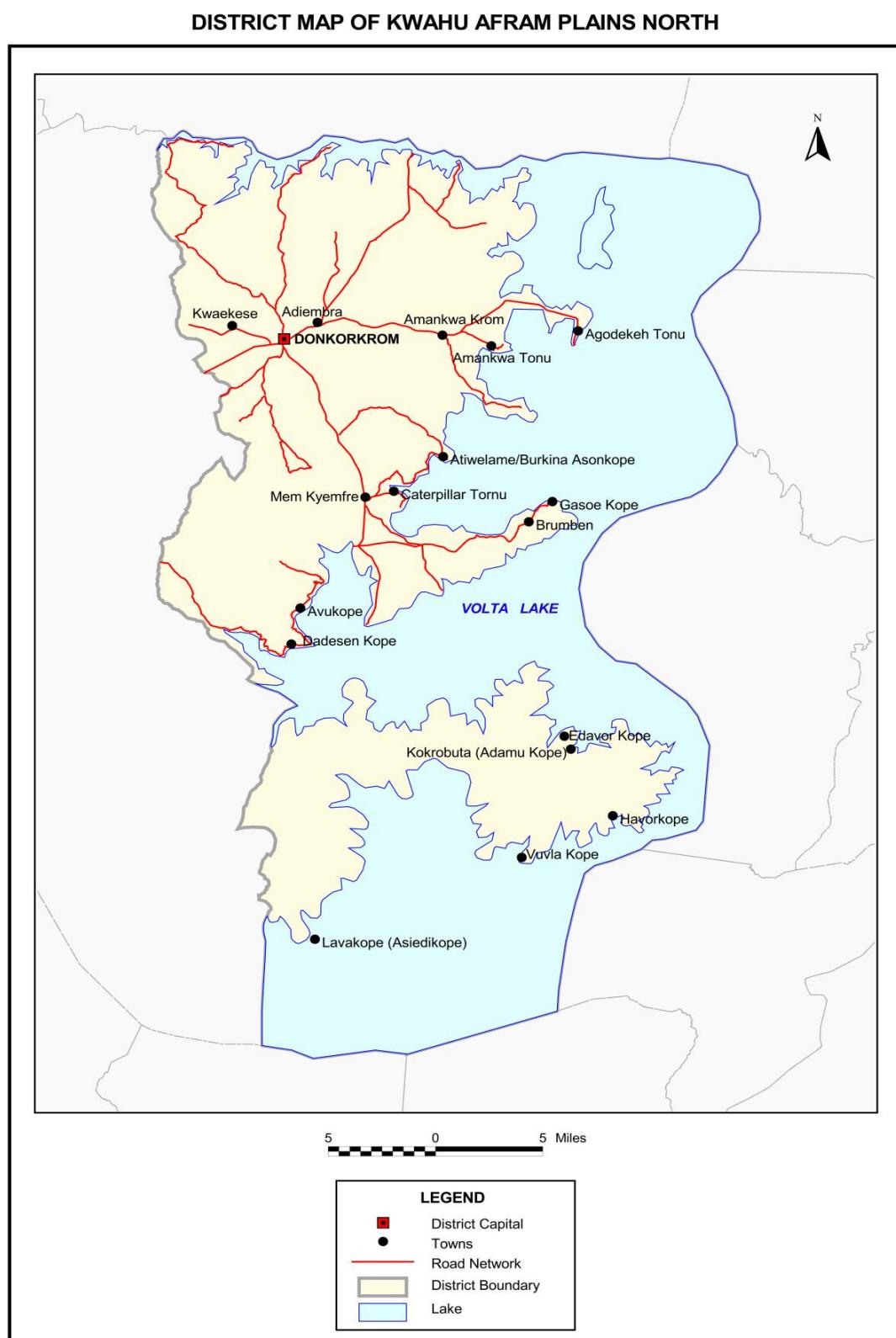
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation and Soils

The district lies within the savannah vegetation zone comprising the savannah transitional zone and savannah woodland. There are few forest reserves covering about 120.8sq km. The forest reserves constitute about 15 percent of the entire surface area of the district. Some commercial tree species contained in the forest are Milicia excelsa (Odum), Sterculia rhinopetala (Wawa), Terminalia superba (Ofram), Khaya ivoriensis (African mahogany) and Antiaris toxicaria (Kyenkyen).

The major soil group in the district is the Swedru-Nsaba-Offin Compound. Dominating this soil group is the Swedru series which are mainly red silty, well drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty-clay loams. The Nsaba series are yellowish red silty clay loam, moderately well drained, very shallow and rocky. The soils are suitable for the cultivation of both food crops (cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, maize) and cash crops (cashew, oil palm, citrus,) which are grown in the district. The land in this area is susceptible to wind erosion if laid bare of vegetation.

1.3 Political Administration

Historically, Donkorkrom started as a hunting field and was then known as Atakora, the name derived from the first chief hunter called Atakora Nyame. Donkorkrom is the Administrative capital of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District and also part of the Kwahu Traditional council. The Kwahu Afram Plains North Assembly is the highest political administrative authority. The Assembly has five zonal Councils, 60 Unit Committees and one constituency (Afram Plains North). Figure 1 shows the map of Kwahu Afram Plains North. The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive; forty-five (45) Assembly members of which two thirds are elected and one-third appointed by the President in consultation with the chiefs and interest groups in the district.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The main ethnic groups that exist in the district are the Ewes who are in the majority. Other ethnic groups include Northerners, Akans and Krachis.

1.5 Economy

The main occupation in the district is farming, which constitutes about (65%) of the working population. The most important cash crop cultivated is cashew followed by staples like cassava, maize, plantain, yam, cocoyam and oil palm. The manufacturing sector is predominantly agro-processing units – (Cassava into Gari and oil palm processing). Wood carvers, cane weavers and production of pottery products can be located in Donkorkrom.

1.5.3 Tourism

The whole land area of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District is almost surrounded by the Volta Lake, the Afram and Obosom River. Although the Volta Lake offers a lot of tourism potentials, these have not been harnessed to the fullest. Some important tourist sites are a trip on the Obosom River to the Digya game reserve, Agordeke beach and the numerous Islands in the Volta Lake. The most famous Island is the Dwarf Island.

1.5.4 Infrastructure

The district has a fair distribution of accessible roads majority of which link the Volta Lake and Afram River. Major utilities available in the district are electricity, water and

telecommunication which are very crucial for development. Most of the communities have been connected to the National Electricity Grid. This has improved the lives of the people and economic activities are gradually becoming brisk in the communities.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except

otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

(a) Educational Institutions

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

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

11

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 behavioral disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the

number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of any country. Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation (2010 PHC National Analytical Report). This chapter provides information and the characteristics of population of Kwahu Afram Plains North from the 2010 population and housing census. It analyzes the population size and distribution in the rural and urban areas of Kwahu Afram Plains North, age and sex structure, dependency ratio, migration level, fertility and mortality rate in the area.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents information on distribution of population for both sexes (male and female) and by their locality of residence (urban, rural) and sex ratio. The total population of the district is 102,423. Out of this, 54,183 (52.9%) are males and 48,240 (47.1%) are females.

Comparing the rural and urban population distribution, 86.1 percent of the district's population live in the rural areas and 13.9 percent live in the urban areas.

The sex ratio, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females is 112.3 for the district, which means for every 100 females there are 112 males.

2.3   Age- Sex Structure

2.3.1   Population Pyramid

Table 2.1 again depicts the age-sex structure of the population in the District by type of locality. The population pyramid is the most effective way of showing the district population graphically (Figure 2.1). There are variations across the different age groups of both sexes. The data shows a youthful population since 52.4 percent (53,620) of the total population (102,423) in the district falls within the age cohort of 15-64 years. All other things being equal, this represents a major potential for the District in terms of labour availability. The district's age-sex structure shows a broad base structure with about 17 percent of the population within the 0-4 age group, which depict the characteristics of a developing country. In all, the broad age cohorts indicate that males between the age groups of 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 24,755 (45.7%) are more than their females counterpart within the same age groups 20,829 (43.2%).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes Number	Both Sexes Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Type of locality Urban	Type of locality Rural
Total	102,423	100.0	54,183	100.0	48,240	100.0	112.3	14,239	88,184
0 - 4	17,414	17.0	9,079	16.8	8,335	17.3	108.9	1,944	15,470
5-9	15,014	14.7	8,078	14.9	6,936	14.4	116.5	1,775	13,239
10-14	13,156	12.8	7,598	14.0	5,558	11.5	136.7	1,893	11,263
15 - 19	10,338	10.1	5,747	10.6	4,591	9.5	125.2	1,717	8,621
20 - 24	8,298	8.1	4,013	7.4	4,285	8.9	93.7	1,181	7,117
25 - 29	7,671	7.5	3,704	6.8	3,967	8.2	93.4	1,159	6,512
30 - 34	6,446	6.3	3,137	5.8	3,309	6.9	94.8	980	5,466
35 - 39	5,549	5.4	2,815	5.2	2,734	5.7	103	831	4,718
40 - 44	4,974	4.9	2,527	4.7	2,447	5.1	103.3	706	4,268
45 - 49	3,979	3.9	2,202	4.1	1,777	3.7	123.9	589	3,390
50 - 54	3,183	3.1	1,736	3.2	1,447	3.0	120	451	2,732
55 - 59	1,672	1.6	950	1.8	722	1.5	131.6	266	1,406
60 - 64	1,510	1.5	860	1.6	650	1.3	132.3	220	1,290
65 - 69	719	0.7	433	0.8	286	0.6	151.4	125	594
70 - 74	1,077	1.1	563	1.0	514	1.1	109.5	159	918
75 - 79	593	0.6	311	0.6	282	0.6	110.3	119	474
80 - 84	401	0.4	207	0.4	194	0.4	106.7	51	350
85 - 89	223	0.2	134	0.2	89	0.2	150.6	32	191
90 - 94	148	0.1	62	0.1	86	0.2	72.1	28	120
95 - 99	58	0.1	27	0.0	31	0.1	87.1	13	45
All Ages	102,423	100.0	54,183	100.0	48,240	100.0	112.3	14,239	88,184
0-14	45,584	44.5	24,755	45.7	20,829	43.2	118.8	5,612	39,972
15-64	53,620	52.4	27,691	51.1	25,929	53.8	106.8	8,100	45,520
65+	3,219	3.1	1,737	3.2	1,482	3.1	117.2	527	2,692
Age-dependency ratio	**91.0**		**95.7**		**86.0**			**75.8**	**93.7**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio indicates the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs. From Table 2.1 the total dependency ratio for the Kwahu Afram Plains North District is 91. This means that for every100 people in the district who are working, 91 people who do not work depend on them. Age dependency ratio is higher among males (95.7) as compared to females (86).

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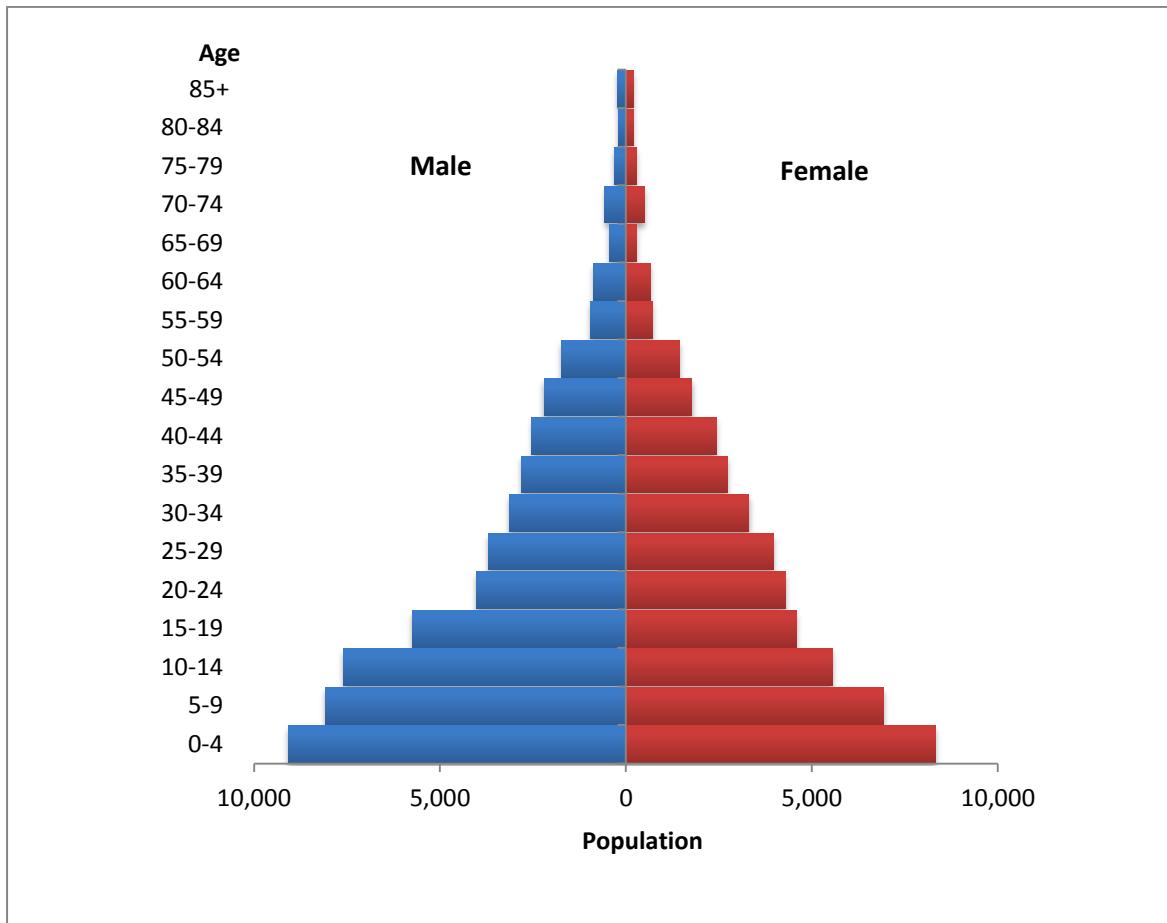
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important components of population dynamics. In places where vital statistics records are accurate and timely, data on these three variables are used extensively in population estimates during inter-censal periods. The following sections describe the fertility rates, mortality rates and migration among the district population as reported by the 2010 census.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility is the number of live births that women have ever had within their child bearing age of 12-54. Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births to females 12 years and older during their life time (children ever born). Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Women were asked questions to determine the total number of live births they have had in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months preceding the census. Data collected include that on females 12-14 years which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years normally used in computing adolescent fertility.

Table 2.2 presents the Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in all districts in the eastern region. Out of the total population of 102,423, there are 23,110 females

between the ages of 15-49 who gave birth to 2,846 children within the last 12 months preceding census in Kwahu Afram Plains North district. Among the other entire district Kwahu Afram Plains North have a total fertility rate of 4.2 and crude birth rate of 27.8.

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

District	Total 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: Computed from the 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*

Children ever born

Table 2.3 presents the number of women between the ages of 12-49, the number of births that occurred in the last 12 months prior to the census night. The table indicates that female population 12 years and older were 30,428. The age group 15-19 years has the highest number of women (4,591) followed by age group 20-24 (4,285). The total number of children ever born by females in the district is 85,664 with male (43,990) being slightly more than females (41,674).

Children surviving

Table 2.3 also presents children surviving by sex of child. Out of 85,664 children ever born in the District, 77,686 are reported to be surviving and the male (39,534) proportion being slightly higher than that of females (38,152). It can also be seen from the table that children ever born by females within the age group 30 and above have the high survival rates.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Average CEB	Children Surviving			Average CS
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Ages	30,428	85,664	43,990	41,674	2.8	77,686	39,534	38,152	2.6
12 - 14	3,017	22	6	16	0.0	20	6	14	0.0
15 - 19	4,591	874	457	417	0.2	821	423	398	0.2
20 - 24	4,285	4,819	2,475	2,344	1.1	4,474	2,237	2,237	1.1
25 - 29	3,967	8,994	4,753	4,241	2.3	8,513	4,480	4,033	2.2
30 - 34	3,309	11,285	5,839	5,446	3.4	10,615	5,463	5,152	3.2
35 - 39	2,734	11,657	6,046	5,611	4.3	10,932	5,637	5,295	4.0
40 - 44	2,447	12,267	6,272	5,995	5.0	11,279	5,722	5,557	4.6
45 - 49	1,777	9,629	4,970	4,659	5.4	8,789	4,488	4,301	5.0
50 - 54	1,447	8,462	4,322	4,140	5.9	7,614	3,830	3,784	5.3
55 - 59	722	4,031	2,042	1,989	5.6	3,529	1,767	1,762	4.9
60 +	2,132	13,624	6,808	6,816	6.4	11,100	5,481	5,619	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2   Mortality

Mortality is the measure of the number of deaths in a population per unit of time.

However the 2010 Population and Housing Census defined mortality as all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The data utilized in measuring mortality rates were collected from the fertility and mortality sections of the data resulting from the responses to the 2010 population and housing questions on "births and deaths in the last 12 months". From the table 2.4 it can be observed that Kwahu Afram Plains North District has the crude death rate of 4.4 which is the lowest rate among all the districts in the region.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	**102,423**	**455**	**4.4**
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.4.3   Age specific death rates (ASDRs)

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The Age Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) are computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example the ASDR of 20-24 year-age is calculated by taking the deaths among the 20-24 year-age group and dividing it by the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by 1,000.

Figure 2.2 provide information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 10-14 years. The death rates start rising at ages 15-19 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-34 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 50 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups

Figure 2.2: Age –specific death rates
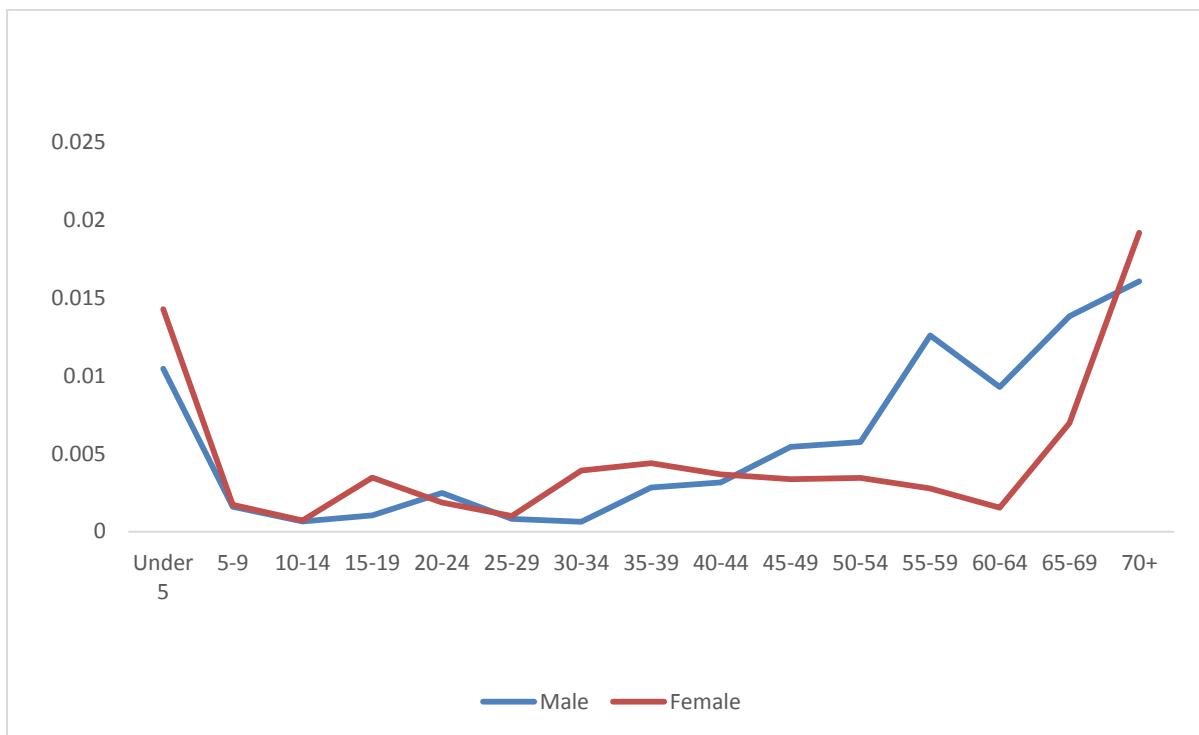
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

For the 2010 census, migration of the population is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in Kwahu Afram Plains North District. The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the District was 40,878. Out of this, 8,566 (21%) were born elsewhere in the Eastern region. The table also indicates that there is inter-regional migration between eastern region and some other regions. About 19,760 (48.3 %) of the migrants were born in Volta region which recorded the highest inter regional migration.

The table also indicates duration of residence of migrants at the time of enumeration. It can be observed that for those who stayed for less than a year, Ashanti region recorded the highest (20.3%). For those between 1 and 4 years, persons born outside Ghana recorded the highest (53.2%). Moreover, Upper East region recorded the highest between 5 and 9 years whiles Greater Accra region recorded the highest between 10 -19 years (27.7%) and Volta region recorded the highest for 20+ years (28.5%).

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	40,878	11.2	27.0	15.7	21.0	25.2
Born elsewhere in the region	8,566	13.0	30.3	16.8	17.9	22.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	338	13.0	37.9	23.7	14.5	10.9
Central	1,461	14.6	25.3	21.6	25.5	13.0
Greater Accra	5,033	11.8	26.5	17.4	27.7	16.7
Volta	19,760	9.8	22.7	13.6	21.1	32.8
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	616	20.3	32.1	12.5	17.7	17.4
Brong Ahafo	515	17.9	26.0	22.5	20.4	13.2
Northern	1,311	11.4	35.2	18.1	19.7	15.6
Upper East	503	6.0	24.7	24.3	24.3	20.9
Upper west	1,076	9.7	27.0	23.2	25.6	14.5
Outside Ghana	1,699	9.6	53.2	13.2	10.7	13.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Household structure plays an important role in the economic and social well-being of families and individuals. This is because the number and characteristics of household members affect the types of relationships and the pool of economic resources available within the household (Jacobsen, 2012)

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household (2010 PHC National Analytical Report)

This chapter gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District such as socio-demographic variables, which include: household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2   Household size, Structure and composition

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 20,062 households in the Kwahu Afram Plains North district with nearly ninety percent (89.7%) in the rural areas compared with just a little over ten percent(10.2%) in the urban areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.0 with the urban areas recording a greater number than the rural areas implying that there are more persons in a house in urban settings than in the rural areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.9 comparing with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly it is one of the highest in the region.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	100,568	13,580	86,988
Number of households	3,392,745	431,697	20,062	2,048	18,014
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.0	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1   Household Composition

Household composition is determined by the people living together and their relationships to one another. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. In all the total number of households in the district is 20,943 with an average size of 5 persons per household. The households in the District are predominantly male- headed 75.4 percent with the percentage of female headed as (24.6%). Nuclear family which constitutes the head,

spouse(s) and children household type recorded the highest percentage (38.1%) in the District.

Table 3.2 presents data on household by composition and sex in Afram Plains North District. Children form the majority of household members recording 48.3percent of all household composition. Male children (sons) who are staying with their parents recorded the highest percentage (50%) while son/daughter in-law and adopted/foster child recorded the least percentages of less than one percent (0.5% and 0.6%) respectively. Grand children are the third highest 11.8 percent of the composition of household members. The higher percentages recorded for children and grandchildren, could be the result of teenage pregnancy, cohabitation, children born outside marriage due to the influx of migrants into the District. Most children born in the District by teenage parents are abandoned to their grandparents to take care of them since their parents do not have the capacity to cater for their children.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,568	100.0	53,192	100.0	47,376	100.0
Head	20,943	20.8	15,791	29.7	5,152	10.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,842	11.8	567	1.1	11,275	23.8
Child (son/daughter)	48,532	48.3	26,535	49.9	21,997	46.4
Parent/Parent in-law	530	0.5	121	0.2	409	0.9
Son/Daughter in-law	484	0.5	162	0.3	322	0.7
Grandchild	5,527	5.5	2,812	5.3	2,715	5.7
Brother/Sister	3,874	3.9	2,510	4.7	1,364	2.9
Step child	964	1.0	514	1.0	450	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	558	0.6	330	0.6	228	0.5
Other relative	5,944	5.9	2,940	5.5	3,004	6.3
Non-relative	1,370	1.4	910	1.7	460	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Structure

The classification of households whether it is a nuclear household [head, spouse(s) and their children], household that consists of single parent extended (spouse and child/children and head's relatives), or nuclear extended among other combinations is presented in Table 3.3. The Nuclear structure (38.1 percent) constitutes the greater proportion of the households in the district, followed by the Extended (25.5 percent). From the sex perspective, the table further depicts that out of the total household population of the district there are more males (38.8%) in the Nuclear structure than their female counterparts (37.5%), suggesting there are more males who are heads of their households than females. On the other hand Single parent Nuclear consists of 10.8 percent females and 8.4 percent males in district household population structure. These high figures recorded for the single parent household structure in the District could be attributed to the influx of migrants from across the country to engage in various activities in the area. These migrants during their temporary stay in the area, cohabitated and made families. Thus with their departure, they left most parents single.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,568	100.0	53,192	100.0	47,376	100.0
Head only	3,253	3.2	2,366	4.4	887	1.9
Head and a spouse only	1,494	1.5	751	1.4	743	1.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	38,279	38.1	20,534	38.6	17,745	37.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	25,642	25.5	13,665	25.7	11,977	25.3
Extended + non relatives	2,139	2.1	1,191	2.2	948	2.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,992	4.0	2,203	4.1	1,789	3.8
Single parent Nuclear	9,550	9.5	4,443	8.4	5,107	10.8
Single parent Extended	9,977	9.9	4,511	8.5	5,466	11.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	618	0.6	322	0.6	296	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,624	5.6	3,206	6.0	2,418	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

3.3.1   Marital status by age group and sex

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital state as at the Census Night. The question on marital status was asked of persons 12 years and older. The distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District is shown in Table 3.4. The table shows that out of the total of 50.4 percent of the marital status in the district, 55 percent of women and 46.3 percent of men are married. It is interesting to note that 12.7 percent of the married males fall between the ages 12 and 19 and (25%) for females between the same ages. About 6.1 percent of the population are cohabiting i.e. they are not formally married but they informally lived together or their marriage is as a result of consensual union. This distribution is shown pictorial in figure 3.2.

The phenomenon is concentrated among males within (20 – 49) year group and females (20-39) year group. Forty-three point five percent (43.5%) of men and twenty-eight point two percent (28.2%) of women are single (never married). Among married people, there are a larger proportion of female (51.8 %) than men (48.2%). The widowed (women) are mostly concentrated at older ages between 45 and 65 years and over earlier than the men (65 years and over).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes								
Total	64,105	100.0	36.2	5.4	50.4	2.7	2.4	2.9
12-14	7,266	100.0	92.5	0.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,338	100.0	85.1	2.9	11.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,298	100.0	51.4	8.8	36.7	2.4	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	7,671	100.0	25.2	9.8	61.1	2.6	1.1	0.2
30 - 34	6,446	100.0	10.3	8.7	74.6	3.8	1.7	0.8
35 - 39	5,549	100.0	5.3	6.5	80.6	3.9	2.7	1.0
40 - 44	4,974	100.0	3.5	4.5	81.9	4.2	3.5	2.3
45 - 49	3,979	100.0	1.9	5.1	80.1	4.6	5.3	3.0
50 - 54	3,183	100.0	2.1	3.7	76.7	4.8	6.6	6.0
55 - 59	1,672	100.0	2.1	3.0	73.3	4.0	8.9	8.7
60 - 64	1,510	100.0	3.4	2.0	66.6	5.6	8.0	14.3
65+	3,219	100.0	4.3	1.5	53.9	4.2	8.5	27.6
Male								
Total	33,677	100.0	43.5	4.7	46.3	2.4	2.0	1.2
12-14	4,249	100.0	93.2	0.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,747	100.0	91.7	1.5	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,013	100.0	69.8	6.1	22.2	1.3	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	3,704	100.0	39.2	8.4	49.2	2.2	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	3,137	100.0	16.2	9.6	68.4	3.6	1.6	0.6
35 - 39	2,815	100.0	8.3	7.0	77.9	4.0	2.2	0.5
40 - 44	2,527	100.0	5.6	5.3	81.7	3.6	2.9	0.8
45 - 49	2,202	100.0	2.6	5.9	82.5	4.1	3.9	1.0
50 - 54	1,736	100.0	3.3	4.1	81.3	4.6	5.2	1.4
55 - 59	950	100.0	2.2	2.8	82.3	4.3	5.9	2.4
60 - 64	860	100.0	4.7	2.3	74.0	5.9	7.4	5.7
65+	1,737	100.0	5.9	1.5	69.3	4.4	6.8	12.1
Female								
Total	30,428	100.0	28.2	6.1	55.0	3.1	2.9	4.7
12-14	3,017	100.0	91.5	0.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,591	100.0	76.8	4.7	17.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,285	100.0	34.3	11.3	50.2	3.4	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	3,967	100.0	12.1	11.1	72.1	2.9	1.3	0.4
30 - 34	3,309	100.0	4.8	7.8	80.5	4.1	1.8	0.9
35 - 39	2,734	100.0	2.1	6.0	83.4	3.8	3.3	1.5
40 - 44	2,447	100.0	1.4	3.6	82.1	4.8	4.1	3.9
45 - 49	1,777	100.0	1.1	4.1	77.0	5.3	7.0	5.5
50 - 54	1,447	100.0	0.8	3.3	71.2	5.0	8.3	11.4
55 - 59	722	100.0	1.9	3.2	61.5	3.6	12.9	16.9
60 - 64	650	100.0	1.8	1.5	56.9	5.2	8.8	25.7
65+	1,482	100.0	2.4	1.6	35.8	4.0	10.6	45.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by Level of Education

Table 3.5 gives information on marital status by level of education. Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending. From the table it can be observed that, out of the total population of 64,105 enumerated in the district on the marital status by level of education, those who have never married constitute the higher proportion (60.5%) having basic education while the Widowed constitute 25. percent.

Moreover, while a little over 48 percent of the married have no education, 43 percent have attained basic education with only less than one percent (0.6%) having being to tertiary level. On the sex perspective never married females with basic education is 65.1percent of the total females, while their male counterpart is (57.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of persons with secondary education decreases by sex and marital status as indicate on the table. In the group of women with basic education 54.5 percent are cohabiting, compared with 0.2% in the group of women with the highest qualification (tertiary education). In all, those who are separated with no educational background constitute 47.6 percent, while those who are divorced also account to 47.9 percent which is slightly higher than those who are separated. On the other hand, those separated with basic education are also slightly higher (46.3%) than their colleagues (45.1%) who are divorced.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secon-dary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	64,105	100.0	41.0	50.1	5.1	1.2	2.1	0.5
Never married	23,217	100.0	27.7	60.5	8.1	1.3	2.0	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,437	100.0	37.3	54.9	4.0	1.7	1.7	0.3
Married	32,340	100.0	48.4	43.9	3.5	1.1	2.4	0.6
Separated	1,749	100.0	47.6	46.3	3.9	0.8	1.2	0.1
Divorced	1,535	100.0	47.9	45.1	2.7	1.8	2.4	0.1
Widowed	1,827	100.0	72.3	25.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.0
Male								
Total	33,677	100.0	36.9	51.7	6.3	1.3	3.0	0.8
Never married	14,639	100.0	30.1	57.8	8.0	1.2	2.4	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,582	100.0	33.5	55.4	6.1	2.1	2.5	0.4
Married	15,601	100.0	42.6	46.2	4.9	1.3	3.8	1.2
Separated	799	100.0	42.9	49.3	5.0	1.0	1.5	0.3
Divorced	661	100.0	40.8	50.7	4.2	2.0	2.3	0.0
Widowed	395	100.0	58.5	36.2	1.8	0.0	3.5	0.0
Female								
Total	30,428	100.0	45.5	48.2	3.8	1.0	1.2	0.2
Never married	8,578	100.0	23.7	65.1	8.1	1.5	1.4	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,855	100.0	40.6	54.5	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.2
Married	16,739	100.0	53.9	41.8	2.3	0.8	1.1	0.2
Separated	950	100.0	51.6	43.8	3.1	0.6	0.9	0.0
Divorced	874	100.0	53.2	41.0	1.5	1.6	2.5	0.2
Widowed	1,432	100.0	76.1	22.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status by Economic Activity Status

About Sixty-four percent (63.9%) of never married persons are economically active; of this, 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are not. For those who are married 93.5percent are economically active and 99 percent of this proportion is employed and the remaining (1%) is unemployed. Comparing the sexes, 82.9 percent of males are economically active and

out of this 98.7 percent are employed and 1.3 percent not employed while for their female counterparts 80.4 percent are economically active with 98.4 percent employed and 1.4 percent unemployed. For the married population, 95.1 percent of the married males are economically active compared to 91.1 percent of married females who are economically active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	64,209	100.0	51,677	80.5	775	1.2	11,757	18.3
Never married	23,262	100.0	14,500	62.3	338	1.5	8,424	36.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,439	100.0	2,963	86.2	98	2.8	378	11.0
Married	32,390	100.0	29,990	92.6	288	0.9	2,112	6.5
Separated	1,750	100.0	1,604	91.7	17	1.0	129	7.4
Divorced	1,536	100.0	1,298	84.5	23	1.5	215	14.0
Widowed	1,832	100.0	1,322	72.2	11	0.6	499	27.2
Male								
Total	33,728	100.0	27,579	81.8	374	1.1	5,775	17.1
Never married	14,664	100.0	9,738	66.4	196	1.3	4,730	32.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,583	100.0	1,475	93.2	40	2.5	68	4.3
Married	15,623	100.0	14,753	94.4	113	0.7	757	4.8
Separated	799	100.0	737	92.2	11	1.4	51	6.4
Divorced	661	100.0	573	86.7	10	1.5	78	11.8
Widowed	398	100.0	303	76.1	4	1.0	91	22.9
Female								
Total	30,481	100.0	24,098	79.1	401	1.3	5,982	19.6
Never married	8,598	100.0	4,762	55.4	142	1.7	3,694	43.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,856	100.0	1,488	80.2	58	3.1	310	16.7
Married	16,767	100.0	15,237	90.9	175	1.0	1,355	8.1
Separated	951	100.0	867	91.2	6	0.6	78	8.2
Divorced	875	100.0	725	82.9	13	1.5	137	15.7
Widowed	1,434	100.0	1,019	71.1	7	0.5	408	28.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. 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. The nationality of the population by sex of Kwahu Afram Plains North District is shown in (Table 3.7). Persons of Ghanaian parentage, as expected, constitute the largest percentage of the population (89.4%). This is lower than the regional average of (95.4%). Female Ghanaians in the District is slightly higher than (89.5%) their male Ghanaians counterpart. The analysis from the table shows that most Ghanaians in the District do not normally travel outside the country. Ghanaians with dual citizenship constitutes (6.6%) while Ghanaians by naturalization formed (2.1%) Almost 1.9 percent of

the population in the District is non-Ghanaians. Almost 1.9 percent of the population in the District is non-Ghanaians.

Table 3.7: Population by Nationality and sex

Nationality	Number	Percent Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	102,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	91,518	89.4	89.2	89.5
Dual Nationality	6,771	6.6	6.6	6.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	2,199	2.1	2.2	2.1
ECOWAS	1,686	1.6	1.7	1.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	181	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	68	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 provides data on population by religious affiliation and sex of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District in 2010. The dominant religious group in the District is Christianity with almost 77.1percent of the population professing adherence to the Christian faith (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian). Moslems form 68 percent of the population and Traditionalists 9.8percent. From the table, 7.2percent of the population does not belong to any religious affiliation. About 36 percent of the population are affiliated to Pentecostals and charismatic groups followed by the Catholics (16.2%). Protestants, Pentecostals and Charismatic in the district are dominated by females. About half 50percent of the female population belong to these two major Christianity groups.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes Number	Percent	Male Number	Percent	Female Number	Percent
Total	102,423	100.0	54,183	100.0	48,240	100.0
No religion	6,439	6.3	3,884	7.2	2,555	5.3
Catholic	16,616	16.2	8,645	16.0	7,971	16.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,326	12.0	6,322	11.7	6,004	12.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	36,690	35.8	19,118	35.3	17,572	36.4
Other Christians	13,391	13.1	6,803	12.6	6,588	13.7
Islam	6,968	6.8	3,893	7.2	3,075	6.4
Traditionalists	8,260	8.1	4,610	8.5	3,650	7.6
Other	1,733	1.7	908	1.7	825	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Table 3.9 shows the literacy levels for persons 11 years and older by sex in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District. Out the total population of 66,359 who are 11 years and older in the district 59.5 percent are literate while 40.5 percent are not literate in any of the languages.

It can be deduced from the table that the proportion of males who are literate (63.4%) is higher than the proportion of females who literate (55.2%). Proportion of the literate population who are literate in English and Ghanaian language (60.6%) is higher than all the other literacy groups. Literacy in a Ghanaian language only generally is higher than in English language as shown in the table.

For both sexes literacy is still higher for a Ghanaian language than for English or French. Whiles 18.9 percent males are literate in a Ghanaian language the corresponding figure for English is 16.2 percent and for both languages it is 64.3 percent. The situation is similar for the females.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	26,871	39,488	100.0	17.3	21.5	60.6	0.2	0.4
11-14	2,516	6,914	100.0	24.6	22.5	52.4	0.3	0.3
15-19	2,751	7,610	100.0	21.5	17.0	61.0	0.3	0.2
20-24	3,061	5,244	100.0	18.0	18.6	62.8	0.2	0.4
25-29	3,170	4,507	100.0	15.2	21.6	62.5	0.2	0.5
30-34	3,018	3,434	100.0	14.4	24.0	60.7	0.3	0.6
35-39	2,607	2,949	100.0	13.6	25.3	59.9	0.4	0.8
40-44	2,513	2,471	100.0	12.8	26.1	60.5	0.2	0.3
45-49	1,836	2,152	100.0	10.9	24.7	63.9	0.2	0.3
50-54	1,600	1,588	100.0	11.3	21.7	66.7	0.1	0.3
55-59	737	940	100.0	8.1	20.3	70.9	0.0	0.7
60-64	818	695	100.0	10.2	16.8	72.7	0.0	0.3
65+	2,244	984	100.0	8.8	28.0	62.9	0.2	0.0
Male								
Total	12,793	22,159	100.0	16.2	18.9	64.3	0.2	0.4
11-14	1,701	3,779	100.0	23.2	21.8	54.4	0.3	0.3
15-19	1,594	4,166	100.0	21.6	16.8	61.3	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,353	2,664	100.0	18.6	15.7	65.4	0.0	0.3
25-29	1,390	2,316	100.0	13.9	17.4	67.7	0.4	0.6
30-34	1,276	1,862	100.0	13.0	19.3	66.7	0.4	0.5
35-39	1,144	1,674	100.0	11.9	20.8	65.4	0.5	1.3
40-44	1,078	1,452	100.0	12.2	21.8	65.6	0.0	0.4
45-49	865	1,343	100.0	9.3	21.1	69.1	0.1	0.3
50-54	727	1,011	100.0	10.3	17.0	72.3	0.0	0.4
55-59	312	641	100.0	8.7	15.9	74.6	0.0	0.8
60-64	359	503	100.0	9.5	13.3	76.7	0.0	0.4
65+	994	748	100.0	6.8	25.1	67.8	0.3	0.0
Female								
Total	14,078	17,329	100.0	18.6	24.8	56.0	0.3	0.3
11-14	815	3,135	100.0	26.2	23.5	49.9	0.2	0.3
15-19	1,157	3,444	100.0	21.3	17.2	60.7	0.4	0.3
20-24	1,708	2,580	100.0	17.5	21.7	60.0	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,780	2,191	100.0	16.6	26.1	57.0	0.0	0.4
30-34	1,742	1,572	100.0	16.1	29.5	53.6	0.1	0.7
35-39	1,463	1,275	100.0	15.8	31.1	52.7	0.3	0.2
40-44	1,435	1,019	100.0	13.7	32.2	53.3	0.6	0.2
45-49	971	809	100.0	13.6	30.7	55.3	0.2	0.2
50-54	873	577	100.0	13.2	29.8	56.8	0.2	0.0
55-59	425	299	100.0	6.7	29.8	62.9	0.0	0.7
60-64	459	192	100.0	12.0	26.0	62.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1,250	236	100.0	15.3	37.3	47.5	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows that the population 3 years and older who have never attended school (38.9%) are more than those who are now attending (33.1%).

With respect to the sexes females who have never attended school (41.7%) are more than their male counterparts (36.4%).

Table 3.10: School attendance by sex

School attendance	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	92,081	48,806	43,275	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	35,784	17,753	18,031	38.9	36.4	41.7
Now	30,481	16,779	13,702	33.1	34.4	31.7
Past	25,816	14,274	11,542	28.0	29.2	26.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Level of Education by School Attendance

Table 3.11 presents the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. About 30,481 representing 30 percent of the total population in the district are currently in school. This is made up of Nursery (7.7%), Kindergarten (16.7%), Primary (55.6%) and JHS (14.2%), SSS/SHS (4.4%), secondary (0.0%) and tertiary is 0.6 percent.

The total population of those who attended school in the past constitutes 25,816 of which 33 percent attained primary level, JHS/JHS (27.7%), middle 24.3 percent, SSS/SHS 5.5percent, secondary 2 percent and tertiary 3.7 percent respectively. Only about 1.5 percent of the population is in higher education beyond the secondary level to tertiary. This is far below the proportion of the population who attained higher education in the past 9.8 percent. Between the sexes, more males 14,274 (55.3%) attended school in the past than females 11,542 (44.7%). Beyond the secondary to tertiary level the educational gap between males and females are 19 percent and 10.7percent respectively. Currently, the population of males 16,779 (55%) attending school at all levels of education are more than females 13,702 (45%). From the analysis it can be observed that the female's education in the district decreases progressively as they climb high.

Table 3.11: 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	30,481	100.0	16,779	100.0	13,702	100.0	25,816	100.0	14,274	100.0	11,542	100.0
Nursery	2,334	7.7	1,190	7.1	1,144	8.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,086	16.7	2,749	16.4	2,337	17.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	16,934	55.6	9,262	55.2	7,672	56.0	8,516	33.0	4,110	28.8	4,406	38.2
JSS/JHS	4,336	14.2	2,459	14.7	1,877	13.7	7,087	27.5	3,479	24.4	3,608	31.3
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,265	24.3	3,970	27.8	2,295	19.9
SSS/SHS	1,341	4.4	827	4.9	514	3.8	1,435	5.6	880	6.2	555	4.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	505	2.0	404	2.8	101	0.9
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	214	0.7	118	0.7	96	0.7	539	2.1	317	2.2	222	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	57	0.2	33	0.2	24	0.2	504	2.0	345	2.4	159	1.4
Tertiary	179	0.6	141	0.8	38	0.3	965	3.7	769	5.4	196	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter presents a description of economic characteristics of the Kwahu Afram Plains North district. This includes the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector in the District. Economic characteristics describe the living conditions in a particular area. Whether people are subsistence farmers, salaried workers, or self-employed entrepreneurs, they derive most of their income from work. This basic fact means that the level of employment, the quality of jobs, and the access which individuals have to decent earnings opportunities is a crucial determinant of development. The intuition that jobs matter for development has not been lost on the governments of low income countries and the vast majority of national development strategies look to employment generation as a major channel for poverty reduction (Hull, 2009).

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 provides information on the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age in the Kwahu Afram Plain North. It is shown that out of 56,839 working population were enumerated 85.7 percent were economically active and 14.3 percent are not economically active. Out of the population who are economically active 98.4 percent are employed. In terms of sex, males who are in economically active is 82.9 percent as compared to 80.4 percent of their female counterparts. Of the economically active 98.7 percent of males and 98.4 percent of females are employed.

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	56,839	100.0	29,428	100.0	27,411	100.0
Economically active	**48,727**	**85.7**	**25,627**	**87.1**	**23,100**	**84.3**
Employed	*47,970*	*98.4*	*25,262*	*98.6*	*22,708*	*98.3*
Worked	*46,505*	*96.9*	*24,553*	*97.2*	*21,952*	*96.7*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,295*	*2.7*	*618*	*2.4*	*677*	*3.0*
Did voluntary work without pay	*170*	*0.4*	*91*	*0.4*	*79*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*757*	*1.6*	*365*	*1.4*	*392*	*1.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*275*	*36.3*	*127*	*34.8*	*148*	*37.8*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*482*	*63.7*	*238*	*65.2*	*244*	*62.2*
Economically not active	**8,112**	**14.3**	**3,801**	**12.9**	**4,311**	**15.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	1,949	24.0	543	14.3	1,406	32.6
Full time education	3,945	48.6	2,297	60.4	1,648	38.2
Pensioner/Retired	68	0.8	52	1.4	16	0.4
Disabled/Sick	588	7.2	251	6.6	337	7.8
Too old/young	1,156	14.3	429	11.3	727	16.9
Other	406	5.0	229	6.0	177	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides information on the population of persons aged 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. From the table, 59.6 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are employed, 1.3 percent unemployed and 39.1 percent being economically not active in the district. It can also be seen from the table that for those aged 35-39 years, as high as 95.3 percent are employed as against just 0.7 percent unemployed which is expected because at this age most people are expected to be working. Exactly 4.0 percent are economically not active

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	56,839	100.0	47,970	84.4	757	1.3	8,112	14.3
15 - 19	10,338	100.0	6,173	59.7	133	1.3	4,032	39.0
20 - 24	8,298	100.0	6,699	80.7	233	2.8	1,366	16.5
25 - 29	7,671	100.0	6,973	90.9	146	1.9	552	7.2
30 - 34	6,446	100.0	6,013	93.3	102	1.6	331	5.1
35 - 39	5,549	100.0	5,290	95.3	37	0.7	222	4.0
40 - 44	4,974	100.0	4,794	96.4	29	0.6	151	3.0
45 - 49	3,979	100.0	3,836	96.4	13	0.3	130	3.3
50 - 54	3,183	100.0	3,012	94.6	9	0.3	162	5.1
55 - 59	1,672	100.0	1,585	94.8	13	0.8	74	4.4
60 - 64	1,510	100.0	1,298	86.0	34	2.3	178	11.8
65+	3,219	100.0	2,297	71.4	8	0.2	914	28.4
Male								
Total	29,428	100.0	25,262	85.8	365	1.2	3,801	12.9
15 - 19	5,747	100.0	3,539	61.6	62	1.1	2,146	37.3
20 - 24	4,013	100.0	3,243	80.8	83	2.1	687	17.1
25 - 29	3,704	100.0	3,417	92.3	98	2.6	189	5.1
30 - 34	3,137	100.0	2,999	95.6	58	1.8	80	2.6
35 - 39	2,815	100.0	2,721	96.7	17	0.6	77	2.7
40 - 44	2,527	100.0	2,463	97.5	13	0.5	51	2.0
45 - 49	2,202	100.0	2,138	97.1	8	0.4	56	2.5
50 - 54	1,736	100.0	1,672	96.3	4	0.2	60	3.5
55 - 59	950	100.0	923	97.2	3	0.3	24	2.5
60 - 64	860	100.0	765	89.0	17	2.0	78	9.1
65+	1,737	100.0	1,382	79.6	2	0.1	353	20.3
Female								
Total	27,411	100.0	22,708	82.8	392	1.4	4,311	15.7
15 - 19	4,591	100.0	2,634	57.4	71	1.5	1,886	41.1
20 - 24	4,285	100.0	3,456	80.7	150	3.5	679	15.8
25 - 29	3,967	100.0	3,556	89.6	48	1.2	363	9.2
30 - 34	3,309	100.0	3,014	91.1	44	1.3	251	7.6
35 - 39	2,734	100.0	2,569	94.0	20	0.7	145	5.3
40 - 44	2,447	100.0	2,331	95.3	16	0.7	100	4.1
45 - 49	1,777	100.0	1,698	95.6	5	0.3	74	4.2
50 - 54	1,447	100.0	1,340	92.6	5	0.3	102	7.0
55 - 59	722	100.0	662	91.7	10	1.4	50	6.9
60 - 64	650	100.0	533	82.0	17	2.6	100	15.4
65+	1,482	100.0	915	61.7	6	0.4	561	37.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to gender the Table indicates that 85.8 percent males are employed, with the highest being those aged 40-44 years (97.5%). With regards to unemployment 2.6 percent of males aged 25-29 years are unemployed whilst for those being economically not active, males aged 15-19 years recorded 37.5 percent in the district which is expected because either these persons are in school or learning a trade.

The tables indicates that 82.8 percent females are employed, 1.4 percent unemployed and 15.7 percent economically not active. According to the table 95.6 percent of females aged 45-49 years, are employed, for those 20-24 years 3.5 percent are unemployed and for females aged15-19 years 41.2 percent are economically not active in the district

4.3   Occupation

The employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District is shown in Table 4.3. The data shows that, three types of occupation constituted the major occupations in the district. Those who are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (70.6%) recorded the highest percentage, followed by Craft and related trades workers (14.6%) and Service and sales workers (7%). The higher proportion of workers in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery type of occupation is as the result of the vast land and the two major rivers, Lake Volta and Afram in the district. The distribution of occupation across the district shows that 4.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are involved in managerial, professional, technical and associate professionals and clerical support types of occupations. This clearly reveals that the economy of the area is mainly agrarian. The distribution of occupation among the sexes shows that more male workers 82.1 percent are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery type of occupation than female workers 57.7 percent. On the other hand, service and sales workers and crafts and related trades workers constituted the majority of occupation among female workers. More than one third of the female population 36.3 percent is engaged in these categories of occupation. That is, more female workers prefer to be engaged in the service and sales sector than any other sector of the economy.

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	47,970	100.0	25,262	100.0	22,708	100.0
Managers	352	0.7	151	0.6	201	0.9
Professionals	1,183	2.5	766	3.0	417	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	354	0.7	248	1.0	106	0.5
Clerical support workers	326	0.7	246	1.0	80	0.4
Service and sales workers	3,341	7.0	687	2.7	2,654	11.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	33,848	70.6	20,751	82.1	13,097	57.7
Craft and related trades workers	6,989	14.6	1,413	5.6	5,576	24.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	543	1.1	538	2.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows industries within which the employed population 15 years and older and sex are engaged in Kwahu Afram Plains North District in 2010. The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 69.4percent of both sexes, which is the highest employed industry. That is, more than two-thirds of the employed population is engaged in agriculture

activities. Out of these, 80.7percent of the male population is engaged in this industry and 56.8percent of female population is also engaged in the same industry. Again, 17.8percent of the total employed females were recorded to be involved in manufacturing type of industry. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the third largest industry accounting for 15.5percent of female and 5.1 percent of the male population who are employed. The high proportion of (15.5%) female in the wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry is probably due to the fact that people are not able to gain employment in the formal sectors and therefore resort to retail trade. The proportion of the employed population engaged in education shows that, there are more men workers 2.3percent employed in education than women 1.1 percent. Also human health and social work activities constitute 0.8 percent. Indicting the district is under staffed with health workers.

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	47,970	100.0	25,262	100.0	22,708	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	33,295	69.4	20,397	80.7	12,898	56.8
Mining and quarrying	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Manufacturing	4,918	10.3	871	3.4	4,047	17.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	20	0.0	20	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	27	0.1	19	0.1	8	0.0
Construction	396	0.8	380	1.5	16	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,817	10.0	1,295	5.1	3,522	15.5
Transportation and storage	393	0.8	383	1.5	10	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	836	1.7	85	0.3	751	3.3
Information and communication	103	0.2	78	0.3	25	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	44	0.1	36	0.1	8	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	360	0.8	178	0.7	182	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	150	0.3	97	0.4	53	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	404	0.8	333	1.3	71	0.3
Education	830	1.7	570	2.3	260	1.1
Human health and social work activities	376	0.8	225	0.9	151	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	29	0.1	27	0.1	2	0.0
Other service activities	721	1.5	212	0.8	509	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	244	0.5	54	0.2	190	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows that 72.3 percent of female population 15 years and older and 68.3 percent of male population 15 years and older were self-employed (with and without employees).

In all (96.6%) of the employed population in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District are in four categories of employment status- employees (6.6%), self-employed without employees (70.2%), self-employed with employees (3.6%) and contributing to family labour (16.2%), the majority (72.3%) of those who are self-employed without employees are females. It can be stated that, self-employed without employees and those contributing to family labour are usually persons who are engaged in agriculture, whole sale and retail activities in markets and along the streets of urban centers or those working in the informal sector. The self-employed without employees in particular have low skills, and they form the bulk of the agricultural and service sector.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,970	100.0	25,262	100.0	22,708	100.0
Employee	3,181	6.6	2,297	9.1	884	3.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,669	70.2	17,243	68.3	16,426	72.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,744	3.6	964	3.8	780	3.4
Casual worker	677	1.4	437	1.7	240	1.1
Contributing family worker	7,774	16.2	3,870	15.3	3,904	17.2
Apprentice	407	0.8	145	0.6	262	1.2
Domestic employee (House help)	474	1.0	276	1.1	198	0.9
Other	44	0.1	30	0.1	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

The outcome on the 2010 Population and Housing census on employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District are presented in Table 4.6. The percentage of the employed population who are engaged in the private informal sector is (94.3%). That is almost nine out of every ten of the employed population aged 15 years and older are engaged in the private informal sector Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs both local and International) recorded less than 1 percent (0.2%). Irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce of (94.3). The public sector, covering Departments and Agencies, employed 4.0 percent of the total employed population in 2010. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector were 5.6 percent and 2.3 percent respectively.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,970	100.0	25,262	100.0	22,708	100.0
Public (Government)	1,925	4.0	1,405	5.6	520	2.3
Private Formal	675	1.4	423	1.7	252	1.1
Private Informal	45,234	94.3	23,346	92.4	21,888	96.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	16	0.0	10	0.0	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	118	0.2	76	0.3	42	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATIION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an integral part of the Ghanaian economy. During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older in households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions (Eastern 2010 PHC Report)

This chapter analyzes information and communication technology accessibility by socio-demographic characteristics such as sex, ownership of mobile phones, the use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop or laptops in Kwahu Afram Plains North District.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Analysis of the ownership of mobile phones in Kwahu Afram Plains North District is shown in Table 5.1. The table indicates that 22.9 percent of the total persons aged 12 years and older who were enumerated have mobile phones in the district. While 27.5 percent of males have mobile phones 17.8 percent of females have mobile phones.

5.3   Use of Internet

Kwahu Afram Plains North District in the period of the 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded 2.1 percent of the total population 12 years and older using internet facility. One of the factors that led to the low percentage of the use of internet facility is as the result of poor accessibility of internet facility in the district. On the sexes, 2.7 percent of males as compared to 1.4 percent of females use internet facilities.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,105	100.0	14,682	22.9	1,342	2.1
Male	33,677	52.5	9,262	27.5	915	2.7
Female	30,428	47.5	5,420	17.8	427	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The usefulness of desktop and laptop computers in this modern world cannot be over emphasized. Variations in usage of the devise among countries, regions and demographic groups seem significant. This is especially true of those who are young adults, have higher levels of education, and who live in households that have relatively high annual income. The divide between male-headed households and female-headed household having desktop/laptop is very significant. Male-headed households constitute 2.8 percent of the total households having desktop / laptop computers while 1.7 percent of female-headed households have this device.

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

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,943	100.0	522	2.5
Male	15,791	75.4	436	2.8
Female	5,152	24.6	86	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disability as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are those who are unable to perform specific tasks/activities or are restricted in their performance due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contribution of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act (2006), Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

6.2   Population with Disability

The 2010 PHC responses to disability questions were based on multiple responses and as a result, some of the proportions may not add up to 100.0 percent. From Table 6.1, a total of 1,743 persons with disability were recorded in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District representing 1.7 percent of the total population in the district. The male population 1,008 (1.9%) and female 735 (1.5%) have some form of disability. By locality, the urban disability population is 283 (2.0%) made of (2.1%) male and (1.9%) female compared to the rural disability population of 1,460 (1.7%) comprising 859 males and 601 females.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total						
Total	102,423	100.0	54,183	100.0	48,240	100.0
No disability	100,680	98.3	53,175	98.1	47,505	98.5
With a disability	1,743	1.7	1,008	1.9	735	1.5
Sight	645	37.0	376	37.3	269	36.6
Hearing	316	18.1	172	17.1	144	19.6
Speech	275	15.8	181	18.0	94	12.8
Physical	420	24.1	233	23.1	187	25.4
Intellectual	294	16.9	184	18.3	110	15.0
Emotional	335	19.2	197	19.5	138	18.8
Other	207	11.9	118	11.7	89	12.1

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	14,239	100.0	7,070	100.0	7,169	100.0
No disability	13,956	98.0	6,921	97.9	7,035	98.1
With a disability	283	2.0	149	2.1	134	1.9
Sight	104	36.7	59	39.6	45	33.6
Hearing	28	9.9	13	8.7	15	11.2
Speech	29	10.2	14	9.4	15	11.2
Physical	67	23.7	32	21.5	35	26.1
Intellectual	47	16.6	26	17.4	21	15.7
Emotional	46	16.3	27	18.1	19	14.2
Other	28	9.9	11	7.4	17	12.7
Rural						
Total	88,184	100.0	47,113	100.0	41,071	100.0
No disability	86,724	98.3	46,254	98.2	40,470	98.5
With a disability	1,460	1.7	859	1.8	601	1.5
Sight	541	37.1	317	36.9	224	37.3
Hearing	288	19.7	159	18.5	129	21.5
Speech	246	16.8	167	19.4	79	13.1
Physical	353	24.2	201	23.4	152	25.3
Intellectual	247	16.9	158	18.4	89	14.8
Emotional	289	19.8	170	19.8	119	19.8
Other	179	12.3	107	12.5	72	12.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Types of Disability

Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing and speech impairment, physical disability, mental retardation, emotional challenges or behavioural disorders and other challenges.

Table 6.1 shows that sight disability recorded the highest proportion (37.0%) of persons with disability, followed by physical (24.1%) and emotional disability (19.2%). The other forms of disabilities are hearing (18.1%), intellectual (16.9%), speech (15.8%) and others (11.9%).

Out of a total male (disabled) population of 1008, 37.3 percent has sight disability, compared to physical (23.1%), emotional (19.5%), intellect (18.3%), speech (18.0%), hearing (17.1%) and others (11.7%).

The female disabled population (735) in the district has sight (36.6%) as the highest proportion compared to physical (25.4%), hearing (19.6%), emotional (18.8%), intellect (15.0%), speech (12.8%) and others (12.1%).

Figure 6.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population by type of disability. It shows that sight disability is the commonest disability in the district.

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of population by disability
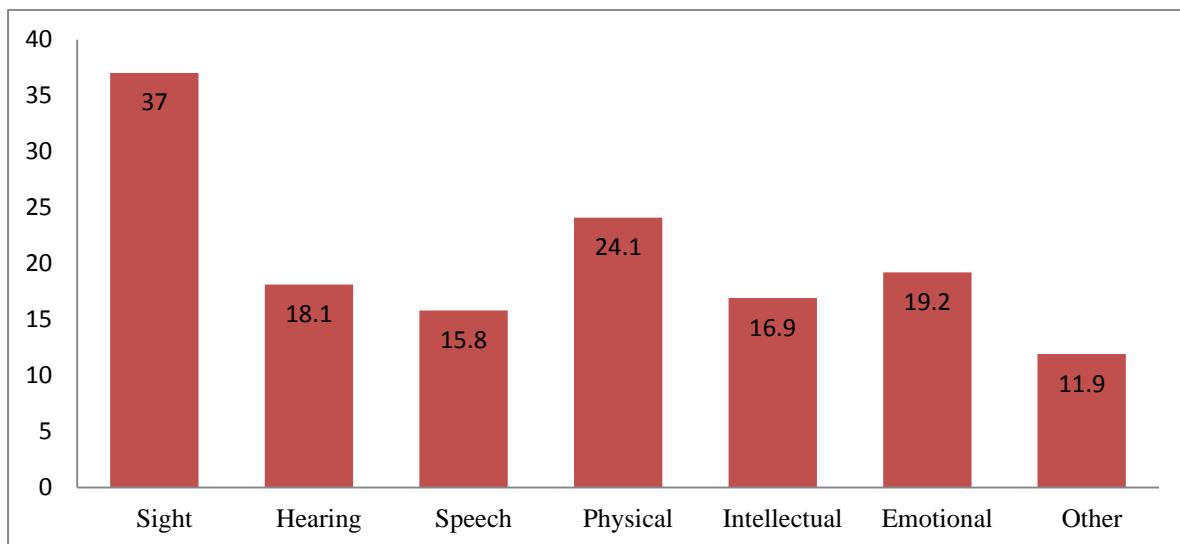
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of disability by type of locality. It is observed that, the proportions of persons with sight (36.7%), physical (23.7%) and intellectual (16.2%) disabilities are higher in the urban areas while sight (37.1%), physical (24.2%) and emotional (19.8%) disabilities are higher in the rural areas.

Figure 6.2: Population by type of locality and type of disability
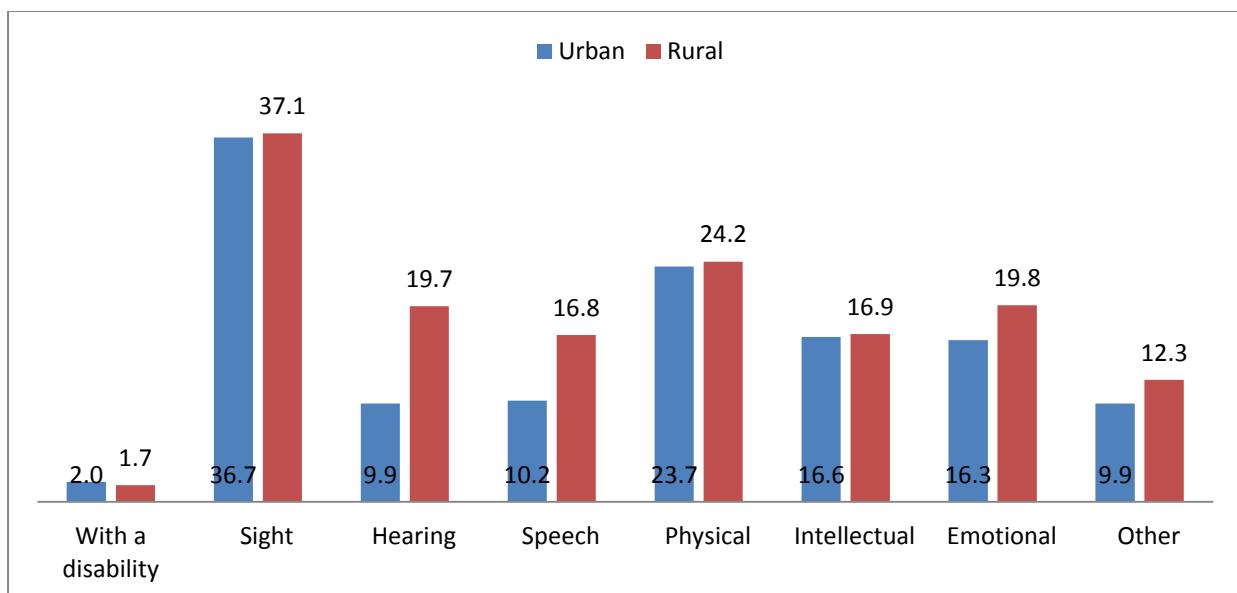
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disability by sex for persons 15 years and older. For all types of disability in the district, a total population of 1,435 is disabled. 69.0 percent of disabled persons in the district are economically active with the rest (31.0%) being economically inactive. Within the disabled economically active population,

almost one percent (0.9%) is in the unemployed class with 99.1 percent of economically active population employed. For both sexes, 1.1 percent of the physically disabled persons are unemployed compared to 98.1 percent who are employed. The table also shows 23.1 percent of the population with hearing disability is economically not active.

Table 6.2 further indicates that there is a total of 29,428 males representing 51.8 percent compared to 27,411 females representing 48.2 percent. The percentage for disabled males who are employed is 99.3 percent compared to 98.7 percent of disabled females who are employed). Similarly, disabled males who are unemployed compared to disabled females who are unemployed females are 0.7 and 1.3 percent respectively in the district.

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	56,929	100.0	48,037	84.4	757	1.3	8,135	14.3
No disability	55,494	100.0	47,056	84.8	748	1.3	7,690	13.9
With a disability	1,435	100.0	981	68.4	9	0.6	445	31.0
Sight	530	100.0	388	73.2	4	0.8	138	26.0
Hearing	234	100.0	180	76.9	0	0.0	54	23.1
Speech	184	100.0	143	77.7	1	0.5	40	21.7
Physical	344	100.0	183	53.2	2	0.6	159	46.2
Intellectual	231	100.0	121	52.4	0	0.0	110	47.6
Emotional	262	100.0	147	56.1	2	0.8	113	43.1
Other	169	100.0	97	57.4	2	1.2	70	41.4
Male								
Total	29,472	100.0	25,292	85.8	365	1.2	3,815	12.9
No disability	28,653	100.0	24,695	86.2	361	1.3	3,597	12.6
With a disability	819	100.0	597	72.9	4	0.5	218	26.6
Sight	306	100.0	234	76.5	2	0.7	70	22.9
Hearing	126	100.0	104	82.5	0	0.0	22	17.5
Speech	125	100.0	105	84.0	0	0.0	20	16.0
Physical	187	100.0	112	59.9	0	0.0	75	40.1
Intellectual	139	100.0	80	57.6	0	0.0	59	42.4
Emotional	144	100.0	91	63.2	2	1.4	51	35.4
Other	98	100.0	59	60.2	0	0.0	39	39.8
Female								
Total	27,457	100.0	22,745	82.8	392	1.4	4,320	15.7
No disability	26,841	100.0	22,361	83.3	387	1.4	4,093	15.2
With a disability	616	100.0	384	62.3	5	0.8	227	36.9
Sight	224	100.0	154	68.8	2	0.9	68	30.4
Hearing	108	100.0	76	70.4	0	0.0	32	29.6
Speech	59	100.0	38	64.4	1	1.7	20	33.9
Physical	157	100.0	71	45.2	2	1.3	84	53.5
Intellectual	92	100.0	41	44.6	0	0.0	51	55.4
Emotional	118	100.0	56	47.5	0	0.0	62	52.5
Other	71	100.0	38	53.5	2	2.8	31	43.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the male population, persons with sight disability recorded 39.2 percent employed, 50.0 percent unemployed and 32.1 percent economically inactive. For hearing disability 17.4 percent is economically not active while 0.0 percent and 10.1 percent are employed and unemployed respectively. The remaining forms of disability (physical, intellectual, speech, emotional and others) cumulatively account for less than 60.0 percent employed, 1.0 percent unemployed and about 90.0 percent economically inactive.

Female persons with sight disability recorded 40.1 percent employed, 40.0 percent unemployed and 30.0 percent economically inactive. Also, persons with hearing disability recorded, 19.8 percent employed, 0.03 percent unemployed and 2.6 percent economically inactive.

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. The total disabled persons 3 years and older is 1,700 with (57.4%) male and (42.6%) female. Of the disabled persons in the district, 38.9 percent have never attended school, 42.1 with basic education and only 5.8 with Sec/SHS and higher in the district. The table reveals that 65 percent of persons who have never been to school are with speech disability whiles 43.7 percent who have basic education are with sight disability.

 With respect to the sex, males constituting 58.8 percent who have never been to school have speech disability as against 46.8 percent who have never been to school have sight disability in the district. Again 11.8 percent males with Sec/SHS and higher education have physical disability. With respect to females the situation is not different, in that the table shows that 76.3 percent females with speech disability have never been to school, 39.4 percent with sight disability have basic education whiles 2.7 percent with physical disability are having Sec/SHS and higher education in the district.

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	92,221	35,832	7,432	43,204	5,753	100.0	38.9	8.1	46.8	6.2
No disability	90,521	34,991	7,387	42,488	5,655	100.0	38.7	8.2	46.9	6.2
With a disability	1,700	841	45	716	98	100.0	49.5	2.6	42.1	5.8
Sight	623	289	21	272	41	100.0	46.4	3.4	43.7	6.6
Hearing	305	184	10	104	7	100.0	60.3	3.3	34.1	2.3
Speech	263	171	15	71	6	100.0	65.0	5.7	27.0	2.3
Physical	405	227	8	139	31	100.0	56.0	2.0	34.3	7.7
Intellectual	279	139	10	116	14	100.0	49.8	3.6	41.6	5.0
Emotional	317	150	18	134	15	100.0	47.3	5.7	42.3	4.7
Other	197	104	6	83	4	100.0	52.8	3.0	42.1	2.0
Male										
Total	48,876	17,768	3,946	23,320	3,842	100.0	36.4	8.1	47.7	7.9
No disability	47,900	17,358	3,910	22,873	3,759	100.0	36.2	8.2	47.8	7.8
With a disability	976	410	36	447	83	100.0	42.0	3.7	45.8	8.5
Sight	359	137	17	168	37	100.0	38.2	4.7	46.8	10.3
Hearing	166	91	4	64	7	100.0	54.8	2.4	38.6	4.2
Speech	170	100	9	55	6	100.0	58.8	5.3	32.4	3.5
Physical	221	103	4	88	26	100.0	46.6	1.8	39.8	11.8
Intellectual	172	74	6	80	12	100.0	43.0	3.5	46.5	7.0
Emotional	180	74	13	84	9	100.0	41.1	7.2	46.7	5.0
Other	108	46	4	54	4	100.0	42.6	3.7	50.0	3.7
Female										
Total	43,345	18,064	3,486	19,884	1,911	100.0	41.7	8.0	45.9	4.4
No disability	42,621	17,633	3,477	19,615	1,896	100.0	41.4	8.2	46.0	4.4
With a disability	724	431	9	269	15	100.0	59.5	1.2	37.2	2.1
Sight	264	152	4	104	4	100.0	57.6	1.5	39.4	1.5
Hearing	139	93	6	40	0	100.0	66.9	4.3	28.8	0.0
Speech	93	71	6	16	0	100.0	76.3	6.5	17.2	0.0
Physical	184	124	4	51	5	100.0	67.4	2.2	27.7	2.7
Intellectual	107	65	4	36	2	100.0	60.7	3.7	33.6	1.9
Emotional	137	76	5	50	6	100.0	55.5	3.6	36.5	4.4
Other	89	58	2	29	0	100.0	65.2	2.2	32.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture has for many decades dominated the economy of the country and contributed more than one-third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economy of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District is mainly agrarian, with the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans).The 2010 population and housing census classified agricultural household as one that engages generally in agricultural activities or at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. Households in the district are also actively engaged in rearing livestock, including cattle and small ruminants. This chapter describes the type of agricultural activities households in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District are engaged in.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that a total of 15,085 representing 72.0 percent of the household's population are engaged in agricultural activities. However, for the urban households, 55.9 percent were engaged in agriculture compared to 75.4 percent of the rural households' population.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,943	100.0	3,604	100.0	17,339	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	15,085	72.0	2,013	55.9	13,072	75.4
Crop Farming	13,357	88.5	1,785	88.7	11,572	88.5
Tree Planting	134	0.9	12	0.6	122	0.9
Livestock Rearing	7,521	49.9	1,059	52.6	6,462	49.4
Fish Farming	381	2.5	2	0.1	379	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities
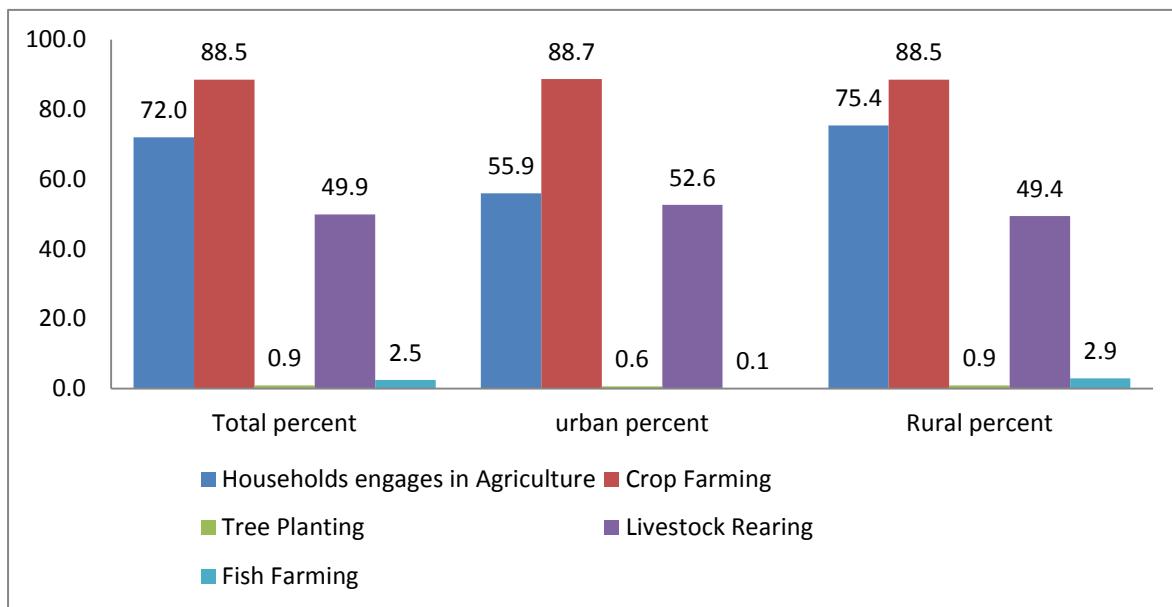
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage distribution of households engaged in agriculture activities in the district. Crop farming (88.5%) and livestock rearing (49.9%) are the dominant agricultural activities by households in the district.

A proportion of 88.5 and 88.7 percent are engaged in crop farming in the rural and urban localities respectively. The proportion engaged in livestock rearing is 52.6 percent in the urban areas compared to 49.4 percent in the rural areas. Many more households (2.9%) are engaged in Fish farming in the rural areas compared to the urban localities (0.1%). Tree planting (2.9%) and (0.1%) in rural and urban areas respectively is not a known agricultural activity in the district

7.3   Distribution of Livestock and Keeper

Agricultural households in the district were engaged in a number of farming activities ranging from cattle rearing to fish farming. Table 7.2 shows the distribution of the number of animals and their keepers within the households in the district. The total number of animals in the district is 411,120 and the total number of keepers is 12,664 with an average of 32 animals per keeper

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/ other animals	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per Keeper
All livestock	411,120	12,664	32
Beehives	658	18	37
Cattle	91,776	1,624	57
Chicken	120,589	5,090	24
Dove	186	15	12
Duck	2,656	226	12
Goat	33,450	3,140	11
Grass-cutter	90	10	9
Guinea fowl	5,780	268	22
Ostrich	282	12	24
Pig	3,892	451	9
Rabbit	150	13	12
Sheep	14,074	1,100	13
Silk worm	564	28	20
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	188	20	9
Other	588	120	5
Fish farming	73,900	190	389
Inland fishing	62,297	339	184
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 indicates that a total number of 411,120 animals are kept by households in the district. Chicken (29.3%), cattle (22.3%) and fish farming (18.0%) are dominant animals kept accounting for 69.6 percent together. There are 33,450 (8.1%) goats with an average of 11 animals per keeper, 14,074 (3.4%) sheep with an average of 13 animals per keeper and 5780 (1.4%) guinea fowls with an average of 22 birds per keeper. Rabbits and grass-cutters are also reared in the district though in very small numbers. Snail farming and marine fishing are virtually non-existent.

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

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

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The district households population (100,568) live in a total of 20,062 houses. The average household size of the district is 4.9 persons, higher than the national (4.5) and regional (4.2) averages. The average household size in the urban and rural areas is 4.0 and 5.1 persons respectively

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	102,423	14,239	88,184
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	100,568	13,580	86,988
	3,392,745	431,697	20,062	2,048	18,014
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0
Population per house	7.3	6.1	5.1	7.0	4.9
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.0	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The average population per house in the district stands at 5.1 persons, lower than the regional average of 6.1 persons. The district has the same average households per house (1.0) as the district and rural areas. However, the urban average household per house is 1.8.

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that a substantial proportion (78.3%) of households live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household. Ownership of dwelling by a relative other than household member is 7.3 percent while that of other private individual and other private agency each accounts for10.8 and 0.5 percent respectively.

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

			District				
Ownership status	Total Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	15,791	5,152	3,604	17,339
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	16,388	12,693	3,695	1,764	14,624
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	69	49	20	17	52
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	1,519	912	607	291	1,228
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	2,269	1,590	679	1,169	1,100
Private employer	83,610	6,862	80	57	23	28	52
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	112	82	30	99	13
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	458	370	88	212	246
Other	24,000	2,331	48	38	10	24	24

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the district, the proportion of female headed household ownership of dwelling is lower (71.7%) than the male headed ownership of dwelling (80.4%).

With reference to ownership of dwelling by relative other than household member, female headed households account for 11.8 percent while the male headed households account for only 5.8 percent. Likewise, other private individual female headed household account for only 13.2 percent of dwelling units.

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by type of locality
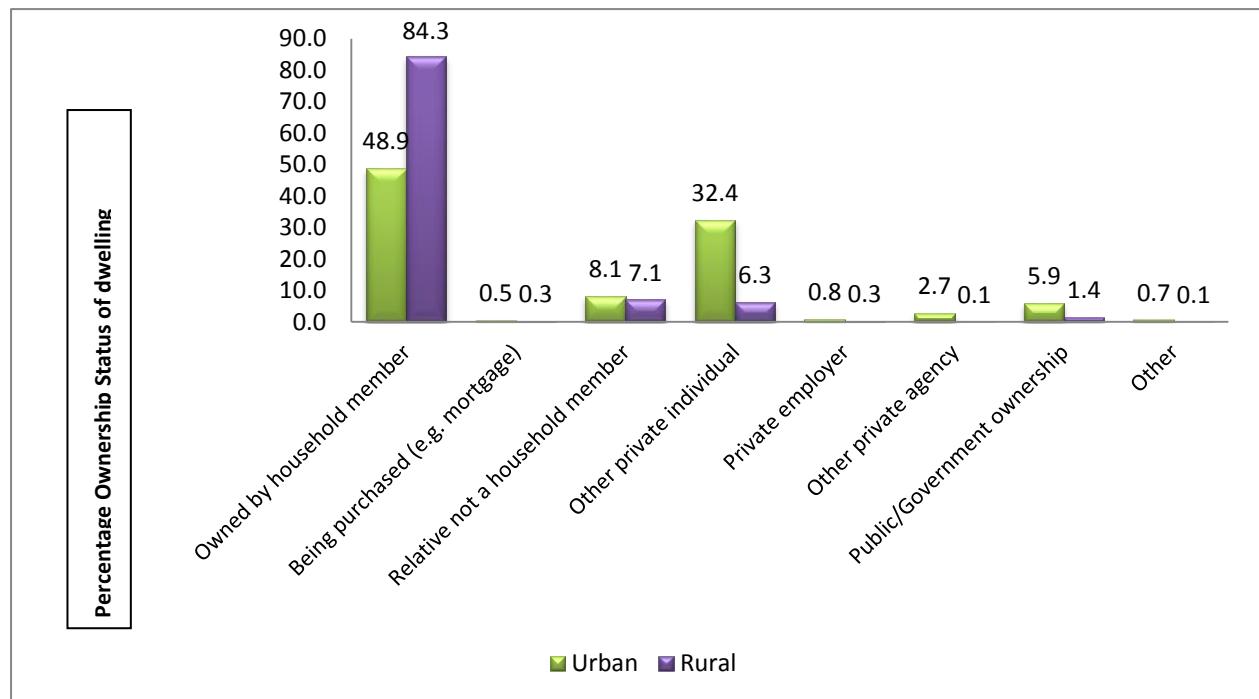
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas, ownership by household member accounts for 48.9 percent compared to 84.3 percent in the rural areas.

Ownership of dwelling in urban areas by relative rather than a household member and other private individual accounts for 8.1% and 32.4 percent respectively compared to 7.1% and 6.3 percent respectively in rural areas.

8.3.2   Type of dwelling units (occupied)

Table 8.3 shows that, a total of 20,943 dwelling units (occupied) were identified in the district during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. A little below 30% of households, lives in rooms in compound houses. Those who live in separate houses are 51.9 percent and semi-detached houses6.6 percent, with the rest distributed among the other type of occupied unit.

Within the male headed households in the district, 27.4 percent occupy compound houses while 53.5 and 6.3 percent occupy separate and semi-detached houses respectively. The three types of dwelling units together accounted for 87.2 percent of occupied dwelling units. In the female headed households in the district, 35.0 percent occupy compound houses while 47.4 and 7.4 percent occupy separate and semi-detached houses respectively. Three types of dwelling units account for 89.8 percent of occupied total dwelling units.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	10,864	51.9	53.3	47.4	21.8	58.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,380	6.6	6.3	7.4	9.9	5.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	174	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	6,135	29.3	27.4	35.0	62.4	22.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	1,977	9.4	10.0	7.8	2.0	11.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	283	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.6
Tent	10,343	950	38	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,055	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	58	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	654	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Material of Outer Walls, Floor and Roof

8.4.1   Material of outer walls

The main construction materials for outer walls are cement block/concrete, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia and mud/mud bricks or earth. For the purpose of house construction, mud bricks or earth (74.4%) and cement blocks/concrete (20.7%) are the two main materials used for outer walls. In the urban areas, material commonly used are mud bricks or earth (30.9%) and cement blocks/ concrete (57.7%) compared to 0.3 percent of wood, 0.5 percent of metal steel/slate/asbestos, 0.1 percent of stone, 0.1 percent of palm leaf /thatch (grass)/raffia and 0.5 percent of burnt bricks. In the rural areas, wood accounts for 0.9 percent, 0.2 percent of metal sheet/slate/asbestos, and 0.0 percent of stone compared to 0.1 percent of burnt bricks, 1.0% each of palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia and landcrete and 0.2 percent of other materials.

It was also realised there is a small proportion (0.2%) of household using bamboo for house construction in the rural areas as compared to none (0.0%) in the urban areas. This perhaps is as a result of the virtually, the non-availability of the bamboo species in the district.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	686,478	25,969	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	19,328	74.4	30.9	82.3
Wood	200,594	12,028	220	0.8	0.3	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	55	0.2	0.5	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,182	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	45	0.2	0.5	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	5,385	20.7	57.7	14.0
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	603	2.3	9.5	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	954	42	0.2	0.0	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	211	0.8	0.1	1.0
Other	39,206	3,062	65	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor material

Materials used for floors of dwelling units in the district are mainly cement/concrete (49.3%) and earth/mud (49.4%). The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of the house (Table 8.5). Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect depending on the material. In the urban areas, 6.7 percent of households use earth/mud for floor compared to 58.3 percent in the rural areas. However, majority of households in the urban areas (91.1%) use cement/concrete for floors compared to 40.6 percent in the rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,967	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	10,356	49.4	6.7	58.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	10,341	49.3	91.1	40.6
Stone	32,817	6,076	117	0.6	0.5	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	710	12	0.1	0.2	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,345	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	58	0.3	0.8	0.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,246	48	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

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

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	686,478	25,969	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	333	1.3	0.2	1.5
Wood	45,547	3,527	105	0.4	0.2	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	12,540	48.3	95.0	39.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	52	0.2	0.5	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	84	0.3	1.1	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	154	0.6	0.2	0.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	12,620	48.6	2.4	57.0
Other	35,935	2,643	76	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the total dwelling units in the urban areas as shown by Table 8.6, 0.2 percent used mud/bricks for roofing compared to 1.5 percent in the rural areas. The table further shows that 0.2 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use wood compared to 0.4 percent in rural areas. Many more dwelling units (95.0%) use metal sheet in the urban than in rural areas (39.8%). The proportion of dwelling units that use slate/asbestos represents 0.5 percent in the urban areas and 0.2 percent in the rural areas.

The proportion of dwelling units that use cement/concrete for roofing is 1.1 percent and 0.2 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. It can therefore be concluded that most of the households in both the rural and urban areas in the district do not use roofing tile. About 2 percent of the households in the urban area use thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to 57.0 percent in the rural areas.

8.5   Room Occupancy

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

Out of 20,943 household's occupancy, (6.6%) occupied four rooms, three rooms (13.9%) and two rooms (32.8%). The highest proportion of household room occupancy in the district is 41.9 percent (1 room) while the lowest is 0.3 percent (9 rooms). This could be attributed to the fact that people are beginning to shift from the extended family system to a nuclear one.

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

House-hold size	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	20,943	100.0	41.9	32.8	13.9	6.6	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
1	3,253	100.0	87.9	9.1	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	2,198	100.0	65.1	29.3	4.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
3	2,534	100.0	55.1	34.5	8.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	2,755	100.0	40.7	42.5	12.2	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
5	2,726	100.0	33.3	45.8	13.6	4.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
6	2,233	100.0	24.0	44.7	19.6	8.4	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
7	1,584	100.0	16.1	40.3	25.4	12.2	3.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
8	1,214	100.0	13.4	36.9	27.2	13.8	5.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
9	812	100.0	7.1	31.8	28.0	20.4	8.3	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.4
10+	1,634	100.0	3.7	18.4	26.0	22.5	11.1	9.4	2.7	3.9	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

The 2010 Population and Housing Census captured lighting as part of housing facility. Table 8.8 shows that, flashlight/torch was the most common source of lighting, accounting for 42.4 percent in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District. Use of electricity (mains) by households constitutes 26.9 percent of lighting source compared to 28.3 percent for kerosene lamps.

As expected, electricity (mains) (70.4%) was the most common source of lighting in the urban areas compared with 17.8 percent in the rural areas. Whereas flashlight/torch accounts for 48.8 percent in rural areas, the urban areas recorded only 12.1 percent.

The use of other sources of lighting (gas lamp, solar energy, candles, firewood, crops residue and others) is less than 2.0 percent in the district.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	5,629	26.9	70.4	17.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	209	1.0	0.8	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	5,937	28.3	15.8	31.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	37	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	108	0.5	0.3	0.6
Candle	41,214	2,595	42	0.2	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	8,888	42.4	12.1	48.8
Firewood	13,241	1,593	76	0.4	0.2	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	447	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	932	9	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

The distribution of cooking space and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The table shows that, the main source of cooking fuel used by the various households both in rural and urban areas are wood, gas, electricity, kerosene, charcoal, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and other. About 5.7 percent and 2.6 percent in both the urban and rural areas respectively did not use any of the types of fuel (none, no cooking).

Wood is the dominant (85.3%) source of fuel for cooking in the rural areas compared to its use in the urban areas (21.7%). It is encouraging to notice that 13.0 percent and 1.3 percent of households use gas for cooking in both urban and rural areas respectively. The use of electricity for cooking is about the same in both rural and urban areas though almost negligible (0.3%).

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

Cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	650	204	446
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	15,579	783	14,796
Gas	996,518	74,339	702	469	233
Electricity	29,794	3,438	66	11	55
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	96	12	84
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	3,749	2,118	1,631
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	79	2	77
Saw dust	8,000	548	8	4	4
Animal waste	2,332	147	2	1	1
Other	7,759	329	12	-	12
Cooking space used by household					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,060	248	812
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	6,928	727	6,201
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	633	150	483
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	440	62	378
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	5,001	240	4,761
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	121	57	64
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	2,714	1,333	1,381
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	4,008	777	3,231
Other	21,007	2,465	38	10	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

From Table 8.10,a little below 40 percent of households (37.7%) rely on river/stream sources of water. 14.3 percent of households in the urban areas use pipe-borne water outside dwelling as compared to 1.8 percent of households in the rural areas. 1.4 percent of households have pipe-borne water inside dwelling in the district. 21.2 percent of households in the district use public tap or stand pipes. A proportion of 10.2 percent rural communities in the district rely on public tap or standpipes compared to 74.4 percent in urban areas. Most households (0.2%) use protected wells for domestic purposes with the urban to rural proportions being 0.2 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. Only 0.1 percent of households use unprotected wells for domestic activities compared to pipe-borne outside dwelling (3.9%) and public tap or stand pipe (21.0%)

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	290	1.4	5.9	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	825	3.9	14.3	1.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	4,445	21.2	74.4	10.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	3,343	16.0	3.1	18.6
Protected well	321,091	58,167	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rain water	39,438	7,948	52	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	17	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	108	0.5	1.5	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	134	0.6	0.0	0.8
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	7,895	37.7	0.1	45.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	3,676	17.6	0.0	21.2
Other	3,972	259	81	0.4	0.0	0.5

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	344	1.6	6.5	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	814	3.9	13.9	1.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	4,391	21.0	75.3	9.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	3,340	15.9	3.1	18.6
Protected well	465,775	95,179	35	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rain water	39,916	7,577	62	0.3	0.2	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	20	0.1	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	44	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	7,965	38.0	0.3	45.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	3,790	18.1	0.0	21.9
Other	10,302	1,341	111	0.5	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

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

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	9,774	569	9,205
W.C.	839,611	55,161	389	244	145
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	5,708	339	5,369
KVIP	572,824	100,193	1,955	1,143	812
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	11	3	8
Public toilet (WC, KVIP/Pit Pan/etc)	1,893,291	195,950	2,962	1,299	1,663
Other	23,385	2,185	144	7	137
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	7,472	805	6,667
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	3,151	1,223	1,928
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	2,271	273	1,998
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	2,469	986	1,483
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	25	7	18
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	889	80	809
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	4,175	224	3,951
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	461	2	459
Other	16,276	1,635	30	4	26

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 shows the number of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. There are 9,774 households who do not have toilet facility in their dwelling units representing 46.7 percent. They resort to open spaces, beaches or fields or any places of convenience for them. The use of W.C. is not common in the district, only 389 households (1.9%) use W.C. About 11 households (0.1%) use Bucket/Pan, which is usually found in rural areas and sometimes in urban areas.

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a challenge as populations grow coupled with industrial development of districts. Also, one of the most difficult challenges for both urban and rural areas in the district and region as a whole is the failure to adopt modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.12 shows the main methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
Collected	785,889	26,049	2,910	164	2,746
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	3,805	785	3,020
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	2,721	2,088	633
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	4,146	93	4,053
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	5,694	280	5,414
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,361	184	1,177
Other	53,805	6,324	306	10	296
Method of liquid waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,943	3,604	17,339
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	234	48	186
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	327	174	153
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	321	37	284
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	2,328	740	1,588
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	648	251	397
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	16,698	2,332	14,366
Other	38,294	5,108	387	22	365

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 shows the different methods of rubbish disposals in the district. The figure shows that 27.2 percent of the population disposes rubbish by dumping it indiscriminately while 19.8 percent disposes of waste in public dump or open space. 13.0 percent of the household population disposes of waste in approved public dump (container) whiles 18.2 percent does that by burning.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by methods of rubbish disposal
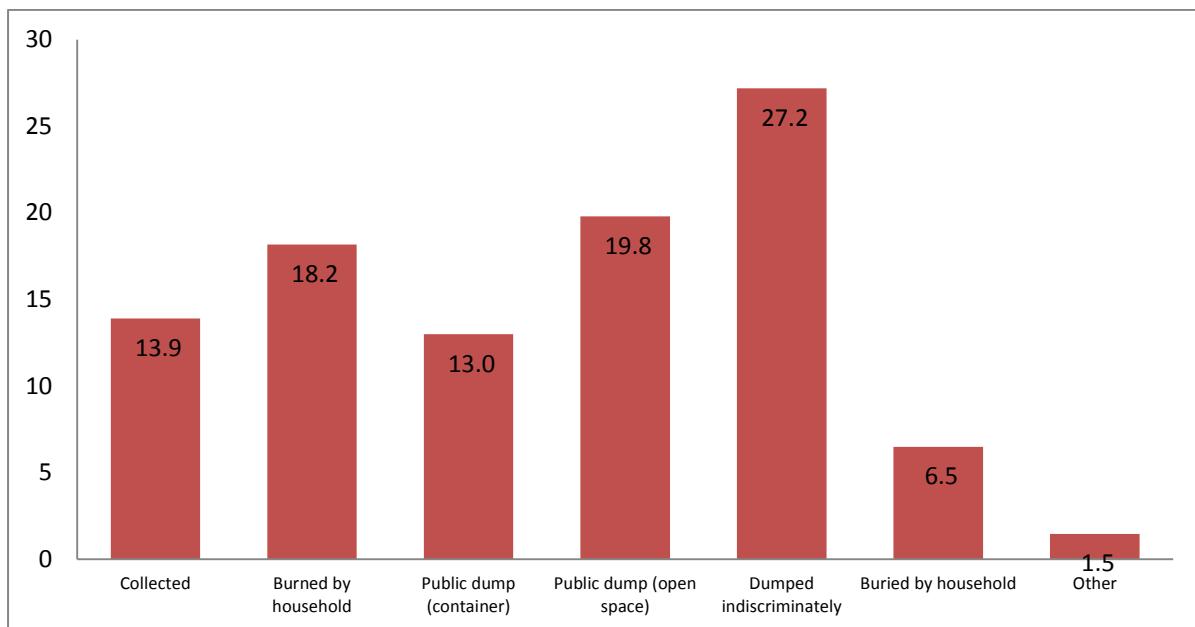
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows 79.7 percent of the households' population dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them on their compound with 64.7 percent and 82.9 percent doing so respectively in the urban and rural areas. About (11%) of households throw their waste onto the street/outside. A little over 1.0 percent of the population disposed their wastes through the sewerage system, 1.6 percent through a drainage system into a gutter, 1.6 percent and 3.1 percent thrown into a pit through drainage (soak away) and gutters respectively.

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of households by method of liquid waste disposal
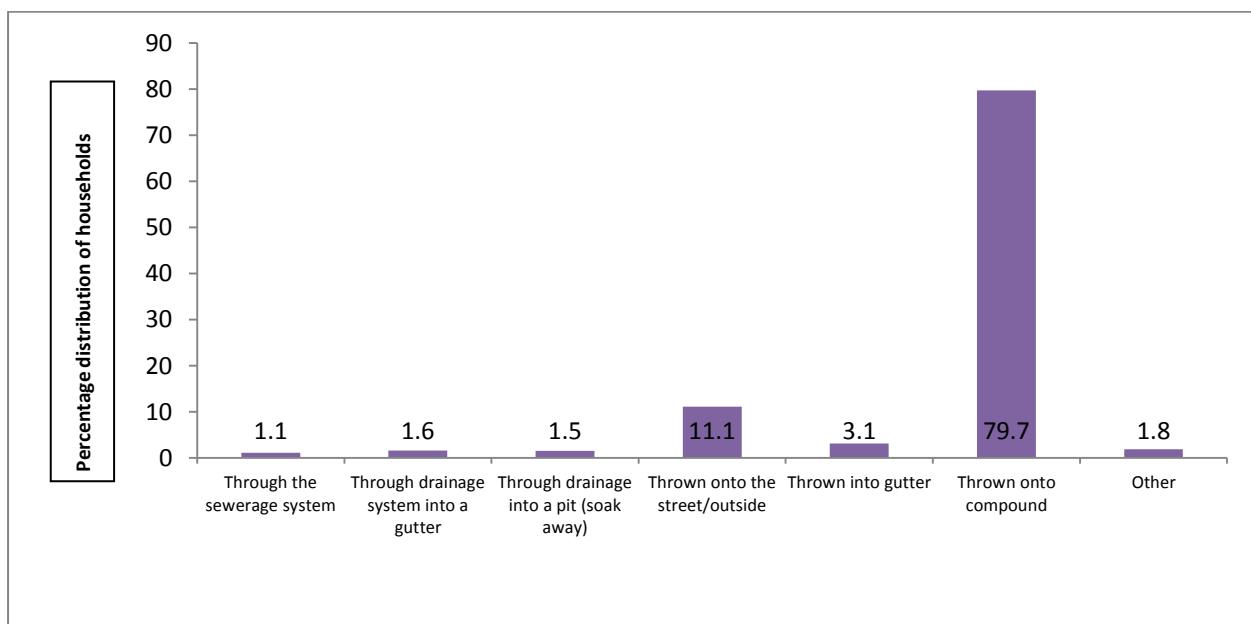
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District covers a total land area of 2341.3 square kilometers and has a population density of 43.7 persons per square kilometer. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total population of 102,423 representing 3.9 percent of the regional population of 2,633,154. This chapter briefly summarizes the main findings of this report and presents the policy implications and recommendation to the attention of the authorities.

9.2   Summary of Main Findings

9.2.1   Demographic Characteristics

The District has a total population of 102,423 of which 52.9% are males and 47.1% are females. The sex ratio is 112.3 males per 100 females. The district is predominantly a rural one with 86.1 percent of the population living in the rural areas and 13.9 percent living in the urban areas.

Majority of the district population is between 0-9 years with 0-4 years constituting the highest proportion (17%). The district has an age dependency ratio of 91.

The total fertility rate for the district is 4.2 and is the third highest in the region. The GFR in the district is 123.2. The crude birth rate is 27.8 per 1000.

The crude death rate for the district is 4.4 deaths per 1,000 persons. There were 21,519 total deaths in households constituting 2.1 percent of the total deaths in the District.

9.2.2   Size of Household Population, Composition and Headship

The district has 52.9 percent of the household population being males compared to 47.1 percent females. Household heads are predominantly males (29.7%) compared to female heads (10.9%).Children of the head of household constitute the largest proportion of the household composition (48.3%) compared to other relatives (5.9%). There were more sons in the households (49.9%) than daughters (46.4%). Within the male household population, other relatives account for 5.5 percent compared to 6.3 percent in the female household population.

Out of a population of 64,105 persons, 36.2 percent are never married while 50.4percent are married. Widows account for 2.9 percent, informal/consensual union/living together recorded 5.4 percent while separated and divorced recorded 2.7 and 2.4 percent respectively. Out of a total of 23,217 persons who never married, 27.7 percent have no education, 60.5 percent have basic education and 0.5 percent has tertiary level education. Close to 50 percent (48.4%) of the married population have no education with 43.9 percent having basic education, 3.5 percent secondary education and as low as 0.6 percent tertiary education.

The proportion of female divorced with no education is 53.2 percent compared to 40.8 percent for male.

About 90 percent (89.4) of the total district population of 102,423 is Ghanaian by birth while 6.6 percent have dual nationality and 2.1 percent by naturalization. 1.9 % of the population is

non-Ghanaians. The Christian religion have the highest followers (77.1 5) followed by traditionalist (8.1%) and Islam (6.8%) in that order.

Out of the total literate population of 39,426, 17.3 percent is literate in English only, 60.6 percent, English and Ghanaian language,21.5 percent in Ghanaian language only and0.4 percent in English and French.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

There are 85.7 percent economically active and 14.3 percent is economically not active persons in the District. About 99 percent (98.6) of the economically active male population (25,627) is employed compared to 1.4 percent unemployed. The female economically active employed population is 98.3 percent compared to 1.7 percent unemployed.

Majority of the economically active population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (70.6%). About 15 percent (14.6%) are craft and related trade workers. The proportion of the male population engaged as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (82.1%) is higher compared to females (57.7%). The proportion of females (24.6%) engaged in craft and related trade work is higher than males (5.6%).

About 70.0 percent (69.4%) of the employed population is engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries, 10.3 percent is employed in the manufacturing industry and10 percent is employed in the wholesale and retail and motor repairs industries.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Out of 14,682 of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones in the district, 27.5 percent is male compared 17.8 percent females. The total households in the district with owned fixed telephone lines is186, out of which 1.0 percent are male headed households and0.5 percent female headed Households. There are 522 households (quote % here) in the District that own a desktop or laptop computer.

9.2.5 Disability

The District has 1,435 people with disability representing 1.7 percent of the total district population. There are more persons with disabilities in urban areas (2.0%) than in rural (1.7%) areas. Sight disability in the disable population constitutes the highest proportion (37.0%), followed by physical (24.1%) and emotional (19.2%) disabilities. Other forms of disabilities identified are hearing (18.1%), intellectual (16.9%), speech (15.8%) and others (11.9%).

.There are 990 economically active and 445 economically inactive PWDs in the District. 99.1 percent of the economically active PWDs are employed. About ninety nine percent (99.3%) of the economically active population of PWDs who are employed are males as compared to 98.7 percent of females.

About fifty percent (49.5%) of PWDs have never attended school. For those who have attended, 10 .1% attended up to basic level while 1.6 percent and 0.3 percent attended up to post-secondary and bachelor levels respectively. About 24.1 percent of the male PWDs have never attended school compared to 25.4 percent of females PWDs.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

A total of 15,085 representing 72.0 percent of the households' population are engaged in agricultural activities in the district. Crop farming (88.7%) and livestock rearing (52.6%) are the dominant agricultural activities by households in the district.

The total number of livestock consisting of ruminants, birds, fish farming etc in the district is 411,120 with total number of keepers 12,664. The average per keeper is32.Chicken (29.3%), cattle (22.3%) and fish farming (18.0%) are dominant livestock kept in the district.

9.2.7 Housing Condition

The district households population (100,568) live in a total of 20,062 houses. The average household size of the district is 4.9 persons which is higher than the national (4.5) and regional (4.2) averages. The average household size in the urban and rural areas is 4.0 and 5.1 persons respectively. The average population per house in the district stands at 5.1 persons, lower than the regional average of 6.1 persons. The district has the same average households per house (1.0) as the rural areas. However, the urban average household per house is 1.8.

Substantial proportions (78.3%) of households live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household. Ownership of dwelling by relative other than a household member is 7.3 percent while that of other private individual and other private agency accounts for 10.8 and 0.5 percent respectively.

The district has a total of 20,943 dwelling units . A little below 30 percent of households lives in rooms within compound houses. Those who live in separate houses are 51.9 percent and semi-detached houses are 6.6 percent.

Out of 20,943 households' occupancy, 6.6 percent occupied four rooms, three rooms (13.9%) and two rooms (32.8%). The highest proportion of room occupancy in the district is 41.9 percent (1 room) while the lowest is 0.3 percent (9 rooms).

Flashlight/torch is the most common source of lighting by households accounting for 42.4 percent in the District. Use of electricity (mains) constitutes 26.9 percent and 28.3 percent use kerosene lamps. The use of other sources of lighting (gas lamp, solar energy, candles, firewood, crops residue and others) is less than 2.0 percent in the district.

Wood is the dominant (85.3%) source of fuel for cooking in the rural areas compared to its use in the urban areas (21.7%). The use of electricity for cooking is less than one percent in both rural and urban areas.

There are three main sources of water in the district, river/stream, public tap and dugout which together, is used by 76.5 percent of households. A little below 40 percent of households (37.7%) rely on river/stream sources of water. 14.3 percent of households in the urban areas use pipe-borne water outside dwelling as compared to 1.8 percent of households in the rural areas.1.4 percent of households have pipe-borne inside dwelling in the district. 21.2 percent of households in the district use public tap or stand pipes. A proportion of 10.2 percent rural communities in the district rely on public tap or standpipes compared to 74.4 percent in urban areas. Most households (0.2%) use protected wells for domestic purposes with the urban to rural proportions being 0.2 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

There are 9,774 households who do not have toilet facility in their dwelling units representing 46.7 percent of households. They resort to open spaces or fields or any place of convenience for them. About two percent (1.9%) of households in the District us

About 27 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately while 19.8 percent disposes off their solid waste in open space. Thirteen percent (13.0%) of the households disposes of waste in approved public dump (container) and 18.2 percent by burning.

About 80 percent (79.7) of the households dispose their liquid waste by throwing on their compound. About 11 percent of households throw their waste onto the street/outside. About 1.0 percent disposes of their liquid wastes through the sewerage system.

9.3   Policy Recommendations

One of government's objectives is to provide free and compulsory universal basic education and encourage girls to continue schooling up to at least the secondary school level (NPC, 1994p, 35). The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census analysis shows that only 14.6 percent of the total population in the district is literate with less than one-tenth being literate in English. Government needs to pursue the objective of Non formal education. Here is also the need for government to concentrate more on the girl child education in the district since there is still great disparity between the sexes.

Government should increase the provision and availability of ICT facilities in the district especially to school children to improve on the learning since only 2.1 percent of the total population 12 years and older have access to internet facilities. The positive use of internet facilities could impact effectively on the development of the district and the country as a whole.

About 90 percent (88.5%) of the households are engaged in crop farming. This suggests that the district is predominantly a farming district. Government could provide and make accessible, farm inputs and equipment to encourage large scale farming in the district. They should also be trained on modern agricultural practices to improve their yield and also to reduce post-harvest losses.

Majority of the district population depend on flashlight (42.4%) as main source of lighting compared to electricity (mains) (26.9%). Government should pursue with more vigor the implementation of the rural electrification project. The district assembly should also expand the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) to ensure that more communities of the district are hooked onto the national grid. What of solar lights?

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit and the District Works Department should ensure toilet facilities are included in building plans before issuing building permit to developers to improve on the poor state of toilet facilities in the District. The works department should ensure that toilet facilities are actually provided in the buildings after completion of building. The district assembly should enact by-laws to punish defaulters. To improve on solid waste disposal, the district assembly should partner with Zoomlion Company to provide waste bins to households. Assembly could pay for the services of Zoomlion or subsidize it for patronage by households. The assembly should also improve on the drainage systems in the district to handle liquid waste disposal.

There is increase deforestation in the Ghanaian society of which Kwahu Afram Plains North District is not an exception. It is shown in the report that about 75 percent (74.4%) of households depend on wood as main source of fuel. Cutting of trees have had a negative impact on the climate and it could be worse if nothing is done to reduce the over reliance of the population on wood as a main source of fuel in the district. The district assembly should enact by-laws to regulate the use of wood as fuel. The district assembly should make available alternative means of cooking fuel; such as gas and improved burners.

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APPENDICES

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

No.	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Donkorkrom	14,239	7,070	7,169	3,604	2,048
2	Amankwa Krom	3,398	1,721	1,677	884	764
3	Adiembra	3,152	1,579	1,573	896	670
4	Kwaekese	3,023	1,638	1,385	712	643
5	Brumben	2,300	1,203	1,097	472	894
6	Mem Kyemfre	1,644	778	866	504	642
7	Kede Kope (Kade Kope)	1,388	734	654	317	465
8	Amankwa Tonu	1,311	734	577	251	235
9	Wudidiada	1,192	698	494	208	192
10	Gasoe Kope	1,154	659	495	164	152
11	Edavor Kope	1,104	592	512	190	188
12	Caterpillar Tornu	1,096	556	540	168	144
13	Vuvla Kope	1,064	572	492	166	84
14	Havorkope	1,060	532	528	104	114
15	Dadesen Kope	1,048	552	496	124	116
16	Kokrobuta (Adamu Kope)	1,034	552	482	266	276
17	Livakope (Asiedikope)	1,018	564	454	150	146
18	Avukope	1,010	507	503	166	174
19	Agodekeh Tonu	995	544	451	191	168
20	Atiwelame/Burkina Asonkope	995	548	447	234	223

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	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	Donkorkrom	14,239	1,944	1,775	1,893	1,717	1,181	1,159	980	831	706	589	451	266	220	125	159	243
2	Amankwa Krom	3,398	484	466	444	433	290	201	183	161	152	138	136	82	80	24	48	76
3	Adiembra	3,152	416	424	400	352	220	232	162	140	164	172	120	92	86	30	48	94
4	Kwaekese	3,023	468	410	403	336	250	167	150	165	146	107	134	51	54	29	54	99
5	Brumben	2,300	407	370	312	254	206	151	117	113	83	118	53	24	28	14	15	35
6	Mem Kyemfre	1,644	190	228	214	152	132	82	82	110	100	94	46	56	24	18	46	70
7	Kede Kope (Kade Kope)	1,388	202	200	177	151	104	112	115	75	66	51	48	25	18	15	12	17
8	Amankwa Tonu	1,311	206	199	186	133	96	98	84	79	65	49	38	20	14	14	7	23
9	Wudidiada	1,192	231	218	152	118	92	97	81	57	47	36	25	12	10	6	7	3
10	Gasoe Kope	1,154	206	180	196	98	90	66	70	68	60	60	26	10	8	12	2	2
11	Edavor Kope	1,104	224	184	150	90	78	94	58	64	56	44	26	12	8	0	2	14
12	Caterpillar Tornu	1,096	186	180	130	128	102	80	54	54	54	46	32	8	12	2	12	16
13	Vuvla Kope	1,064	242	140	136	96	76	90	64	48	46	40	28	24	4	8	16	6
14	Havorkope	1,060	248	136	104	90	84	82	82	68	52	26	28	16	6	10	16	12
15	Dadesen Kope	1,048	246	168	148	138	72	58	44	64	30	22	22	8	8	2	4	14
16	Kokrobuta (Adamu Kope)	1,034	182	146	102	60	86	104	64	92	66	54	22	10	24	4	6	12
17	Livakope (Asiedikope)	1,018	202	152	117	92	90	83	53	61	48	29	41	11	10	5	12	12
18	Avukope	1,010	178	196	140	90	64	76	70	44	42	30	34	10	14	2	8	12
19	Agodekeh Tonu	995	168	140	180	78	56	57	71	87	57	30	28	5	20	6	9	3
20	Atiwelame/Burkina Asonkope	995	176	160	127	84	82	79	52	61	46	35	38	21	12	9	8	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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